



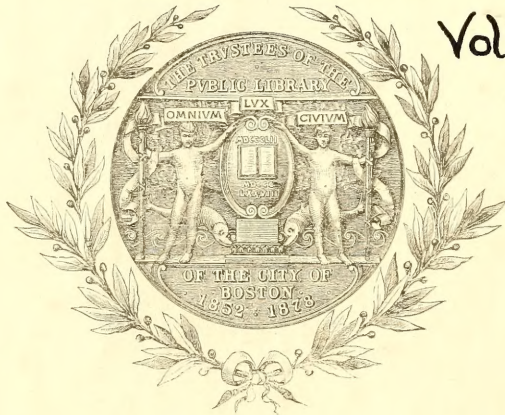
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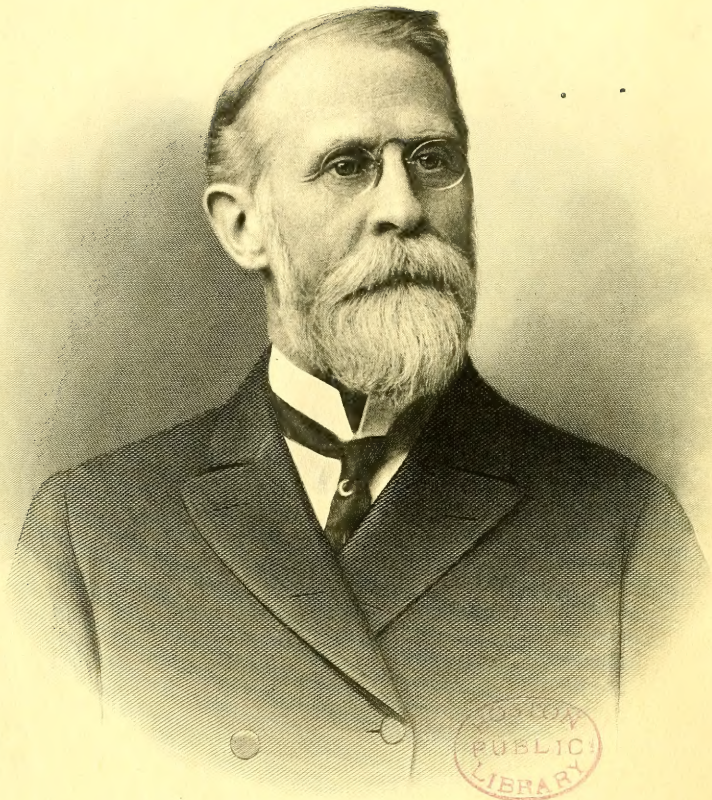
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Vol. 10



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Arthur E. Pearson



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William E. Huntington.

Biographical History of Massachusetts

Biographies and Autobiographies of the
Leading Men in the State

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT, A.M., D.D.

Editor-in-Chief

Volume X

With opening chapters on

CO-EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

By WILLIAM EDWARDS HUNTINGTON, LL.D., PH.D., S.T.D.



MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

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Arthur Guinness Parson
Dec. 4. 1919

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CONTENTS. VOL. X.

BIOGRAPHIES AND FULL PAGE PORTRAITS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL

ISRAEL AINSWORTH
WILLIAM HADWEN AMES
JOSEPH GAUDENTIUS ANDERSON
CHARLES LINCOLN AYLING
ANDREW JACKSON BATES
HERBERT HAMILTON BATES
PRESCOTT BIGELOW
FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD
FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD, 2d
CLARENCE JULIUS BODFISH
ROBERT JOHN BOWES
WILLIAM J. BOWES
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT
MILTON BRADLEY
ABRAHAM BRONKHORST
WALTER FREDERIC BROOKS
PAUL MARCH BROWN
SAMUEL JAMES BULLOCK
THEODORE PHILLIPS BURGESS
EDWARD ALBERT CARPENTER
CHARLES FRANCIS CARTER
WILLIAM HARRIS CARY
JOSEPH W. CHADWICK
HERBERT E. CHASE
ELISHA NORWIN CHILD
EDWIN OTIS CHILDS
HENRY HILARY CHMIELINSKI
ANDREAS FOREST CHRISTIAN
HENRY LINCOLN CLAPP
MORTON EBENEZER CONVERSE
ROBERT COWDERY
JOHN ZEBULON CURRIE
REST FENNER CURTIS
CHARLES FRANKLIN DAVID
HENRY GUSTAVUS DORR
FRANCIS DE MAURICE DUNN
EDWIN L. FARR
WALTER HAMLET FAUNCE
JAMES GOODWIN FERGUSON
BURTON SANDERSON FLAGG
DAVID WOOD FOSTER
GEORGE WASHINGTON FOWLE
ELIJAH FOX
NEWTON PARKER FRYE
CHARLES ANTHONY FULLER
CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE
FELIX ALBERT GENDROT
JULIUS ALLEN GEORGE
CHARLES LEROY GOODELL
JOSEPH KNIGHT GREENE
GEORGE GARDNER HALL
HENRY H. HAMILTON
EDGAR HARDING
LOUIS BRANCH HARDING
DANIEL G. HARVEY
FRANCIS HENRY HASTINGS
CHARLES FRANCIS HATHAWAY
FRANK MORTON HAUTHAWAY
WILLIAM JOSEPH HEFFERNAN
GEORGE ALBEE HIBBARD
EDWIN HUGHES HILL
SAMUEL HAVEN HILLIARD
EVERETT DENNISON HOOPER
WILLIAM LESLIE HOOPER
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS
ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

ELMER PARKER HOWE
LYMAN DWIGHT JAMES
EMIL KARL JANSEN
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE JOY
GEORGE GOLDING KENNEDY
ALBERT DEXTER KINGSBURY
ANDRE GERIN LAJOIE
JOHN G. LANE
JAMES CUSHING LEACH
OSCAR RAOUL TALON L'ESPERANCE
G. WILTON LEWIS
FRANK NEWHALL LOOK
SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP
JAMES LEE LOVE
ALFRED EASTMAN LUNT
RONALD FRANCIS MacFEELY
JOHN MacNAIR
ARCHIBALD McLELLAN
HUGH DEAN McLELLAN
GEORGE E. McQUESTEN
ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS McVEY
IRA MILLER
JOHN FISHER MILLS
EMIL MOLLENHAUER
GEORGE W. MORSE
HAROLD PHELPS MOSELEY
JAMES AMBROSE MOYER
TIMOTHY HAYES MURNANE
PATRICK BOWEN MURPHY
LEWIS RUFUS NORTON
JOHN GARDNER PERRY
GEORGE HENRY PHELPS
OLNEY DRAPER PHELPS
LEHMAN PICKERT
ARTHUR HOWE PINGREE
RICHARD AUSTIN RICE
ISAAC BAKER RICH
WILLIAM HENRY RIDER
EDWARD WARREN ROLLINS
PRAMATH NATH. ROY
JAMES SALLAWAY
OSCAR HALLETT SAMPSON
DANIEL SAUNDERS
CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS
DAVID WELD CLARK SCATES
JOSEPH HENRY SHELDON
AARON FREDERICK SMITH
GEORGE EDMOND SOPER
CHARLES McLELLAN SOUTHGATE
ANDREW COOLIDGE STONE
WILLIAM ORIN TASKER
CHARLES TAYLOR TATMAN
AMOS LEAVITT TAYLOR
JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR
BYRON TRUELL
WASHINGTON BENSON TRULL
JAMES WALKER TUFTS
SAMUEL GRAHAM UNDERHILL
JESSE JEROME VAN STEENBURG
JOHN A. VODRY
ORIN WARREN
SAMUEL WARREN
FRANK STUART WATERBURY
HERBERT THOMAS WEST
LYON WEYBURN
NELSON DAVIS WHITE
JOSEPH NELSON WHITE
ZADOC LONG WHITE
ARTHUR EASTMAN WHITNEY
MITCHELL WING
SIDNEY WILMOT WINSLOW
CARL WIRTH
HENRY RICHMOND WOOD

COEDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

THIS Commonwealth has reason to be proud of its history and achievements in education. From the early colonial period on, the people of Massachusetts Bay, in both colony and State, have kept the interests of education in an exalted place among public affairs, second only to that of religion. Church and school, religion and culture, soul and mind, spiritual values and mental training have been twin elements in New England ideals for community safety and for individual development ever since the first log schoolhouse and log meetinghouse were built and Harvard College was founded. Religion without intelligence may be narrow, or even fanatical; intelligence that has no illumination and no deepening influence from the religion of the Bible may be unsafe and morally wayward. Massachusetts has had a notable part to play in promoting, through proper means, both of these great associated interests of society. The progressive and the conservative tendencies which appear in all human societies and in all human undertakings, have had their influence in the educational history of our State. Conservatism had its firm grip upon educational methods and disciplines until the middle of the 19th Century, or to state the boundary loosely, until the advent of scientific studies which were adopted and adapted in the entire range of pedagogical effort. Conservatism held fast to the three R's for elementary schools: required Hebrew in college at one period as an element in liberal learning; made Latin and Greek necessary in preparation for College and "required" for the first degree in Arts in the best Colleges; and considered that education, like medicine, was something to be prescribed from an authoritative source, and taken without question by the patient — the uncritical, submissive student. Conservatism, as is its wont, was constantly looking backward, quoting the old masters in the humanities, endeavoring to perpetuate what had been the standards for Old World and even for medieval culture. Conservatism is to be held

COEDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

responsible for the tardy recognition of the fact that the minds of girls and young women are as responsive to the forces of enlightenment and to the benefits of mental discipline as are the minds of boys and young men. One of the great achievements of the latter half of last century was the provision made, not only in Massachusetts, but widely throughout the country, for the higher education of women. In this state the provision has taken three forms. Wellesley, Smith and Simmons Colleges were founded as separate Colleges for women. At Harvard and Tufts, affiliated institutions for women were established — Radcliffe and Jackson Colleges — at which coeducation is not allowed; but the segregated women in each case have the advantage of instruction given by members of the Faculties in Harvard and Tufts respectively.

Boston University, chartered in 1869, was the pioneer for Massachusetts in adopting the coeducational principle for all its departments. Clark University (not Clark College) founded in 1889, also admits women to its graduate work, to equal academic privileges with men. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the State Agricultural College at Amherst, admit women to their courses which are generally such special studies as appeal to young women.

Inasmuch as Boston University has for the longest period (since 1873) of any Massachusetts institution for higher education consistently administered its work on the principle that women shall have the same opportunities as men, it seems proper that coeducation be discussed in this foreword with specific reference to the practical working of the principle in this University. It is a fact that might readily have been predicted, and is experimentally proved true, that the most serious problems incident to coeducation were met in the Collegiate Department of the University. Comparatively few women have taken the full course in the School of Law, or in the School of Theology. In the School of Medicine classes have been of moderate size and men have been a large majority in the graduating classes. In the College of Business Administration, established as a University Department in 1913, the total enrollment in the four years, 1915-18, according to the published Catalogues, shows that in 1915 there were more than five times as many men as women, in 1916 and 1917 more than four times as many, and in 1918 something over three times as many.

COEDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

The ratio of women to men shows a tendency to increase. This increase is easily accounted for by the pressure of war conditions which have opened numberless opportunities for trained women to enter business pursuits.

But the College of Liberal Arts has in every year but six of its history graduated more women than men. Turning to the lists of the graduating classes of the last ten years we find the percentage of women to be as follows: 1909, 82%; 1910, 90%; 1911, 88%; 1912, 79%; 1913, 85%; 1914, 84%; 1915, 67%; 1916, 72%; 1917, 86%; 1918, 87%. Thus far there has been no attempt to apply any restriction to the admission of women for the sake of making the numbers of men and women equal, or nearly so. Such measures when discussed by Trustees or Faculty did not seem to be consistent with the equality of rights and opportunities for women as proclaimed by the University. And yet it had to be confessed that where women greatly outnumber men in the College community coeducation is not enjoying a satisfactory condition. But, this condition is incident to the situation in which Boston University finds itself. The older institutions of New England were established for men only. Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams, and several other Colleges have become eminent as educational centers. The best Academies and High Schools of Massachusetts have been sending their boys to these Colleges for many decades. Tradition, that stronghold of conservatism in higher education, has made it not only popular but almost inevitable among the young fellows looking toward a College outfit for life, to plan for entrance at one of the men's Colleges. In fact, until a recent date nothing else was possible. Again, as a further consideration, a metropolitan College gives easy access for students who wish, for any reason, to live at home. For girls in High Schools, the parents who are without sufficient means to send them to a distant College for women are glad to be able to give them the opportunity to take a liberal course in an institution near their doors, or within the radius of a five or ten cent fare. The two facts mentioned give some light upon the question — how does it happen that the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has such a large majority of women students.

The Faculty of this College finds no embarrassment that is serious in teaching young men and women seated in the same class-

COEDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

room. Teachers who have conducted classes in the more difficult courses — involving as do the “mind studies” abstract thinking, logical processes, patient and careful research, have discovered no appreciable difference in the average ability of the women and of the men. No fair deduction may be drawn, especially favorable to the successful women, from the fact that a large majority of the Phi Beta Kappa students are women; since the classes have had few men. But teachers have been convinced by years of experience that the results of their instruction are just as gratifying as they see young women grow in mental power and in character toward a noble womanhood as in witnessing just such growth in young men, as they ripen toward complete manhood.

The mingling of men and women in the social and scholastic life of the College is altogether wholesome and helpful. There is now and then a silly girl who has a simpering part to play for a while; but, she is likely to drop out of College, by Faculty invitation or by choice, before many tests are passed; or, by the force of example from the better students she is sobered to a serious and womanly course. Occasionally a weak, susceptible boy finds his way to College, and has some entanglements of his emotional nature that environment seems to make natural. But his career is generally short, and the type of young women he meets is so averse to what is frivolous and unscholarly that he becomes at best a negligible unit in making up the account for coeducation.

There is no reason why College students, young men and women, from 18 to 22 years of age, or from 16 to 20, should not be associated in the same institution as naturally and with the same advantages to each sex, as they are in High Schools, and other secondary institutions. There is no reason why coeducation should work well in the great Universities of the West, and not be found practicable, wholesome and advantageous in the East.

William E. Huntington.



Israel Ainsworth

ISRAEL AINSWORTH

ISRAEL AINSWORTH was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, October 2, 1852, the son of Abraham Ainsworth and Mary Wood Antil. The law of heredity is illustrated in his career as his ancestor, Henry Ainsworth, 1560-1623, was an English scholar and divine, who found his ideals and principles of religion in the Separatist-Puritan faith, and consequently was driven to Holland to escape persecution.

As a youth, Israel Ainsworth was especially fond of reading, and wholesome play. He was somewhat of a religious dreamer, and he united with the church when he was but thirteen years of age. It was a natural application of his talents and aptitudes when he decided on the ministry for his life's vocation.

At a very early age he was engaged in the hosiery factory of his brother a part of the day while the other part was spent in school. He was obliged to read and study at night. History, biography, poetry and works of fiction, were a great stimulus to him and the influence of his stepfather was particularly strong in his religious and political thinking.

His connection with a homiletical class and the opportunity of preaching in small country churches in England between the ages of fifteen and seventeen aided him in his preparation for the ministry and gave him practice in public speaking.

Mr. Ainsworth received a part of his education in the elementary schools of England. He came to Massachusetts, landing in Boston in October, 1870.

He soon entered Wilbraham Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and afterwards entered upon a conference course of four years in theology. For one year, in 1877, he was a special student in England.

In 1872 he was engaged as assistant to the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, and in the following year was general secretary of the Nashua, New Hampshire, Young Men's Christian Association. After supplying the pulpits in New Hampshire for several years he was ordained to the Christian

ISRAEL AINSWORTH

ministry on April 11, 1880. He became acting pastor of the First Church of New Boston, New Hampshire, until he was installed pastor of the First Church of Boylston, Massachusetts, on April 29, 1884. He was later called to Peabody, Massachusetts, as minister of the Second Congregational Church, on November 16, 1887. From 1891 to 1907 he served as pastor of the First Church of Rockport, Massachusetts. On November 26, 1907, he was installed as pastor of Trinity Church, Beachmont, Massachusetts, where he has since remained.

In 1904 Mr. Ainsworth was elected president of the Essex Congregational Club. In 1901 he served as moderator of the Essex South Conference and as a delegate to the National Triennial Congregational Council at Portland, Maine.

Mr. Ainsworth has served as Statistical Scribe of the Worcester Central Associations of Churches, is now Scribe and treasurer of the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers, having held that position since 1915. In 1916 he was appointed chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston Ministers' Meeting.

Mr. Ainsworth has written "A Brief History of the First Congregational Church of Boylston, Massachusetts, 1887," and "The First Parish and Church in Rockport, Massachusetts, 1907."

He is a member of the Pilgrim Club, and the Boston Congregational Club. In politics he is a Republican, but with Independent tendencies. While no narrow sectarian Mr. Ainsworth is an enthusiastic believer in the Pilgrim faith and polity.

On March 16, 1878, Mr. Ainsworth was married to Sarah Benson, daughter of John Hunter Esq., Magistrate, and Barbara Hunter of Hartlepool, England.

Mr. Ainsworth's qualities of leadership appear in every phase of his endeavor, and frankness and integrity are revealed in all his words and actions. Broad in his sympathies, large in the fellowship of his soul with humanity and God, he never debates the cause of right with the question of his own personal fortunes. His organizing and executive genius, and his capacity for work find abundant scope, and being now in the maturity of his powers and strength, he has yet before him a career of varied and important service.



William H. Ames

WILLIAM HADWEN AMES

WILLIAM HADWEN AMES, capitalist and a man actively identified with many business and public interests, was born in North Easton, Massachusetts, March 1, 1861, and died at his home in Boston, March 26, 1918. His father, Oliver Ames (February 4, 1831–October 22, 1895), was a manufacturer, capitalist and Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1887 to 1890. On the paternal side his grandfather was Oakes Ames, one of the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad, and his greatgrandfather was Oliver Ames, the founder of the great shovel works of the Oliver Ames and Sons Corporation. His mother, whose maiden name was Anna Coffin Ray, was the daughter of Obed and Anna W. Ray, and the adopted daughter of William Hadwen of Nantucket.

The surname of Ames is of early English origin and the family seat was at Bruton in Somersetshire. The first member of the family to come to America was John Ames, who settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and his name appears on a list of those able to bear arms in 1643. John Ames later removed to Bridgewater. William Ames, brother of John Ames, also came to Massachusetts as early as 1638 and settled in Braintree.

William Hadwen Ames was educated at Adams Academy in Quincy, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1887. He left the Institute, however, before graduation and became associated at once with the Oliver Ames and Sons Corporation at North Easton. No workman in the factory knew more about the making of a shovel than Governor Ames, and William H. Ames followed in his father's footsteps. He entered the factory, worked at the bench, and mastered every detail that went to make an Ames shovel. The workmen with whom he associated never forgot him, and to the day of his death Mr. Ames had no better friends than the men who worked in the Ames Shops. On December 28, 1895, he became Clerk of the Corporation, and February 5, 1896, he was made a director. September 18, 1901, he became secretary and director of the Ames Shovel and Tool Company. Mr. Ames was a man of considerable inventive ability. He introduced several improvements in the manufacture of shovels, and later also in the pneumatic tube apparatus for sending mail underground. The crematory at Forest Hills is likewise a product of his inventive skill, and in its general plan it has been widely adopted not only in America but also in foreign countries.

He was president and director of the American Pneumatic Service Company, the New York Pneumatic Service Company, the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company, the St. Louis Pneumatic Service Company, the Chicago Postal Pneumatic Tube Company, the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company,

WILLIAM HADWEN AMES

the South Side Plantation Company (New Orleans); president and trustee of the North Easton Savings Bank; secretary and director of the Ames Shovel and Tool Company, the T. Rowland's Sons Company; secretary of the Wright Shovel Company; director of the Rumford Falls Paper Company, and of the First National Bank of Easton. He was also a trustee of the Estate of Oliver Ames.

Mr. Ames had a high conception of civic duty and responsibility. He was a tireless worker for good government in his community and was deeply interested in all the affairs of his town. He made a point always of taking part and voting in town, state and national elections. He was for many years chairman of the School Committee in Easton and a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, of which he was chairman at the time of his death. He represented the Second Bristol District in the Massachusetts Legislature for the years 1905 and 1906. Mr. Ames enlisted in the First Corps of Cadets, Company B, February 15, 1882, and after three years of service was discharged February 15, 1885. On July 1, 1889, he was elected Captain of Company K, 1st Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and resigned August 4, 1891.

In the field of sports Mr. Ames took especial interest in yachting. Among the yachts which he owned at different times were the "Apache," the "Akela" and the "Cigarette," which figured prominently in many races.

Mr. Ames was a member of the New York, Massachusetts, Boston, Bristol (Rhode Island) and Eastern Yacht Clubs; the Algonquin Club, Union Club, Exchange Club, Engineers' Club, Easton Club, Merchants' Club of Boston, Hoosick-Whisiek Club, New England Kennel Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Beacon Society, Norfolk Republican Club, Republican Club of Massachusetts, Automobile Club of America, and the Massachusetts Automobile Club, of which he was president. He was associated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Paul Dean Lodge, Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar, of Brockton, and a Mystic Shriner, Aleppo Temple. The Ames country estate is at North Easton and the winter residence in Boston.

On December 1, 1891, Mr. Ames married Mary Elizabeth Hodges, daughter of Charles E. Hodges and Mary (Blood) Hodges, who died in 1914. On October 11, 1916, Mr. Ames married Fanny Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Ira W. Holt and Ida (Sinclair) Holt, who survives him.

In the character of William Hadwen Ames were united all the qualities which go to make up the true gentleman and the highest type of patriotic American citizen.



+ Joseph G. Anderson
Auxiliary Bishop of Boston

JOSEPH GAUDENTIUS ANDERSON

JOSEPH GAUDENTIUS ANDERSON, bishop of the Boston Archdiocese, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 30, 1865. His father, John J. Anderson (July 18, 1834–August 14, 1887) was a manufacturer of furniture, a man of natural talent, possessed of inventive genius, and a strong, clear mind and upright personality. His mother, Ellen McVay, was a woman of charming simplicity, whose influence over the moral and spiritual character of her son was paramount. Completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered Boston College from which he graduated in 1887 with the degree of A. B. In 1909 the Roman University conferred on him the degree of D.D. Heeding the divine call to the priesthood, he entered St. John's Seminary, Brighton, from which he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in 1892.

