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THE STORY OF THE CHICAGO HARDWARE COMPANY

By Raymond J. Nemec

The new Chicago Hardware Company, at a meeting of stockholders on December 15, 1906, reduced the number of shares from 4,650 to 3,000 and the capital was reduced from \$465,000 to \$300,000. Walter C. Haight was listed as President, G. E. Kerr, Secretary and J. Walter Stead as a Director. William Capron, Jr. and Harold Beach were listed as stockholders in addition to the three officers/directors. All gave Chicago addresses. Gann's name did not appear. However in 1907, Charles W. Sager became President and David B. Gann would take a more active corporate role.

Charles W. Sager would become the key "player" of the North Chicago based hardware company for the next twenty-five years beginning in 1907.

The first decade of the Twentieth Century was a period of inventions and development. Henry Ford began production of automobiles in 1903 and his famous Model T began a twenty-year production run in late 1908. Orville and Wilbur Wright had their first successful flight in 1903. During 1904 and 1905 the Wright Brothers made some of the most significant contributions to aeronautics. Radio also, was advancing during this period. Commercial companies were making

their initial stand. Amateur radio began in late 1904 with interest picking up in 1905. The fascination of sending messages through space without wires began taking hold, not only to private experimenters but also to the younger generation.

It was during this period that Charles W. Sager would emerge as President of two companies. He was forty years old in January 1907 and President of the Barrows Lock Company and the Chicago Hardware Company.

Charles Warner Sager was born on June 14, 1866 at Birmingham, England, the third of five children born to Richard Gibson and Harriet Norton Sager. Shortly after Charles was born, the family moved to the United States. Involved in the business of importing and exporting cotton, Richard Sager eventually moved his family to Mobile, Alabama, considered in the 1860s as the hub of cotton exporting.

The fortunes of the Sager family took a tragic turn at Mobile when the father, Richard, died. The mother, Harriet, took her five children and moved to Lockport Illinois, where she had relatives. Harriet Sager's maiden name was Norton. She was born in Ontario, Canada. Her family had been instrumental in the development of

Lockport. Lockport, located 33 miles southwest of Chicago, by the 1860s had become a leading commercial center on the Illinois-Michigan Canal, largely through the efforts of Hiram Norton and his family. Hiram Norton was thirty-eight years old when he journeyed from Ontario, Canada, to Lockport in 1837. By 1842, six years before the Illinois-Michigan Canal would open, he was engaged in running a general store and in a grain forwarding operation. He also acted as agent for farmers selling their grain. Lockport Legacy, a book published by the University of Chicago in 1990, detailed the Norton operations in Lockport. Primarily in the business of shipping grain, the Norton family had a great deal of activity in commercial and retail sales. Lockport, originally platted by the Illinois and Michigan Canal commissioners in 1836, was incorporated as a village in 1853. Hiram Norton served as President from 1854 to 1856. It was during this period the Rock Island railroad, in competition with the Illinois and Michigan (I&M) canal elected to; by-pass Lockport when it laid track from Chicago to Joliet. At the time, Joliet was competing with Lockport as the leading commerce center of the area. Norton was instrumental

in forming a railroad, the Joliet and Chicago railroad, to give Lockport a direct rail connection with Chicago. The railroad later became part of the Chicago and Alton and survives today as part of the ICG railroad.

Hiram Norton had married Rhoda Kingsley in 1826. While living in Canada they had two sons, Lemuel D. Norton in 1828 and John L. Norton in 1838 and while in Lockport, a daughter, Mary, was born in 1842. A year later Rhoda died. Hiram married again. Elizabeth Sager was eight years younger and they would remain together until Hiram died on April 1, 1875. They had three sons, James born in 1845, Edward born in 1846 and George born in 1848.

This was the village young Charles Sager and his family came to after his father's death. He would spend forty years living in Lockport. Charles' formal education ended in sixth grade. He went to work, loading and unloading for the Norton company, on docks of the I&M canal. Later he would go to work for a man named Barrows.

Barrows established a brass foundry in 1890. It was located in the Gaylord Building owned by the Nortons. The first recorded listing of the Barrows Lock Company was in January 1892.

