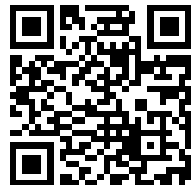


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# THE EARLY PHYSICIANS

... OF ...

VINELAND, N. J.



COMPILED.



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# The Early Physicians of Vineland.

## Introductory.

In 1861 the tract of territory upon which Mr. Charles K. Landis proposed to establish his new colony, in the central part of the South Jersey peninsula, midway between the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, was an almost unbroken wilderness. It was a forest, mostly of oak scrub, devoid of cultivation, but largely despoiled of its chief value in the timber which had been carried off to feed the furnaces of the iron-monger who was its owner; then left for such restoration as nature unaided, and baffled often by forest fires, might accomplish. To see through and beyond the forbidding aspect of the scene at that time, with no attractive or agreeable feature, and behold a vision of a city of elegant and substantial homes with all the appurtenances of advanced civilization, surrounded by wide landscapes of high and tasteful culture, was in the founder, a thing of sublime faith in himself and his convictions. It is not surprising that for a time he found few to accept his rose colored views of the future of this rough wilderness.

It is probable that for the first two years, '61 to '63, no very large additions were made to the scanty and scattered squatter population of wood-choppers and charcoal burners whom Mr. Landis found on his purchase. We have no knowledge of any resident physician in the new colony before 1863. In that year Dr. Chase, the interesting story of whose coming is so well told by his daughter in the first of the following memoirs, seeking escape at once from the rigorous climate of his native Maine, and from the hardships of medical practice there, came to Vineland for its milder climate, and for the opportunity it offered for a change of occupation. His purpose was to become a farmer, in which however he did not succeed. Demands for his professional services were instant and continuous, and his ten acre farm lot remained unimproved until it passed into other hands. He was the pioneer of the craft, and for two years he had the field to himself.

By the disbandment of the army at the close of the war for the Union in 1865, involving the discharge of hundreds of thousands of soldiers of all ranks, and scarcely less by the diminished production of

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military supplies no longer in demand, many men found themselves in the ranks of the unemployed. Seekers of new homes, and of new occupations were many. This was the Founder's opportunity. Vineland, a new place, already of some positive attractions and of much promise, with the added charm of novelty of plan and pretensions, widely and well advertised, could not fail to draw many visitors at least. Of the many that came some remained. It was a period of rapid and substantial growth.

When people came then also came the doctors. In that year, 1865, Drs. Cansdell and Ingram, both then recently discharged from service as surgeons in the army, came to Vineland, and though each bought a farm-lot of wild land, yet both engaged at once in the business of their profession. In the following year, 1866, Dr. Bidwell, and a little later Dr. Brewer, both ex-surgeons, came, and Dr. Lane who had had experience in military hospitals.

Dr. Wiley, in 1865, was the first, and for many years the only member of the corps of resident physicians who was a native of the state of New Jersey, and also the only one who commenced his professional career here, all others having previously practiced elsewhere. This unique distinction was his almost to the end of his life.

The primary purpose of this work is of course to preserve some record of those physicians who, in the earliest period of this settlement, faithfully and successfully served the community in the line of their profession, and have answered the last call which, sooner or later, comes to doctors no less than to their patients. In this connection it is interesting to note that so many of the memoirs in this collection are the graceful tributes of proud and loving daughters to the memory of their deceased fathers.

Besides the dead there are survivors yet to be counted in. Dr. Bidwell and Dr. Brewer still living, and the latter still in the full tide of active professional work, belong distinctly to the same period, and sketches of their unfinished biographies are properly introduced.

Besides those of whom we have properly authorized biographical sketches, there are some whom we think entitled to such brief mention as we can give them from such scanty information as we have. They will form the subjects of a concluding chapter.

## RUFUS MESSENGER CHASE, M. D.

COMMUNICATED BY HIS DAUGHTER MISS ELIZA E. CHASE.

Dr. Rufus M. Chase was born in Bridgeton, Maine, October 1, 1814. His father was Rev. Rufus Chase, a Baptist minister. When a lad he attended Bridgeton Academy. Afterward the family home was at Portland, Maine. He prepared for college at Kennebunk Academy, but owing to impaired health he did not enter as intended upon the regular college course, but attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, N. H., graduating at Bowdoin in the year 1840.

For twenty-one years he practiced among the Maine hills, one year in Winslow, Maine, twenty in Somerset county in the village of Canaan. Often, in after years did he say that he regretted the twenty-one years he rode over those hills, enduring the hardships common to a country doctor during a New England winter, but the people of that Somerset county town and adjacent villages did not regret any of the years he dwelt among them, only his departurè. Yet do many of the old people recall the time when he was their physician, although in the days he lived among them he differed with many of them often.

A Republican from the formation of the party, a worker during the early agitation of the temperance question in Maine, he seemingly made many enemies as well as friends, yet even the former, in sickness and trouble, would have no other physician and in after years gave him a hearty welcome when he visited his old home. Dr. Chase was married twice. The death of an infant son was soon followed by the death of the mother. On February 17th, 1853 he was married to Abby H. Rollins.

