

lege, with the view of being trained for the duties of the presidency, but as he had just then realized the great object of his life, he preferred to conduct a school of his own, and hence declined the proffered election. In February, 1889, he delivered an address on the "Metric System" before the National Association of Builders, at their annual meeting held in Philadelphia. Another lecture of his on the same subject was published by the American Metrological Society, of whose council Prof. Eastburn is a member. In 1871 Yale College gave him the degree of M.A., and Princeton College conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. in 1890.

INMAN, Samuel Martin, cotton merchant, was born at Dandridge, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1843. His great-grandfather, Abednego Inman, was a gallant revolutionary soldier of English descent, a farmer and Presbyterian, and his great-grandmother, Miss

Thompson, a Virginia lady of Scotch-Irish family. His father is Shadrack W. Inman, a successful merchant, still living an honored old age, and his mother Mrs. Jane (Martin) Hamilton. During vacations his judicious sire disciplined him in industry and steady habits by farm and store work, and he attended Maryville and Princeton Colleges, until at eighteen his studies were interrupted by the war, through which he served in the 1st Tennessee cavalry as private and lieutenant, acting at the end on division staff duty, and doing the soldier rôle with the same completeness that has marked his whole stainless and valuable career.

In 1866 he did business a year in Augusta, Ga., and in 1867 removed to Atlanta, Ga., forming with his father the cotton house of S. W. Inman & son, which upon his father's return to Tennessee in 1870 became the great firm of S. M. Inman & Co., doing the largest cotton trade of the South, and probably in the world. He married, in 1868, Rennie Dick of Rome, Ga., who after a beautiful life died in 1890. Coming from a line of sturdy ancestors, Mr. Inman is by heredity an exemplar of health and morals, and his life has been marked by rare excellence and extraordinary capacity and success. His rounded character of blameless life and mercantile genius, given to king-ly Southern Cotton, the monarch of the world's trade, have made him an undisputed moral and commercial leader, and with intuitive judgment of men he has drawn to him the best partners and workers, and with consummate ability and enterprise created the most colossal cotton business of the South, amassing a fortune nobly used. Commercial genius runs in the family. His brothers, John H. and Hugh, and two kinsmen, Wm. H. and Walker Inman, have become self-made millionaires, John being president of the Richmond Terminal Co. with its 11,000 miles of railway threading the South, and large system of ocean steamships. Mr. Inman is a genuine Christian philanthropist and temperance leader, generous in charity, and public spirited. He was a chief founder and one of the commissioners of the Georgia School of Technology. He is a large stockholder in the Constitution Publishing Co., the East Atlanta Land Co., and a host of similar enterprises. He has repeatedly declined public trusts pressed upon him unsought by popular confidence. His manly strength and firmness are set off by a perennial and gentle amiability, which perhaps lies at the foundation of his remarkable success.



GIFFORD, Sandford Robinson, painter, was born at Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 10, 1823. Soon after his birth his father became the proprietor of some iron works at Hudson, N. Y., and removed there with his family. Sandford's boyhood therefore was passed within sight of the Hudson river and the Catskill mountains, in a region peculiarly calculated to develop an artistic temperament. He was carefully educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and at nineteen years of age entered Brown University, remaining until the close of his sophomore year. Then, having determined to become a painter, he went to New York city, where he found a competent teacher in John Rubens Smith. During the civil war he was twice called to do duty as a member of the famous New York 7th regiment, and from the experiences of camp life he constructed several works. He early visited the studios of Europe, traveled in Egypt, Turkey and Greece in 1868, and several years later made art tours to the lakes of the Northwest and to the Rocky Mountains. He devoted himself almost entirely to landscape and in this genre was one of the most successful of American artists, being made a National Academician in 1854. He excelled in the production of atmospheric effect, particularly in the rendering of sunset skies and light reflected on still water. Among his best works may be mentioned: "Mt. Mansfield" (1869); "Lake Georgio, Venice" (1870); "Near Palmero" (1876); and "Fire Island Beach" (1877). He died in New York city Aug. 29, 1880.

PENROSE, Richard Alexander Fullerton, physician, was born at Carlisle, Pa., March 24, 1827. He is a descendant of William Biddle, an intimate friend of William Penn, and the founder of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. His grandfather, Clement Biddle Penrose, was one of three commissioners for the territory ceded by France to the United States. His father, Charles Bingham Penrose, was a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania for some years, solicitor of the U. S. treasury from 1841 to 1844; one of the editors of the Penrose & Watts, "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," and, at the time of his death in 1857, a leading member of the Pennsylvania senate. He was a man of elegant manners, great energy and brilliant intellect. The subject of this sketch was educated at Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1846. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, after which he became resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital for three years. He began practising in Philadelphia in 1853, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. The wards of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1854 were opened to medical instruction, mainly through his influence and energy. He was then elected consulting surgeon to the institution and commenced the delivery of clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. He soon gained wide popularity as a medical lecturer, and was also a very successful private instructor in his profession, encouraging students under him to aim at a high standard of medical attainments. In 1863 he became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the University of Pennsylvania. He filled the position with distinguished ability for more than a quarter of a century, during which he greatly aided



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