From the day of his ordination Bishop Anderson has distinguished himself as a man of constant progressive action. In 1892 he was assigned as curate at St. Anne's Church of Neponset, Massachusetts. Later he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church in the West End. His services were marked with a ceaseless striving to make himself more fit for his duties and to make this world better by his presence. From 1894 to 1904, he served as chaplain of the State Prison, Charlestown, and at the Suffolk County Jail. In these capacities he showed the untiring zeal, earnestness and incessant labor which have marked his whole career. Such courageous zeal can only spring from a nature resolved to do great things for God, and inspired by a supreme confidence in the strength and help of God's grace.

In 1903 he was appointed a director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau, where he has rendered invaluable services in systematizing and co-ordinating the efforts of Catholics throughout the diocese. He is a man of unusual talents, of kindness, affability, sympathy and generosity, enthusiastic to make the church loved and respected by all, to show to the world her power and influence for good, to defend her doctrines, and ably set forth her teachings.

In 1908 he was appointed diocesan director of the Catholic Charities. On January 1, 1908, he was appointed pastor of St.

JOSEPH GAUDENTIUS ANDERSON

Paul's Church of Dorchester. January 15, 1909, he was appointed by Cardinal O'Connell to the office of vicar-general of the Boston archdiocese, and when His Eminence the Cardinal went to Rome, Vicar General Anderson was left in charge of the affairs of the diocese. In April of 1909, he was raised to the office of prothontary apostolic. Scarcely more than a week later, a cable from Rome notified him that he had been chosen auxiliary bishop of Boston. He then went to Washington, where at the hands of Papal Delegate Falconio, he took the oath of office as bishop. Amid Catholic prelates and laity Bishop Anderson was consecrated to the episcopate by Cardinal O'Connell. This event was rather singular for there are many ties connecting the two leading prelates of the Boston archdiocese. They were graduates of the same alma mater, Boston College. They were knit by bonds of personal friendship, formed when they labored together as curates in St. Joseph's parish, and above all, both are actuated by the same strong faith, the same high ideals, and between them are perfect understanding and harmony. Bishop Anderson is vice-president of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Working Boys' Home, the Daly Industrial School, and the Working Girls' Home, besides numerous other Diocesan Institutions. He is at present the Pastor of St. Peter's church Dorchester.

Bishop Anderson has contributed various essays to magazines, besides compiling the Directory of Catholic Charities, 1904; he is also the author of "A Trip to the Orient and Rome," 1899, and the "Life of St. Cecilia," 1907.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Massachusetts Order of Foresters.

To young Americans Bishop Anderson gives the advice: "To keep faithful to their religious principles; to live for God and to keep unsullied their conscience from the world's low standards, and then to aim high in any field they choose for their life's career and seek to make a name for themselves."

Deeply appreciating the high honor and the sacredness of his exalted office Bishop Anderson is measuring up to the highest and fullest realization of the hopes and confidence placed in him. Consecrated to God he is faithfully working for the salvation of souls and for the welfare of the diocese.



Imp. Lloyd Williams & Co. N.Y.

Charles Lincoln Ayling

CHARLES LINCOLN AYLING

CHARLES LINCOLN AYLING was born at Centreville, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, January 22, 1875.

He is the son of Augustus Davis Ayling, an Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, retired. His mother is Elizabeth (Freeman) Ayling. Mr. Ayling's father was born in Boston, and was a graduate of Groton Academy, the son of William L. Ayling.

The maternal grandfather was Captain John Cornish of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Charles Lincoln Ayling's mother was fourth in descent from Thomas Clark, mate of the *Mayflower*. The families of both father and mother came from England.

Charles Lincoln Ayling received his education in Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from the Concord High School in 1897. He commenced his business career with the firm of E. H. Rollins and Sons, Bankers, of Concord, Boston, Chicago and Denver. He left the employ of this firm in 1899, forming a new firm under the name of Montgomery Rollins and Company. Changes in the personnel of the new firm led to a change in name to Baker, Ayling and Company, the partners being Messrs. G. B. Baker, C. L. Ayling and Philip Young.

Mr. Ayling has many important business interests besides the activities of his own firm. He is a Director in the New England Power Company, in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, in the Municipal Service Company, in the Massachusetts Company, the Boulevard Trust Company of Brookline, the Sumter Lighting Company, the Wekonee Corporation, and the Bellows Falls Power Company, and is Vice-president as well as Director in the Connecticut River Power Company.

He has time and disposition to enjoy the social advantages of several clubs. He is a member of the Algonquin, the Exchange, and the Brae Burn Clubs of Boston, and Seapuit Club of Oyster-ville. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., and of the First Corps Cadets. He served in the Spanish War as Captain and A. A. G. He is an honorary member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and of DeMolay Commandery of Boston.

April 17, 1900, he was married to Margaret E. Robertson of Chicago. They have one child, a son, Robertson Ayling.

Far sighted, resourceful and efficient, Charles Lincoln Ayling is one of the many business men who trace their ancestry back to the settlers on the sandy shores of Cape Cod, trained in upright habits, and distinguished for truthfulness, justice, and honesty of dealing in all things.

ANDREW JACKSON BATES

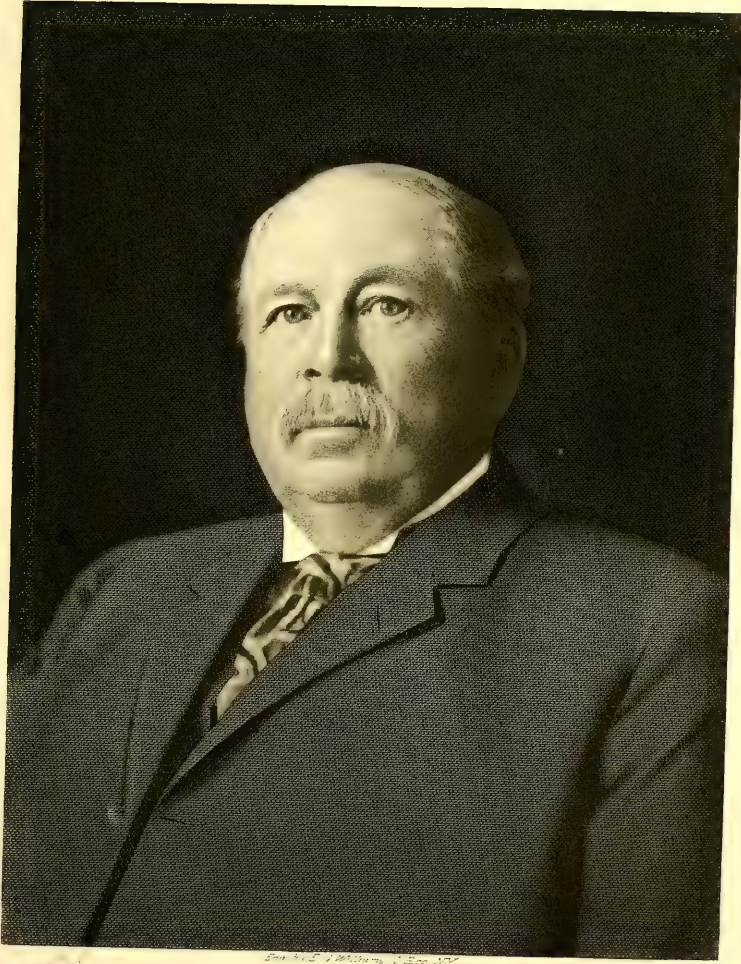
THE colonists who originally settled in the town of Hingham, between Plymouth and Boston, were people of remarkable piety, stability and patriotism. Their first minister, Reverend Peter Hobart, was settled in 1635, and it is said that no vacancy occurred in the succession of pastorates for the exceptionally long period of two hundred and ten years. Among these early settlers were Clement Bates and his wife, Anne, from Lydd, Kent, England, who embarked at London, April 6, 1635, and settled in Hingham, the same year as Parson Hobart. Clement Bates and his immediate descendants were farmers by occupation, and, as the record reads, "soldiers when necessary."

Jacob Bates, great grandson of Clement Bates, settled at Webster, then part of Dudley, in 1773. Andrew Jackson Bates, great grandson of Jacob, was born at Webster, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, on June 23, 1839. He died at his summer home there February 13, 1915. His parents were Nelson, born July 2, 1801, died February 2, 1889; and Lucia, daughter of Ira Jacobs and Azubeth Joslin. His paternal grandparents were Captain Alanson Bates (1772-1842) and Comfort Robinson.

As a child he attended the "Little Pond" School in Thompson (Conn.) in the Bates neighborhood; later he attended the Centre School at East Webster, and finally for a brief period Dudley Academy. When eighteen years of age he went to New York City and entered the employ of Tyron and Elliott, Rubber Footwear Merchants. In 1866 he established the firm of A. J. Bates and Co. of New York to deal in shoes and rubbers. This firm began the manufacture of shoes in Webster in 1886. In 1905 the firm of A. J. Bates and Company was dissolved, and the Corporations of A. J. Bates Company, Webster, and A. J. Bates & Co., New York, were formed; Mr. Bates was President of both Corporations until his death.

On the thirtieth of September, 1862, Mr. Bates married Harriet, daughter of Asa and Matilda (Kingsbury) Bartlett of Webster, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Zephaniah and Polly (Wood) Bartlett, and of Samuel and Sophia (Moore) Kingsbury, and a descendant of John Bartlett of Weymouth, Massachusetts; Mrs. Bates died June 16, 1887. They had six children. Mr. Bates was married a second time October 15, 1891, to Emma Van Nostrand of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Daniel and Emma Gentle Van Nostrand, who also survives.

The record made by Mr. Bates was an enviable one. He was a pioneer in the Wholesale Shoe business and was closely identified with its development. As a man and citizen he was held in high esteem.



Andrew J. Bates



Herbert Hamilton Bates.

HERBERT HAMILTON BATES

HERBERT HAMILTON BATES was born in Phillipston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1851. His father, Emory Bates, was born in 1804 and died in 1881. He was a farmer of strict honesty, energy, thrift and great industry. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Reed Bigelow. She was a woman who exerted a strong influence for good over everyone with whom she came in contact. Mr. Bates' grandparents on his father's side were Asa Bates and Azubah (Lamb) Bates. Asa Bigelow and Sally (Puffer) Bigelow were the parents of his mother. His early ancestors Clement Bates and John Bigelow came from England in the seventeenth century, Clement Bates settling in Hingham, about 1635, and the Bigelow's in Watertown about 1643. John Bigelow's marriage in 1642 to Mary Warren was the first marriage recorded in Watertown. Both families were prominent in the public affairs of the towns in which they resided.

At the age of eleven, Mr. Bates was compelled to work as hard as a man on the farm, doing the mowing, reaping, running a saw in the mill, and building stone-walls. There was no schooling available for him until he reached the age of twenty-four, except in the winters and autumns. Many difficulties had to be overcome in securing his education.

At the Templeton High School he fitted himself for the Westfield State Normal School. Mr. John W. Dickinson, Principal of the Normal School was his help and inspiration as long as he lived, and was also of great service in aiding him to read and understand Plato and Socrates.

Joseph Payne's, "Lectures on the Science and Art of Teaching," Mark Hopkins, "Outline Study of Man," Fitch's "Lectures on Teaching," Quick's "Educational Reformers," and Oscar Brownings, "Educational Theories" are a few of the books which were also found very useful for his chosen life's work.

By the wishes of his parents and advice of friends, the selection of his profession was settled. Influence of early companionship with the person who became his life companion, together with the affection of a happy home inspired him to obtain all possible success in life.

In the year 1869 he obtained his first position as a teacher in the District School at Royalston, remaining there until 1871,

HERBERT HAMILTON BATES

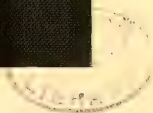
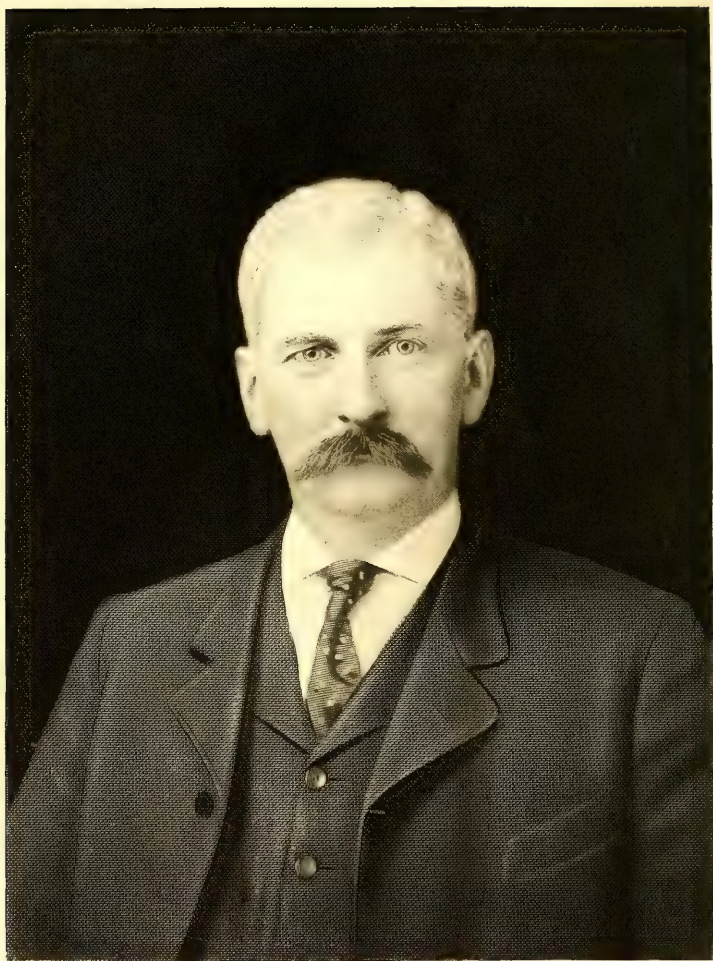
when he went to the Centre School. In 1881 he went to Canton, Massachusetts, to be Master of the Crane School, and in 1882 was appointed Sub-Master of Putnam School in Cambridge. In November, 1881, he was advanced to Superintendent of the Canton Schools. In September, 1884, he rose still higher by obtaining a position as Master of the Cambridge Training School for teachers where he still remains. He has trained over seven hundred young women to become public school teachers.

Mr. Bates is a member of Mizpah Lodge of Free Masons, The American Red Cross, Massachusetts School Masters Club, New England Association of School Superintendents, American Institution of Instruction, National Education Association, and Cambridge School Principal's Club. He has held the position of Secretary of the American Institute of Instruction, and President of Cambridge Principal's Club. He is a member of the Republican party and connected with the First Parish (Unitarian) Church of Cambridge. The amusements of fishing for trout, walking, swimming and playing games are very much enjoyed by him.

On August 16th, 1877, he was married to Anna S. Baldwin, daughter of Joseph and Almira (Wellington) Baldwin, granddaughter of Tilly and Rebecca (Hoard) Baldwin and Rev. Charles and Anna (Smith) Wellington, and a descendant from Roger Wellington who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have three children, — Almira Wellington Bates, teacher in East Boston High School, Helen Bigelow Bates, and Josephine Baldwin Bates, teacher of the violin.

“Teaching,” says Mr. Bates, “is the opportunity of presenting the proper occasion for right mental activities. Discipline is a very important factor in teaching, as every member of the profession knows, and it is one of the biggest stumbling blocks in the path of the teacher in training.”

Mr. Bates is inclined to be old-fashioned in his notions in regard to the training of Young Americans, believing in good example, plenty of work, and high regard for truth, honesty, sobriety, patriotism, pride in the fine old type of New England life, lived by ancestors as a good foundation on which to build sound ideals of American life.



Prescott Bigelow Jr.

PRESCOTT BIGELOW

PRESCOTT BIGELOW was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 3, 1861, was a lifelong resident, and died there January 20, 1918. He was the son of Prescott and Caroline (Andrews) Bigelow, and the grandson of John and Annie (Brown) Bigelow. John Bigelow was one of the founders of the Boston Public Library and a Mayor of the City of Boston.

The early school days of Prescott Bigelow were passed in a private school in Boston, and he was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year. Upon leaving the Institute he engaged in the stock brokerage business, and continued successfully in it until his death.

In business relations he was clear headed, honorable, energetic, and just. He was sagacious in his judgment of men and motives, wise and generous in advising others, and conscientious and firm in maintaining his own ideals of good citizenship. The ability and success of Mr. Bigelow are best expressed in the estimation and respect in which he was held by his associates and by all those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Bigelow was a man who measured up to constantly enlarging requirements and not only was eminently successful himself but was largely influential in the success of others.

Though a man whose mind was so largely engrossed with weighty responsibilities, he noted the little things in life and found enjoyment in them. Much of his time was spent at his country estate "Holiday Farm" at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire.

Progressive and modern he was ever ready to exert his influence and aid in all movements in the interest of better conditions, the welfare of the community and the best means of advancing its prosperity. He maintained a summer residence, "Fox Hill Lodge," at Manchester. In social circles he was noted for his uniform courtesy, democratic manners, and genuine old-time hospitality. He was a member of the Essex County Club at Manchester and the Country Club.

Mr. Bigelow is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Bessie Nazro, a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Doctor Frank Martin of Baltimore, Maryland, and a son, Prescott Bigelow, Junior, Harvard class of 1908, secretary-treasurer, Boston Real Estate Exchange. Another son, David N. Bigelow of Chicago, died in February, 1916.

Mr. Bigelow's death meant the passing of an able and upright business man, a strong influence for civic good, and to many a delightful friend. The excellencies of his character were many; it was compounded of simplicity and strength, and united a strong, resolute will, an untiring purpose, and a benevolent and kindly nature. His life record reveals courage, cheer and stimulus to the high endeavor.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD

"Sage of Walpole"

FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 22, 1809, and died at East Walpole, May 25, 1894. During his long and honorable career he exerted a profound influence on social, mercantile and political life. Although he did not care to accept high public office, he was, for at least a third of a century, recognized as a potent force in state and in national politics.

He came of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. His grandfather was Andrew Bird, who immigrated to this country from Scotland in 1753. His father was George Bird, a native of Union, Maine. Among his maternal ancestry were the same Hawthornes from whom the great novelist descended.

George Bird, a man of uncommon strength of character, at an early age came to Milton and learned the trade of paper-making. He prospered and married Martha C. Newell, the daughter of an influential citizen of Needham. They had eight children. Two years before the birth of Francis William, he moved to Dedham, where he was highly regarded.

Francis William fitted for college at Day's Academy at Wrentham and was graduated at Brown University. For a time he taught school at Northboro, later he hired a mill on the Neponset River and began the manufacture of paper.

In January, 1834, he married Rebecca Hill Cook, of Providence, Rhode Island, and brought his young wife in a one-horse chaise to their home in East Walpole, Massachusetts, where later he built a house on very high land overlooking the beautiful Neponset River, and there he lived until the end of his life.

By the advice of Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, he engaged actively in religious work. After the death of his wife and daughter in 1835, he found some solace for his bereavement by assisting in a mission-school in the Fort Hill district of Boston. Though he was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, he used frequently to walk there and back — a distance of more than thirty-five miles.

By the advice of Dr. Jackson he abandoned animal food and became a vegetarian, taking only two meals a day and drinking very sparingly even of water. By means of this régime and regular exercise he preserved a fair measure of health.

Mr. Bird weathered the panic of 1837 and the following year bought the plant of the Neponset Paper Company adjoining his own mill. He formed a partnership with his father, brother, and brother-in-law, but an unexpected liability compelled the firm in 1842 to go into bankruptcy, at which time he sold even his books and family silver. Ultimately he was enabled to pay all his debts, principal



W. G. P. M. W. G. P. M. W. G. P. M.

J. W. Bird

and interest. Henceforth his business prospered. He was more interested in the mechanical processes of paper-making than in the commercial part; especially he enjoyed experimenting in the combination of fibers and he attained great skill in all the details of paper-making.

In 1843 he married Miss Abby Frances Newell, whose acquaintance he had made at the mission-school, where she was also a teacher. She was the daughter of John R. Newell, of Boston. In the line of her ancestry were men and women of prominence and distinction both in Massachusetts and Connecticut, governors, judges, ministers of the church, and members of Congress. With keen sympathies and admirable poise of character she was a loving wife and mother and had a profound influence upon her children, who all felt for her a true devotion.

Notwithstanding engrossing matters of business, Mr. Bird always found time to take active interest and part in public affairs, both social and political. In fact he was much interested in politics and gave to the state and country more of his energy and time than to his business affairs. Especially he was interested in the work of the great educator, Horace Mann, who was at that time a resident of Dedham. He supported and worked with him in a crusade for better schools and moral reforms.

In 1848 Mr. Bird joined the Free Soil party, carrying with him most of his constituents. He went as delegate to the first State convention and later to the famous National convention at Buffalo. When the *Daily Whig* was founded he was a frequent contributor and it was his habit to go to the editorial rooms to talk over important questions. Out of this grew the Bird Club, which had a profound influence on Massachusetts politics for thirty years. This was the first political club of its kind in the country. It had no formal organization but gathered around the dinner table distinguished men from different parts of the country — men who had the best interests of the country at heart and were in sympathy with true democracy. At these meetings there was frank and free discussion in which such men participated as Governor Andrew, George L. Stearns, Governor William Claflin, Charles Francis Adams, Charles Sumner, John M. Forbes, Frank Sanborn, Carl Schurz, and many other men famous in public life.

Mr. Bird held a dominating influence at these gatherings. Always outspoken in his views, he never hesitated to express his dissent when men or measures seemed to him at fault. While he was instrumental in the election of Charles Francis Adams to Congress, he did not hesitate to criticise his attitude on the Compromise measures of 1860 and 1861. He did more than any one to forward the election of Governor Andrew, but even to him he spoke his

mind with faithful boldness and Governor Andrew was in constant consultation with him relative to all the important measures of his administration.

