

From time to time after his appointment to the People's Court, the association had advocated his appointment to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

He also was a member of the American Bar Association and the Maryland State Bar Association.

Judge Parr in 1924 married the former Claire Phennicie, a Pennsylvanian, who survives him. Their home was at 801 Northern Parkway.

Also surviving are four brothers, Leo J. Parr, Gerard J. Parr, Raymond F. Parr and Louis H. Parr, and three sisters, Miss Agnes Parr, Mrs. May Norwood and Mrs. Hilda Parr Fick, all of Baltimore. Another brother, William N. Parr, died recently.

### Eli Frank

Eli Frank was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 8, 1874, the son of Moses and Isabella Frank, both of whom had also been born in Baltimore. Pursuing a scholarly bent which manifested itself early in his life he entered The Johns Hopkins University prior to completion of the prescribed course at the Baltimore City College. As the scholastic leader of his Class he was a Johns Hopkins scholar each year and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. During the next two years he studied law at the University of Maryland Law School, graduating from the University of Maryland Law School in 1896 with the rare distinction of winning both the prize for the highest average and the prize for the best thesis. During the summer between his two years at law school he studied at Cornell University.

Marriage to the former Rena Ambach followed closely on his graduation from law school. The marriage produced three children, Mrs. Bertram S. Friedman and Eli Frank, Jr., both of Baltimore, and Mrs. Sydney M. Cone, Jr., of Greensboro, North Carolina.

From the start Judge Frank combined civic activities in many fields with a wholehearted devotion to his profession. He was one of the group which converted the Home for the Aged into the Hebrew Hospital, now known as Sinai Hospital, and then went on to consolidate the many Jewish charities in Baltimore. He was a President of the Hospital and then one of the first Presidents of the Federated Jewish Charities. He accepted appointment to the School Board of Baltimore City and was proud of the fact that his refusal to follow orders to inject politics into School Board matters led to his dismissal from the Board while yet a probationary member.

As a result of the interest he had acquired in educational matters and of the feeling that education needed some kind of a stimulus in Baltimore he was one of the two founders of Park School in 1912.

Judge Frank had been trained as a child in music and enjoyed playing the organ and piano for many years. He was a regular attendant at most of the Symphony concerts and Operas in Baltimore. His interest in music led to his appointment as a member of the Board of Municipal Music. He was also a member of the Board of the Pratt Library for many years.

His professional career started on the high note of his unusual attainments at the law school and progressed steadily until his appointment to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in June of 1922 by the late Governor Albert C. Ritchie. Meanwhile he had served as President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and later became President of the Maryland State Bar Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association and one of the early members of The American Law Institute. He had been a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland Law School from before the turn of the century until 1944. He was a member of the Commission which set up the original People's Court and served on nearly every important State-wide Commission having to do with the administration of justice, including, among others, the Bond Commission, which resulted in the reorganization of the Court of Appeals in 1944. He served on the Advisory Committee on the new City Charter adopted in 1948.

Judge Frank became a Trustee of the Johns Hopkins University in the mid 20's and continued on the Board of the University until his death. After his retirement, February 8, 1944, he became a member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Trust Committee of the Union Trust Company of Baltimore and a member of the firm now known as Frank, Bernstein, Gutberlet & Conaway, consisting of many of the men who had been his partners before he went on the Bench. He was active in his profession until the time when his health failed about eighteen months before his death on July 25, 1958.

A serious student of the law interested in many of its fields he wrote principally on studies connected with Property and Procedure. His book on Title became a standard work used by conveyancers throughout the State for many years. His opinions constitute a guide for lawyers and judges in many fields of the law.

Despite the many organizations to which he lent counsel and the variety of the fields in which he worked, his associates in all of those fields found him a sympathetic and valuable adviser. Perhaps no member of the Supreme Bench was ever called on more frequently for assistance by his fellows and by judges elsewhere. Lawyers found a ready and warmly understanding reception when they came to him with their problems, both professional and personal; and specialists in the fields of education, music and philanthropic administration came

to him frequently for advice which he gave cheerfully and which they valued highly. He was held in high regard for the gentleness and courtesy of his dealings with his fellow men.

### Robertson Griswold

Robertson Griswold, a member of this Association for many years, died suddenly in the City of Baltimore on Friday, August 29, 1958.

Mr. Griswold was born in Baltimore on April 13, 1884, the son of the late Benjamin Howell and Carrie Grieves (Robertson) Griswold. He was educated in Baltimore where he attended the public schools and also the Boys' Latin School. He received his A.B. degree at The Johns Hopkins University in 1905, and his LL.B. at the University of Maryland in 1907.

After graduating from the Law School, Mr. Griswold joined the Law Department of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore (now the Baltimore Transit Company). He remained there for several years but later formed his own firm of Griswold and Marshall, which was merged with the law firm of Ritchie and Janney, headed by the late Governor Albert C. Ritchie.

Mr. Griswold was in the military service at the time of the difficulty with Mexico in 1916. The following year, upon the entry of the United States into World War I, Mr. Griswold received a commission in the Air Service, from which he was discharged with the rank of Captain in December 1918.

Mr. Griswold did not return to the active practice of law, but he became interested in banking, and after a brief period with the investment house of Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, he joined the Maryland Trust Company as Vice-President in 1920, in charge of the Trust Department which was then being organized.

Mr. Griswold was actively identified with the Maryland Trust Company for nearly forty years until his retirement a few months prior to his death. His training as a lawyer and his experience in active practice were of great assistance in his work as the senior trust official of the Maryland Trust Company where he was in frequent contact with lawyers who had business with the Company.

He became active in the affairs of the American Bankers Association and served as a member of its Executive Committee and as President of its Trust Division. He served as Chairman of the Committee of the American Bankers Association on Relations with the Bar and worked with a similar committee of the American Bar Association in the effort in clearing up the misunderstanding which sometimes de-