

DAB

Hardy

"Hardy was one of the most popular and beloved of our early statesmen." He was never married, the lady to whom he was engaged having preceded him in death.

[Biographical sketches of Hardy are found in: H. B. Grigsby, "The History of the Virginia Federal Convention of 1788," *Va. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, n.s. IX-X (1890-91), X, 139; R. S. Thomas, "The Old Brick Church near Smithfield, Va.," *Ibid.*, n.s. XI (1892), including an elegy by Hardy on the death of a friend; Stella P. Hardy, *Colonial Families of the Southern States* (1911), pp. 261 ff. Some of Hardy's letters are printed in *Calendar of Va. State Papers*, vols. III, IV (1883, 1884), and others will appear in a forthcoming volume of *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*. The *Journals of the Continental Congress* (including the "Journal of the Committee of the States") are essential for following Hardy's career in that body. Accounts of his death and funeral are in the *Daily Advertiser* (N. Y.), Oct. 18, 19, 20, 1785.] E. C. B.

HARDY, WILLIAM HARRIS (Feb. 12, 1837-Feb. 18, 1917), lawyer, journalist, railroad promoter, judge, the son of Robert Williams Hardy and Temperance L. (Toney) Hardy, was born at Collirene, Lowndes County, Ala. At the age of seventeen he entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and was a student at that institution for two years, until a severe attack of pneumonia caused his withdrawal. In 1856 he visited some relatives near Montrose, Jasper County, Miss., and accepted a position as teacher of the Montrose school. He removed to Smith County and established the Sylvarena school. While teaching he studied law, and in 1858 located at Raleigh, Miss., for the practice of his profession. On Oct. 10, 1860, he married Sallie, daughter of Thomas H. Johnson of Raleigh, formerly of Gallatin, Tenn. On Apr. 27, 1861, he was elected captain of the Defenders of Smith County, a company which afterward became part of the 16th Mississippi Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia. During the latter years of the Civil War he was aide-de-camp to Gen. James A. Smith.

In 1865 he removed to Paulding, Jasper County, Miss. In 1872 his wife died, leaving six children, and on Dec. 1, 1873, he married Hattie Lott of Mobile. In April 1873 he moved to Meridian, Miss., for the practice of law and for the promotion of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, from Meridian to New Orleans, a project which he had been advocating since 1868 and in which he interested a London syndicate. He located the city of Hattiesburg and named it in honor of his second wife. In 1886 he reorganized the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad and was made president of the company. He had a new survey made from Jackson to the Gulf of Mexico and founded the city of Gulfport, the southern terminus of the road. He

Hare

was elected state senator from Lauderdale County in 1895 and served from 1896 to 1900. He introduced a bill, which was passed by the Senate, for the building of a new capitol on the penitentiary site. In 1896 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John Sharp Williams.

In 1895 Hardy lost his second wife. He removed to Hattiesburg in 1899, and on May 14, 1900, married Ida V. May. He was appointed circuit judge of the second district by Gov. Vardaman in 1906 and was one of the commission which drafted the Mississippi code of 1906. He was a frequent contributor to the press of articles of a political, economic, and historical nature. In 1875 he edited the *Tri-Weekly Homestead*, published at Meridian, and was one of the first editors of the state to advocate the overthrow of Republican rule by the impeachment of Gov. Adelbert Ames. He was the author of "Recollections of Reconstruction in East and Southeast Mississippi," which appeared in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society* (vol. IV, 1901). He was one of the first to foresee the industrial possibilities of the pine belt of south Mississippi and of the Gulf Coast region. The building of the Northeastern and the Gulf and Ship Island railroads was the principal factor in the opening up and development of those sections of the state, hitherto handicapped by the lack of transportation facilities. He died in Gulfport and is buried there.

[*Biog. and Hist. Memoirs of Miss.* (1891), I, 861-66; Dunbar Rowland, *Mississippi* (1907), vols. I, III; *Pubs. Miss. Hist. Soc.*, vol. IV (1901); records of the circuit court, second Miss. district, 1906-08; Gulfport and Biloxi newspapers, 1917.] D. R.