He took sides with Theodore Parker, whose radical views appealed to him. He wrote a series of articles under the heading "Let My People Go." When the Massachusetts Legislature passed resolutions demanding immediate emancipation, he was appointed by Governor Andrew as a special messenger to present them to President Lincoln.

He took an active part in the campaign that resulted in the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, and throughout his life he was one of Sumner's most faithful friends and counselors.

During his legislative career he opposed the State's participation in the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, and wrote many newspaper articles and pamphlets showing up this and other schemes of what he used to call "legislative robbery." Though he was a logical and convincing speaker he preferred to influence public opinion by means of the pen, and his favorite way of doing so was through pamphlets. This form of appeal enabled him to preserve his independence and individuality, without feeling himself beholden to any editor or censor.

When the Republican party proved, as he thought, recreant to its ideals, he went to the Cincinnati convention which in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley for president. Adams was his choice, but he worked faithfully in the forlorn hope of Greeley's election. That same year he accepted as a public duty the nomination for governor of Massachusetts, though he knew there was no chance for his election. During the last years of his life he ranged himself for the most part with the Democrats, though always remaining perfectly independent and giving his support to the best men regardless of party. He had been from his college days opposed to a high protective tariff. It was characteristic of him to say: "If I cannot get a living as a paper-maker without asking Congress to authorize me to steal, I will do something else."

Even his opponents paid tribute to his good-fellowship. He had the happy faculty of making people enjoy themselves wherever he was, whether at a public dinner or in the privacy of his own hospitable home. He was always very abstemious and late in life he became a total abstainer of all alcoholic drinks. Many of the most eminent men of his day were his lifelong friends and admirers, even through serious differences of opinion. Perhaps the closest of all his intimates was that fervent philanthropist, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. He and Mr. Bird were almost like brothers; each exerted a mighty influence over the other, and in this friendship Mrs. Julia Ward Howe had an equal share.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD

At a dinner celebrating Mr. Bird's fiftieth birthday, Governor Andrew pleased him by calling attention to his service in promoting good-fellowship. When in 1868 his golden wedding was celebrated he was delighted at a testimonial presented him by his workmen. It is worthy of note that in the long history of the paper mills controlled by Mr. Bird and his family through three generations there has not been any break in the pleasant and cordial relations.

As Mr. Bird grew older he seemed to possess to an increasing degree the faculty of appealing to the best side of men of various political and social opinions. This, of course, was largely due to his ever-ready sympathies as well as his wisdom and spirit of optimism which kept his heart ever young.

Mrs. Bird, who had been in poor health for some time, died in November, 1892. Her death bore heavily upon Mr. Bird, who once only in the winter of 1894 was able to attend the Bird Club. Still even after his eighty-fourth birthday he spent some part of each day at his business office. He did not long survive the shock occasioned by the death of his daughter Mary, who died in the spring of 1894.

Francis William Bird was a true gentleman in the best sense of the word. As a manufacturer, his reputation for sterling honesty was unimpeached; he had the good-will of his associates, the love and veneration of his employees to whom he stood in a peculiarly gracious and winning relationship. As a politician — using the word in its best significance — he preserved a sturdy independence which invariably led him to prefer the paramount interests of the whole country to the ephemeral considerations of section or party. He stood on a height of mental and moral sincerity which enabled him to see through and look beyond the mists obscuring many of the questions of the day; and though he was often blamed for the attitude he took, time usually proved that he was right. As a man he was generous, public-spirited, optimistic. Though abstemious, he was fond of good cheer; sometimes brusque in his manners, he was cordial and friendly. He was one of the unique characters of his day, an individuality of striking force.

Few men have ever had higher or more sincere tribute paid to their memory. All recognized the influence which he wielded through so many years and during such trying times. He stood for something definite; he was a concrete example of unusual qualities such as are admired and revered, largely because they are free of any suspicion of self-seeking or personal ambition, but are devoted to the service of mankind.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD, 2ND

THE Francis William Bird of this sketch was a grandson of the famous patriot whose name he bore. He was born in East Walpole, Massachusetts, July 4, 1881, and died August 9, 1918. His father, is Charles Sumner Bird and his mother, Anna J. (Child) Bird. The Birds are of that virile Scotch-Irish stock which has given such good account of itself both in Great Britain and in America.

Mr. Bird was a lineal descendant of the Reverend Thomas Hooker, the writer of the First Constitution, who bore a distinguished part in the founding of the American Commonwealth; of the Reverend John Wilson, close associate of Governor Winthrop, and of his son who was the first graduate of Harvard College, and of John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts in 1635, and first governor of Connecticut in 1639. Other ancestors were Tristram Coffin, the Reverend Thomas Weld, Reverend Samuel Whiting, and Assistant Governor Richard Russell.

The traditions of the family are in themselves a liberal education. Mr. Bird was the heir of an intellectual force and a sturdy independence of character which gave him a fine equipment for the public and business life he was to enter.

Born in a home of comfort and affluence he had the advantage of the best preparatory training of the schools. In 1900 he entered Harvard University and finished the course in three years, taking his degree of A.B. in 1904. He was attracted to law as a profession and graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1906. He became a member of the firm of Root, Clark and Bird of New York, and during the few years that he practiced his profession he gave a fine account of himself. He was appointed assistant United States district attorney for Southern New York. In 1910 he was appointed a special assistant United States district attorney, and was actively engaged in many investigations in the Customs Service.

In 1911 when he was only 30 years old Mr. Bird was appointed by President Taft Appraiser of part of New York, a position of great responsibility and political importance. He reorganized the Appraiser Stores along lines of economy and good service, giving no attention to the claims of any political clique or party. Mr. Bird was very active in the political affairs of New York and prominent in the councils and in the leadership of the Progressive Campaign of 1912. He was the intimate friend and trusted adviser of Colonel Roosevelt, Geo. W. Perkins and other leaders of that time, and showed rare executive ability and unusual wisdom in dealing with men and measures.



Photo by E. J. McMillan of New York

Francis William Bird

Mr. Bird returned to his native state and became publisher of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and the *Evening Record*. Here he had a fine field for the exercise of those traits of business thoroughness and sagacity which have made his family name synonymous with large business interests for generations.

In politics Mr. Bird showed the same independence which characterized his grandfather in the days following the Civil War. He did not follow blindly any party leaders. To stand by those principles which seemed to him necessary for the upbuilding of his state meant more to him than personal preferment or political victory.

Mr. Bird had been for some time indirectly connected with his father's paper mills in the United States and Canada. When our country got into the great war he sold the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and *Evening Record* and threw himself with all his executive ability into the paper business of Bird and Son.

The impression he made upon all the employees from the top to the bottom in a comparatively short space of time was a tribute to his high character and his rare idealism tempered by sanity and business sagacity.

He was a member of the St. Botolph, the Union, the University, and the Harvard Clubs.

Mr. Bird was married on September 6, 1913, to Margery, daughter of George and Melissa (Frost) Phelps. She survives together with three children: Mary Reynolds Bird, Anna Child Bird, and Francis William Bird.

It is most unusual to find a man of Mr. Bird's years in such positions of influence as he held at the time of his decease. At a time when most men are dreaming dreams and laying plans he had already accomplished large tasks. Through business successes, through public office well administered and through the daily press he had influenced the moods of men in politics, public morals and social betterment.

The following tribute well describes the scope of his career. "By the untimely passing of Francis William Bird the community that knew him well and the larger world of affairs in which he moved suffered a real loss. Inheriting the ability of the family, Mr. Bird added to capacity a genuine feeling for public service. As a Boston newspaper head Mr. Bird made a strong impression upon the life of the city. His papers were devoted to good causes, clean politics and generous treatment of rivals of whatever kind. No man ever said of him that he fought unfairly or advocated anything that could not stand the clearest light of day.

"A good citizen, a kindly employer and a staunch friend, Francis W. Bird leaves a memory that may well be envied of men."

CLARENCE JULIUS BODFISH

CLARENCE JULIUS BODFISH was born at Chicopee, Massachusetts, April 26, 1854, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 25, 1916. His father was Julius F. Bodfish, born March 18, 1821, died September 9, 1878. His mother before her marriage was Henrietta Allen. His grandfathers were Simeon Bodfish, 1785-1840, and Elam Allen, 1774-1853. His grandmothers before marriage were Betsey Hamlin and Martha Allen.

The father of Mr. Bodfish was a millwright and contractor, whose marked characteristics were honesty and industry. His ancestor, Robert Crocker Bodfish, is supposed to have emigrated from Scotland in the year 1632, and to have settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. Samuel Allen came from England in 1632, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Clarence Julius Bodfish attended the public schools and was graduated from Hall's Preparatory School at Ellington, Connecticut. After graduating there he went into the office of Joseph Selden of Rockville, Connecticut, and remained there for a year, thus beginning his career in the wool manufacturing business. From there he went to the Florence Mills, Rockville, and remained there for nine years. He then went to the Home Woolen Mills, Beacon Falls, Connecticut, as acting agent, and after five years in that position he went to the Washington Mills at Lawrence, first as Assistant and then as Superintendent.

In 1899, when the Washington Mills were taken over by the American Woolen Mills Company, Mr Bodfish was made Sales-Secretary of the latter company; in 1902 he went to Assabet Mills, Maynard, Massachusetts, as agent. In 1904, was advanced to position of manufacturing-secretary, and returned to Boston office.

Mr. Bodfish was a member of the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum, the Home-market Club, the Boston City Club and the Middlesex Club. He held the position of Master-Workman in the A. O. U. W. He was identified with the Republican Party, and was a member of the First Congregational Church at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On October 5, 1881, Mr. Bodfish married Minnie S., daughter of Eli I. and Harriet (Griggs) Smith, granddaughter of Elijah and Lydia (Curtis) Smith and of Ralph and Marilla (Marriette) Griggs. Of this union two children were born: Clarence Smith Bodfish, who married Florence Francis Haynes, and who is agent at the Waverly Mills, Pittsfield, Maine, and Harriet Griggs Bodfish, who married on March 30, 1910, Chauncey French English of Brookline, Mass.

Men like Clarence Julius Bodfish are in every well-governed state its best motive power.



W. J. Bodfish





R. H. Bowes

ROBERT JOHN BOWES

ROBERT JOHN BOWES was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, July 16, 1871, and died September 11, 1916. His father was William J. Bowes, who was born November 20, 1842, in Dublin, Ireland, and died at Millville, Massachusetts, March 18, 1900. Emigrating to the United States at the age of fourteen, William Bowes started his business career in the Pacific Cotton Mills of Lawrence, advancing to important positions with the Lawrence Felting Company, and the Woonsocket Rubber Company. In 1868, he married Elizabeth Jane Kavanaugh, daughter of Michael Kavanaugh, a native of Ireland, and Anne (Hutchins) Kavanaugh. Her ambition and enthusiasm were inherited by the son, Robert, who early developed traits of generosity and devotion that were such marked characteristics of his father.

He gained an education in the public school of Millville, Massachusetts, and the high school of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. At the age of eighteen he entered business under his father with the Lawrence Felting Company. By establishing a high reputation for tactful and generous treatment of his employees, he won the respect and love of many friends and co-workers. Any form of innocent amusement, particularly out-of-door sports, gave him the needed relaxation.

Mr. Bowes was a Republican, and belonged to various clubs and fraternities, among them being the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Rubber Club of America, the Point Shirley Club, the Boston Exchange Club, and was a life member of the Woonsocket Lodge of Elks. He was also a director and vice-president of the Columbian National Fire Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan.

On October 27, 1897, Mr. Bowes was united in marriage to Fanny P. Lanphere, daughter of Asa and Ida (Coone) Lanphere. Mrs. Bowes is a granddaughter of Asa Lanphere and Hannah (Babcock) Lanphere, and of Oliver Coone and Elmira (Eccleston) Coone, and is a descendant from Prentice Lanphere who came from England. Their two daughters, Fanny Elizabeth and Anna Isabel, are students.

Mr. Bowes showed his devotion to his church by donating the Stations of the Cross to Saint Augustine's at Millville. He was also much interested in erecting the new church at Pleasant View near Narragansett Pier, where he had a summer home. To this church he gave an altar in memory of his father.

Like his father, Mr. Bowes was a devoted and sincere Catholic, untiring in his efforts for the good of mankind. He possessed a strong personality. His sterling worth made him a valuable citizen of his native town. Industry, thrift, and sobriety were the qualities that proved his strength. The remembrance of his humanitarian ideals will be a lasting one.

WILLIAM J. BOWES

WILLIAM J. BOWES was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 20, 1842, and died at Blackstone, Massachusetts, March 18, 1900. He was the son of honest and industrious parents, and his early life until he was fourteen years of age was spent in Ireland. He emigrated to the United States, and landed in New York City in 1856. He, however, soon came to Boston, and finally located in Lawrence as an operative in the Pacific Cotton Mills. He remained with this corporation for two years. He was also engaged in the furnishing department of the Washington Mills at Lawrence, and later in the factory of the Methuen Woolen Company, where he remained for seven years. By dint of industry, coupled with an ambition to achieve, he won marked recognition and was appointed to the superintendency of the factory of the Lawrence Felting Company, and was later advanced to the more responsible position of agent, and became a stockholder in the corporation. Five years after he became a member of the concern, a new plant was organized at Millville, in the town of Blackstone, Massachusetts, and in 1877 he removed to Millville and took charge of the mill. In 1893 this concern was sold to the United States Rubber Company, and under the new ownership he continued to manage the mills.

He was always active in public affairs, serving as selectman and town treasurer. Such services as these commended him to the good graces of his fellow-citizens, and distinguished him as a fitting repository of public trusts. He served also as chairman of the committee on building the new almshouse, and also on the committee to provide fire protection when the facilities were inadequate.

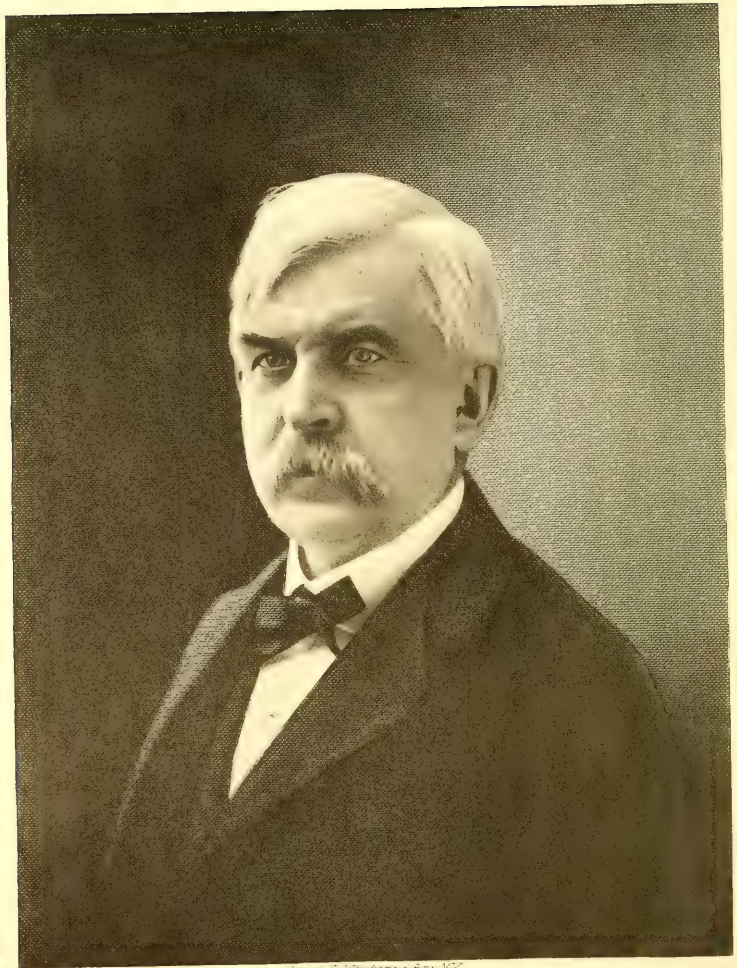
Mr. Bowes was a member of the Woonsocket Rubber Company for fourteen years. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, an active member of St. Augustine's Parish in Millville, and a consistent contributor to its welfare. The church bell was his gift in memory of his parents.

In 1868 Mr. Bowes was married to Elizabeth J. Kavanaugh, daughter of Michael Kavanaugh, and Anne (Hutchins) Kavanaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Bowes had six children: Robert J., Annie F., Mary C., Michael J., William Joseph, Francis A., and one adopted son, Alphonsus L. Bowes.

Mr. Bowes was emphatically a self-made man. He was foremost in his line of trade, and noted for his vigor, indomitable perseverance, and iron will. He was a man of generous, noble nature, commending himself to his business associates by his practical wisdom, financial ability, trustworthy judgment and honesty of purpose.



W. J. Powell



J. Q. A. Brackett

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT was born in Bradford, New Hampshire, June 8, 1842, and died at his home in Arlington, Massachusetts, April 6, 1918. He was the son of Ambrose Spencer, 1814-1878, and Nancy (Brown) Brackett. On the paternal side he was descended from Joseph and Charlotte (Newcomb) Brackett; while his maternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Gregg) Brown.

The Brackett family is of Scotch and English extraction. The progenitor, Captain Richard Brackett, a native of Scotland, came over in Winthrop's fleet in 1630. His name appears as a signer of the covenant of the First Church, Boston; in 1636 he was made a freeman and in 1637 was appointed keeper of the prison. He later joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; served six years as deputy to the General Court and was chief military commander in Braintree. His descendants have figured conspicuously in the growth and history of New England, maintaining always the best traditions and highest ideals of citizenship and culture.

John Quincy Adams Brackett was educated in the schools of his native community, prepared for college at Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire, and afterward entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1865. He ranked well with his classmates and was elected class orator. He essayed the teaching profession for a short time, but gave it up to become a student at the Harvard Law School, where he took his degree of LL.B. in June, 1868. In February of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, and immediately entered upon the active and successful practice of his profession in Boston. From 1878 to 1880 he was a partner of the late Honorable Levi C. Wade, and later was associated with Walter H. Roberts, Harvard 1877.

Mr. Brackett became actively interested in politics at an early age. In political faith he was an ardent Republican. His public career began as member of the Boston Common Council in 1873. He served four terms, 1873-1877, inclusive, the last term as president. In 1874 and 1875 he was judge advocate with the rank of captain on the staff of Brigadier-General I. S. Burrell, commanding the First Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1877 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where, through repeated re-elections, his services covered a period of six years, 1877 to 1881, and 1884 to 1886, inclusive.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT

As speaker of the House, 1885-1887, Mr. Brackett received great commendation for his impartial rulings and for his unwavering courtesy. In 1887 he was nominated by his party for lieutenant-governor with Oliver Ames at the head of the ticket, and was elected in the November election. This position he held for three years, 1887-90, and then was nominated for the governorship to succeed Governor Ames and was elected for the term 1890-1.

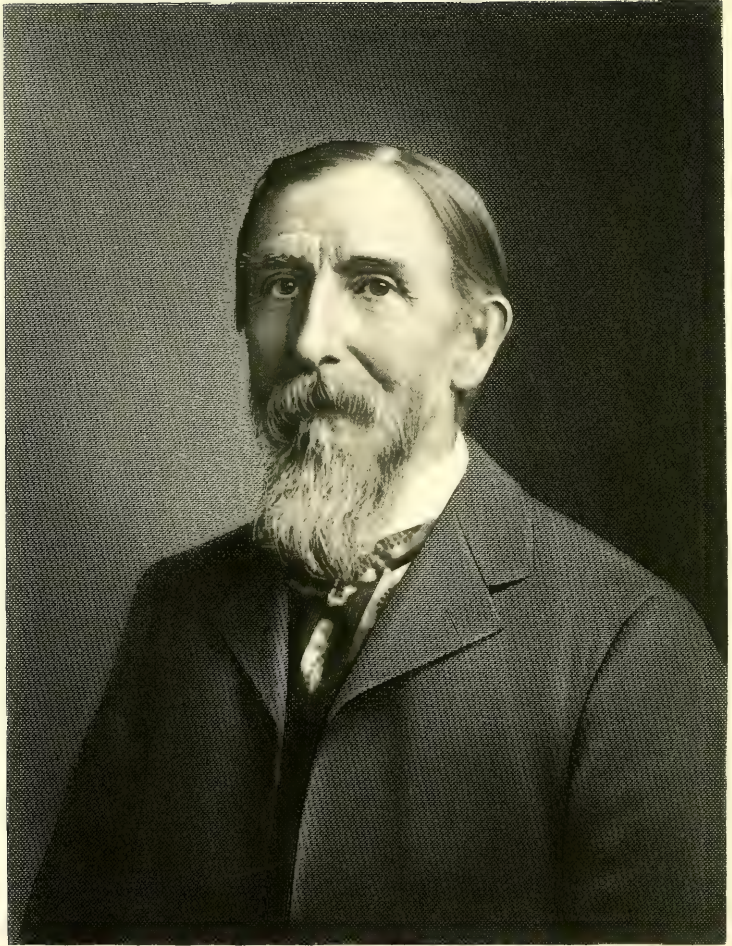
Mr. Brackett's gubernatorial career was eminently creditable and honorable. Marking his administration as one which his friends as well as himself could review with entire satisfaction. Retiring from this office he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. In the department of law relating to real estate he stood high as an authority. He was one of the delegates-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; in 1896 and 1900 he headed the Republican electoral ticket in this state and in 1896 was chosen chairman of the Massachusetts Electoral College.

He was a life member of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and served it as president in 1871 and 1882; was president of the Middlesex Club 1893-1901 and was a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Club, the Arlington Boat Club, the Boston Art Club, the University Club, the Arlington Golf Club, the Unitarian Club, Joseph Warren Lodge of Free Masons of Boston, and Menotomy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Arlington, and several other organizations. He had also served as treasurer of the Anti-Tenement House League and was interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Union.