On account of the ill health of his wife, in 1863 he decided to remove to a warmer climate. He learned of Vineland and visited it in the early spring of 1863. He was not at all impressed by the appearance of the new town. In New England the spring was exceedingly backward. The northern states were visited by severe snow storms as late as the first week of April. In Somerset county, Maine, the snow was deep, covering the fences. Ox teams could and did travel across country on the frozen crust of the snow. The contrast between Vineland and his Maine home was great. There he had left winter; here, during most of his visit, was nearly summer weather. The edge of those storms may have reached Vineland, for when Dr. Chase arose one morning the ground was covered with snow. The chill of the atmosphere added to his previous lack of enthusiasm regarding the place, determined him to leave at once. He was prevailed upon to stay yet

one more day. By noon the sun was shining, the snow had disappeared and the place appeared to him in a more favorable light. When he returned home, he was the possessor of a Vineland farm, a few acres, un-cleared. He was going to Vineland, not as a physician, but as a farmer. He had always delighted to work in the garden, to raise flowers and fruits. In a number of places where he boarded when a young man, trees he planted, half a century old stand now as his monuments. In his old home, what had been a brick yard had become one of the best gardens in the county. I have a remembrance of pans of peas in the house to sprout and thus bring forward an early crop, usually by July 4th. When he returned from New Jersey he brought samples of Vineland soil. Instead of pans of peas to sprout that spring there were pans of dirt, samples of Vineland sand and good old Maine loam, baked, to illustrate in some way, that perhaps was clear to those most interested, the superior virtues of the new land.

In November, 1863, Dr. Chase and family moved to Vineland. Until a house could be built on his land on Park Avenue, west, he was glad to be able to secure two rooms on the second floor of the building on the northeast corner of Landis ayenue and the Boulevard. He might try to see to his land but patients would come; there were calls for the doctor, and he soon realized that a physician was needed even in Vineland. That corner room that was sitting room and sleeping room also had to be office. The following summer he occupied as home and office the rooms on the first floor of the same building, on the Landis Avenue side. His plans being changed, for a village home he purchased a lot on the west side of town. Soon seeing his mistake, he bought on the northwest corner of Landis Avenue and Sixth Street. A small house was on the lot, which he remodeled; the main part of the house then, is, I think, now the ell of the building on that lot.

Of his practice in Vineland I know this, that in times of much sickness he was a very busy man. At one time when there were many fevers, he practiced and rode continually day and night, for days not having rest or sleep. His horse showed the strain first, but another horse was procured. So many very sick patients had he, however, and the calls so urgent, that there was no time for rest for him, until at last, feverish and sick himself, Mrs. Chase was obliged to drive for him when he paid his last visits to his patients before going home and to bed, from which he did not rise for many weeks. Owing to the hard work and illness at this time, he was afterward obliged to give up his practice, and that was the reason for his leaving Vineland.

He was one of the organizers of the Baptist Church, of which he



was clerk and trustee; when first organized, superintendent of the Sunday School and a bible class teacher. In the town where he had lived in Maine he had long taught an adults' Bible class and did all in his power to keep up the Sunday School. In Vineland the home had often to be a house of entertainment for the ministers who were to fill the Baptist pulpit on the coming Sunday. Usually honored guests, an occasional one there might have been himself anxious to be heard. It was probably one of the latter, who expressed surprise, and, the hostess thought, disdain, because strawberries were offered him at breakfast. He said he had never heard of strawberries for breakfast.

Dr. Chase was ever true to Vineland's interest. When a New England paper published the communication of a former visitor to Vineland, ridiculing the town and much misrepresenting it, knowing the untruthfulness of the statements made Dr. Chase, when the paper was sent to him, felt it his duty to give the readers of that paper a different view of what, by that time, was a promising town. An anecdote he enjoyed telling was of his interview with a stranger, who inquired as to the mental capacity of the people who were opening up the tract. "Were they intelligent?" Dr. Chase pointed to two men who were working for him. "You see those men?" Fire had been through the woods; the men were employed clearing the land; the timber was black with smoke; the undergrowth tore their clothes; they were dressed roughly, for their work; soot, dirt, and torn clothing did not make them any more presentable. "Those men," said the doctor, "are both college graduates."

In the spring of 1868 Dr. Chase sold to Dr. Ingram. In 1869 he opened a drug store at Clayton, N. J., where he continued in business until his death. At Clayton, there being no Baptist Church, he was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and a teacher for some time in the Sunday School. With his wife he joined the Presbyterian Church there some months previous to his death.

A man of kindly manners, never aggressive where he differed yet it is not likely that anyone ever held doubt for a moment as to his opinions on any important question. He met everyone in a friendly spirit. Men who differed with him on leading questions were among his friends. Of all who trusted him none were more sure of his friendship than the children and the young people. The young mechanics of Clayton, the children in the families where he practiced, the friends of his daughters, all were his friends; he was always interested in what concerned them, all were sure of his interest and sympathy. A sincere Christian; a man strongly attached to his family, loyal to his friends;

gentle and kind in disposition, while the trouble of others might make him sad and cause him to feel worried, it could truthfully be said of him that to outward seeming he was never unhappy; always generous and helpful to all he could help. Two weeks before his death he said of his profession: "Had I my life to live over again I should follow the same profession."