HARE, GEORGE EMLLEN (Sept. 4, 1808-Feb. 15, 1892), Episcopal clergyman, educator, was born in Philadelphia and there spent the greater part of his long life. His father, Charles Willing Hare, brother of Robert Hare [*q.v.*] and son of Robert Hare who came to America from England in 1773, later marrying Margaret Willing, was a lawyer of high standing in Philadelphia; his mother was Ann Emlen, whose great-grandfather, George, came from England with William Penn. At an early age he entered Dickinson College, but transferred to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was under the influence of Eliphalet Nott [*q.v.*], and formed a lasting intimacy with Alonzo Potter [*q.v.*], afterward bishop of Pennsylvania. Graduating in 1826, he studied for a time at the General Theological Seminary, New York, and on Dec. 20, 1829, was ordained deacon by Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia. He at once took

Hare

charge of St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa., and was ordained priest by Bishop Onderdonk. On June 4, 1830, he married Elizabeth C. Hobart, daughter of Bishop John Henry Hobart [q.v.]. In 1834 he became the first pastor of Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., where he remained until 1843.

He then returned to Philadelphia where he was in temporary charge of St. James's Church, and from 1844 to 1845, assistant professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania. Essentially a scholar, he spent much of the remainder of his life in educational work. In 1846 Bishop Potter reestablished the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, first opened in 1785, and put Hare in charge. During his headmastership, which continued until 1857, the school steadily expanded, until at one time it had 180 pupils and ten teachers. He was a dignified, remote, somewhat severe person. "There was a solidity and solemnity about the ministry of Dr. Hare in dealing with the boys," one of them wrote, "which had in it a feeling that it was a slice out of the day of judgment. . . . He was a clergyman, to be sure, but there was no loitering with him, and the janitor locked up the boys on Friday who failed in their catechism with the same perfunctory ease with which he locked up those who failed in Cæsar or algebra" (William Wilberforce Newton, *Yesterday with the Fathers*, 1910, pp. 46-47). As early as 1846, in compliance with Bishop Potter's desire for a diocesan training school, Hare began giving instruction to young men preparing for the ministry. In 1857 he resigned as master of the Academy, and Bishop Potter established a training school of which for several years Hare was dean and faculty. The Civil War necessitated the return of Northern students from seminaries in the South, and the institution expanded into the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Hare taking the chair of Biblical learning. During all these years (1844-62), he also had charge of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville. He remained associated with the school until his death, becoming professor emeritus in 1889. An able Hebrew scholar, he was made a member of the Old Testament Company of the American Revision Committee. His published writings include: *Christians and Their Offspring, a Holy People* (1849), a sermon; "The Current Version of the Scriptures, as Compared with Our Present Needs," in *Anglo-American Bible Revision* (1879), by members of the American Revision Committee; and *Visions and Narratives of the Old Testament* (1889), a series of interpretative

Hare

studies. Bishop William Hobart Hare [q.v.] was his son.

[J. T. Sharf and Thompson Wescott, *Hist. of Phila.* (3 vols., 1884); J. W. Jordan, *Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pa.* (3 vols., 1911); the *Churchman*, Feb. 27, 1892; *Press and Public Ledger* (Phila.), Feb. 16, 1892; F. S. Edmonds, *Hist. of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, Phila.* (1925); *Am. Ch. Almanac*, 1893; Bishop M. A. DeWolfe Howe, *Memoirs of the Life and Services of the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D.*, LL.D. (1871); M. A. DeWolfe Howe, *The Life and Labors of Bishop Hare* (1911).] H. E. S.

HARE, JOHN INNES CLARK (Oct. 17, 1816-Dec. 29, 1905), jurist, was the son of Robert Hare [q.v.] of Philadelphia, a noted chemist, and Harriett (Clark) Hare of Providence, R. I. After graduation with honors from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834 he studied chemistry for nearly four years, two of them in Europe, before studying law. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar; on Nov. 16, 1842, he married Esther Coxe Binney, daughter of Horace Binney [q.v.]. His family connections, his unusual personality and culture, his evidently exceptional abilities, promised him an outstanding record in practice, but he inherited sufficient wealth to permit his acceptance of the less remunerative but more attractive honors of judicial office. In 1851 he was elected as a Whig to the district court of Philadelphia, wherein he served for twenty-four years, first as an associate and after 1867 as presiding judge. In 1875 he became president judge of the city court of common pleas, from which he resigned in 1896 because of ill health. He also served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1858-68, and as a professor of law there from 1868 to 1888. His election to the offices of vice-provost, 1862-83, and provost, 1883, of the Philadelphia Law Academy expressed the honor in which he was held by the bar. Possessing a knowledge of technical law that was remarkable for depth, breadth, and exactness, he was also widely read in political history and in the European literature of jurisprudence and natural law. He served for forty-five years without reproach, with great industry and unvarying conscientiousness, lending to every lawyer before him a steady and even indulgent attention. His judicial conduct and his judgments were rigidly aloof and impersonal. He held, naturally, the admiration and affection of the bar, upon which he exerted a profound influence. Though political conditions kept him in a subordinate court, he was one of the half-dozen greatest judges that Pennsylvania has produced. He ascended the bench just after equity was introduced, as a general system, into Pennsylvania, and his contribution to its establishment was of great importance. On and off