On June 20, 1878, Mr. Brackett was married to Angeline Moore Peck, daughter of Abel G. Peck and Eliza (Boles) Peck, granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah (Warren) Peck and of John and Persis (Woodbury) Boles and a descendant of Paul Peck who came from Essex County, England, to Boston in 1635, and in the following year removed to Hartford, Connecticut. Four children were born of this union, two of whom are living: John Gaylord Brackett, one of the Special Justices of the Boston Municipal Court, and a daughter, Miss Beatrice Brackett of Arlington.

He did his work well and was active to the very close of his well-rounded, useful and honorable life.

He loved his adopted state and its people, and was devoted first and last to the best interests of his country. Massachusetts does well to honor such a man and cherish his memory as one of her most precious possessions.



Milton Bradley.

MILTON BRADLEY

MILTON BRADLEY, the founder and for years the head of the Milton Bradley Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, was born in Vienna, Maine, November 8, 1836, and died at his home in Springfield on May 30, 1911. His father was Lewis Bradley. His mother was before her marriage Fanny Lyford.

After spending each day in school, Milton Bradley devoted his evenings to giving lessons to mechanics working for the Merrimac corporation. Later he went to Springfield and secured a position as draughtsman in the locomotive works of Blanchard & Kimball, which was later conducted under the name of Bemis and Company. With the termination of this firm, he entered the employ of the T. W. Wason & Company, the predecessors of the present Wason Manufacturing Company, a branch of the Car trust. Here he was employed in making the mechanical drawings and superintending the construction of a palace car for the Pasha of Egypt.

In 1864 the firm of Milton Bradley & Company was organized. It was Milton Bradley who devised the permanent modern wicket holders for croquet.

Another device which enhanced the Bradley Company's fame was the "Zoetrope," or "Wheel of Life," the original moving picture machine. This device is still a part of the Bradley line. Mr. Bradley originated the "Checkered Game of Life."

It was the native energy and persistent force of Milton Bradley which developed still another branch of the business, — the manufacture of kindergarten material and school supplies.

Milton Bradley, in speaking of the early days of the Kindergarten once said: "It is only the truth to say that no man with less heart in the business could have succeeded. It took about all the faith I could muster, all the belief in the final triumph of kindergarten principles, to pull me through those early years of discouragement. The same persistence in any other cause, as good as that of the kindergarten, would deserve and win success anywhere."

"In using the word success, I do not wish to confine its meaning to that cheap interpretation, which sees only the glitter of gold or the glamour of illusive fame. In my own case I cannot overestimate the feeling of satisfaction which has been with me all these years, at the thought that I have been identified with this movement, and have done something, if only something prosaic in character, to place the kindergarten on its present solid foundation."

MILTON BRADLEY

Mr. Bradley followed in this work of reformation in educational lines as affecting child life, bringing out "Elementary Color," "Color in the School Room," "Color in the Kindergarten," and "Water Color in the School Room." All of which publications have been welcomed by multitudes of teachers, pupils and parents. Added to these decided contributions Mr. Bradley was the originator of the Bradley system of color nomenclature.

On November 8, 1860, Mr. Bradley was married to Vilona L. Eaton. She died a few years later, and on January 7, 1869, he married Ellen M. Thayer. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley: Florence, now Mrs. Robert N. Ingersoll, and Alice, now Mrs. H. W. Geromanos.

Milton Bradley was a typical example of the sturdy New Englander, who by dint of native energy and perseverance, won success out of hard necessity. Succeed he surely did and this success was purely by his own individual force and skill. He was an honest, open-minded man. A tireless worker, he had visions, and endeavored to realize them. Once having determined on a course of action, he held tenaciously to it no matter what obstacles appeared or what oppositions developed. The interests which he established are so soundly founded that they will endure, but the breadth of his vision, his freshness of view and his instinctive judgment cannot be replaced.

Doctor William A. Mowry in speaking of Milton Bradley said: "At first I simply knew him as a modest man attending strictly to business, but as I became better acquainted with him I found him to be a man of thought and of high character. I considered him a model business man, honest and upright and of high intelligence, and he may well be called the pioneer and chief promoter of kindergarten work in America."

George Payne, the lithographic artist, said of his acquaintance with Milton Bradley: "My first impressions were very pleasant, as he was a man who could be approached. He always had time to devote to me, and he always knew what he wanted; such clarity of thought, such gentle manners I have seldom come in contact with. . . . It is with a marked degree of delight that I write of my good friend, and though the shades of night have fallen over his pathway, I can think of the days gone by, with his good counsel, his kindly eye, and the thought that Milton Bradley's life has touched my life in a sweet, helpful way, and has incited me to better action, to nobler thought and to better work."

Milton Bradley achieved success, lived well, laughed often and loved much. He gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; accomplished his task, and made some part of the world better than he found it.



Fig. 100. — (1880) —

Abraham Bronkhorst.

ABRAHAM BRONKHORST

A BRAHAM BRONKHORST was one of Boston's adopted sons who exemplified the best in her citizenship, the foremost in her business and social life, and a type of the intelligent and progressive element which has contributed so much to the material interests of their respective communities.

He was born in London, England, in June, 1852, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 26, 1917. He was the son of Lewis and Rosa Bronkhorst. His education was received in the schools of his community and in the broader and more extensive field of practical experience. His inclinations led him early to start upon a mercantile career and he learned the cigar business. Seemingly the whole trend of his mind was in the direction of the pursuit he had entered upon, and he gave to it the absorbing thought of his active mind, and close attention with the force of his make-up as the years went on. But he realized the opportunities that were offered in America and he consequently left England and came to the United States.

Possessed as he was of a thorough knowledge of the processes of the tobacco industry Mr. Bronkhorst was employed for many years by the makers of the J. A. cigar. In the capacity of subordinate he exhibited ripe experience, sound judgment, and watchful care, and the sincerity and honesty with which he ever consulted the interest of his employers, won for him recognition and respect among the large circles of fellow-citizens and co-workers.

Upon the formation of the C. C. A. Cigar Company, Mr. Bronkhorst became a member of the firm, where he remained until his death. The successful career which this concern experienced and its rapid and steadily increasing growth was due in a large measure to the recognized energy and executive ability of Mr. Bronkhorst. He brought to the discharge of his duties an instructed and self-reliant judgment which embraced all its interest and omitted no detail. His career as a cigar manufacturer speaks impressively of fidelity to trust, kind and courteous treatment to all who had claim upon his attention, faithfulness to every conviction of duty and an abiding conscientiousness in the discharge of every detail. He was scrupulous and exact in his dealings and represented genuine old

ABRAHAM BRONKHORST

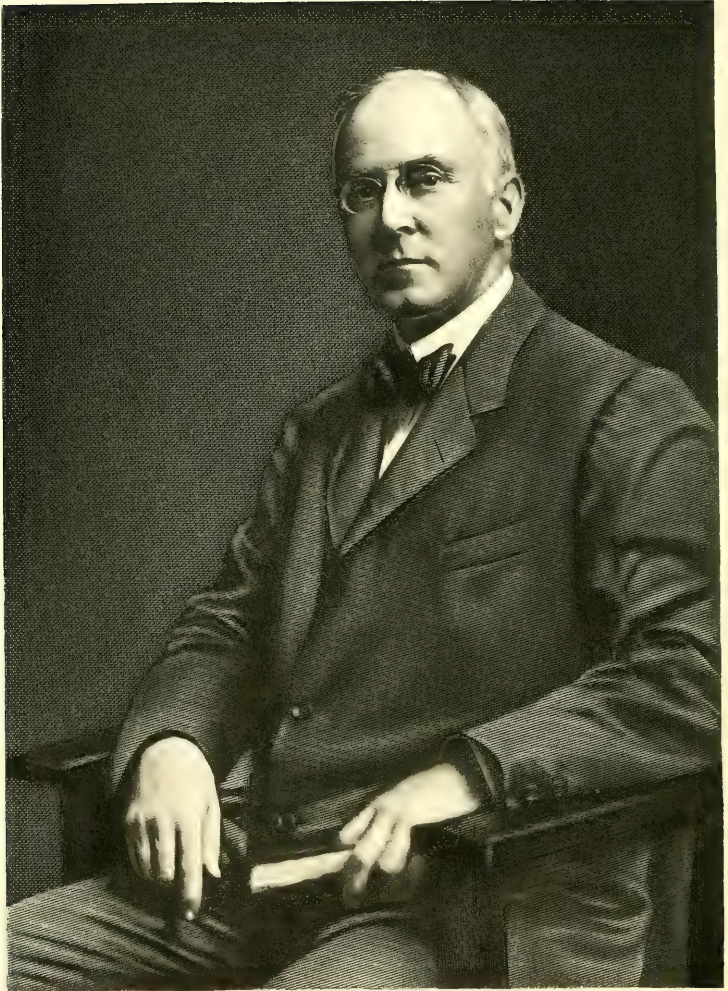
time business integrity, so that his word was his bond and among his business associates he was known as one who never deviated from the principles of fairness and justice.

In 1881 Mr. Bronkhorst was married to Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Beaven, who survives him, together with a son, Thomas L. Bronkhorst, who is associated with large amusement enterprises.

With a high conception of duty and an earnest desire to do what was right Mr. Abraham Bronkhorst endeavored to follow the simple, honest, helpful life which he considered man's highest aim, and how well he succeeded is best judged by the expressions of esteem and regard which came from all who had dealings with him. Simple, yet effective, quiet, but always firm on matters touching what he conceived to be his principles, he was a man to be depended upon absolutely in every relation of life. He repaid the confidence reposed in him by living a life that finely typified the best qualities of manhood. His personal and business career was without a blemish, and his fine traits of character, his hearty, whole-souled disposition, thorough-going generosity, and desire at all times to be identified with all that was upbuilding, gained for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His mission in life was a noble one, and a success, for he based it on uncompromising integrity — the prime element of success.

His domestic life was well-nigh ideal, and nowhere did his brightness of mind, tender consideration, and gracious fund of humor show themselves to such advantage as in the home circle. No one who came in contact with him, even in a casual way, could fail to be attracted by his charm of character; and those who were so fortunate as to enjoy the privilege of his intimate friendship could not help but revere him, for he found many an opportunity to extend in act or word tokens of his individual sympathy and solicitude.

Giving notable evidence in his deeds of his worth — of the worth which made him one with the excellence of every time and place — his death was a cause for grief, not only to kin and friends, but to his community, and to all who knew him.



Walter Frederic Crook

WALTER FREDERIC BROOKS

WALTER FREDERIC BROOKS was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 13, 1859. Through nine generations he traces his genealogy back to Thomas Brooks, who with his wife, Grace, is believed to have come from London and settled, between 1631 and 1638, first in Watertown and later in Concord. In the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars members of the family bore a distinguished part.

On his mother's side he came of the well-known Fanning family, which traces its origin back to Edmund Fanning, supposed to have emigrated with his wife, Ellen, from Limerick, Ireland, in 1653, and after sojourning first in Pequot, which later became the town of New London, and then in Groton, Connecticut, was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Stonington. The Fannings were zealous and patriotic soldiers in the early wars. Five of the six sons of Captain Thomas Fanning, of Groton, Connecticut, the great grandfather of Elizabeth Capron Fanning, Mr. Brooks' mother, served in the Revolutionary War.

Walter Frederic Brooks' father, Charles Edwin Brooks, was brought up on a farm until he was twenty-one. In 1845 he was employed in the office of the Worcester Daily Spy. Later he was in the Livery business under the name of Brooks & Stearns in Worcester, his native town. For a number of years he was in the firm of the Worcester Corset Company, and from 1879 until his death in 1890 he was Treasurer and Librarian of the Worcester County Horticultural Society. He was a man of the highest integrity, deeply religious, modest and unassuming. He inculcated industrious habits and taught his son the wisdom of careful saving. Walter Frederic Brooks was educated in the Worcester schools, and graduated from the High School in the class of 1877. Although he was fitted to enter Harvard he decided not to go to college. At the age of seventeen he took a position in the office of the Crompton Loom Works, Worcester. For this position and indeed for the general development of his career he realized that Latin and Greek were of little service. Physical training, combined with a practical course of industrial education, would be preferable

WALTER FREDERIC BROOKS

he thinks in many cases to ability to translate a few lines of Virgil or Homer.

After two years in the Loom Works he became associated with William H. Morse in the banking business; then, after eleven years, he entered into partnership with James F. Rock as lessee and manager of the Worcester theatre. At the end of three years, in 1896, he was elected treasurer of the Worcester Corset Company, now known as the Royal Worcester Corset Company, and held that position with great success for fourteen years, resigning in 1910 on account of ill health, though still retaining his stock interests and directorship in that company, which is established as one of the finest manufacturing plants in the country.

As a boy Mr. Brooks displayed considerable talent in drawing and sketching, but after his school days he allowed this taste to remain dormant. He became interested in genealogy, however, and in 1905 wrote and published in two volumes "The History of the Fanning Family." He became a member also of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, of the New London County Historical Society, of the Long Island Historical Society, and other Historical Societies and Associations. He belongs to the Worcester Club and the Tatnuck Country Club, and has taken all the degrees in the Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templars. He is a Republican and has never felt any temptation to change his allegiance. He attends the Piedmont Congregational Church but has never aspired to office, political, civil or ecclesiastical. He is an enthusiastic golfer and traveler. Mr. Brooks was married December 20th, 1916, to Miss J. Elinor Malley of Suffield, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Heath Malley.

Mr. Brooks is a firm believer in work, hard work, and plenty of it. He has no high opinion of any person who sits down and expects the world to come and pour its treasures into his lap or has conceived the idea that society owes him a living. He believes in the healthy mind in the healthy body, and that any young man or woman who definitely sets to work and is willing to give all his time to his chosen career will succeed in it, as he himself has succeeded, thus winning the respect and good-will of his fellowmen.



Paul M. Brown.

PAUL MARCH BROWN

PAUL MARCH BROWN was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, 1880, son of Henry Mirick Brown, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 11, 1841, and Sophia Ann Whitbread (Wood) Brown.

The ancestors of Mr. Brown came from the Isle of Jersey off the coast of England and were among the early settlers of Marblehead, Massachusetts, the progenitor being Ebenezer Brown. Jonathan Brown, a great-grandfather, was a drum major in the United States service in the War of 1812. He and his son, Jonathan, Junior, helped build Chelsea Bridge and planted the willow trees on the highway between Chelsea and Lynn, Massachusetts. He was a very religious man and later became a Baptist preacher. The son, Jonathan Brown, Junior, was interested in educational and scientific subjects, being the first to advocate the employment of women teachers in the public schools for the younger pupils. He was cashier of the Market Bank of Boston for upwards of forty years.

The ancestors on the maternal side were from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in Boston about 1814. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Brown, Henry Wood, was a celebrated color manufacturer, and the first person to make bricks from Portland cement. He was a man of strict integrity, upright living, and of an inventive turn of mind, being one of the first persons to invent an incubator.

Paul March Brown had a good start in the world. From his mother he inherited business traits and a strong moral uprighteousness, while he derived from his father, an intellectual and spiritual turn of mind, and from both parents he derived musical ability.

As a boy he was exceedingly fond of reading, and devoted much time to his music becoming at an early age proficient as a 'cellist. Unlike the ordinary youth he had a tool-shop and a chemical experimental room. During the summers he worked on a farm, thus satisfying his great love for out-of-doors and for exercise in the open.

He received his education in the Natick High School, graduating in 1897. In 1898 he graduated from the Shorthand Department of the Burdett Business College of Boston, and in 1902 from Harvard College with the degree of A. B. He spent a year in the Harvard Law School, 1901-1902. During his high school days he served as a clerk in a shoe store and for a short time immediately after leaving college worked for the Associated Charities in Lynn, Massachusetts. He then became a professional violoncellist.

The literature which he found most helpful at this time was along the lines of theology, law, philosophy, history, geography, and music, and the books he enjoyed most were the Bible and Farrar's "Life of Christ."

From 1907-1911 he was resident manager of the Maplewood Orchestra, White Mountains, New Hampshire. From 1911 to 1914 he was 'cellist of the Boston Opera House Orchestra. Previous to this he occupied the same position with the Boston Festival Orchestra from 1906 to 1911, and as soloist in 1910 and 1911 for the Boston Municipal Orchestra. For four years he was soloist with the Bostonia Sextette Club. From 1914 to 1916 he was with the Hollis Street Theatre Orchestra and in 1916 and 1917 at the Park Theatre, Boston. His wife is soprano soloist at the Union Congregational Church.

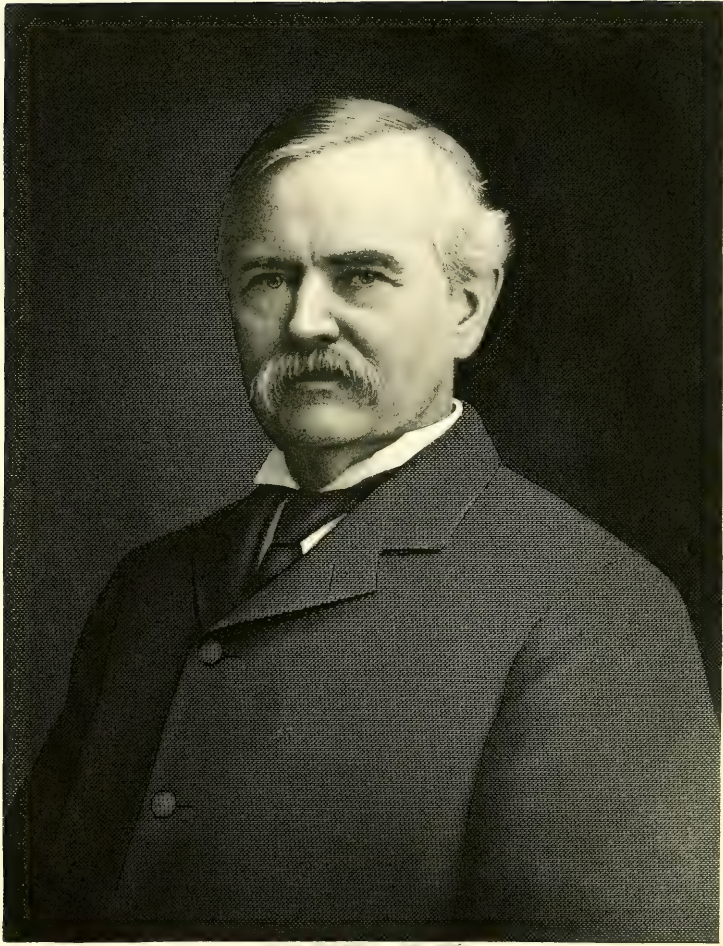
Mr. Brown is a member of the Harvard Club, and the Harvard Musical Association of Boston; the American Geographical Society of New York, Meridian Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Parker Royal Arch Chapter, Natick Commandery, Number 33, Knights Templars of Natick, Massachusetts; Orient Council, of Somerville, Massachusetts; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party. His church relationship is with the Union Congregational Church of Boston. He is President of the Corner-Stone Class of his church and a member of the Standing Committee. As a mode of relaxation from his many tasks he is fond of playing pool, chess, and billiards, of tramping, salt-water bathing, and music.

On March 22, 1910, Mr. Brown married Frances May Bloomer Dunton, daughter of Edward Anderson Dunton and Ruth Frances (Patterson) Dunton, granddaughter of Doctor Thomas Dunton and May (Bloomer) Dunton and of John Patterson and Rhody Pierce Patterson, and a descendant from Ethan Allen. Mr. Brown speaks of his wife in the following terms: "Words can but poorly express what a constant source of inspiration and encouragement my wife is to me." Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the American Congregational Association.

Mr. Brown advises: "Early affiliation with some church, active participation in church life and work, hard work; perseverance and recognition of the fact that many apparent failures can be used as stepping stones to final success."

There are few musicians who have as broad and comprehensive a view of life as Paul March Brown. He is an excellent 'cello player and is heartily received wherever he plays. His career thus far has been full of good works, publicly and privately bestowed, and in the many activities in which he has served and represented the musical world of Boston the high appreciation in which he is held is richly deserved.



Samuel J. Bullock

SAMUEL JAMES BULLOCK

SAMUEL JAMES BULLOCK, was born in Amsterdam, New York, June 14, 1843, and died April 1, 1911. His father was Stillman Bullock, a contractor and builder of bridges, who was recognized as a man of high ideals. His mother was Elizabeth McLaren. His father's people were of Puritan stock, coming from Essex County in Massachusetts, while his mother's family was of Scottish origin. Those who knew Mr. Bullock well had little difficulty in recognizing these elements in his character, for he combined in his personality the staunch virtues of the Puritan with the best attributes of a Scotch ancestry.

When he was only nine years of age he had a great misfortune and sorrow in the death of his mother. As a result of this he came to Manchester, Massachusetts, where he made his home with his uncle, and attended the schools in that town.

In 1862, when he was nineteen years old he returned to New York State in order to have a guardian appointed so that he might offer his services to his country. He enlisted as a private in the 108th New York Volunteers, serving in Company H. His regiment was attached to the Second Corps and he fought in the grand old Army of the Potomac. He had been in the service less than two months when he took part in the battle of Antietam. After that he participated in the memorable battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg his regiment was in the thick of the fray and on the third day of this battle, during the repulse of Pickett's charge he was wounded and made a life-long sufferer by the loss of a limb. The following year was spent in hospitals and, being incapacitated by his wound for further military service, he was given an honorable discharge from his regiment, on July 15, 1864.

Mr. Bullock obtained a clerical position at Salem, Mass., and continued his interrupted studies. A little later he gave up his business position, in order to devote his entire time to his education. Entering the Bridgewater Normal School, he graduated in the summer of 1868. In the fall of that year he began his life work as a teacher at Ashburnham Academy. Soon he went to Milton and from there to the Prescott School in Charlestown as sub-master. He was then appointed master of the Bunker Hill School where he remained until he resigned the mastership in 1906, after a service of more than thirty years.

SAMUEL JAMES BULLOCK

Mr. Bullock was a most successful teacher. He had that rare ability of controlling his pupils by a force that was held in reserve and only exercised when necessary.