After a sickness of ten days he passed into the other life December 28th, 1879, with the words on his lips, "All is well."

PLAINFIELD, N. J.



## WILLIAM DERBY COOK, M. D.

Communicated by his daughter, Miss Harriette H. Cook.

Dr. Cook was born at Geneva, N. Y. in 1807. He received his medical education at Geneva Medical College and afterwards attended lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., graduating in 1829. He first practiced at Pen Yan, N. Y., afterwards at Seneca Falls. In 1834 he removed to Sodus, N. Y., where he remained until 1865 when he removed with his family to Vineland, N. J. Here he remained until his death Aug. 13, 1885.

Not coming here for the purpose of the practice of his profession he was not registered as a physician as required of practitioners by the law of the state, but he gave medical advice gratuitously on many occasions, and became well known as especially successful in the treatment of some cases of diseases of the eyes, that came under his care. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Sydenham Club, and always maintained an interest in matters affecting the profession.

Dr. Cook built and occupied a fine residence on East Landis avenue on ground now included in the domain of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. The doors and lumber for the interior finish were of fine chestnut grown upon his own farm in New York. He always gave our beautiful Vineland climate the credit of prolonging his life. He thought he could not have survived another winter in New York, but he lived here twenty years.

Vineland, N. J.

## HENRY WILLIAM CANSELL, M. D.

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Communicated by his daughter, Miss Ellen L. Cansdell.

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Henry W. Cansdell was born June 4, 1808, in London, England, where he was educated, studied and commenced the practice of medicine.

In September 1829 he married Elizabeth Cardinal, daughter of John Argent of Yelleshunt D'Arcy, Essex, England.

In 1840 he decided to visit America and if pleased with the country to settle permanently. He located in Whitewater, Wisconsin, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1846 he returned to England for a visit of two years for the benefit of his wife's health. On his return he decided to make his home in America, to become naturalized and to study medicine in an American institution. In 1857 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and from Bellevue Hospital College.

He continued the practice of medicine in Brooklyn until 1861. In the fall of that year while in Wisconsin to settle some property, he sought and obtained a commission in the army, first in the Artillery and later as Surgeon of the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry. This commission he held until obliged to resign on account of ill health. The resignation was accepted in March, 1863.

The winter of '64-'65 he took his family south, mostly for the benefit of his own health. While there he became interested in Vineland through advertisements and letters and determined to visit it on his return north.

He arrived in Vineland April 13, 1865 and purchased four lots at the corner of West Boulevard and Grape Street and some wild land.

Leaving his family consisting of his wife and three youngest children, a son and two daughters, to board in Vineland, he returned to Brooklyn for his furniture and in three weeks was housekeeping in Vineland.

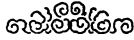
He soon built a comfortable residence and office upon the lots he had bought and continued to practice as much as his broken health would permit.

He identified himself with the interests of the town, being a vestryman of Trinity church and an interested member of the Sydenham Club, an association composed of the early physicians of the place. In his last illness his fellow members of this club were his devoted and

skillful attendants. At the meeting after his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1869, the club adopted resolutions expressive of their appreciation and respect and directed the Secretary to communicate to the family their sympathy and grief.

Of the nine children born to him six survived him—the three who came to Vineland with him and were with him to the last, and three others who had married and settled in different western states.

Vineland, N. J.



## FRANKLIN LANE, M. D.

Communicated by Mr. John A. Lane.

Dr. Franklin Lane was born in Exeter, N. H. on December 6, 1822. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Bowdoin College. He studied medicine at Bellevue College, N. Y. and at the Berkshire Medical School, Pittsfield, Mass., graduating in 1846.

In 1855 he went to Baltimore, Md., where he practiced his profession with marked success. He was connected with one of the largest hospitals in Baltimore for nine years. He went from Baltimore to Vineland in 1869, hoping by the change to restore his failing health. The genial climate of Vineland had the desired effect upon him and in a short time his health was quite restored.

Dr. Lane had marked literary ability, and was a graceful and logical writer. He was a frequent contributor to the medical journals, and in the earlier part of his professional career he delivered several courses of lectures on Physiology, Hygiene and kindred subjects.

In Vineland he obtained a large practice and made many warm friends. He was endeared to many to whom he ministered by his gentle and kindly spirit. He was ever more than a professional attendant for he felt a warm personal interest in all his patients. He gave especial care and attention to the needs of the suffering poor, to whom he was always a true friend.

In 1889 he had a stroke of paralysis, which compelled his retirement from active practice. He removed with his family in 1891 to East Orange, N. J., where he resided until his death which took place July 24th, 1893.

East Orange, New Jersey.

## EDWIN CURTIS BIDWELL, M. D.

Communicated by E. H. Bidwell, M. D.