when there was no law against it in the United States, but as a law-abiding citizen relinquished its practice when it became unlawful according to civil authority.

NICHOLS, James, underwriter, is a native of Fairfield county, Conn., where he was born Dec. 25, 1830. He passed his boyhood and youth in Newtown, in that county, where his education was obtained. He was educated for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar at Danbury in 1854, and a few months later removed to Hartford, where he was appointed assistant clerk of the superior court for Hartford county. He retained this position a little over two years, and then returned to the practice of his profession in the same city, a portion of the time alone, and afterward in partnership with Julius L. Strong, a member of congress. In 1860 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Hartford, and performed the duties of that office for three years with ability and good judgment, and to the entire satisfaction of the community. Again resuming practice in 1863, he continued his profession until 1867, when fire insurance having



greater attractions for him than the law, and a field being opened that would give scope to the exercise of his ability in that line, he became the adjuster and special agent of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford. Here his business traits and abilities were soon appreciated, and he became secretary and a director of the company. This company, the stock of which was valued at \$250 per share (two and a half times its face value), was overwhelmed in the great fire in Chicago in 1871, and ceased doing business. The National Fire Insurance Co. (which had been incorporated in 1869) was organized soon after, principally by the stockholders of the Merchants', and Mark Howard, president, and Judge Nichols, secretary of the Merchants', were respectively chosen president and secretary of the National. Judge Nichols continued as secretary until the death of Mr. Howard in 1887, when he was elected president. Under the able management of Presidents Howard and Nichols the company has made extraordinary advances, paid steady and satisfactory dividends, built up large assets and an ample surplus, and has the reputation of being one of the best managed companies in the country. The greater growth has been accomplished under the management of President Nichols, and to his efforts and those of his able co-workers are due these most gratifying results. Judge Nichols has from time to time held many positions of trust in the community in which he lives, and is a director and vice-president of the Charter Oak National Bank, a director in the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., and trustee of the Society for Savings.

HARE, George Emlen, professor and theologian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1808, a nephew of Robert Hare, the celebrated scientist. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., 1826. He studied theology and was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White, Dec. 20, 1829, and before receiving his orders as priest in 1830, he was chosen rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa. Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., elected him their rector in 1834, and St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845. While rector of St. Matthew's, he also under-

took the instruction of the diocesan training-school, and as that institution rapidly developed into the present Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, he was in 1852 appointed professor there, first in Biblical learning, afterward in New Testament literature, which position he still (1894) holds. He was a member of the Old Testament company of the American committee on Bible revision, and published "Christ to Return" (Philadelphia, in 1840). He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College in 1843, and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He is the father of Bishop William Hobart Hare. (See Vol. III., p. 468.)

CORBIN, Margaret, patriot, was born about 1750. When Fort Washington was attacked at the battle of Monmouth, her husband, who belonged to the artillery, was killed while serving his gun. Seeing him fall, she at once took his place, and performed his duty. Congress took notice of her heroic conduct, and in July, 1779, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that Margaret Corbin, wounded and disabled at the battle of Fort Washington, while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or continuance of said disability, one-half the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these states;" and the next year, on learning of the total loss of her arm, the board of war recommended "that she now receive, out of public stores, one compleat suit of cloaths, or value thereof in money."