It is a pleasant thought that after retiring from military service he continued to serve his country. In the more than thirty years of earnest endeavor as a teacher he instilled into the minds of thousands of pupils his own conceptions of American citizenship. Mr. Bullock could not have been otherwise than successful as a teacher. He had a strong, beautiful face, kindly blue eyes deep-set under a massive brow. His smile was a benediction. He knew the heart of a boy and had great power in directing and restraining those who came under his influence. He was as tender as a woman in his feelings, pure as sunlight in his thought and conversation. Yet he was of strong courage and as virile in his character as any of Cromwell's Ironsides. Self-sacrifice, persistent endeavor and utter fearlessness in the discharge of duty were qualities pre-eminent in his character.

Let this tribute from one that was associated with him for many years bear testimony to his character and success. "Mr. Bullock possessed a poise, dignity, and self-mastery which were felt throughout his entire school; he rarely needed to exert authority, for his requests were accompanied with such gentleness and gracious courtesy that it was a pleasure for both teachers and pupils to cooperate with him. He was gifted with a keen insight into the problems which arise in the management of a large school; his mind was ever open to conviction. His judgments were formed after careful deliberation, and his keen sense of justice was manifested in his oft-repeated expression, 'Give the child the benefit of the doubt.' His teaching was marked by clearness of presentation; he possessed a mental alertness which sought quickly new methods of approach to suit the individual need; a patience and sympathy born of years of personal suffering and a readiness to bring all that was highest and best from his broad knowledge of men and books, to illumine and inspire. While he ever sought the advancement of his pupils in the acquisition of useful knowledge, his chief aim was to develop individual character and to instil those principles which would produce good citizens. His meed of success is found in the tribute which often falls from the lips of his boys now grown to stalwart and worthy manhood, 'Mr. Bullock made me what I am.'"



Theodore P. Burgess

THEODORE PHILLIPS BURGESS

THEODORE PHILLIPS BURGESS was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 23, 1865, was a lifelong resident and died there July 7, 1917. He was the son of Doctor and Mrs. E. G. Burgess, and a grandson of the Reverend Ebenezer Burgess, for many years pastor of the Dedham Congregational Church.

Ennobling home influences, and the best educational advantages opened wide opportunities to Theodore Burgess in his early youth. He was prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southboro, and entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. While in college he rowed on the University crew, played on the University football team, and was a member of several prominent clubs.

Mr. Burgess was the founder of the Sulphite Fibre Company of Berlin Falls, New Hampshire. The record of the company was highly creditable; its resources were of the strongest character and it always maintained a reputation for square dealing. Mr. Burgess was the inventor of many machinery patterns used by his concern.

Beyond the circle of his commercial life, Mr. Burgess was a valuable factor in the community. There was no public enterprise, of the utility of which he was convinced, but received his support and encouragement. As a citizen he was public-spirited, progressive, and loyal to the best interests of his state, and in his death the unfortunate lost a true and generous friend. Charitable and generous in impulses; simple and agreeable in social relations, the friendships he made were lasting; he retained them by his frankness and the strength of his adherence to his principles.

Mr. Burgess devoted much time to yachting, and was a member of the Eastern and New York Yacht Clubs. He owned the three-masted schooner yacht "Karina" (two hundred feet long) in which he cruised with his family all over the world. He studied navigation and was his own sailing master. At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Mr. Burgess with his family was cruising in the Aegean Sea. After anchoring at Constantinople and encountering many difficulties, they succeeded in getting away, and sailed home across the Atlantic.

The Burgess family occupy the beautiful old Colonial mansion in Dedham, in which four generations have lived.

Mr. Burgess is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Slade Burgess, one daughter, Elizabeth, and one son, William Burgess, as well as a sister, Mrs. William Farnsworth of Dedham.

In the death of Theodore Phillips Burgess the community lost a good citizen, a wise counselor, an honest man, and a kind personal friend.

EDWARD ALBERT CARPENTER

EDWARD ALBERT CARPENTER, was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, July 22, 1846, and died November 12, 1914. His parents were Albert H. (1816-1879) and Mary Wilder Carpenter, estimable people of sturdy New England Stock, with an ancestral record running back into early pioneer history. He received the training afforded by the schools of his native town and in Bellows Falls, Vermont. In 1862, when President Lincoln called for volunteers, the patriotic ardor of Mr. Carpenter knew no bounds. He enlisted in Company H., Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers Regiment for nine months. He rendered valiant service as his regiment distinguished itself during the Vicksburg and Port Hudson campaign. Receiving an honorable discharge, he returned North and became engaged in the manufacture of shoe pegs in Athol, Massachusetts, in connection with his uncle, George Wilder. Two years later he removed to South Royalston, an adjacent town, and was employed in the Brush and Shoe Peg factory of Caleb W. Day. In the disastrous fire of 1884, the factory was burned. Removing to North Reading, where the general store of Obediah Walker was taken over, and the name of the firm of Carpenter and French became a synonym for fair and just methods of dealing. On October 1, 1905, owing to the failing health of Mr. French, his interest was bought by Mr. Carpenter, who conducted the business alone until the close of his career.

In 1870, he joined the Congregational Church at South Royalston. The basic principles of his Christian life ever abounded in sympathy, charity and benevolence.

Mr. Carpenter was a member of Parker Post No. 123, G. A. R., of Athol, but on going to North Reading he relinquished his membership, retaining, however, a loyal interest in all memorial events of the Volunteer soldiery. He was Marshal of every Memorial Day celebration, and was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Veterans and the people in North Reading. He was Treasurer of the North Reading Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; President of the Board of Trade; Trustee of the Public Library; Director of the First National Bank, and Trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Reading. He was also a member of the Men's Good Fellowship Club of Reading, and acted in the capacity of Assistant Postmaster of North Reading for twenty-six years.

Mr. Carpenter married Miss Effie F. Brooks, of South Royalston in 1868. One son, Eugene, was born of this union, whose death four years after was a blow to his parents. A daughter, Annie L., now Mrs. Charles F. Burditt, was adopted some years afterwards. Mr. Carpenter was a man of honor, integrity and high standing in business, and his career should serve as an example to young men who are ambitious, and desire to succeed in the business world.



Edmond A. Carpenter



Charles F. Carter.

CHARLES FRANCIS CARTER

IT is a great distinction to trace one's ancestry to the noble body of men who were trained in the universities of England and who were among the early settlers in New England. The permanent character of the American civilization is in no small measure due to the educated ministers and lawyers who were recognized leaders in Colonial days.

Charles Francis Carter is the seventh generation from the Reverend Thomas Carter who was born in England, educated at St. Johns College, University of Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1629 and his M.A. degree in 1633. He came to America on April 2, 1635, in the ship *Planter*, with forty others and was for forty-two years pastor of the church in Woburn, being their first minister and also the first minister in America appointed by "lay ordination" November 22, 1642.

Charles Francis Carter was born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, June 14, 1856. His father was Timothy Walker Carter, who was born July 2, 1809, the son of Elias Carter, and his mother was Eliza Harriet Bayley born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 22, 1822, daughter of Robert Bayley. His father was a man of dignified bearing with a calm, clear judicial temper and in all his personal relations he exerted a commanding influence. He was a clear thinker and an effective public speaker. These coupled with his absolute integrity and public spirit made him a very useful and influential member of the Senate and a very successful manufacturer.

The elements of character so manifest in the life of his first American ancestor and so dominant in the life of his father together with the gracious disposition and the marked goodness of his mother were reproduced in a most striking degree in the subject of this sketch. He evinced the same nobility of purpose, loftiness of mind and spirit and transparent integrity.

From his youth he enjoyed exceptional advantages. The best in the way of opportunity was offered to him. He escaped most of the difficulties and hardships that so frequently are encountered by young men seeking a liberal education. He was early taught the importance of industry, that every man was in honor bound to work. His youthful tasks in the garden and in the shop were not arduous but they were sufficient to keep before him the idea of work. He found great delight in the study of nature and in all outdoor sports. He excelled in athletics and acquired distinction in baseball. He was pitcher at Yale in 1876, 1877 and 1878 and pitched a record game against Harvard, five to nothing, a record not equalled by the professionals until twenty-five years later, only twenty-seven Harvard men went to the bat. The influences of home and these athletic experiences were particularly strong forces

CHARLES FRANCIS CARTER

in moulding his character. He was a devoted student of Emerson and of Fichte.

He graduated from Williston Seminary in 1874, Yale College in 1878 and Andover Theological Seminary in 1882, and while there were other strong influences that directed him toward the Christian Ministry, the opportunity for practical usefulness appealed to him almost irresistibly.

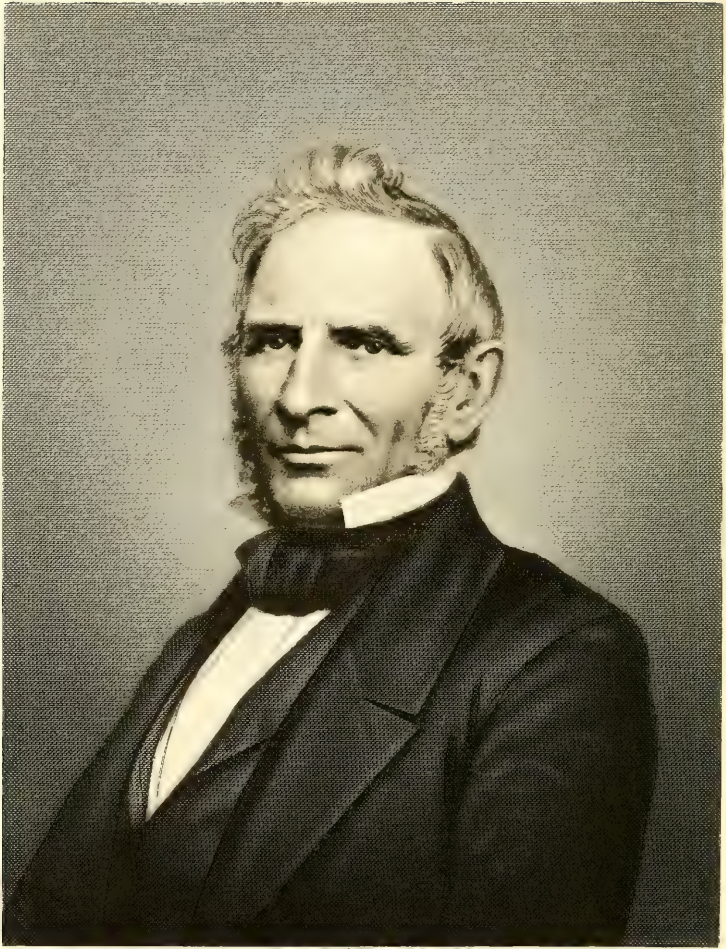
He was ordained pastor of the South Main Street Union Congregational Church, in Manchester, New Hampshire, September 13, 1883, and continued in this pastorate until 1886, when he was called to the College Street Church in Burlington, Vermont, where he remained until 1893. He was pastor of Hancock Street Church in Lexington, Massachusetts, from 1896 to 1910, when he was called to Park Street Church, Hartford, Connecticut and at once took his place as one of the leading intellectual, spiritual and moral forces of that great city. He has also figured prominently in the state and national bodies of the denominations, with whose liberal and progressive spirit in the best and highest sense he is in hearty accord.

His ambition was to be a broad-minded, sympathetic parish minister, heartily identified with the most vital interests of the community. He possesses a keen historic sense and a wise public spirit. He strove for a genuine spirit of unity and co-operation between the churches of the various denominations. He was president of the Lexington Historical Society, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Corey Memorial Library, a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and for many years served on its Council. He is a member of the Winthrop Club, the oldest ministerial association in Boston. He also served as President of numerous local organizations in Lexington and was President of the Alumni Association of Andover Theological Seminary. He is quite proficient as a musician and is an expert in golf.

He married on May 28, 1884, at Chicopee Falls, Harriet Fidelia, daughter of John and Fidelia Stiles Herrick. Her earliest American ancestor came from England and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. She was educated at the public schools of Chicopee, the Burnham Preparatory School, Northampton, Massachusetts, and entered Smith College in 1880, where she spent three years.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter; four of whom are living, namely, Thomas Walker, Dwight Herrick, Lyon and Frederic Dewhurst.

It is worthy of special consideration that Mr. Carter regarded as fundamental, the primary connection that each man should count for righteousness. This ideal is practically the most effective motive power. The satisfaction of friendships which come only as a result of spiritual integrity, he deemed the richest that life can yield.



Am. H. Leary

WILLIAM HARRIS CARY

WILLIAM HARRIS CARY was born in Henchman's Lane, in the North end of Boston, on December 23rd, 1798. He died February 27th, 1861. As a boy he was apprenticed to his father in his mast and spar yard and remained there until he was twenty-one years of age. Swinging the broad axe in the uncovered mast yard on Wheeler's Dock gave him a muscular frame and the strength needed for the long and busy life which was before him. During those years it was his good fortune by his skill and courage to save two lives from drowning at the imminent risk of his own.

As early as 1824 he and his brother Isaac were merchants on Washington Street, Boston. In a short time by steady application their business was so increased that they were able to build for themselves a granite front store on Washington Street.

During the year 1827 they opened a branch store in New York City on the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, William attending to the New York branch and Isaac to the Boston business. In a few years Isaac withdrew from the New York interest and William continued the business alone. As the business increased it was his policy to take in as partners those young men in his employ who showed good business qualities. At the time of his death, the seven partners associated with him had all been clerks in his employ.

At the time of his death he was an active director of the Nassau National Bank, Nassau, Montauk and Fireman's Trust Fire Insurance Company, the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Brooklyn City Railroad. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Saviour (Unitarian), and was always a sincere and fervent Christian.

He married Maria, daughter of Isaac and Mary Hastings of Lexington, Massachusetts, May 4th, 1828. This marriage was not blessed by the birth of children, but the gap was filled by the adoption of a daughter, Alice Butler Cary.

When the old Hastings Homestead at Lexington, Massachusetts passed out of the Hastings family, Mr. Cary purchased it and fitted it up as a summer residence. During his life he had caused the farm to be greatly improved, and had expressed an intention of making a tender of this place to the State, providing it would establish an agricultural school on the premises. His widow and heir, knowing his wishes, made the offer, but it was not accepted, for the reason that it was not sufficiently centrally located in the State.

JOSEPH W. CHADWICK

JOSEPH W. CHADWICK, for forty years a teacher in the Boston Latin School, was born in China, Maine, May 8, 1836, and died at his home in Malden, Massachusetts, December 21, 1917. His father was Deacon Abel Chadwick, one of the founders of the Free Will Baptist Church in Maine. His mother was Elizabeth Starrett Chadwick. His grandmother was a Dane, a relative of the Dane for whom Dane Law School was named. Mr. Chadwick was also descended from the Whipple family of Ipswich, and was entitled to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Chadwick received his early education in the schools of his community. At the age of seventeen he entered the New Hampton Literary Institution in New Hampshire, where he excelled in Greek and Latin and was graduated in 1857. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1862 with Phi Beta Kappa honors, ranking fourth in the class of thirty-seven. During five of the twelve terms of this college course he taught school, thereby gaining practical experience while securing his education.

Immediately after leaving college Mr. Chadwick became principal of the New Hampton Literary Institution. He had charge of the classical department and for four years did efficient work both as teacher and principal.

In 1866 he was offered the professorship of Latin in Bates College but accepted instead the position as usher in the Boston Latin School, in which institution he continued to serve until his retirement in 1906. For about thirty years he was head of the Latin Department, having passed from usher to senior master in his forty years of service—years which were marked by constant application to duty, untiring energy in behalf of his pupils, and cheerful acceptance of life's duties and responsibilities.

Speaking of his retirement in 1906 the "Latin School Register" said, "Mr. Chadwick's retirement is necessitated by no failing of his faculties. As we all can testify, he is as well fitted to teach as ever. After so many years of hard and nerve-racking, though pleasant, labors the attractions of quiet, of travel, of gardening, of fruit culture, of home study, and of a comfortable armchair, with freedom from responsibility for days are strong, he resolved 'In joys like these to crown a youth of labor with an age of ease.' Mr. Chadwick's resignation is sincerely regretted by all; but we who have sat in his classroom and have enjoyed his exposition of the beauties and his explanation of the intricacies of Cicero and Virgil rather hug the remembrance of our past good fortune."

Mr. Chadwick's interest in public affairs, especially his long service on the Malden School Board, made him known to nearly every resident of the city. He displayed rare qualifications and



J. W. Chadwick

JOSEPH W. CHADWICK

great executive ability and placed at the disposal of the community a vast amount of time for the benefit and upbuilding of the schools. He was a Christian of the sturdy type, a man of rare strength of character, and a citizen ever first when public spirit was demanded. Always interested in everything that meant the moral uplift of the community he won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Chadwick was one of the founders and a trustee of the Public Library. He was also one of the incorporators of the Malden Industrial Aid Society and assisted in establishing the Malden Home for Aged Persons, having been chairman of its Executive Committee from the beginning. He was also a trustee of the Huggins Memorial Hospital at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, his summer home. For twenty-seven years he was Superintendent of the Edgeworth Mission in the foreign ward of Malden. He was Senior deacon of the First Congregational Church of that town, and was deacon for twenty-five years. Except his family, no interest was so dear to him as that of his church. Associated with him in the fellowship of church circles one could not but be strengthened by the testimony of his life. His life verified his principles and was as genuine as his words.

Mr. Chadwick was twice married. In 1863 he married Sarah Ellen Roberts of Malden, who died in 1891. Of this union three children were born, one of whom is living, S. Percy R. Chadwick, who was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1892 — now head of the history department of The Phillips Exeter Academy.

In 1893 he was married to Lydia F. Remick of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. Both wives were formerly pupils of Professor Chadwick. The present Mrs. Chadwick graduated at the New Hampshire Literary Institution and was also a teacher at that institution.

Joseph W. Chadwick was a sterling New Englander — kindly, generous, and greatly respected in his community. In him we have the best type of that straightforward, enterprising, and high-principled character which embodies all the highest qualities of New England life. His character drew its richness from early and hereditary traditions of courage and honor, from admirable and unusual early training and discipline as well as from the settled moral purpose of his life.

Well versed in the history of his country, he believed in America and her future, and with him his vote was both a duty and a privilege. As a citizen we have no better type to emulate. Faithful to the greater trust of human kindness and to the ideal of a Christian character his life, completed in the fullness of years, may well serve as an excellent example of the success of principle and as a model for a younger generation to look upon with respect.

HERBERT E. CHASE

AMONG the best known shoe manufacturers of Haverhill was Herbert E. Chase, a man of sterling integrity and of upright character. He was born July 29, 1861, at East Haverhill, Massachusetts, the son of William S. and Abby Clement Chase, people of culture and refinement, and died at South Groveland, Massachusetts, September 18, 1917. Mr. Chase's progenitor was Aquila Chase, who came from England and settled in West Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1630.

He received his education in the schools of Haverhill and then graduated at the Bryant and Stratton School of Boston.

His business career began in 1882, when he became identified with the shoe manufacturing industry, succeeding with his brother to the business of his father under the name of W. S. Chase and Sons Corporation. For over thirty years he was engaged in this business.

Mr. Chase was a director of the Second National and Pentucket Savings Banks. He had during his business career gained the great respect and regard of his fellowmen, and it was with an intense feeling of regret that his associates heard of his death.

He was a member of the Pentucket Club, the Masonic Order, and a member of the Haverhill Commandery, Knights Templars. His religious affiliations were with the Universalist church.

November 14, 1883, Mr. Chase married Emma E. Johnson, daughter of Nathaniel K. and Sarah (Hunt) Johnson. Mrs. Chase's father was a prominent shoe manufacturer of Haverhill. They had one daughter, Esther Gage Chase.

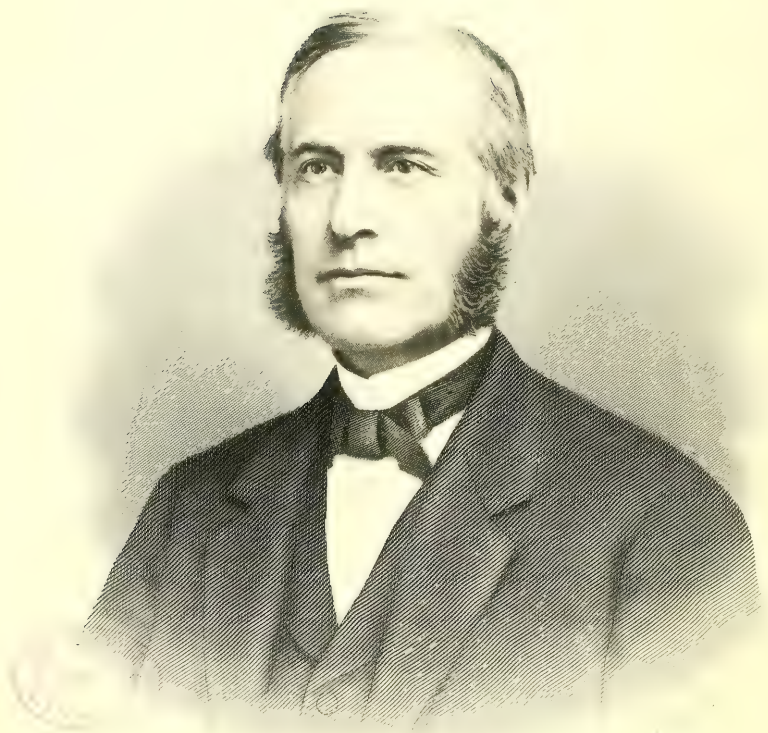
The every act of Mr. Chase was marked by fairness and courtesy. He believed that genuine success is the kind that is helpful to others as well as to the one who is striving, every other kind falling short of the mark. His rule for true success was to show absolute whole-heartedness in whatever he undertook.

Mr. Chase had an unusually varied training and experience and manifested courage, persistence, and patience. He was an excellent example of a man finding his vocation and excelling in it.

His active spirit caused him to identify himself with the business of the country in many special enterprises. He thought for himself, but could work with and for others. He did not fail in his interest in all public enterprises for the good of the community. He was one of the men to whose energy, determination and business acumen Haverhill owes its growth and prosperity. He was the kind of man that is of great value to any community, and was prepared at all times to shoulder his full responsibility as a citizen. His life illustrated the potency of character and lofty ambition. In social, fraternal, and religious circles alike, Mr. Chase was active and popular.