Dr. Bidwell was born in Tyringham, now Monterey, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, Feb. 20, 1821. He came of good old Yankee stock, for his great-grandfather, the Rev. Adonijah Bidwell, was the minister of the Congregational Church of the town for the first thirty-five years of its existence, beginning in 1750.

He was educated first at the old red school house of his native place, then at Lenox Academy, and at Williams College, still in the "Berkshire Hills," graduating there in 1841. He graduated from the Medical Department of Yale in 1844, and practiced his profession in Massachusetts for about three years and then in Ohio, where he remained about five years. Removing thence to Iowa, then a very new state, while still continuing the practice of medicine and surgery, he took an active part (not, however, as a candidate) in the political campaign which resulted in the election of the first Republican legislature and governor, James W. Grimes, afterwards United States Senator.

While a citizen of Iowa he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University, an office with no pecuniary compensation beyond the usual allowance for traveling expenses. This position he held until his return to Massachusetts, after about six years in Iowa. He practiced again in Massachusetts until the breaking out of the war for the Union, entering the military service Jan. 1, 1862, as Surgeon of the 31st Mass. Vols., continuing until Oct. 1, 1865.

The 31st Mass. Vols. to which Dr. Bidwell was attached was one of the six regiments raised in New England by Gen. Butler for the expedition for the capture of New Orleans. It was present at the taking of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by Admiral Farragut in April, '62, and was the first to enter the city of New Orleans, May 1, '62. It remained in the Department of the Gulf until the close of the war in 1865. It shared actively in all the important campaigns and principal events in that Department, among which were the siege of Port Hudson in 1863; the disastrous Red River expedition in 1864; and the investment and capture of Mobile in 1865. Dr. Bidwell was with his regiment on all of these occasions. At some other times he was detached for other duty. At one time he was assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon of the Cavalry Division of the Department of the Gulf, on the staff of Gen. E. H. Davis, Commander of that Division afterwards

Governor of Texas. At another time he was by order of Gen. Canby Commander of the Department, detailed for duty as medical officer with Col. C. C. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners. In the performance of this duty he made many journeys with the Commissioner, who was an old friend of his younger days, to several ports on the Gulf, and on the River, with ship-loads of Confederate prisoners to be delivered, and returning with similar loads of Union prisoners received. It was a very interesting, and, on the whole, not unpleasant service, continued through a period of several months.

In 1869 he was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions and served in that position until 1881, when he resigned on account of disability from accidental injury.

After the war, being in some measure disabled for the arduous physical labor of a country practitioner, he purchased a drug store just started in the new town of Vineland, and settled there with his family in 1866. At first he followed his profession in connection with the drug store (Bidwell & Co.), but soon withdrew from general medical practice, as he found the business of the pharmacy better suited to a health none too good, even in the milder climate of New Jersey. He carried on the drug business till the end of the century, when he transferred it to his son, Dr. E. H. Bidwell.<sup>6</sup>

Always a wide reader, and specially interested in the natural sciences, Dr. Bidwell also in the earlier part of his professional career, wrote many articles for the medical journals. One of his original contributions to the literature of the profession was the report of a personal observation of Asiatic Cholera, in 1849, which seemed to answer conclusively the question then much discussed of the portability of Cholera infection in the persons of its victims.

Two merchants, his neighbors, returning from a trip to the western country, made a brief stop at a port on Lake Erie where the Cholera was at the time prevailing, nearly a hundred miles from their homes in the interior of Ohio. Immediately on reaching home both were attacked and both died the next morning. Three other persons, members of the two families, also died shortly afterward of the same disease. No other cases had occurred before, and none followed, in that region for many miles in every direction.

The lesson which these cases taught, now familiar enough to everybody, was then a new one. Of the "germ theory" nothing was known, even "spontaneous generation" was still a subject for serious argument, and the Cholera bacillus was yet undreamed of. True scientific investigation of disease had scarcely begun and what we now know of the real

nature and manner of transmission of the infectious diseases, took many years of study and the careful observation of many thousand cases. Of the latter, Dr. Bidwell's report was among the earliest.

The disease of the grape called Black Rot appeared in the vineyards of Vineland in the early seventies. As the culture of the vine had become an important and very profitable industry the blight that threatened its destruction naturally became a matter of great concern to everyone interested in the prosperity of the place. Dr. Bidwell studied it for several successive years with the microscope, and by careful cultivation of the fungus itself discovered its perfect or highest form, which had hitherto escaped detection. Prof. Pierre Viala of Montpellier, France, who with one of his associates had made a special and exhaustive study of the Black Rot, doubted the discovery until on the day of his arrival at Vineland on his scientific visit to this country it was shown to him under the microscope. The fungus was afterwards, through the courtesy of Prof. Ellis, the eminent mycologist of Newfield, named *Laestadia Bidwellii*.

Dr. Bidwell has held no municipal office in Vineland except as a member of the Board of Health, but has been connected with several voluntary associations which seemed worthy of countenance and support.