TAYLOR, George Herbert, lawyer and author, was born in Berkshire, Vt., May 10, 1853, son of John Taylor, a Yorkshire Englishman, and Sarah Dowler, a Scotchwoman. His father, with many others of his countrymen, came to America in 1840 to better his condition, and settled on a farm, at that time but a Vermont wilderness. For eighteen years he laid sturdy blows to the stalwart forest trees, so that when in 1858 he died, more than seventy acres had been cleared and made ready for the plow. In a little log school-house, surrounded by towering maples, for three months each year, until he was twelve years of age, the son received such instruction as the teachers of that day and locality were competent to give. Then for six years he labored on the farm; his only books his Bible and the "Seven Wonders of the World;" his only tutor Nature itself. At eighteen, alone and without assistance, he set out to get an education, and for eight months attended the academy at Richford, Vt. In the summer following, during vacation, he found employment as freight brakeman on the Central Vermont Railway. In this situation he was injured, so that he has carried a crippled and partially useless right arm ever since. This accident placed him \$600 in debt, and able to do only the lightest kind of work.

The railroad then gave him clerical employment for twelve years. He had to give up all hope of a college education, but developed a taste for history and biography, and was fond of writing newspaper sketches. For ten years he was the local correspondent of various newspapers published in the state. In rummaging through an old attic one day he found a copy of "Blackstone," which he read and re-read many times before he had thought of taking up the law as a profession. His first story was published



George Herbert Taylor

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography

HARE

HARE

81

John Adams and Benjamin Franklin in negotiating treaties of commerce; and in January, 1785, was a member of a committee that reported on letters that had been received from U. S. ministers in Europe relative to a foreign loan. He was for a time lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and a county in the northern part of that state was named in his honor. He was a friend of Alexander Hamilton, who wrote a poetical tribute to his memory.

HARE, Robert, scientist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Jan., 1781; d. there, 15 May, 1858. He was the son of an English emigrant who early established a large brewery in Philadelphia, of which

the active management soon fell into the hands of the son. He followed a course of lectures on chemistry and physics in Philadelphia, and before he had attained the age of twenty was a member of the Chemical society of Philadelphia, to which he communicated in 1801 a description of his important discovery of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, which he

called a "hydrostatic blow-pipe." The original paper was published with the title "Memoir on the Supply and Application of the Blow-Pipe" (Philadelphia, 1802). The elder Silliman, who was engaged with him in a series of experiments with this instrument in 1802-'3, subsequently distinguished it as the "compound blow-pipe." "This apparatus," says Silliman, "was the earliest and, perhaps, the most remarkable of his original contributions to science." He read a supplementary paper giving an "Account of the Fusion of Strontites and Volatilization of Platinum, and also a new Arrangement of Apparatus" before the American philosophical society in June, 1803. By means of this apparatus he was the first to render lime, magnesia, iridium, and platinum fusible in any considerable quantity, and the so-called Drummond and calcium lights are simply applications of the principles discovered by him. Among his other inventions is the valve-cock or gallows-screw, by means of which communication between cavities in separate pieces of apparatus is made perfectly air-tight. He devised improved forms of the voltaic pile with which the intense powers of extended series of voltaic couples were used long in advance of similar combinations in Europe. In 1816 he invented the calorimotor, a form of battery by which a large amount of heat is produced. A modified form of this apparatus, devised in 1820 and called the deflagrator, was employed in 1823 in volatilizing and fusing carbon. It was with these batteries that the first application of voltaic electricity to blasting under water was made in 1831, and the experiments were conducted under the direction of Dr. Hare. He also attained a high reputation as a chemist, and was the author of a process for denarcotizing laudanum, and also of a method for detecting minute quantities of opium in solution. In 1818 he was called to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in William and Mary, and during the same year was made professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1847. His