Arthur C. Chase



Elisha K. Child.

ELISHA NORWIN CHILD

ELISHA NORWIN CHILD was born in Hartford, Maine, December 14, 1819. He died at his home at the corner of West and Cedar streets in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 10, 1882. He was the son of Joseph and Olive (Woodsum) Child, and the grandson of William and Anna (Washburn) Child. His father was a farmer, a man of high standing in his community and was honored by his fellow citizens with a seat in the Maine Legislature.

His ancestors came from England and bore the names of Child, Washburn, Woodsum, and Bryant. Some came in 1620 in the *Mayflower* and some in 1630 in the *Arabella*. He had ancestors who fought in all of the Colonial wars against the French and Indians and in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Child was born and reared on a Maine farm and was familiar with the usual tasks required of a boy in rural life. As his father had ample means, he encountered no difficulties in obtaining an education. He attended the public schools of his native town and finished his studies at a high school. His father gave him the opportunity to enter Bowdoin College, but he decided to enter upon a business life at once, and left home at the age of eighteen years, going to North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he became an apprentice to John Leach, a tanner, from whom he learned all the details of the business, so that at the age of twenty-seven years he was able to become the proprietor of a Tannery at West Millbury, Massachusetts, and conducted the business with profit till 1853, when he disposed of the plant to good advantage and removed to Worcester, where he began the manufacture of boots, which he continued without interruption until his death, in which business he was very successful and accumulated a good fortune.

In due time his great success in business and strong financial standing pointed him out as a desirable man to be connected with the financial institutions of Worcester, which resulted in his becoming a Director in the Quinsigamond National Bank, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and a Director of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Insurance Company. He also became a man of great influence in the social and political affairs of Worcester and the State of Massachusetts. Being a staunch Democrat, he took a keen and very active interest in promoting the success of that party, and naturally became very intimate with the leading Democrats of the

ELISHA NORWIN CHILD

State, including such well-known men as Robert C. Winthrop, William C. Endicott, Robert Rantoul, John Q. Adams, J. A. Abbott, Leverett Saltonstall, Charles Levi Woodbury, Isaac Davis, D. Waldo Lincoln, George W. Gill, Andrew Athy, Patrick O'Day, Patrick Collins, William Gaston, and others who were the influential directors of the Democratic party of his time in the Old Bay State. He was a member of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party all the later part of his life.

Mr. Child was a worthy peer of the men with whom he associated, distinguished for dignified manners and a commanding presence. Being a man over six feet in height, he would always attract the attention of strangers in any situation. It was well said of him that "he was able, honorable, loved, and respected. He performed the duties of a citizen of the very highest type, and fulfilled all the demands made upon him with rare judgment and fidelity."

Mr. Child was married October 24, 1848, to Elizabeth Humphrey Martin, born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 1, 1829, daughter of Ephriam and Joanne (Baker) Martin, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Martin, and of Captain William and Abbie (Leland) Baker, and a descendant from Richard Martin who came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the *John and Mary*.

It was truly said of Mrs. Child that "she lived a life of long uninterrupted service. Throughout her life she performed, indeed, more than is the current custom those commands of patience, cheerfulness and universal affection, which came to her from an impregnable faith. Her patriotism and her wish that American civilization be guided by the old-fashioned and religious doctrine of citizenship was known to all her friends. She conducted a household of great hospitality with consummate skill and grace." She survived her husband many years and died in East Walpole, Massachusetts, February 19, 1912. They brought up a family of eleven children, to whom was given the opportunity of the highest educational and social advantages, and their parental care has borne rich fruitage in the worthy lives of their descendants. A list of their children and grandchildren follow:

1. Frank Linus Child, born September, 1849; died October, 1903. Graduated from Brown University, A. B. 1870, A.M. 1872; Boston University, LL.B., 1872; married Edith, daughter of Justice Harlan, United States Supreme Court. They had one daughter, Edith Child, who married Erastus Corning of Albany, Yale, A.B., 1903.

ELISHA NORWIN CHILD

2. Charles Cushing Child, died 1865, fourteen years of age.

3. Horace Walter Child, born October 6, 1852, educated at Brown University, 1871. President Rubberhide Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Married Susanna, daughter of David S. Messenger of Worcester, President of the Mechanics' National Bank. They have one son — Richard Washburn Child, A.B. Harvard, 1903, LL.B., 1906; Maud Parker of Washington, D. C.

4. Anna Julia Child married Charles Sumner Bird of East Walpole, Massachusetts, son of Hon. Frank W. Bird. They have four children: Francis W. Bird, A.B. Harvard, 1904, LL.B. 1906, married to Margery Phelps, daughter of George H. Phelps, Esq. Mr. Bird died August 9, 1918. His widow and three children, Mary Reynolds, Anna Child and Francis William, survive. Charles Sumner Bird, A.B. Harvard, 1906, married Julia Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Morgan Appleton, November 10th, 1917, now in firm of Bird & Son; Edith Harlan Bird, married to Hon. Robert P. Bass, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire. They have three children, Perkins Bass, Edith Frances Bass and Joanne Child Bird, married to Louis Agassiz Shaw, A.B. Harvard, 1909, grandson of Louis Agassiz. They have two daughters, Joanne Bird Shaw and Pauline Agassiz Shaw.

5. Elisha Norwin Child, Trinity College, 1883, died 1911.

6. Harrison Hayford Child, Amherst College, 1882, married Rebecca Bird, daughter of Hon. Frank W. Bird. They have one son, Harrison Bird Child, A.B. Harvard, 1911, one year at Cambridge University, England, and Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge.

7. Marian Elizabeth Child.

8. Olive Frances Child, wife of George M. Pinney, Esq., of New York, A.B. Harvard, 1878, LL.B. 1881, of Commission to draw up charter of greater New York. They have four children: George M. Pinney, Jr., A.B. Harvard, 1910, now in business. Elizabeth Pinney, Bryn Mawr, 1912, married Andrew Dickson Hunt, Jan. 27th, 1913. Humphrey Pinney, now in Cornell University. William Pinney at school.

9. Joseph Child, died young.

10. Josiah Humphrey Child, died in December, 1892, engineer of Union Pacific Railroad, Denver, Colorado. An able man in his profession.

11. Ezra Howard Child, lived in Westwood, died there in December, 1903, Harvard University, class of 1892, married Margaret, daughter of Learner B. Harrison of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the great business men and a leading banker of his city. They had two children, Josiah Humphrey Child and Francis Harrison Child.

EDWIN OTIS CHILDS

EDWIN OTIS CHILDS was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, September 29, 1847, and died at Newton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1913. He was the son of Otis and Abby Holman Childs. His father was a jeweler of sterling integrity of character. His mother, a woman of refinement, had a marked influence on his intellectual, moral and spiritual life.

His early education, acquired in spite of difficulties, was received in Springfield, Massachusetts, whither his parents removed in 1857. In 1867 he was graduated from Phillips (Andover) Academy, and later attended Williams College where he was graduated in 1871.

January 1, 1870, Mr. Childs went to Newton, and four years later became assistant city clerk and treasurer. In January of 1876 he succeeded Julius L. Clarke as city clerk and held that office until 1883. For a while he served as court officer at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, but on January 2, 1897, he was appointed register of deeds to fill a vacancy. That fall he received both the Democratic and Republican nominations for that position which he filled until the time of his death in 1913.

In 1888 and 1889 Mr. Childs served as alderman in Newton, two years as assessor, and for several years as a member of the Republican City Committee.

He was a member of the Middlesex Club, the Hunnewell Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, a charter member of Co. C, Fifth Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and vice-president of the Clafin Guard Veteran Association. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, secretary of the Fraternity Lodge of that order in Newton, a member of the Isaac Parker Lodge of Waltham, Waltham Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Boston Commandery of Knights Templars. He was also a member of the Newton Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a charter member of the Newton Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and exalted ruler of the Waltham lodge of that order. He was a faithful member of the Eliot Congregational Church of Newton. Politically, he was a Republican.

For recreation and diversion Mr. Childs enjoyed hunting, fishing, and gardening.

June 25, 1874, he married Caroline A., daughter of Edwin and Caroline A. (Gore) Chaffin of Newton, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Leonard and Betsey (Rice) Chaffin and of Stephen D. and Mary (Hyde) Gore. One son and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Childs: Edwin O. Childs, a prominent lawyer and Mayor of Newton; Carolyn H., and Mary C. Childs.

In social life Mr. Childs was amiable and popular, a man of intellectual culture, optimistic, of high integrity and possessing a



Edwin O. Childs.

EDWIN OTIS CHILDS

fine spirit which made for him many friends. In family life he was an ideal husband and father. It will be in the home relations that his loss will be most poignantly felt. He exalted the social relations of the home and lived the domestic life. With sympathy and joy his children could never imagine him to have said an unkind word, to have had an ungenerous thought, to have done a thoughtless or unjust act. His home life, unconventional to a degree, but radiant and manifold in its interests, attracted all classes of people.

Mr. Childs was temperamentally a conservative. This quality, the balance wheel of individual character as of the entire social structure, he never allowed to degenerate in his own personality into an unreasoning resistance against true progress or the assertion of a fearless independence. When his intellect accepted a course of thought or action, the traditions of the past did not prevent him from following its guidance, and when his conscience and reason decided that an old principle or method of action was better than some new alternative, he did not waver, but spoke according to his convictions.

Mr. Childs served his community with a spirit that is worthy of imitation. His associates and friends felt the influence of his life, and especially in political circles did he stand as an example of loyalty and devotion to high principles. His personal qualities were those of a Christian gentleman and his intellectual accomplishments were both varied and comprehensive. His was a life actuated by noble ideals and filled with unselfish devotion to others. He served faithfully his church and city. Mr. Childs was possessed of executive ability and an irreproachable character. His labors were not confined to any one thing, but his usefulness was as varied as his ability to serve the many interests which received his attention in the various organizations to which he belonged. As a citizen he was widely known and respected, and the loss of his influence is keenly felt by the community.

The influence of such men as Mr. Childs, we may be very sure, is never lost. But the State of Massachusetts, grateful for every child of hers who has contributed largely and bravely to her reputation as a leader among the states of the union, finds a special happiness in acknowledging and commemorating, for all who may come after, the individuals who have enhanced her honorable position. Among Massachusetts men, by tradition and birth, Mr. Childs, who gave himself generously to the public all through the years of his singularly happy, varied, broad-gauged life, must be accounted one whose contributions to his adopted state is well out of the ordinary, enriching, as it did, both the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity.

HENRY HILARY CHMIELINSKI

THE name Chmielinski is of noble origin in far-off Poland, and the life of this representative of that respected family has been dramatic. Mr. Chmielinski was born in Warsaw, Poland, July 25, 1882, the son of John C. and Theophile (Kaminska) Chmielinski. He was bred amidst humble surroundings and learned to understand the common folk as no man can who has not shared their struggles and suffered their wants. He was educated in the government college in his native city, known as the Plock Gymnazia, but as he himself says, "the Russian schools are depressing." The tales of a more wonderful land across the sea thrilled him with an eager desire to become a part of it, and consequently, he left Warsaw, landed in America a poor boy, though rich in ambition, in business acumen and in natural aptitude for leadership. In 1898 he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B.

He early realized that a good education must be the foundation of success, consequently, he took a post-graduate course in the Harvard Medical School, and then took a trip to Europe, lasting several years. Returning to America he entered Columbia University and studied law in this institution for three years, graduating with high honors.

Immediately after graduating he entered the employ of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, Thomas, West Virginia, as a laborer. The one principle to which he was devoutly attached was that of duty. This attachment to a splendid idea of right and justice has often brought to him a depressing realization of the hardships and sorrows of ordinary men and women.

Later Mr. Chmielinski accepted a position as a clerk with the Dime Deposit Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. After remaining in this capacity for a year and a half, he was engaged by the Exchange Trust Company of Boston, and later took charge of the foreign department in the Cosmopolitan Trust Company.

Mr. Chmielinski, however, had the instinct of the leader in him and could not settle down as an employee, so he started a bank of his own in Boston, Massachusetts, and later another bank in Salem. These two banks were a great success; and, having won the confidence and esteem not only of thousands of his countrymen but of Americans as well, he was inspired to form, with others, the Hanover Trust Company of which he is now first vice-president and treasurer.



Lewy H. Chmielewski

HENRY HILARY CHMIELINSKI

Thus by dint of industry, honesty, and fidelity to duty, he has become one of the great bankers of New England.

Mr. Chmielinski is one of the men that never forget the early struggles, and his success in the financial world has in no way changed him, for he is just as genial and affable to his friends of boyhood days and to the poor and lowly as he was in the days of his trials. He judges a man by his character and not by the money standard. He has devoted his life to the advancement of not only the Polish and Lithuanian people, but the working people and small business men of America. He strives to better their condition and to make it possible for each to own his own little home.

Mr. Chmielinski, is an accomplished linguist, speaking German, Polish, Lithuanian, Latin, Greek, English, Magyar, Czech, and the Bohemian dialects. He is a member of the Boston City Club, the Economic Club, the Elks, and the Boston Press Club. In politics he is free from partisan zeal, and votes for the best man of any party. In his religious affiliations he is a Roman Catholic, and is zealous in his practice of the principles and truths of religion. His brother is the Reverend Father John Chmielinski, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Czenstochowa, of South Boston.

Mr. Chmielinski's marriage was a part of the romance of his life. On September 13, 1909, he married Bronia Dackiewicz. Four charming children have blessed this union: Jeannette, Bernice, Walter Henry and Helen.

The successful career of Mr. Chmielinski is inspiring. He has seized with an inbred facility the opportunities and resources opened to him. Stepping on the first round of the ladder of success, with no outside aid, but relying on himself, he has worked his way to the top. In his ascent he has never forgotten the responsibilities to his fellow-men.

As a man and a citizen Mr. Chmielinski illustrates our best manhood — industrious, sincere and unpretending. He has won his way by ability, initiative and the virtue and manliness of his character. He puts brains and conscience into all his work, and the more prodigious the tasks that confront him, the more striking are his accomplishments. It is a long road from a poor immigrant to a leader in the financial world. Justly may the Polish and Lithuanian colonies of the state take pride in the success of one of their fellow countrymen, for as a citizen he has filled his measure of duty, and made a record of fine achievement.

ANDREAS FOREST CHRISTIAN

DOCTOR ANDREAS FOREST CHRISTIAN was born in Norway, July 26, 1866. His father, Francis Christian (June 6, 1838–December 18, 1910) son of Julia B. (Ibsen) and Horace Christian (1810–1912) was a mechanical engineer, accurate, punctual, and kind. He was a direct descendant of King Christian IV of Denmark, who was a noted military organizer, parliamentary ruler, and author. Doctor Christian's mother was Maren Gjorgine Bull before her marriage. She was a noble type of womanhood, a mother whose training developed self-reliance, courage and strength of character in her son, traits which have in later years brought him wide influence and caused him to be known as a leader in his profession.

In the years of his early life the summers were spent as a shepherd, and the winters cutting lumber. These occupations were a great blessing, laying a foundation for a strong and vigorous manhood with both energy and physique to accomplish great things. He was a natural student, taking great interest in the study of books on anatomy, Greek mythology, poetry and biography.

He received his education from the ambulatory country school, a method peculiar to the widely distributed and scanty population of Sweden and Norway. Later he graduated from high school and entered Heidelberg University. The degrees of B. A. and M. D. were received in 1891 at the University of Christiania, Norway. In 1891 he left for America, and studied at the Harvard Medical School.

His medical career began at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1900, but previous to this in 1890 he had served as correspondent to the London Times with M. Von Blavitz, and in 1891 with M. Jaquit LeFigaro. During the Boer War, Doctor Christian served as physician and surgeon in the field and base hospital for two years and nine months in South Africa. Until 1903 he was in general practice in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He then pursued for three years a course of study in dermatology at Finsen Medical Light Institution in Copenhagen, Denmark, specializing in diseases of the skin.

In 1908 he studied at the London Hospital diseases of the nerves and stomach and for six years specialized along that line. His



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Andreas Forest Christian



ANDREAS FOREST CHRISTIAN

principal services to Massachusetts have been as physician and surgeon. He has done remarkable work as a research investigator in psychiatry, psychology and neurology in the Harvard Medical School laboratory, specializing in neurology and pathological diseases of the brain. He also conducts two private hospitals for neurological cases.

Since 1914 Dr. Christian has been President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Hospital Association and also First Lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He is a member of the Boston Medical Society, the Boston Scientific Society, the Boylston Medical Society, the Alpha Kappa Kappa, the Bostonian Society, the Masonic Order, and the Belmont Springs Country Club. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Congregational Church. For recreation he enjoys reading classic literature, horseback riding and gardening.

On November 25, 1896, Doctor Christian married Myrtle Edith Shaw, daughter of Roscoe and Emma Shaw of Lewiston, Maine. They have one daughter, Hazel Madaline, a college student.

Doctor Christian from his experience offers these suggestions to young people who desire to attain success: "Always be courteous, cheerful under the most trying positions and complex conditions, willing to help others; do not criticize but analyze and compare. Be always observant and studious of the best that others are doing. In your own avocation see how their methods and applications can be improved upon. Do not begin with any stimulant (coffee, tea, alcohol or drugs). Breathe deeply, have plenty of work and sleep, with energy-producing food."

Doctor Christian is distinguished for his professional ability. His manner is easy, quiet and self-possessed, indicating the strength of his natural endowments. Looking back into the past, he attributes his first impulse to strike for success in life to the influence of his parents and of the books he read in his early years. Doctor Christian is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens for his fine judgment and unswerving integrity. He can be classed among the self-made men of the State, whose success in life has been due to his own energy, intelligence and enterprise. His life has been actuated by noble ideals and filled with unselfish devotion and service to others.

HENRY LINCOLN CLAPP

CLAPA, CLAP or CLAPP is an ancient Danish name. Osgod Clapa was a Danish noble at the Court of Canute, King of England from 1017 to 1036. He had a country house in Surrey and probably Clapham (house of Clap) in that county took its name from that fact.

Henry Lincoln Clapp, a worthy representative of this family, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, January 24, 1839, in that part of Scituate called Greenbush, in the house next to the "Old Oaken Bucket" place, and near the home of the immigrant ancestor, Thomas Clapp, who settled there in 1640.

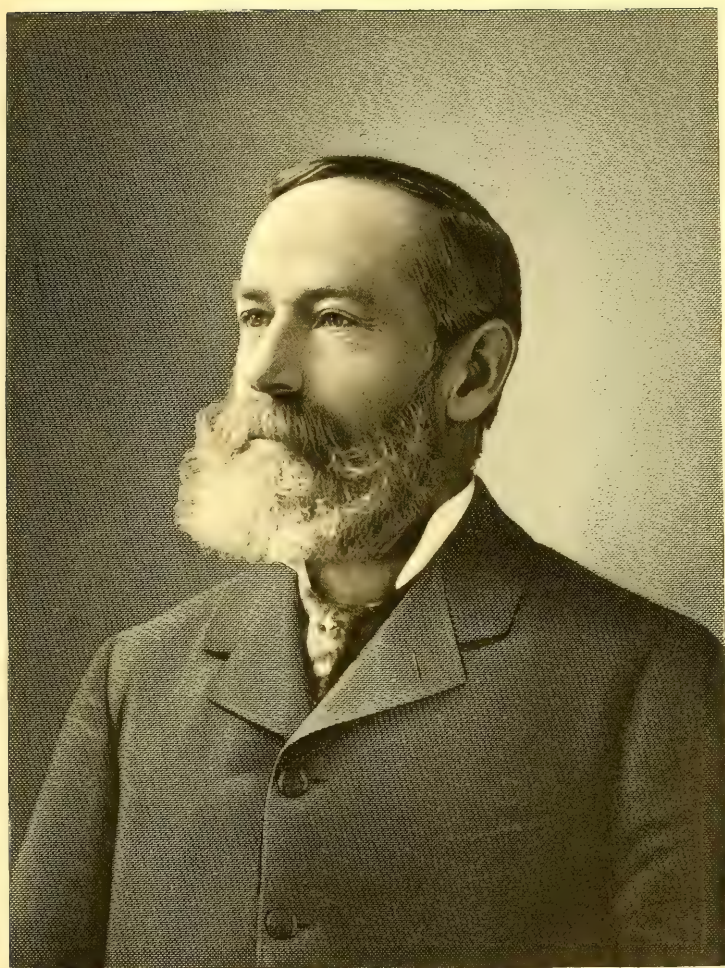
His father, Franklin Bailey, born July 12, 1812 — died May 18, 1896, was a prominent business man, especially fond of gardening and excelled as an orchardist. His mother, before her marriage, was Clara Powers Stedman. She was as her son says of her: "As good a mother as anybody could have, a prodigious worker, and faithful to the last degree to her large family."

His paternal grandparents were Captain Thomas Clapp, who died April 24, 1850, and Marcy Bailey, daughter of Benjamin Bailey, and the great-granddaughter of the Reverend Shearjashub Bourn.

Among the progenitors of Mr. Clapp was Phineas Pratt, who was in the company of sixty men sent from England by Thomas Weston, who settled at Wessagussett, now Weymouth, Massachusetts; Henry Ewell, a volunteer in the Pequot War of 1637; James Cudworth of Scituate, who was commissioned Captain of the militia in Scituate in 1652 by the Colony of New Plymouth and took an active part in King Philip's War; and Jonathan Pratt of Hingham, who was a soldier in the French and Indian War.

Most of the forty-four ancestors who came to New England before 1640 had suffered more or less from religious persecution, since all were non-conformists. Among them were Lieutenant Isaac Buck, transported for refusing to take the oath of conformity; the Reverend John Lothrop, who was obliged to emigrate for preaching non-conformity in England and was the first minister of Barnstable; the Reverend Nicholas Baker, minister of the First Church in Scituate, and Sarah Allerton, sister of Isaac, who served with so much distinction in the Plymouth Colony.