The Shepherd Book Club, is one of the institutions most thoroughly established among the literary people of the town. Of this he was one of the original members and has long been its President. When a younger generation formed a new organization on the same lines as their elder model they honored him by naming it the "Bidwell Book Club."

For many years he has been one of the active members of the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Association, and on the death of D. F. Morrill, Esq. succeeded him as President.

One of his most recent contributions to the archives of this institution, was his lecture before it, a small edition of which was printed for private distribution, under the title "The Birth of a New Science." It is a tribute to the genius, skill and industry of the great French scientist, Louis Pasteur, and at the same time an account for non-professional readers, of his successive studies and discoveries, from fermentation to hydrophobia, which demonstrated, absolutely beyond question, the doctrine of the microbe—the "germ theory of disease"—the foundation of an entirely new science, bacteriology. It is a record of what is, perhaps, the most important, certainly, to operative surgery, the most valuable, of all the many advances which have been bringing medicine

and surgery, and the new "preventive medicine," nearer to exact sciences during the sixty years of Dr. Bidwell's professional life; "All of which he saw, and part of which he was."

Pineshore Cottage, Monterey, Mass.



## EMORY ROUNDS TULLER, M. D.

Communicated by his daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Tuller Bonschur.

Dr. Tuller was born Oct. 1, 1824, in the northern part of Cataraugus County, New York. He lived there through boyhood and youth on his father's farm. Afterwards he went to Cleveland to take up the study of medicine. There were no Homeopathic Colleges then, but in the college at Cleveland there was a Chair of Homeopathy. After reading Hahnemann's Organon he determined to take that course, and graduated in it in the late forties.

It was not quite reputable at that time to be a follower of Hahnemann, and he had many interesting experiences of persecution, but he had the courage of his convictions always, and was successful in the face of it.

He began practice in 1850, in the little town of Fairfield, Ohio. He was married May 15, 1851, to Miss Jane Powers, of Plymouth, Ohio. In 1855 he removed to Newark, Ohio, where he remained eleven years, enjoying a large and successful practice.

In March, 1866, on account of ill-health of his wife he removed to Vineland, New Jersey, where he continued the practice of his profession twenty-five years. He died there Aug. 4, 1891.

The world is no longer intolerant of Homeopathy, but he was one of its pioneers, and endured the discomforts, to say the least of them, of such. Concerning himself, he was the most reticent and modest man I have ever known, and as a physician he was conscientious in the highest degree.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A few additional facts of much interest have been gathered from other sources, and may be introduced by way of supplementing Mrs. Bonschur's all too brief memoir. Dr. Tuller is said to have been the oldest as he was the most eminent, practitioner of the Homeopathic School in South Jersey. Though tenacious of his doctrine, he was liberal in his recognition and treatment of physicians of the old school so called. He was not averse to consultation with them, not denying



the possible efficacy of their remedies, but still claiming that the Hahnemannian preparations were strictly scientific, and preferable.

Dr. Tuller was a pioneer in the introduction of pure unfermented grape juice as a valuable article of diet and drink for convalescents and invalids. For the production of this article, he established a large plant on his grounds, and conducted it successfully to the end of his active career.

He was all his life an earnest conscientious Republican. At the beginning of the Civil War he offered his service to the military authorities, which was refused on account of a supposed weak heart, and his homeopathy.

In early life Dr. Tuller was an adherent and devout supporter of the Methodist persuasion. It was during his residence in Newark, Ohio, he first became acquainted with the doctrines of the New Church, into the knowledge and life of which he entered with all his heart, founding a church of that denomination in that city. After his removal to Vineland in 1866, he founded a society of the New Church there, of which he was effectively preacher and pastor and principal supporter for many years. Before the erection of the present house of worship on Wood Street in 1870, he had conducted services, at one period in Merchants Hall, and at another in Temperance Hall. In 1885 he surrendered the pastorate, and assisted in calling Rev. Adolph Roeder to the place.



## WILLIAM TAYLOR, M. D.

Communicated by Dr. A. C. Taylor.

Dr. Taylor was born in Newark, N. J. He graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1846. After practicing his profession in Philadelphia several years, he removed to Newark, N. J., where he continued in practice twenty-three years. He removed to Vineland in the fall of 1873, where he engaged in office practice and as assistant in the drug store of his brother, Dr. A. C. Taylor.

His health was in a precarious condition some years previous to his death, which resulted finally from heart failure at Vineland, on the 6th day of July, 1893.

Vineland, N. J.

## JOHN INGRAM, M. D.

Communicated by his daughter, Miss Stella J. Ingram.

Dr. John Ingram, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland and came to America in early manhood with his eldest brother—the family following later. They settled in northern Ohio where he obtained his education and became a teacher. One of his pupils who afterward became manager of *The Gazette*, (Ashland, Ohio) a local paper, thus writes of him when the news of his death reached his old home:—

“Dr. John Ingram for many years a resident of this county died at Colton, California, his late home yesterday morning, April 5th. The writer of this notice was one of his pupils, and we delight to dwell upon his memory, and testify to his great goodness of character. He was the soul of honor and honesty, pure minded, brave, noble generous, kind and loving. He afterward read medicine, attended lectures and stood high in the profession. He practiced for many years at Vineland, N. J., until failing health required him to seek for health on the Pacific slope. He resided for eight years at Colton in the rich and beautiful valley at the foot of the San Bernardino mountains of southern California. He was one of God’s noblemen and has gone to a rich reward in the home on high.”