Hiram N. Sager, Morris M. Herriman and Adolphe Vieser, on January 16, 1892, filed a proposal with the Illinois Secretary of State to form a corporation under Illinois laws. They stated:

1. The name of such corporation is Barrows Lock Company.
2. The object for which it is formed is to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in builders hardware, and to carry on a general manufacturing and commercial business.
3. The capital stock shall be Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

4. The amount of each share shall be One Hundred Dollars.

5. The number of shares, Two Hundred and Fifty.

6. The location of the principal office is in Lockport, in the County of Will, State of Illinois.

On January 18, 1892, Isaac Pearson, Secretary of State for Illinois, granted Sager, Merriman and Vieser the right to open the books for subscription of Barrows Lock Company stock. The stock was fully subscribed. Owners were: (Name) (Shares) (Amount) John L. Norton 90 \$9000; Lemuel D. Norton 90 \$9000; J. C. McMullin 50 \$5000; William G. Norton 20 \$2000.

On February 1, 1892, the three Nortons were elected directors. Hiram Norton Sager never took an active roll in the operation of the hardware business. Hiram, the oldest child of Robert and Harriet Sager, was seven years older than his brother Charles. He was born in June 1859 in Birmingham, England. Hiram attended the University of Wisconsin and while in the state met Julia, who would become his wife. She was born in November 1866 in Wisconsin. They had three daughters, Harriet born July 1889, Ruth born in January 1892 and Mildred who was born in 1901.

Hiram joined the grain operations of Norton and Company in their Chicago office. He became Treasurer of the company, a position he held for many years. Sager became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1886 and served the Board as President in 1907 and 1908. With the bankruptcy of Norton and Company in 1906, Hiram Sager joined J. H. Dole and Company and was the managing head of the grain receiving house at the time of his death on October 29, 1924. He was survived by his wife and three daughters.

A mystery that may never be resolved is why was he named Hiram Norton Sager? Was he named for the founder of Norton and Company or were his names the result of Hiram being a popular family name and the Norton simply his mother's maiden name? The fact that Hiram Norton married a Sager makes one wonder if this alliance brought Richard Sager and Harriet Norton together and prompted the Sagers to name their first born in honor of Hiram Norton.

The rise to prominence of Charles Warner Sager at Barrows Lock Company was swift once his relatives, the Nortons, took control of the company. By 1895, he was firmly entrenched as the Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

His rise to a key position at Barrows was not without hardship and tragedy. He married Fanny Bigelow and on October 11, 1893, a daughter, Mabel, was born. Soon after, Fanny died.

Charles would marry Corinne Harpham. She was born in August 1868 in Havana, Illinois. They lived at 922 Hamilton Street in Lockport. A son, Charles H. Sager was born in 1902 and a daughter, Jean, was born in 1909.

Although his formal education was limited, this did not handicap Charles Sager. He was considered a very articulate speaker and admired by his peers. This undoubtedly led to his election as President of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association (AHMA). Through the AHMA he cultivated many friendships with other members of the association, including some of the most influential people in the industry.

At the turn of the century, 1900, Barrows was doing well. John L. Norton was President and Charles W. Sager was Secretary-Treasurer.

They would remain in these offices until 1906

Lockport's population in 1900 was 2,659. The village's population had been 1,679 in 1880 and had increased to 2,449 in 1890. A new canal was being built. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, running parallel to the Illinois and Michigan canal, had faced years of litigation by the commissioners of the I&M. The new canal which had reached Lockport by 1903, was extended to Joliet by 1907. Lockport, deriving its name from the fact that the controlling locks were located there, changed from a village to a city charter in 1904.

In 1902 the Barrows Lock Company increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$110,000. It also built a brick two story addition above the original structure. However, there were dark clouds on the horizon. Norton and Company was having financial problems. The depression of 1893 had hurt the operation. By 1896, grain prices were at the lowest levels ever known. There was also a trend of companies to consolidate. Norton and Company remained independent. However, in 1906 it was bankrupt.

The Barrows Lock Company, owned by the Nortons was a casualty of their financial problems. Arrangements were made in April 1906 where David B. Gann and Walter C. Haight, both of Chicago, bought the assets of the Barrows Lock Company. Charles W. Sager filed papers with the Illinois Secretary of State to change the name of the Norton owned Barrows Lock Company to that of the Barrows Hardware Company. This cleared the way for Gann and Haight to file for a new corporation using the Barrows Lock Company name. This occurred in May 1906. Gann, Haight and Charles W. Sager were

elected to the board of directors of the new company. Sager became President and Treasurer. Gann became Secretary.