Four of Mr. Clapp's ancestors, John Howland, Degory Priest, Richard Warren, and John Tilley, were passengers on the *Mayflower* and signed the celebrated "Compact"; eight were distinguished churchmen, fourteen were prominent in the Government, and seven were Conihasset Partners, who purchased the town lands of Scituate.



Henry Lincoln Capps

HENRY LINCOLN CLAPP

As a youth Henry Lincoln Clapp had regular tasks on the farm.

He graduated from the Bridgewater State Normal School in 1860. In March 1863 he left Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and taught in the Centre Grammar School in Provincetown for one year and two months, when he resigned to fit for College. In the autumn of 1864 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, taking a three-year course. Mr. Clapp entered Harvard College in June, 1866, returned to Exeter and took an advanced course, and in the autumn of 1867 entered the sophomore class at Harvard where he received his B.A. degree in 1870.

The works which Mr. Clapp found most helpful were those of Ruskin, Darwin, Parkman, Spencer, books on botany, mycology, conchology, and fernology, architectural works, Dana's "Mineralogy" and Lyell's "Geology."

While preparing for college at Exeter he played the organ and led the choir in the Congregational Church. While at Harvard he also directed the choir and played the organ in the Methodist Church in Taunton. In the university he was a member of the Pi Eta Club, the Glee Club, and the Pierian Sodality, in which he played the bass-viol.

In September, 1870, Mr. Clapp opened a private classical school in Hartford, Connecticut. Upon coming to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1871 he took up the studies of art and science, and took lessons in blowpipe analysis of minerals, and a course in chemistry. During fifteen summers he visited famous mineral localities to study and collect minerals.

Before 1870 he taught grammar school in Middleboro, 1861, and Taunton, Massachusetts, 1862, Exeter, New Hampshire, 1866, and Norton, 1868. In 1868 he played the organ at the Freewill Baptist Church of Taunton, Massachusetts, and during 1869 at the Methodist Church in Weir Village.

For four years beginning April, 1871, Mr. Clapp had charge of the Mather School, a branch of the Lawrence School, South Boston. He was then transferred as usher to the Lincoln School, South Boston, and in 1876 was transferred to the Dudley School, Roxbury.

In 1882 without his application or knowledge Mr. Clapp was elected principal of the George Putnam School in Roxbury, and served as principal and supervising principal for twenty-eight years until June, 1910. Since his retirement from school work he has been engaged in cultivating fruit, fancy poultry, wild flowers, and engaged in genealogical researches.

In 1891 there was established in Boston under the direction of Mr. Clapp the first school garden in America.

HENRY LINCOLN CLAPP

His principal literary publications are "Observation Lessons on Common Minerals," adopted as a Science Guide, Number 15, by the Boston Society of Natural History in 1890; and "Composition Work in Grammar Schools," 1902. His particular work "Fifty Ancestors of Henry Lincoln Clapp who came to New England from 1620 to 1650," required more than five years time for its completion. He has also written numerous articles on botany and mineralogy. In 1875 he established the "Poultry Review of Boston," and has taken many prizes for fancy poultry. He has made hundreds of lantern slides on various subjects—ferns, school gardens, designs, architecture, geographical subjects, minerals, and shells, for use in the class or lecture room.

Mr. Clapp has won distinction as a painter, and has had several pictures admitted to the exhibitions of the Boston Art Club. His musical publications include "Harvard Galop," in 1873; "Sea Song," "Summer Song," 1887; "Vacation Song," "Leaving Port," 1888; and "The Spinner" and "Evening Song," 1890.

Mr. Clapp has been identified with the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the New England Botanical Club, the Boston Mycological Club, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the New England Conference of Educational Workers, which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Science and member of the Executive Committee for two years. He was Chairman of the School Garden and Children's Herbarium Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from 1896 to 1904.

In 1899 Mr. Clapp, with his family, spent five months in Holland, France, Switzerland and Germany, visiting the principal picture galleries, cathedrals, and art museums.

On July 9, 1874, Mr. Clapp was married to Florence S., daughter of Philip and Sarah Gove Greeley, granddaughter of Edward and Hannah (Eaton) Greeley and of John and Betsey (White) Gove, and a descendant from Andrew Greeley who came in 1640 to Salisbury, Massachusetts. They have one child, Philip Greeley Clapp, A.M., Ph.D., late director of music at Dartmouth College, now band leader at Ft. Banks.

To the striving youth of to-day Henry Lincoln Clapp says: "Cultivate initiative, the habit of doing the things that need to be done without waiting for orders. Take orders good-naturedly but with a keen sense of responsibility to your superiors for their faithful performance. Do more than is required of you rather than less. Beware of the demagogue. 'Behold the prudent man.'"



Morton C. Converse

MORTON EBENEZER CONVERSE

THE earliest known seat of the Converse family was in Navarre, France, whence Roger de Coigniers went to England in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was appointed to the Constablership of Durham. The bend in the ancient and present Coat of Arms of the Coigniers (Converse) family is a scarf of honor for courage in battle; the trefoils are emblems of the Trinity, and were bestowed for service in the maintenance of the Church; the maunches were bestowed for wise suggestions in the Councils of the Sovereign; the mural crown represents a battlement, and was granted to those who first mounted the walls and there lodged a standard; the motto is, "In Deo solo confido."

In America, Mr. Converse's ancestors have been equally distinguished—Deacon Edward Convers, with his wife, Sarah, and children, arrived in New England with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, where he was selectman, 1635 to 1640. He was instrumental in the founding of Woburn, where he was Selectman from 1644 until his decease. For Services in King Philip's War, another ancestor, James Converse, was promoted to the rank of Major by Governor Phipps. He was for ten years a member of the General Court and three times elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ebenezer H. Converse, the father of Morton E. Converse, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, November 14, 1811, son of Joshua Converse, Esq., by his first wife. Joshua Converse was an extensive manufacturer and large landowner. He was for many years Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire for six years.

E. H. Converse was a major in the New Hampshire Militia in 1846, Colonel of the Wide Awakes, in the Lincoln Campaign of 1859-60. He was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and woodenware at New Ipswich and Rindge, New Hampshire, for a number of years. He was a public-spirited man and a benefactor of his native town. Sarah Darling, his first wife, whom he married October 8, 1835, was a daughter of Jewet B. and Hannah (Murdock) Darling of Winchendon. Hannah Murdock Darling was a sister of Ephram Murdock, who with his son, Ephram Murdock, Jr., following him, left large bequests for school buildings in Winchendon, and many other benefactions. Sarah Darling Converse died on July 10, 1875. On June 2, 1877, Mr. E. H. Converse married for his second wife, Mrs. Harriet E. (Leland) Dearborn, daughter of James and Hannah (Kidder) Leland. She died July 16, 1888.

Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, Mr. E. H.

MORTON EBENEZER CONVERSE

Converse recruited a company of volunteers in Rindge and the vicinity, and was unanimously elected Captain. His company became a part of the famous Sixth New Hampshire regiment which took part in General Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina. Other companies of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment were recruited by Captain Converse's uncle, Nelson Converse, of Marlboro, New Hampshire, who was its Colonel.

Morton E. Converse was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, September 17, 1837, and died at his home in Winchendon, Massachusetts, August 25, 1917. His earlier instruction was obtained in the public schools of his native town and in several academies, but the education which gave him his extraordinary acuteness of mind and command of business affairs was gained by his association with the leaders of his day and by careful study of the principles essential to success. At the opening of the Civil War, Mr. Converse enlisted as a private for three years in Company K, Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, of which his father was Captain. He was soon assigned to the commissary department of the brigade under the command of General Burnside and did excellent service in the North Carolina Campaign. With the rank of Sergeant he served faithfully in the Second Battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Chantilly, under General Grant at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and later at Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, and before Petersburg.

At the termination of his period of enlistment, Mr. Converse returned to his native town and in 1867 engaged in the manufacture of pyroligneous and other wood-acid products at Converseville in the town of Rindge, New Hampshire. He continued in that business about eight years, when a disastrous fire completely destroyed everything he had accumulated.

Mr. Converse removed to Winchendon, Massachusetts, where he so extended his business that he soon had applied to him the appropriate title of "The Toy King of the World." Here, in company with Orlando Mason, his first partner, he made toys and woodenware for six years, then Mr. Mason withdrew on account of ill health, and the firm became Morton E. Converse & Co.

In 1883, Mr. Converse purchased the Monadnock Steam Mill property; an additional factory was erected in 1886 and another in 1891. Besides these buildings, a number of others were built, including large brick buildings.

In 1898 his only son, Atherton D. Converse, left Harvard College to enter the business with his father, and the firm name became Morton E. Converse & Son. The son now has full charge of the details of the business.

This firm were pioneers in the manufacture of toys by machinery

MORTON EBENEZER CONVERSE

in the United States. They are now making more than 3000 different styles and sizes of toys.

Untiring energy, perpetual alertness, and a peculiar genius for successfully meeting emergencies and conquering obstacles have been required to bring this business to its present proportions.

Mr. Morton E. Converse married Harriet M. Atherton, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Peacock) Atherton of Lowell, Massachusetts, August 19, 1869, who died October 28, 1886, leaving two children, Grace A., and Atherton D.

Mr. Converse married Bertha E. Porter of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of the Reverend Samuel Porter, September 17, 1889.

Mr. Converse was a public-spirited citizen. He was the originator and first president of the Winchendon Electric Light and Power Co.; and he also served as Treasurer of the New England Baby Carriage Co., President of the New England Lock & Hinge Co., Director in the Granite State Mfg. Co., Past President and Director in the Winchendon Board of Trade, Past President of the Novelty Iron Works, Canton, Ohio. He was active in church and society organizations, a 32d degree Mason, and an Odd Fellow. He was a member of the I. O. of Redmen, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Sons of Veterans, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Home Market Club, Loyal Legion, and many social clubs. In 1890 and 1891 he was representative in the State Legislature, and served as chairman of the House Committee on Banks and Banking, a member of the Committee on Water Supply — Chairman of the Drainage Committee, and was author of a bill to protect trees on the public highways. He was later State Senator for two years, serving on important committees.

Mr. Converse transformed his sightly 100-acre farm into a hotel property now widely known as Toy Town Tavern. He spent his winters in Barbados, British West Indies, where he had an estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Converse were extensive travelers. They visited Europe, Asia, and Africa. They traveled in India, China, and Japan, up the Nile, and to the Philippines. They also made an extended trip through South America, while the attractions of their own country were not neglected. In 1909 Mr. and Mrs. Converse made a trip around the world, occupying nearly a year. Adding pleasure and profit to the trip was a personal letter of introduction from President Taft.

Mr. Converse's acquaintance was very large. He commanded in a high degree the respect of all. His life was characterized by successful achievements.

ROBERT COWDERY

ROBERT COWDERY was born in Chester, New Hampshire, December 2, 1826, and died at his home in Winchester, Massachusetts, January 21, 1912. He was the son of Samuel and Mary (Shirley) Cowdery. His father was born at Chatham, Connecticut, October 17, 1791, and died at Chester, New Hampshire, January 15, 1881, the son of Jonathan (born April 30, 1768), whose wife was Deborah Tobey, and a descendant of William Cowdery or Cowdrey who was born at Weymouth, England, in 1602, and sailed from Southampton, England, when but twenty-eight years of age, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was Deacon, Clerk of the Writs, Town Clerk, Selectman and Representative to the General Assembly of the Colonies — a very influential citizen.

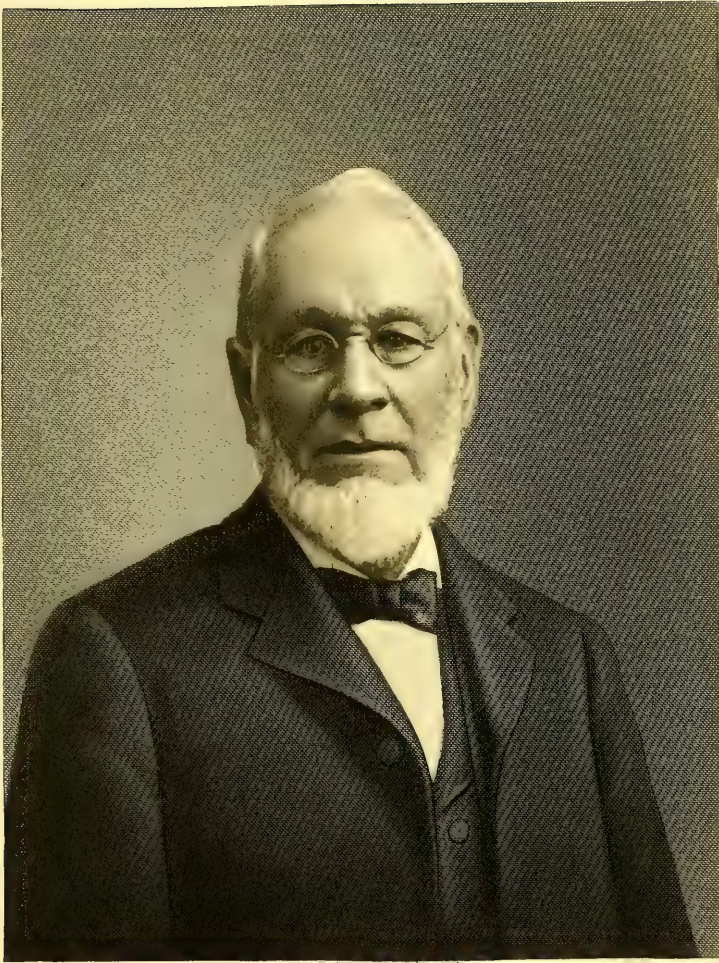
Mr. Cowdery's mother was born November 9, 1800, and died January 15, 1881, the daughter of Lieutenant William Shirley, who died in 1807, and his wife Mary Morrison. She was of Scotch Irish descent, James Shirley having come to Chester, New Hampshire, about 1730. He was descended from Sir Henry Shirley, of Actwell, whose daughter Lettice married Sir William Clanricarde.

New England calls to self-reliant and conscientious manhood, and Robert Cowdery responded to the utmost. He attended the public schools of the Granite State and was quick to learn.

When yet a young man he left his native town and came to the Bay State, taking up work at Winchester for the firm of Church and Lane. He was soon made foreman in the business. It was not long before he, with others, bought out the firm, and formed a new partnership under the name of Cowdery, Cobb and Nichols. This company did good business from the first and the enterprise grew as a flourishing pianoforte case manufacturing establishment.

Having worked himself up from the bottom rung of the industrial ladder, Mr. Cowdery knew what it meant to work, and to work for and with others. His knowledge of men was of great service in the business. He was known as one who, though at the head of the firm, was ever at his business at seven in the morning, attending strictly to duty, industrious to a fault, and willing to fill in any position where there was for a time an enforced absence of some workman in the factory. That is the kind of human preparedness which the average man thoroughly likes and the one who is thus able to adapt himself will never lose the loyalty of his employes. He knew the struggles and also the weaknesses of men and was always able to deal with any difficulties which arose.

Mr. Cowdery did not give all his attention to material interests. He did not devote much time to recreation, nor did he belong to fraternal organizations or clubs. His leisure time was given to his



Robert Cowdery



ROBERT COWDERY

family, to the church, to charity, to reading and meditation. He was an extensive reader, especially of history and of mathematical and geographical books. He paid special attention to the Bible. He did not lose what he read, but had a wonderful memory. In his life's evening time he could quote poetry and prose extensively and these quotations were his daily comfort.

Religion was not a side issue with Mr. Cowdery but a central interest. The church did not come second to anything. He was a constant attendant at the First Congregational Church of Winchester, of which he was Deacon for many years, and was a teacher in the Sunday School. He was a life and honorary member of various missionary societies. The common interest of the Church of God, and not his own, was his ruling principle, and according to his means he was very generous and charitable.

He did not make a display of his virtues, but was of a modest, retiring disposition. He did not make rash promises, but he was reliable when once he offered to undertake any good work. An incident of his youth was characteristic. When others were taking the total abstinence pledge he alone refused. He counted an unwritten promise as binding. The country needs men whose word can be counted on at any cost and who do not have to be sworn and compelled to the performance of duty.

Mr. Cowdery never sought public office, yet he served at one time as selectman of Winchester and was one of the committee appointed to plan and build the present town hall and library at Winchester. He was a Republican in politics.

He married on February 23, 1856, Harriet, the daughter of Captain David and Sally (Marden) Shaw, the granddaughter of David and Abigail (Smith) Shaw, and of John Marden and Rachel (Shaw) Marden, a descendant of Roger Shaw who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636. The children of this union are: Charles H., of New York City; William R., of Winchester; and Harriet I., who lived at home.

Mr. Cowdery retired from business in the early nineties because of failing health. His last four months of earthly life were of great suffering. His endurance of this critical period was characteristic. He was the same sweet, brave and patient man as ever before. He would repeat his favorite passages and sing some of the most helpful hymns. When he died there passed on to the larger life one of the finest men of the New England type. His funeral at the First Congregational Church of the town was attended by large numbers. He was highly respected by all in every walk of life. A neighboring clergyman said that surviving him one could not help loving him, and that he had learned many of life's best lessons from him.

JOHN ZEBULON CURRIE

JOHAN Z. CURRIE devoted his life to medicine. He was a type of the physician who respected his profession; who found in it the opportunity for large usefulness to his fellow-man; who brought to it his best, allowing no distraction to come between; and who did it, and himself, honor.

Dr. Currie was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, January 3, 1847, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 10, 1917. He was the son of the late Thomas Gilbert and Patience (Yerxa) Currie, of old Loyalist stock. Through his father he traced his descent from Earl John Currie, who came from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and settled in what is now Peekskill, New York, in 1700. His mother was the daughter of Abram Yerxa, and her paternal grandfather, John Yerxa, came from Holland in 1710. She was the wise guide and kind mentor of his youth, and exerted a strong influence in the development of her son.

A thorough scholastic training, both general and technical, paved the way for a broader education. He laid the foundation of his professional career at the University of New Brunswick. He supplemented this with medical studies at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1873. To his college training he added the education that comes from European Colleges. He studied at several and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1874.

At the completion of his course Doctor Currie was awarded the first medal in midwifery and diseases of women and children with the highest standing which had at that time been attained in the history of the college. While in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, Doctor Currie studied under Professor Patrick Heron Watson.

Doctor Currie then returned to his native home in New Brunswick, where success attended him in his efforts. The esteem in which he was held in his profession and in the community in which he lived, was best attested by the positions of trust and honor to which he was frequently summoned. For several years he rendered faithful and efficient service as chief health officer of the province.

Finding a more extended field of activity offered in Massachusetts, Doctor Currie came to Cambridge in 1894, and soon became known as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons. His strong



J. J. Currier & Ives

JOHN ZEBULON CURRIE

personality, sound judgment, honesty of purpose, and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, won the respect and admiration of a large circle of acquaintances and the friendship of all classes.

Professional devotion, however, did not absorb the whole individuality of Doctor Currie. He was ever a ready contributor to all movements that had in their keeping the welfare and happiness of the people, and no worthy or charitable object appealed to him in vain. He always maintained a helpful connection with various organizations of a social, religious, fraternal, and philanthropic character. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, and the Canadian Club of Boston.

Doctor Currie never failed, in the midst of a busy career, to broaden his knowledge and liberalize his mind by extensive study. In whatever direction his duties lay, he brought the full force of his strong nature to bear in their discharge. Conscious of his own rectitude, he proceeded on a straight line, turning neither to the right nor to the left, intent only in fulfilling his obligations as a man and a citizen.

In 1877 Doctor Currie married Helen M. daughter of Shepherd and Ellen (Southerland) Estey. He is survived by his widow, and one son, J. B. Currie.

Doctor J. Currie was well qualified for the duties of his profession and fully equipped for every department of service in it. Thorough in his diagnosis and skilful in his treatment of diseases, of deliberate judgment and high character, he was often called upon to act as professional consultant where he proved himself as acceptable and trustworthy as he did in the more regular duties of a physician. There was to him a sacredness in his work which called into exercise all his best powers, and to those committed to his professional care he gave unwearied and conscientious attention.

But he commended himself to the confidence and regard of the general public, not only by his professional ability and success, but by his manly qualities, his courteous manners and consistent Christian life.

His kindness and sensibility were proverbial. Yet no other single trait so well exhibited the largeness of his soul; for it was a kindness that proceeded from an intelligent sympathy and good will for humanity.

As a citizen he was respected by all who shared his society; as a physician he was skilful and successful, and his memory will ever be treasured as an incentive to noble and right endeavor.

REST FENNER CURTIS

REST FENNER CURTIS was born in Marian, Alabama, November 24, 1850, spent practically his whole life in and near Boston, and died at his home in the Aberdeen Section of Boston, March 9, 1918. He was the son of Thomas Fenner and Annie (Fenner) Curtis. His father was a professor in Bucknell College, at Louisburg, Pennsylvania, and was on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Ledger. He wrote editorials during the Civil War, and after his death his wife continued his work as an editorial writer on the Ledger over thirty years. His grandfather on the paternal side was the Reverend Thomas Curtis; while the maternal grandfather was Rest Fenner.

Mr. Curtis was prepared for college in the schools of his community, entered Harvard University and was graduated with the class of 1870. He then taught at Chauncy Hall School, after which he went to the University Preparatory School in Boston, of which he served as principal until his death.

His life work was the preparation of boys for college. Much of his success was due to his mental acumen and the clearness and simplicity of his methods. With all his wide range of instruction he was an important factor with his students through his personal character and example. In him they saw a man of the rarest combination of qualities, and of the highest mental ability. His personality impressed and shaped the mind and temper of others and at the teacher's desk he found his greatest field for usefulness.

How well he did his life work, how faithful his ministrations, how simple yet rich and rounded his life, the world knows chiefly through the lives of those who passed under the spell of his influence. His mode of life was an example to all who came in contact with him. Those who have enjoyed his instruction bear testimony to the fact that he was an original teacher and able administrator, combining wit with reason, simplicity with profundity, and a most cheerful tolerance of the opinions of others with a mild and persuasive assertion of his own.

Mr. Curtis' career was full of usefulness. He was deeply interested in outdoor life; his chief recreation was mountain-climbing. Together with Professor Fay of Tufts College, he ascended



By G. S. ...