He was an ardent American, a strong Republican, and took an active interest in the liberation of the slave and the welfare of the country. He was appointed surgeon of the 75th Ohio volunteers and went with his regiment to Folly Island and later to Florida. He was captured by the Confederates at Lake City and had a varied experience as prisoner of war. At the close of the war he returned to his home with health somewhat impaired by exposure and the hardships of army life. He decided to seek a milder climate and in the summer of 1865 removed with his family to Vineland, N. J., where he continued the practice of his profession. He led an active and laborious life for a number of years but as the time went on he became less and less able to attend to his duties; night work was especially severe on him. In the summer of 1884 he returned to Ohio hoping that a rest and change would be of great benefit to him. There was no improvement and in October, 1885, he removed to California. The first few years of his residence in California he did some professional work, was a member and attended the meetings of the County Medical Society and G. A. R. Post—also a member of the board of examining surgeons for disabled soldiers, and took an active interest in education, morality, law and order. He took occasional trips to the neighboring mountains with

marked though temporary relief: also almost daily drives through the country around his home where the lovely wild flowers, plants, and varied scenery, were a source of great interest and pleasure to him. As time went on he grew more and more feeble and had to give up all active pursuits.

The last year of his life and especially the last six months he was a great sufferer and spent the time with his family and books, waiting, for the end.

Dr. Ingram was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, December 7th, 1824. He studied at the University and Kings College, Aberdeen, completing a course in Histology there in July, 1851. Afterwards he graduated in medicine at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He married Margaret Lawson at Ashland, Ohio, October 25th, 1855. He died at Colton, California, April 5th, 1894.

Colton, Cal.

In addition to the above furnished by Mrs. Ingram and daughter Miss Stella Ingram, the present writer while testifying to the excellence of Dr. Ingram's character as a man and a citizen and to the value of his services as a physician in this place for twenty years, wishes to place on record the fact that in addition to arduous professional duties he served for several years as President of the Board of Education, and was, I think, always its most interested and active and influential member.

He was also for several years President of the Historical and Antiquarian Society, and always interested in its work as in every other worthy object of public concern.



## CHARLES ROCKUS WILEY, M. D.

Communicated by E. H. Bidwell, M. D.

Charles Rockus Wiley, M. D., was born at Goshen, Cape May County, N. J., November 2, 1844. His father came to Vineland in the early sixties, established himself in business as one of the firm of Hartson & Wiley, general merchants, and built a residence on the lot next west to that on which the Baker House now stands. The mother, Mrs. Rebecca Wiley, still living at Cape May with her son-in-law Mr.

Elbridge Doughty, brought from the old home, in her hands, some little poplar twigs or cuttings, which she set out around the new house in the ground just cleared of scrub oak and stunted pine. They are now among the largest of the many fine shade trees growing along the Avenue.

Dr. Wiley graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1865, and after a short term of service in military hospital, settled down to his life work in Vineland, where he practiced continuously, scarcely ceasing for a single day except when compelled by serious illness, until he died, April 2, 1897.

Although a general practitioner in the most literal sense he found his favorite specialty in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat. For ten or twelve years of his later life he did a great deal of this work, drew many patients from distant points and had many brilliantly successful results beyond the ordinary routine. In this as in everything else, he was always abreast of the times, fully conversant with the latest methods and equipped with the most improved instruments and appliances.

During the most active period of his outside practice, he did an exceptionally large obstetric business, and later was frequently called as consultant in difficult cases. He often said that the worse they were the better he liked them. As a general surgeon, within, of course, the limits imposed upon practitioners so near a great city, he also ranked high.

Personally Dr. Wiley was a whole-souled, open-hearted man, generous to a fault, a hard fighter and a strong friend. His mild eccentricities, of which he had, perhaps, no more than other physicians, never prevented him from being kindly and considerate in the sick room or in social intercourse. In everything he did he was enthusiastic, and was until ill health overtook him, wonderfully full of life and vigor and with a tremendous capacity for, and love of, his work. In spite of his busy life as a physician he found time and strength for many other things. He was a Democrat, heart and soul, and every campaign, national or local, brought out real earnestness and often active participation.

In the early days of the First M. E. church of Vineland, with its membership and financial resources limited by the pioneer conditions under which it struggled, Dr. Wiley was one of its most energetic supporters, putting money, labor and enthusiasm into the work at the time when it most needed them all.

He remained a trustee of the church until his death.

Later, he was elected to Borough Council at almost the very dawn

of municipal improvement, and here too he "put his heart in it." To him more than any other one man, is due the beginning of sidewalk paving and of many other of the things which go to make the town what it is. They are now all so familiar as to be taken as a matter of course but it was not so in Dr. Wiley's term of service in Council, and it required vigorous and persistent effort then, to accomplish what no one would think of objecting to now.