course of instruction was marked by the originality of his experiments and of the apparatus that he employed, which was frequently of unusual dimensions. His valuable collection of chemical and physical apparatus was presented to the Smithsonian institution on his resignation from his professorship in 1847. In later years he became a convert to Spiritualism, and lectured in its advocacy. Dr. Hare received the honorary degree of M. D. from Yale in 1806, and from Harvard in 1816. In 1839 he was the first recipient of the Rumford premium for his oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, and his improvements in galvanic apparatus. Dr. Hare was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, of the American philosophical society (1803), and an honorary life-member of the Smithsonian institution. His contributions to scientific literature were large. In Silliman's "American Journal of Science" alone he published nearly 200 papers. Besides contributions to other scientific periodicals, he was the author of moral essays in the "Portfolio," writing frequently under the pen-name of Eldred Grayson, and of "Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1810); "Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations" (1836); "Compendium of the Course of Chemical Instruction in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania" (1840); "Memoir on the Explosiveness of Nitre" (Washington, 1850); and "Spiritualism Scientifically Demonstrated" (New York, 1855).—His son, **John Innes Clark**, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Oct., 1816, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1841. Ten years later he was elected associate judge of the district court of Philadelphia, and in 1867 became presiding judge. In 1875 he was made presiding judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, which office he still holds. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1868 from the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a trustee in 1858-'68, and in which he was for some time professor of institutes of law. In conjunction with Horace B. Wallace he published "American Leading Cases in Law" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1847); and has edited "Smith's Leading Cases in Law" (2 vols., 1852), "White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity" (3 vols., 1852); and "Hare on Contracts" (1887); also "The New English Exchequer Reports."—Robert's nephew, **George Emlen**, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Sept., 1808, was graduated at Union in 1826. He was ordained deacon by Bishop White, 20 Dec., 1829, and before his ordination to the priesthood was chosen rector of St. John's church, Carlisle, Pa., where he remained several years. He was afterward rector of Trinity church, Princeton, N. J. He was assistant professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844-'5, and subsequently had charge of the academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, being also rector of St. Matthew's. He undertook after this the instruction of the diocesan training-school, which soon grew into the Philadelphia divinity-school. He has continued in the faculty of the latter more than twenty-five years, most of the time as professor of biblical learning, and is now professor of New Testament literature. He served many years on the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and has been often a delegate to the general convention. He was one of the American committee for the revision of the Old Testament translation. Columbia gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1843, and the University of Pennsylvania that of LL. D. in 1873.—George Em-



Robert Hare

len's son, **William Hobart, P. E.** bishop, b. in Princeton, N. J., 17 May, 1838, was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, but, on account of trouble with his eyes, he left before graduation. He was ordained deacon, 19 June, 1859, by Bishop Bowman, and priest, 25 May, 1862, by Bishop Alonzo Potter. During his deaconate he was assistant minister in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia. In May, 1861, he became rector of St. Paul's, Chestnut Hill, where he remained for two years. In 1863 he was in charge of St. Luke's, Philadelphia, during the absence of the rector, and in 1864 was elected rector of the Church of the Ascension in the same city. He next became secretary and the general agent of the foreign committee of the board of missions, which office he filled for several years. In 1871 Dr. Hare was elected by the house of bishops missionary bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in West Africa, but declined the appointment. In October, 1872, he was elected missionary bishop of Niobrara, and was consecrated in St. Luke's, Philadelphia, 9 Jan., 1873. He received the degree of D. D. from three colleges in 1873. At the general convention of 1883 the Indian missionary jurisdiction of Niobrara was changed and extended. It now embraces the southern part of Dakota, and, by vote of the house of bishops, he was placed in charge, with the title of "Missionary Bishop of South Dakota." Bishop Hare deposed a missionary, Rev. S. D. Hinman, on charges of immorality, and, to vindicate his action, sent a communication to the board of missions. For this, Hinman sued him for libel in the New York courts, and obtained a verdict for \$10,000, but after appeals the judgment was reversed.

HARGIS, Thomas F., jurist, b. in Breathitt county, Ky., 24 June, 1842. He removed with his parents to Rowan county in 1856, and received a scanty education. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a private in the 5th Kentucky infantry. He was promoted captain in 1863, and in November, 1864, was captured in Luray valley and held a prisoner until the termination of the war. Returning home penniless at the age of twenty-three, he devoted himself to the study and mastery of the English branches, and to the law. He was licensed to practise in 1866, and in 1868 removed to Carlisle, Ky. The year following he was elected judge of Nicholas county, and he was re-elected in 1870. He was chosen to the state senate in 1871, elected judge of the criminal court in 1878, and raised to the appellate bench of Kentucky in 1879. After serving as chief justice during the vacancy caused by the death of an associate judge, he served two years longer by his own succession. Declining a re-election, he retired from the supreme bench in 1884, and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he is now (1887) engaged in practice.

