

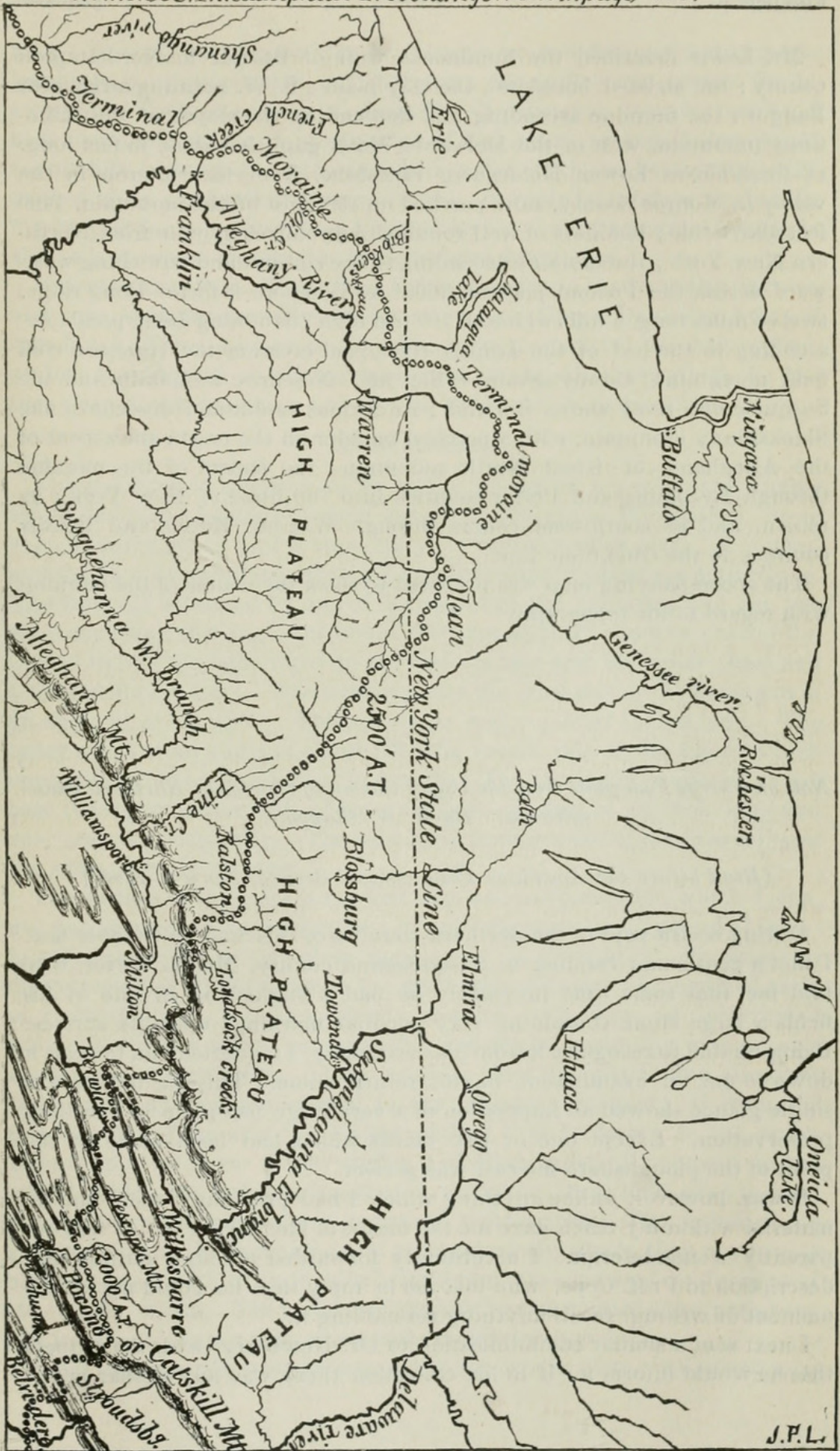
and a keen black eye which missed nothing within its range. He was affectionate, noble, just and generous ; a thorough gentleman, with a quick and burning contempt for all shams and meanness ; a friend most kind, sympathetic, helpful, and brotherly ; genial, wise and witty in conversation ; clear-headed, prudent and active in business ; a man of the highest and most refined intellectual tastes and qualities ; a lover of art and music, and also of manly sports, especially the hunt ; of such manual skill that no mechanic in the city could do finer work than he ; in the pursuit of science, able, indefatigable, indomitable, sparing neither time, labor nor expense."