The Barrows Hardware Company, now a company existing in name only failed to file an annual report with the State of Illinois in 1907. A certificate of cancellation was entered against the company on March 5, 1907. The State, thirteen years later, on May 25, 1920, issued a final decree dissolving the Barrows Hardware Company.

At the time Gann took over the ownership of Barrows it was estimated there were over 250 employees at the site.

Within six months of the Barrows purchase, Gann bought the Chicago Hardware Company of North Chicago, Illinois. With Sager already running Barrows as the President and Treasurer, he added those titles and responsibilities to Chicago Hardware. He and his family would remain living on Hamilton Street and Sager would run both companies from his Barrows office.

The site of the Barrows operation in Lockport is known as the Gaylord Building. The original section had been built of limestone in 1837 to store provisions and supplies for the construction of the I&M canal. After the canal was completed in 1848, it was largely unused until 1851. In that year, George Martin and Daniel Townsend bought the building from the canal commissioners and erected grain elevators and a two-story frame structure. Martin bought Townsend out in 1853. His operations, including a lumber yard and a grocery business flourished for a number of years but by 1878 Martin was bankrupt. In 1859 Martin hired Julius Scheibe, a master stone mason to construct a three-story Italianate stone structure on the east end of the original limestone

building. It was completed in the early 1860s.

When Martin went bankrupt in 1878, George Gaylord bought the three-unit building from him. Gaylord came to Lockport in 1847 and by 1878 had become one of the village's most prosperous residents. Gaylord, who died five years later, in 1883, made no additions to the building. Upon his death the Norton family acquired the structures.

The Nortons apparently leased most of the building to others until they bought the Barrows' Lock Company in 1892. Barrows placed the two-story brick addition above the original limestone structure in 1902. That was last major construction to be done.

When Gann bought the Barrows assets in 1906, they included the buildings. The buildings remained under Barrows ownership until 1925 when Yale & Towne bought them. They held title to the buildings until 1945. A printing company occupied it for a short period. Hyland Plumbing Supply bought it in 1948 and was the last occupant until a group of Gaylord's descendants formed the Gaylord Lockport Company in 1983 to restore the historic structure.

Today, the former home of the Barrows Lock Company is known officially as the Gaylord Building. It houses a small Barrows display, a visitor center for the I&M canal, a restaurant-banquet facility and a gallery of the Illinois State Museum.

The year of 1907 saw some changes at the Chicago Hardware Company's facility in North Chicago, Illinois. H. W. Prichard remained as the plant superintendent, a position he had held for ten years. Now, however, his directives came from Lockport, Illinois.

The original Chicago Hardware Company had been the exclusive

manufacturers of the Niles screwless spindle self-adjusting knobs and locks. Charles W. Sager phased this line out and went with the more conventional locksets. There is no evidence of any Niles hardware advertisements after Sager took control of the North Chicago facility. Less than 20 years old, the plant was far more efficient than the older Barrows' Lockport building.

The Sager family was well established in Lockport by 1907, with children Mabel and Charlie attending local schools. In 1909 another daughter Jean, was born. By 1913, Mabel was attending the Rockford Seminary (in Rockford, Illinois).

Lockport was changing. Once regarded as the city where Will County's more influential and wealthy families lived, by 1913, it was becoming to what today would be called a blue-collar community.

Charles W. Sager ran both the Barrows Lock Company and the Chicago Hardware Company from his office at the Barrows Plant. Sager made the decision to move his family to Waukegan, on the shore of Lake Michigan, and take a more active day to day roll in the operation of the North Chicago plant. It was also time to discard the Chicago Hardware Company name.

The Sager family moved to Waukegan on July 1, 1913, and Charles continued as President of both companies but now from offices in North Chicago.

Charles W. Sager had gained a respected position in the builders' hardware industry. Thus, on November 8, 1913, the stockholders of Chicago Hardware Company, a West Virginia Corporation, honored their leader by changing the corporate name to The Sager Lock Company. Sager was the President and Treasurer. David B. Gann was

Vice President and Georgie E. Kerr was Secretary.