HARGROVE, Robert Kennon, M. E. bishop, b. in Pickens county, Ala., 17 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1852, and was professor of pure mathematics there in 1853-'7. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the latter year, was president of the Centenary institute in Alabama in 1865-'7, and of Tennessee female college in 1868-'73. In 1882 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the first to urge the bond-scheme that saved the publishing-house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, originated the woman's department of church-extension for the securing of parsonages in the same church, and was a member of the commission that in 1878 established fraternal relations between the northern and southern branches of the Methodist church.

HARING, John, patriot, b. in Tappan, Orange (now Rockland) co., N. Y., 28 Sept., 1739; d. in Blauveltville, N. Y., 1 April, 1809. His ancestors came from Holland. He served in the first four provincial congresses, and sat in the Continental congress in 1774-'5 and 1785-'7. He was elected in 1776 to the New York general assembly, which never organized, sat on the judicial bench of the county in 1778-'88, and in 1781-'90 was state senator. He was a commissioner for settling the dispute between New York and Massachusetts about western lands, and in 1788 was a member of the state convention that ratified the U. S. constitution, but voted against it. See his life by Franklin Burdge (1878).

HARKER, Charles G., soldier, b. in Swedesborough, N. J., 2 Dec., 1837; killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, 27 June, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1858, entered the 2d infantry, and became 1st lieutenant of the 15th infantry, 14 May, 1861. He was promoted captain, 24 Oct., 1861, became lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Ohio volunteers, and colonel on 11 Nov., 1861. He was engaged in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth and the battle of Stone River, and was recommended for promotion, but did not receive it until he had still further distinguished himself at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from 20 Sept., 1863, commanded a brigade under Gen. Howard in the campaign in Georgia, and held the peak of Rocky Face Ridge, 7 May, 1864, against determined efforts of the enemy to dislodge him.

HARKER, Samuel, clergyman. He became pastor of a church at Black River, N. J., 31 Oct., 1752. He published "Predestination Consistent with General Liberty" (1761), for which he was excluded, and disqualified to preach by the synods of New York and Philadelphia. He subsequently published an "Appeal from the Synod to the Christian World" (1763).

HARKEY, Simeon Walcher, clergyman, b. in Iredell county, N. C., 3 Dec., 1811. He was graduated at the Gettysburg Lutheran seminary in 1834, and from 1850 till 1866 was professor of theology in the University of Illinois. He was president of the general synod of his church in 1857. In 1865 he served as chaplain at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill. He has been successful as an organizer and pastor of congregations, preaching both in English and German. Wittenberg college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1852. His publications in book-form are "Lutheran Sunday-School Question-Book" (1838); "Church's Best State" (1843); "Daily Prayer-Book" (1844); "Value of an Evangelical Ministry" (1853); and "Justification by Faith" (1875). Among his addresses are "True Greatness," "Andrew Jackson's Funeral," "Prisons for Women," and "Mission of Lutheran Church." He is now (1887) writing a series of articles on his personal reminiscences of Lutheranism in Illinois.

HARKINS, Mathew, R. C. bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Nov., 1845. He attended the Latin-school of his native city, and was graduated with a Franklin medal in 1862. He studied a year at the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., and on leaving was sent by Bishop Fitzpatrick to pursue a course of theology at the English college of Douay and in the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. After six years' study he was ordained, and visited Rome before returning home. After serving as curate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Salem, Mass., he was appointed in 1876 rector of St. Malachi's church at Arling-

George Emlen Hare, professor and theologian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1808, a nephew of Robert Hare, the celebrated scientist. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., 1826. He studied theology and was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White, Dec. 20, 1829, and before receiving his orders as a priest in 1830 he was chosen rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa. Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., elected him their rector in 1834, and St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845. While rector of St. Matthew's, he also undertook the instruction of the diocesan training-school, and as that institution rapidly developed into the present Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, he was in 1852 appointed professor there, first in Biblical learning, afterward in New Testament literature, which position he still (1894) holds. He was a member of the Old Testament company of the American committee on Bible revision, and published, "Christ to Return" (Philadelphia in 1840). He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College in 1843, and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He is the father of Bishop William Hobart Hare.

The N. C. of A. B., Vol. VI, Page 45.