With the instituting of the Training School for Feeble Minded Children Dr. Wiley was appointed its physician, which position he held during his life. In his official connection, and being also a warm personal friend of its founder and first Principal Rev. S. O. Garrison, the doctor took his usual active part in the new enterprise, and had a fair share in its inception and early management.

Besides these positions he was, when he died, a director of the Traders Bank, and President of the Board of Medical Examiners for Pensions for Cumberland County, in which latter official capacity his kindness of nature will be long remembered by many veterans of the G. A. R.

It may be truly said of Dr. Wiley, as he would have wished it to be said of him, that he died in the harness. Beginning with a poisoned hand and arm, contracted in dressing a purulent wound some four or five years before his death, his health gradually broke down. Several attacks of the grippe and an ulcerated leg, which for a year or more necessitated the almost constant use of crutches, made it a hard struggle to keep up against constantly lowering vitality.

In March 1897 he was again attacked by the grippe, but there were then many dangerously sick and he kept at work till he was forced to bed by an attack of acute pneumonia to which he succumbed in a week, being after the first day, unconscious most of the time. Dr. Wiley had a host of friends both lay and professional, who mourned his loss, but next to his own kin, those who felt it most keenly were the sufferers, and most of all the poor and unfortunate ones among them, who looked to him for help in their hour of need, who expected and received, night or day, storm or shine, for thirty-two long years, always the pleasant smile and cheery word as well as tender sympathy and skillful care.

Pineshore Cottage, Monterey, Mass.

## CHARLES BREWER, M. D.

From Cumberland County Biographical Review.

Dr. Brewer was born in Annapolis, Md., June 21, 1832, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Medairy) Brewer.

The Brewers of Maryland are descended from one John Brewer who came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a large landholder in Anne Arundel County, Md., as early as 1658. His numerous descendants have now for six generations been among the prominent and wealthy people of Maryland.

Nicholas Brewer, the father of Charles the subject of our present sketch, was a lawyer by profession; a member of the legislature in early life, afterwards Circuit Court Judge for many years, until his death in 1864, at the age of 68 years. He was a man of high culture and fine taste, and a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He was an outspoken supporter of the war for the Union.

Dr. Brewer was graduated in Arts at St. John's College, with first honors, in 1852. He studied medicine in his native city; afterwards with the distinguished Dr. Nathan R. Smith of Baltimore, finally graduating in Medicine at the University of Maryland, in 1855. He was commissioned Ass't. Surgeon in the U. S. Army, Aug. 29, 1856.

His first service in the army was on the frontier, which in those days was always in a chronic state of warfare. He had, of course, some rough experiences, and was a participant in some very successful encounters with hostile Indians. In 1858 he was assigned to duty with a large force sent to Utah. The arduous march from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake City was accomplished in about three months of the summer of that year.

Among the most interesting experiences of his two years in Utah was that of an expedition to the remote southwestern part of the territory to recover several children supposed to be there, the survivors of the Mountain Meadows massacre in which a large body of immigrants to the number of 140, on their way to California, were waylaid and ruthlessly slaughtered by a force of Mormons and Indians. Sixteen children, ranging in age from three to nine years, were recovered and returned to relatives or friends, or otherwise cared for. The remains of the murdered parents, unburied and exposed to the elements and to the fangs of wolves, were gathered together and buried in one common grave, upon which was raised a cairn of rough rocks to mark the spot. Just twenty

years after the massacre, its instigator and leader, the Mormon Bishop John D. Lee, after trial and conviction, was executed on the same spot.

Leaving Utah in the fall of 1860 for a furlough, Dr. Brewer found his future wife at Ft. Riley. In January, 1861, he was married to Miss Maria Pendleton Cooke, second daughter of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A. While on a visit to the home of his wife's relatives in Virginia, he sent in his resignation of his commission in the U. S. Army. After its acceptance he entered the medical Corps of the Confederate Army, and was attached to the headquarters of the general staff of the army. He was one of the inspectors who, appreciating the intense, but, under the circumstances, unavoidable sufferings of the prisoners of war, and the inability of the Confederate authorities to feed and care for the immense number of men thrown on their hands by the abandonment of the cartel, recommended their unconditional return to the Federal government. This was accordingly done.

Dr. Brewer was present at the death from wound of his brother-in-law, the distinguished cavalry leader, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. At the surrender he was charged with the duty of transferring to the Federal authorities, the eight thousand sick and wounded left in the hospitals at Richmond.

After the close of the war Dr. Brewer engaged in the practice of his profession in Maryland with much success. In a few years the toil and hardships of a large business proved too much for his strength, and his health failed. Seeking, like some of his predecessors in this field, a change of occupation as well as of location, he came to Vineland in 1870, and betook himself to farm life. Antaeus-like, he gathered strength from contact with mother Earth, and soon found himself able to resume the tools with which he was more familiar. He left the farm for the borough in 1876.