Sager's daughter, Mabel, married Hosmer Leland Murphy in 1917. Murphy would eventually succeed his father-in-law in the operation of the North Chicago site. Son Charles H. Sager graduated from the Waukegan Community High School in 1920, where he was active in the Engineering, French and Boys Glee Clubs, plus being on the yearbook staff and served a year as class President.

The Sager Lock Company, on March 29, 1920, voted to increase the capitol stock from 3,000 to 5,000 shares of \$100 per value and increase the number of directors from three to five. It was amended on July 1, 1920 to be altered to 5000 shares of no par value stock. 4,500 shares were sold. 500 shares were held in the company's treasury. Three years later, on August 22, 1923, the Sager Lock Company, a West Virginia corporation, filed to change the name again. This time they went back to the original name, "Western Hardware Company."

While this may seem confusing there was a very simple explanation. The stock holders decided to incorporate in Illinois and on August 28, 1923, Lois L. Emmerson, Illinois' Secretary of State signed the certificate making Sager Lock Company a corporation under the laws of Illinois. Charles W. Sager, David B. Gann, F. K. Fitch, Fred H. Fellows and Georgie Kerr Gann were elected to the first board of directors.

On August 30, 1923, according to a certificate filed with Illinois' Secretary of State, Western Hardware Company, the West Virginia Company, was appraised at \$947,609.00. Sager Lock Company, an Illinois Corporation, issued and paid three thousand shares of preferred stock valued

at \$300,000.00, three thousand shares of common stock valued at \$347,609.00 and \$300,000.00 in cash to the owners of the four thousand five hundred shares of Western Hardware for all of Western's assets.

The September 30, 1925, issue of the Waukegan Sun told of still another change at the North Chicago hardware plant. The headline read

"Sager Lock Co. is sold; Sager to stay as the head."

This was followed by three lesser headlines which read:

"Big Concern in the east takes over the plant."

"Deal includes Barrows Lock Co. at Lockport. Yale and Towne firm purchases."

"To keep old name"

The text of the story read: "The Sager Lock Company located in North Chicago for years has been sold to the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, it was learned through C. W. Sager, President of the Sager Lock Company, today.

"The deal includes the Barrows Lock Company of Lockport, Illinois, which is a sister company to the local plant.

"The purchase covers physical assets, good will, trade names and book accounts.

"Mr. Sager was elevated to a post of vice president in the Yale and Towne Company through the transfer, and he is to remain at the head of the local business, and announces that the Sager Lock and Barrows Lock will be guided under policies under which they have operated in the past.

"The North Chicago plant will be known as the Sager Lock Works of Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, and the Lockport plant will carry the name of the Barrows Lock Works of the Yale and Towne

Manufacturing Company.”

The story pointed out that Sager Lock “is one of the best established manufacturing businesses along the North Shore.” Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Company had moved to the site from Chicago thirty years earlier, in 1895. Sager, the article pointed out, had moved from Lockport twelve years ago to take charge of the business. About 250 employees were on the payroll of the North Chicago plant and almost that many at Lockport.

The Sager Lock Company had sold all of its assets but remained an Illinois Corporation until June 28, 1929, when it was dissolved. The stock holders at the time were Charles W. Sager (President-Treasurer), Hosmer L. Murphy, Fred H. Fellows (Secretary), Georgie Gann and David B. Gann (Vice President).

A little over two months later, on September 6, 1929, at the same location Sager was dissolved, room 1720, 120 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, the Barrows Lock Company was dissolved. Shareholders were listed as Charles W. Sager, R. C. Moore (plant superintendent), Fred W. Forkel, David B. Gann, Georgie K. Gann and W. H. Harpham (Sager’s brother-in-law).

Sager related to a grandson, he took a cash settlement rather than stock when closing the deal with Yale and Towne.

There were no sales prices announced at the time of the deal nor was there any report of annual sales. The book, *History of Will County*, reported in the mid 1920s Barrows was one of the three large manufacturing industries in Lockport with sales of more than a quarter of a million dollars per year. Sager was probably doing close of half a million dollars in sales annually.

When Sager acquired Chicago Hardware, he kept the basic logo design. He would adopt it for Barrows and keep it for Sager when the name was changed from Chicago. There would be no change under the Yale and Towne name. In fact, the catalog Sager Lock issued in 1919 was re-issued after Yale and Towne’s purchase with the name changed from “company” to “works” and a few additions and deletions but otherwise the same. The 1920 Barrows catalog was almost identical to the 1919 Sager catalog.