GEORGE E. HARE, '26,

was born in Philadelphia, September 4th, 1808. He was ordained in the Episcopal Church in 1829 and several years later was assistant Rector of Old Trinity Church in New York City. After filling a charge at Princeton, N. J., for several years, Dr. Hare in 1844-5 became Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was Head Master of the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, resigning in 1858 to take the Professorship of Biblical Learning at the Philadelphia Divinity School. This chair, together with that of Professor of New Testament Literature, he occupied for twenty-five years. Of late years he has been a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. Among the most important of his services was his work in the Old Testament Revision Committee. He received the Degrees of D.D., S. T. D. and LL. D. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 15th, 1892, after several months of illness.

*Memorabilia of
1891-1892*

*Class
1824*

*Hare, George E.—Princeton, N. J.; clergyman. Died in Philadelphia, February 15, 1892. *Union 1826, p. 76 Dickinson*

GEORGE E. HARE, 1826, of Philadelphia, Penn., was a member of the Delphian Institute
Delphian Catalogue 1830 (Died: 1892)

1826

The Rev. George Emlen Hare, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D., died at his residence in Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1892, after a long illness.

Dr. Hare was born in Philadelphia Sept. 4, 1808. He graduated from Union College in the class of 1826. He was ordained a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dec. 20, 1829. He was assistant Rector of Old Trinity Church, New York, and while there married the daughter of Bishop Hobert, of the diocese, of Pennsylvania. in 1844-45. For a number of years subsequently he was Head Master of the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. This position he resigned in 1850 to assume the Professorship of Biblical Exigesis at the Philadelphia Divinity School. This chair with that of Professor of New Testament Literature he held for 25 years. He was for several years on the standing committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. C. March 5, 1892.

*He was subsequently
Rector of a parish at Princeton, N.J.
Then he was head of Latin & Greek
at the Union of Philadelphia.*

MS. A. 9. 2. 1892

CLASS OF 1826

GEORGE EMLÉN HARE

Died in Philadelphia, Pa., February 18, 1892, aged 84.

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa.

Graduated from Union College, 1826.

Studied theology at General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

1844-45, assistant professor of Greek at University of Pennsylvania.

Principal of an Episcopal academy, Philadelphia.

In 1857 opened a training school for young men of Holy Orders, which, in 1862 became the Philadelphia Divinity School, where for twenty-five years he was Professor of Bible Learning and Exegesis.

Was one of the best Hebrew scholars in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Served on the American Committee on the revision of the Bible.

Received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1892-3 p. 1753

Vol. 2

Washington, D. C.

1826

GEORGE EMLÉN HARE

MARRIED: On Tuesday in St. John's Chapel, N. Y., by
Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. George Emlen Hare, to Miss
Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop
Hobart.

Albany Argus
June 25, 1830
(Friday)

uclaf/1826hare-g-0009

Born September 4, 1808.

Died February 15, 1892.

Married June 20, 1830, Elizabeth Catherine Hobart, born January 27, 1810; died May 26, 1883, daughter of the Rt. Rev. John Hobart, Bishop of New York.

Graduated A.B. Union College.

Hon. D.D., LL.D., and S.T.D. Columbia.

Headmaster of the Protestant Episcopal Church Academy, professor of Biblical learning in the Divinity School, Philadelphia.

Issue:

1. John Henry Hobart, b. Aug. 26, 1831;
m. Marianna Clark.
2. Anna Emlen, b. Feb. 28, 1833;
m. Nov. 22, 1853, Elihu Spencer Miller.
3. Charles Willing, b. Aug. 31, 1835;
m. May 12, 1857, Mary Singer Widdefield.
4. William Hobart, b. May 17, 1838;
m. Oct. 30, 1861, Mary Amory Howe.
5. Chandler, b. Feb. 4, 1840;
m. Nov. 25, 1869, Charlotte Elizabeth Greene.
6. James Montgomery, b. Jan. 20, 1842;
m. June 6, 1867, Mary Emlen Meredith.
7. Mary Hobart, b. Dec. 3, 1844.
8. Robert Emott, b. July 19, 1847;
m. (1) Jeanne Percy Williams;)2) Heloise
Victoria Guillou.
9. Elizabeth Catherine, b. Oct. 10, 1849.
10. George Emlen, Jr., b. Dec. 1, 1836;
d. Aug. 1, 1848.

Samuel Carpenter & His Descendants

p. 174

Edward Carpenter & Gen. Louis Henry Carpenter

J.B.Lippincott Co.

Philadelphia 1912.

George Emlen Hare A.B. 1826

1826
George Emilen Hare F. B.