In his new field Dr. Brewer found, besides the work of his profession, many opportunities for the exercise of his intellectual powers, and his benevolent disposition, in the kind of work for which he was especially fitted. He was called early and often, in one way or another, to duties and positions of responsibility in Vineland, and in Cumberland County, and sometimes to such as reach a much wider range. After the resignation of the first rector of Trinity P. E. Church, he was by Bishop Scarborough appointed lay reader, in which capacity he officiated several years, to the general acceptance and advantage of the church, eventually handing it over to a new rector with a largely in-

creased membership, followed by the erection of a fine new church edifice. He was continued senior warden and Sunday school superintendent many years. He was president, for two successive seasons, of the Cumberland County Sunday-School Association, also for many years a useful member of the County Bible Society.

He was for several years president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Vineland, which, during the period of his incumbency supported a good reading-room, and conducted a public midday prayer meeting every day of the week, except Sundays, when meetings were held in the afternoon.

He was for some years an active member of the Board of Health of Vineland. In 1882 he was elected coroner of Cumberland County. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster of Vineland, holding the office during the last half of the first Cleveland administration, much to the satisfaction of the community. He was appointed to his present position as resident physician to the prison, April, 1892.

He was previously a member of the State Charities Association, and an authorized inspector of penal and charitable institutions. He has been twice appointed by the Governor of the State as its official representative to the National Prison Congress, (at Baltimore and Chicago) and is at present a member of the National Prison Association, interested in all that pertains to criminology and prison reformation. These various associations and appointments clearly indicate the benevolence of his disposition and his devotion to whatever promises good to his fellow beings, and especially to the erring and the suffering.

Dr. Brewer is a man of fine classical education, of excellent literary attainments, a lucid writer and a fluent public speaker. He is an earnest student of the Bible, and rather prides himself on being an uncompromizing antagonist of the "higher criticism."



## CONCLUSION.

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There have been in Vineland always, from a very early period, a considerable number of persons who, for some reasons known or unknown, carried the title of *Doctor*, who yet could scarcely be reckoned as belonging to the local medical fraternity. Some, if quite regular, were still but transient residents; some were retired from medical practice, possibly engaged in other avocations; some were specialists; and some there were of whom it is perhaps enough to say that they were avowedly not regular. In those days dentists and druggists were all *Doctors* by courtesy. The doctorate degree of the dental profession was then either unknown or less widely distributed than at present.

Lemuel H. Aiken, M. D., from Norfolk, Ct., erected and opened the first drug store. Remained but a few months, selling out his unfinished building to Dr. J. R. Elton, who completed it and conducted the business successfully for many years.

Dr. E. B. Flagg was practicing medicine in 1866 and at the same time part proprietor of the drug store of Parker & Flagg. He left the place directly after the sale of that business.

Dr. Louis W. Brown was a successful Homœopathic practitioner from 1865 to 1885.

James McClintock, M. D., of Philadelphia, formerly Professor and President of Medical College at Castleton, Vt., came to Vineland in 1867 to establish on the bank of Maurice River a factory of "American" concrete brick. On the failure of that enterprise he returned to Philadelphia.

Edward S. Lansing, M. D. had been a successful physician in Watertown, N. Y. He came to Vineland in 1867 with his family for change of climate, not proposing to engage in medical practice. He did, however, occasionally assist his professional brothers in consultation. He purchased a fruit farm and a cranberry bog, and later engaged in railroad building. In 1874 he removed to Burlington, N. J. and engaged in medical practice. He was stricken with paralysis and died a few years later.

Dr. Thomas B. Welsh, Dentist, claimed to have graduated M. D. but never engaged in medical practice here.

Dr. J. Monroe Stebbins came to Vineland about 1870 with impaired health. Did not engage in medical practice. He became an agent and dealer in real estate. He died in 1874.

Dr. W. T. Young, Homœopathic, became a farmer and resided at corner of Park Ave. and Main Road.

Dr. James Casper Parkinson, Homœopathic, came about 1869. Resided at N. W. cor. 7th and Landis. Died suddenly in 18—.

Dr. E. B. Griswold came from Ontario about 1870. He was located on a farm at N. E. cor. Chestnut and Malaga Roads. Removed to Chicago, Ills.

Dr. Richard Dixie, an aged and retired physician lived awhile at 4th and Elmer Sts.

Dr. Halloway was owner of a farm on Chestnut Avenue, west. He was already an elderly man when he came to Vineland and lived there but a short time.

Dr. James Jennings, also well advanced in years, came in 1869 and had a farm on Chestnut Avenue, east. He claimed to have received his instruction and diploma from the eminent Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, in 1840. He removed in 1882.

Dr. L. K. Coonley and Dr. J. B. Dunton were prominent members of the "Friends of Progress," and had doubtless some medical practice, chiefly if not altogether among people of that affiliation.

In the early days of the history of Vineland, there were several ladies practicing medicine. Among them were Mrs. Lucinda Wilcox, 8th and Pear Sts.; Mrs. A. W. M. Bartlett, Mrs. Caroline A. Paul, and some others of transient residence. It cannot be said of any one of them that she filled a large place in the profession.

THE END.







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