Sager’s grandson, Lewis Clarke, III, believes his grandfather had no hobbies, Sager did enjoy spending time at the office and working on the companies’ catalogs.

Sager was 59 years old when he sold the two companies. Sager retired as a Yale and Towne Vice President in 1932. He received \$500 a month from Yale and Towne for five years to serve as a consultant. His son-in-law, H. Lee Murphy, became the “works manager,” the highest-ranking official at the site.

Hosmer Leland (Lee) Murphy was born January 22, 1892, at Sparta, Illinois, a city located about 40 miles southeast of St. Louis, Missouri. He attended Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois and graduated from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois in 1916.

His first business experience was at a bank in Alvord, Iowa, just south of the South Dakota border. He worked as a janitor, bookkeeper, teller and assistant cashier. In 1915 he joined the First National Bank of Lockport, Illinois, and a year later joined the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Joliet, Illinois. In 1917 he married Mabel Sager, Charles W. Sager’s oldest daughter. That was the year he entered the United States Army where he attained the rank of Captain. He left the service in 1919.

Murphy joined the Sager Lock Company in 1921 and his father-in-law placed him in various positions in the plant. By the time Sager retired in 1932, Murphy was General Manager of the Sager Lock Works.

The United States was in the grips of an economic depression in 1931. Sales were down at all Yale and Towne divisions. The company elected to close down the Barrows operation in Lockport and manufacture both the Barrows and Sager brands of builders’ hardware in North Chicago. The Barrows plant was closed in 1932. Yale and Towne would continue to hold title to the Lockport property until they sold it in 1945.

During the mid-1930s Lee Murphy was General Manager of the Sager-Barrows Lock Works. George J. Macklin was assistant manager and Fred H. Fellows was superintendent. In 1940 Verne C. Smith succeeded Fellows as the plant superintendent.

Murphy left Sager Lock Works in 1941 to become President of the Eagle Lock Company, at Terryville, Connecticut. Eagle Lock was formed in 1854. By 1922 Eagle had 1800 employees but with the depression of the 1930s and new ownership in 1936 the company had not fared well for a number of years prior to Murphy accepting the presidency.

In 1943 the Eagle Lock Company was wholly owned by Bowser, Inc. R. Hosken Damon was Chairman of the Board of Directors, H. Lee Murphy was President and George J. Macklin, who had been Murphy’s assistant at Sager was one of Eagle’s two Vice Presidents. Murphy and Macklin remained in those roles at Eagle until 1946. Murphy resigned the presidency in 1946 but remained with the company as manager of their Chicago sales office until he retired and moved to California.

A great deal of the information

on Lee Murphy was obtained from a profile printed in the June 1943 issue of the Eagle Lock Company employee publication, Loc-key News. The publication goes on to tell it's readers that Murphy prefers to be called Lee by everyone and enjoys all sports especially golf. It was mentioned that he was fond of close harmony and will join in singing with anyone at any time.

George Macklin returned to Sager Lock in 1946 and became the General manager. When Murphy and Macklin left Sager in 1941 John P. Dunphy became General Manager of the North Chicago plant. Mervyn W. Osborne was the assistant to the general manager and Victor A. Mills was General Superintendent.

In 1950, nearly 25 years since Yale and Towne had bought Sager and Barrow, the North Chicago site employed 250 persons, about the same as when they took over the operation in 1925. However, gone were the 200 or more employees in Lockport.

Samuel F. Rolph was the General Manager of the North Chicago plant in 1950. George McNulty was the plant superintendent.

On July 5, 1950, the Waukegan News-Sun told it's readers that "Sager-Barrows to quit county." The story said, "The Sager-Barrows Lock Works of Commonwealth Avenue, North Chicago, and the Norton Door Closer Company, Chicago, divisions of Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, will be combined and moved to a new single-story plant at Berrien Springs, Michigan, Samuel F. Rolph, General Manager of these divisions announced today."

The consolidation of the two divisions was expected to cut down administrative costs and achieve other important economies in production, Rolph reported. The

transfer was scheduled to begin in October 1950.