"Excepting his early death, Dr. Draper was a man fortunate in all things ; in his vigorous physique, his delicate senses, and skillful hand ; in his birth and education ; in his friendships ; and especially in his marriage, which brought to him not only wealth and all the happiness which naturally comes with a lovely, true-hearted and faithful wife, but also a most unusual companionship and intellectual sympathy in all his favorite pursuits. He was fortunate in the great resources which lay at his disposal, and in the wisdom to manage and use them well ; in the subjects he chose for his researches and in the complete success he invariably attained."

Such a man as this it is whose name we are sorrowfully called upon to strike from the roll of our living membership. Professor Draper was a man among men, a scientist of the highest type. Stricken down in the midst of his life-work, at the early age of 45, the bright promise of his noble life is left unfulfilled. What brilliant researches in his favorite science he would have made, we can never know. But with a mind so richly endowed and so thoroughly trained, with an experimental ability as earnest as it was persistent, with facilities for investigation which were as perfect as they are rare, with abundance of time and means at his disposal, and above all, with a devoted wife, who keenly appreciated the value of his scientific work, was ever at his side as his trusty assistant and always shared in the glory and the honor of his discoveries, we may be sure that, had he been permitted to reach the age of his honored father, results would have been reaped by his labors which would have added still brighter lustre to the science of America.

Map of the Terminal Moraine.

On page 476 it is recorded in the minutes of the meeting, October 6, 1882, that Prof. Henry Carvill Lewis read a paper on the course of the great Terminal Moraine through Pennsylvania, studied by him as volunteer Assistant of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and described in his unpublished Report of Progress, Z, illustrated by photograph pictures taken by Mr. E. B. Harden, Topographical Assistant to the Survey.



Mr. Lewis described the hummocks west of Bangor in Northampton county; the striated boulders; the clay plain; S. W. pointing striæ near Bangor; the moraine ascending and descending the slopes of the Kittatinny mountain, west of the Delaware Water gap; boulders, 30 feet long, of fossiliferous Lower Helderberg limestone, from the outcrop in the valley in Monroe county, now perched on the crest of the mountain, 1400 feet above tide; boulders of well rounded Adirondack syenite from Northern New York; the moraine ascending to the summit and stretching westward across the Pocono plateau, 2000' A. T. where it forms Long ridge, twelve miles long, a mile wide and 100 feet high; damming Long pond; descending to the bed of the Lehigh river, and crossing the Hazleton coal field mountains, Cunnyngnam valley and Nescopeck mountain and the Susquehanna river above Berwick; its curious ascent and descent of the Shickshinny mountain, with a perched boulder on the crest; the ascent of the Alleghany or Great North mountain; the course of the moraine through Lycoming and Potter counties into the State of New York; its return, and its south-west course through Warren, Butler and Beaver counties to the Ohio State line.

The accompanying map was prepared to show the course of the moraine with regard to the topography.

Note on a large Fish-plate from the Upper Chemung (?) beds of Northern Pennsylvania. By E. W. Claypole.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, April 6, 1883.)

During a visit paid in the northern counties of this State in October last, I met a gentleman residing in Susquehanna county, Mr. A. Carter, who told me that some time previously he had ploughed up in one of his fields a large stone containing very peculiar markings upon its surface. Being unable to recognize it from his description, I requested him to send it down to me for examination on his return home. This he did, and a single glance showed an impression of a very large fish-plate in excellent preservation. Except one or two marks which had been made by the point of the ploughshare the cast was perfect.

It was, however, unlike anything which I had previously seen, and no material within my reach gave me the means of identifying it. It was apparently a nondescript. I accordingly forwarded a rough outline and description to Prof. Cope, who told me in reply that he could not at the moment of writing, recall anything resembling it.

I next sent a similar communication to Dr. Newberry, with the request that he would inform me if in his collection there was any similar speci-



1883. "Map of the Terminal Moraine." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge* 20(113), 662–664.

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