The News-Sun reported, "in a letter to Sager-Barrows employees mailed yesterday, Rolph explained the transfer, giving them 'ample time in which to make personal adjustments.' They are just returning from their vacations as are Norton employees." "We realize that many of our present employees will find it hard to pull up stakes here to accept the opportunity to work at Berrien Springs," Rolph wrote.

Rolph indicated a management official would work with employees in the matter relating to the closing of the plant and the move to Berrien Springs.

It should be pointed out that Norton Door Closer Company was in no way affiliated with the Norton Family who once owned the Barrows Lock Company.

Both the North Chicago and Chicago plants were being offered for sale.

The plant at Berrien Springs was purchased June 20, 1950 from Clark Equipment Company. It had 140,000 square feet of floor space and was located in a 13-acre tract. The North Chicago plant did not provide for expansion because of limited ground space.

By November 1, 1950, the work force at the Sager Lock Works had dwindles from 250 on July 1 to 135 as employees left the company for employment elsewhere in the area. The plant would be closed on November 15, 1950, after 55 years of continuous operation. Key men and department heads were expected to move to Berrien Springs. For those not moved, Sager Lock Works was giving employees one to three weeks' severance pay, depending on their length of service.

The Sager and Barrows brand or trade name products were

manufactured at Berrien Springs, Michigan, for about three years. In 1953 the decision to discontinue them was made

The year 1953 was also the year Charles Warner Sager died. He and his wife, Corinne, moved to Los Angeles in 1932, after his retirement from Yale and Towne. Sager died on September 4, 1953 at his home, 826 S. Cochran Ave, Los Angeles, the result of heart disease. He was 87. Sager was born in England but had been a resident of the United States since he was one.

He was survived by his wife, his two daughters, Mabel Murphy and Jean Clark and four grandchildren, Lewis D. Clark, Jr., Charles Sager Clark and David and Nancy Sager.

Charles W. Sager was proud of his accomplishments, a man who's formal education was limited but through hard work and dedication he succeeded in achieving a large amount of success and an honored place in the history of builders' hardware and locks.

(This article was adapted from a series of articles by Ray Niemic published in The Doorknob Collector numbers 54,69,70,71,72,73 and 74.)

Christina (Chris) Jones, member 666, passed away September 21, 2025. Chris attended Potsdam University and later the Rochester Institute of Technology where she received degrees in fine arts and photography. Chris and Jim first met in 1990 and began several business ventures together, including professional photography and real estate development. Together they restored several homes back to their original splendor. In 1994 Chris and Jim became the stewards of Historic Houseparts in Rochester, a business specializing in architectural salvage and restoration. Her love for research, history and website development merged seamlessly in the endeavor. She used her computer skills for the Antique Doorknob Collectors by preparing catalogs for addition to web site. Her publishing and artistic skills were in full bloom in the many issues of The Doorknob Collector she prepared for publication.

HERSHEY CHOCOLATE PLATE FOUND



No not made of chocolate, a lock set with a plate marked "HERSHEY CHOCOLATE CORP."



The face of the plate has an interesting symbol.

It is called "Child in the Cocoa Bean Pod". The symbol was first used in 1894 when Hershey began to produce sweet chocolate confections. The logo was trademarked in 1894 and there after all the various Hershey product carried that logo. The logo was used until 1968.

The maker of plate is not identified but the set was found with a Reading Hardware lock and knob, M-18122. The custom plate has a custom border different than the catalog plate. Although the knob was made in the 1890's the Hershey Chocolate Corporation name began in 1927. The hardware and door knobs are from 19 East Chocolate Ave (Windowless Office Building). This building opened December 1935 with construction beginning September 1934. The building still has this hardware in it, today it is the corporate office building for The Hershey Company.

A detained story of the use of the "Child in the Coca Bean Pod" can be found at <https://hersheystory.org/the-child-in-the-cocoa-bean-pod/>

2026 ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Convention will be August 6th through August 8, 2026 at the Embassy Suites Philadelphia Airport, 9000 Bartram Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19153. In addition to great hardware this will be an opportunity to visit some of the historic sites in and around Philadelphia. The registration packet will come with the next newsletter.

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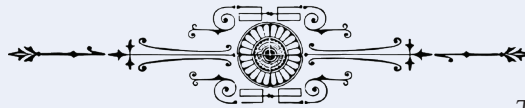
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