Rest Finner Curtis

REST FENNER CURTIS

several of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies and they were the first to make some of these ascents. He also made the first ascent of Mt. Curtis. He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which he served as president, and he belonged also to the Alpine Club, by right of his exceptional achievements in mountain-climbing. He was also a member of the Mathematical and Physical Club, and held secretaryships in numerous educational associations.

He never married. Surviving him are three sisters: Miss Elizabeth Curtis, with whom he made his home; Miss Ida M. Curtis, an artist in New York; and Miss Anne Neale Curtis of Pasadena, California.

In religious circles he was held in high esteem and was senior deacon of the First Baptist Church of Boston. He was also a member of the First Corps Cadets and won distinction as an excellent marksman.

Few lives in the educational circles of New England will have so enduring and precious a fruitage as the life of Rest Fenner Curtis. The message he leaves to young Americans was exemplified effectively in his own career: "Believe the best possible of every man." His was a life of service to his city and his country; full of unselfish devotion and patience, and one that was a model and an inspiration to the men who came under his influence. Mr. Curtis will long be remembered as a teacher — an architect of mind, a builder up of character, and an inspirer of men, and the quiet influence of his life is bearing fruit in the lives of those whom he trained to do thorough work, to be good citizens, and to love justice.

CHARLES FRANKLIN DAVID

CHARLES FRANKLIN DAVID was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, April 4, 1856, the son of Charles David and Caroline E. (Stone) David.

Mr. David's father, Charles David, of French extraction, was born February 11, 1835, and died March 2, 1907; he was the son of Lyman and Lavina David.

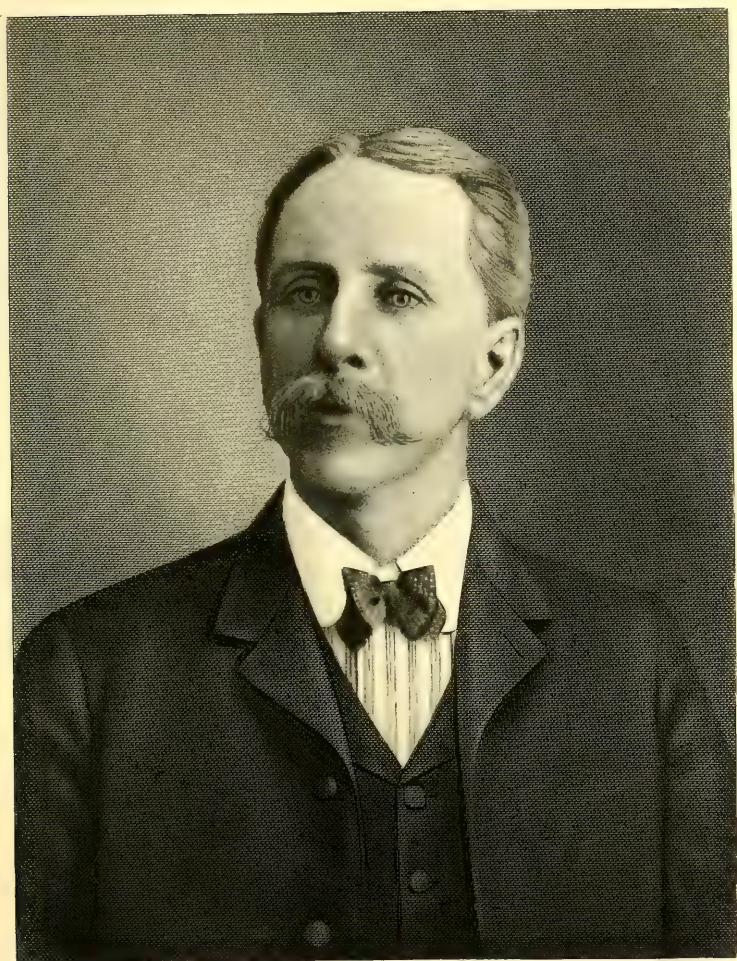
Mr. David's parents were representatives of the sturdy New England families which stood for the fireside virtues and builded themselves into the substantial life of the nation. His father had a very strong religious nature and, unlike some of his Huguenot forebears, he understood both the sanctity and the joy of a Christian life. He was a lover of music and passed on that taste and ability to his son. His mother was a music teacher so that from his cradle he was in touch with the best in the development of a fine musical taste.

His mother's influence was particularly strong upon his moral and spiritual life; mother and son were devoted to each other. There was no library in his town at that time and the family had few books; money was too scarce to spend for books; but the desire for success was so strong in the boy's own soul that he needed no line of reading or outside influence to spur him on. Next to the native impulse within the boy came the contact with men and the study of men in active life. The "failures" he met with acted as inspirations, as well as those who were successful.

After he graduated from the high school at South Braintree he went to work for Jordan Marsh Company. After this he worked in other shops and then took a commercial course in Comer's College in Boston.

When Mr. David finished his course at Comer's College he obtained a position as bookkeeper in a Boston printing office.

Mr. David was always interested in public improvements in the town and helped them with his money and his influence. In early life he was affiliated with the Methodist Church.



C. F. David

CHARLES FRANKLIN DAVID

It was one of his pleasures to help young men to become established in business; and many were his quiet philanthropies, known not even to his own family.

Mr. David was a man of strong social nature and of fine musical and dramatic taste. He was a prominent member of the Pilgrim Lodge of Odd Fellows of Abington, Massachusetts, in which he was exalted to the chair of Noble Grand; and he was a member of the Wollaston Golf Club and the Winthrop Yacht Club. He knew a good horse and loved it. He was fond of golf and yachting and of the automobile. His artistic sense was highly developed. The musical compositions of the masters and the best dramatic reproductions were always a charm to him.

Mr. David was twice married; May 7, 1876, he married Lizzie Adelaide, daughter of Griffin Clark and Sarah Mariah (Lincoln) Reynolds of Abington, Massachusetts; February 4, 1912, he married Sarah Louise Forsyth of Braintree, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Eliot) Forsyth of Dorchester. Mrs. Sarah David's ancestors came from Ayr, Scotland. Her relatives belong to another branch of the same Forsyth family that gave the Dental Infirmary to Boston. There were no children from either of these marriages.

The message of Mr. David's life enforces these fundamental ideas: "Be true to the highest ideal within you. Persevere in your undertakings even under most adverse circumstances if you are sure you are on the right track. Be punctual — don't waste your own time or that of others. Be faithful to the business interests of your employer. Make yourself necessary to the success of any business connection. Cultivate economy of effort — make every stroke tell. Cultivate efficiency in every department of life."

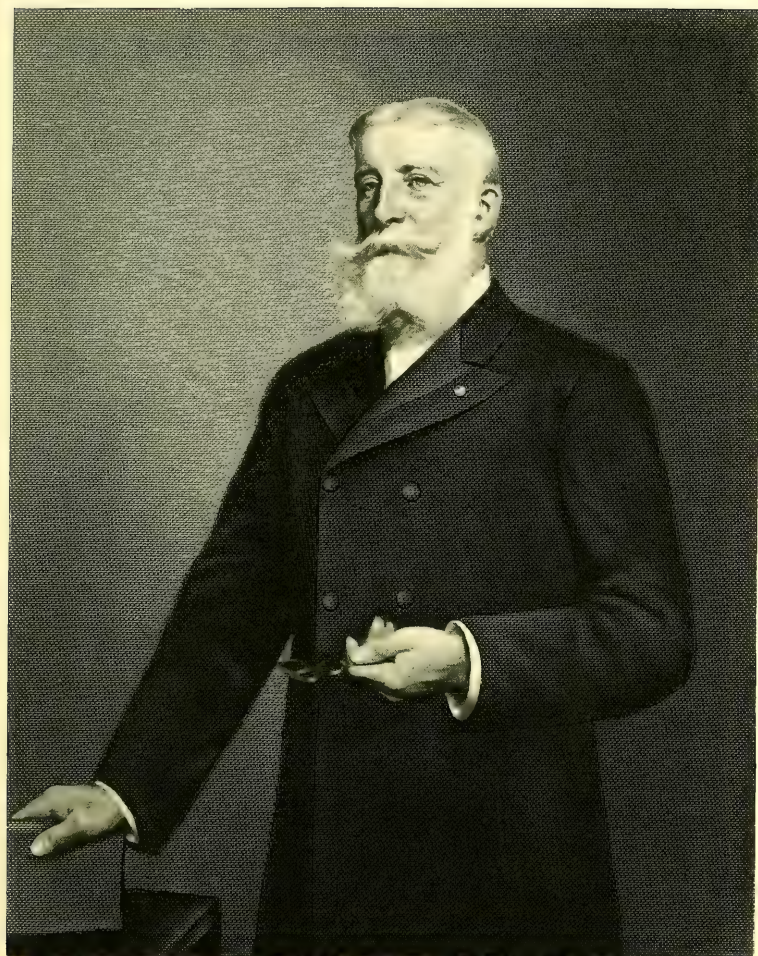
HENRY GUSTAVUS DORR

HENRY GUSTAVUS DORR was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 13, 1839. He is seventh in descent from Edward Dorr (1647-1733) who came to this country from England and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, having for his first wife Elizabeth Hawley and for his second wife Eliza Dickerman Clapp, widow of Captain Ebenezer Clapp of Milton. The family increased and multiplied rapidly and many of Edward Dorr's descendants became men of mark. Such, for instance was Governor Thomas Wilson Dorr of Rhode Island, known as the hero of the so-called "Dorr Rebellion."

Henry G. Dorr's great-grandfather, Ebenezer Dorr (born in Roxbury, 1739; died in Boston, 1809) was a ship-merchant, whose vessels were engaged in trade with the Northwest coast of America and with India. On April 18, 1775, disguised as a wagon-driver, he left Boston by way of the Neck, conveying the information of the intended expedition of the British troops to Lexington and Concord. In the Boston Town Records from 1770 until 1783 his name appears no less than thirty-four times as a member of important committees: the first instance was on March 19, 1770, when he served upon "the Committee relative to Tea."

Ebenezer Dorr's son, Andrew Cunningham Dorr (1772-1842) was also a successful ship-merchant and was married to Charlotte Plimpton, a descendant of John Plimpton, who, because of his religious convictions, in 1640, when twenty years of age, came to Boston as an "apprentice" to Dr. Geo. Alcocke, secured his freedom, married, and became one of the founders of Medfield, Massachusetts. At the Massacre at Deerfield, Mass., in 1677, he, with three men, three women and fourteen children were captured by one of the bands of Canada Indians, but declined to avail himself of an opportunity to escape from his captors while en route to Canada, that he might continue to render such service and protection as possible to the women and children of the captured party. But upon their arrival in Canada, and before the prisoners were turned over to the French for ransom, he, with a Mrs. Waite, was selected to be tortured to death by fire. The woman escaped torture, through the intervention of an Indian Chief, but Plimpton was burned to death at the stake. His descendants still own the land in Medfield where the original house stood.

Henry Dorr's father was Andrew Cunningham Dorr (1804-1868), a man of eminent integrity. For many years he was Secretary to the American Insurance Company, preferring to retain that position rather than to become its President as he was many times urged to do. He was an indefatigable reader of the best literature. He



Henry C. Dorr

HENRY GUSTAVUS DORR

married Anne Bradish Billings, a daughter of Bradish Billings, for many years Deputy Sheriff to Boston. She was a woman of fine literary abilities and contributed many stories and poems to "Godey's Magazine" and other journals of the day.

Henry Gustavus Dorr was educated in the schools of Dorchester, and later began to prepare for college at Chauncy Hall School, where he studied for four years. When he was in his seventeenth year he became a clerk in the firm of Conant and Edmands, ship-merchants, at nineteen India Street, Boston. He stayed with them a year and a half and then determined to go to China. He was the only passenger on the ship "Samuel Appleton," sailing from New York, February 10, 1859, to Shanghai, and was armed with half a dozen letters of introduction. The vessel met with disaster and put into Port Elizabeth, on Algoa Bay, South Africa, where he decided to remain.

In June, 1859, shortly after his arrival in Cape Colony, while upon a two weeks' trip through the interior, he found what he supposed to be a fine crystal among the gravel in the bed of a dry stream. Upon his return to Port Elizabeth the stone was examined and tested by a jeweler who made the statement that it certainly had the appearance of an uncut diamond, and that he would pronounce it to be such, if diamonds had ever been discovered in South Africa, and gave its weight to be six carats. The stone was shortly afterwards lost. It was in 1868 that diamonds were discovered in South Africa at Kimberly, and the rush to the diamond fields began. Returning to Port Elizabeth after some adventurous experiences of about a year and a half in the interior of Cape Colony, Mr. Dorr became engaged in business, chiefly that of Cape Wool, which was largely exported to the United States. In December, 1861, he left Port Elizabeth in the Barque *Falcon*, to return to Boston.

Mr. Dorr, shortly after his return home, went west to pay a visit to his uncle, Francis Oliver Dorr, who with his family resided at Fort Madison, Iowa, where he practiced law. Upon his return to Chicago from Fort Madison, the attraction of the Cavalry service so strongly appealed to him that he accepted a promised commission as Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and recruited a dozen or more soldiers for that regiment. The regiment was, however, mustered in while he was under medical treatment, and his lieutenantcy was awarded to another man. On his recovery, he continued with the same company, but as 1st sergeant.

He was in active service with his regiment from September, 1862, when after the Morgan Raid, and later occupancy of East Tennessee, by General Burnside, he was, during the siege at Knoxville commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the

HENRY GUSTAVUS DORR

eighth East Tennessee Federal Cavalry, and was later appointed Major but not mustered. He served at the front until February, 1864; when resigning, he accepted a commission in the First, and later transferred to the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

On October 23, 1864, during a Cavalry engagement with the Confederates in Florida, his horse was shot, and he was taken prisoner. After five months' confinement in Confederate prisons, and after making five unsuccessful attempts to escape, he, with other prisoners was exchanged at Wilmington, Delaware, arriving at his home in Boston, shortly before the close of the war.

After the war he opened an agency at sixty-three Pine Street, New York, where he soon developed a very successful wool business.

November, 1871, he left Boston upon a two years' vacation which he passed in Europe; residing in London, but making many excursions and visits to the continent.

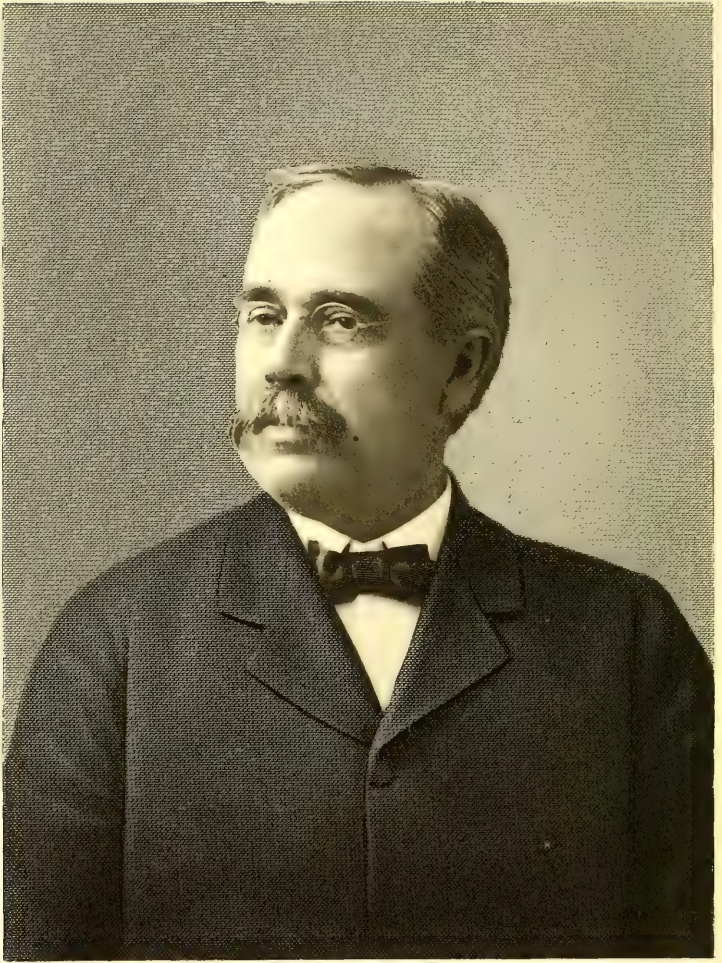
Upon Mr. Dorr's return from Europe he engaged in business as Treasurer and Trustee, and in 1889, began the development of his land interests of Childwold Park in the Adirondacks, converting a forest and lake wilderness of six thousand acres into a most beautiful, picturesque summer resort, with hotel and very many attractive cottages and camps.

Major Dorr has always been fond of reading, and also has developed considerable ability as an artist. He is the writer of many short stories relating to the Civil War, Africa and elsewhere. At one time he was very skilful in the realistic wood carving of birds. He also developed an aptitude in discovering remarkable pictures upon the bark of birch trees, which, after removal and framing were exhibited, and received much favorable comment from artists and other visitors. Later he took up modeling in clay and plaster.

In social organizations Major Dorr is a member of the Free Masons, the Military Loyal Legion of the United States, the E. W. Kinsley Post, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Association of Ex-prisoners of War. He has been an unwavering Republican, and in religious affiliations is a member of the Unitarian Church.

In November, 1879, he married Mary Goddard Fuller, daughter of Henry Weld Fuller and Mary Goddard of Roxbury. Mrs. Dorr died on July 28, 1895, leaving no children.

Those who know Major Dorr find in him the fine qualities of the typical American. His experience on land and sea, his wide acquaintance with many persons of mark, his relationship with many of the best families of Boston, make his conversation full of genial wisdom and of fascinating anecdotes.



F. de M. Duran

FRANCIS DE MAURICE DUNN

FRANCIS DE MAURICE DUNN was born in Milford, Massachusetts, October 13, 1853, and died June 27, 1916.

His father, Emory Dunn (1809-1863), was a good citizen, staid, staunch, and true, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Dunn's grandparents on the paternal side were David Dunn (1775-1855) and Huldah Aldrich; while on the maternal side were Zelek Darling (1763-1844) and Polly Elliott. The first immigrant ancestor on record was Henry Dunn, who came from England to Natick and married Lydia Parker in 1765. Mr. Dunn had no ancestors distinguished in history. They were all plain, honest people. Of the immigrant ancestor, Henry, it is said that people from surrounding towns went to Dunn's grist mill because they were sure of better quality and full measure. He settled later in Northbridge, Massachusetts. Lydia Dunn, the mother of Mr. Dunn, was a strong church woman who made an indelible impress upon the religious nature of her son.

The prevocational training of Mr. Dunn was in farming, doing chores, chopping wood, pegging shoes, the doing of anything which came to hand. He had a miscellaneous and heterogeneous lot of school masters, all cooperating however to get a boy ready to work his way through college. The early death of his father when Mr. Dunn was but nine years of age was a serious handicap, but the encouragement of his mother and a timely word from a venerated clergyman friend early crystallized in his mind the purpose to prepare for college. Though largely dependent upon his own efforts to procure the means to carry out his purpose, nothing less than the best would do so he applied for and gained entrance to Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He made his preparation for Harvard to which he was duly admitted, and graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It had been his intention to study medicine but on finishing his college course the open door to teaching, together with his fondness for and his great interest in young people, led him to take up teaching. Though he took it up for temporary financial reasons with the idea of prosecuting medical studies as soon as possible, the first year convinced him that teaching was his vocation. He began his teaching career as principal of the high school in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, 1880-81. His next change was a three-year high school principalship, in Grafton, Massachusetts, 1881-84. Then for two years he was principal of the high school in Marlboro, Massachusetts. Finally, in 1886, he received an appointment to the faculty of the Boston Latin School — a position he held for the remainder of his life, thirty years. The

FRANCIS DE MAURICE DUNN

record of the many years of unobtrusive service, the direction given to hundreds of young lives by his quiet, forceful personality must be largely a matter of unwritten history, spread in unseen characters upon the minds and characters of his scholars.

Professional life by no means bounded his activities and influence. As a member of the community in which he lived he was an acknowledged force, recognized and relied upon. In religious affiliations he was a member of the Needham First Parish (Unitarian) Church, and he served as church clerk from 1896 to 1916. He was nine years the superintendent of the Sunday School. He was one of the founders of the Needham Public Library and a trustee from the beginning, 1888-1916. He was a member of the School Committee 1896-1902, a director of the Needham Cooperative Bank, the Park Custodian in Needham and a member of the Needham Board of Trade. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Norfolk lodge of Needham, a Master Mason held in the highest esteem by his associates.

In politics he was identified with the Democratic Party. He was a genial, companionable man who thoroughly enjoyed life and took a peculiar pleasure in his fellowmen, especially the young.

His favorite forms of recreations were motor-boating and gardening and like a celebrated English statesman one of his pleasures was felling trees with an axe.

He was married in 1883, June 28, to Riella Juliana, daughter of Truman Sayles and Juliana Batchelor Bullard. There is one daughter, Helen de Maurice, a teacher.

Mr. Dunn's talks to his students were on the fundamentals, honesty, industry, and regular church attendance. He would dwell especially upon the need of total abstinence from use of intoxicating drink, and freedom from the use of tobacco in any form. As a requisite to any worthy success in life he insisted upon the need of a definite aim and a resolute persistence.

Mr. Dunn was careful and considerate in all things relating to the welfare of his neighbors, and his opinions on important questions were frequently sought by his fellow citizens. He was true to the ideals of manhood, acted squarely with all who knew him, walked on the level with all men and figuratively carried the plumb line in his hand at all times. He gave himself generously to the public all through the years of his singularly happy, varied, broad-gauged life, and must be accounted a man whose contribution to his native state was well out of the ordinary, enriching, as it did, both the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity.



E. L. Furr

EDWIN L. FARR

EDWIN L. FARR was born in Dalton, New Hampshire, December 14, 1845, and died at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 24, 1918. He was the son of Lorenzo and Eliza (Edmunds) Farr, most worthy and estimable folk of Dalton, whose example and teachings had much to do with moulding the life of their son. His boyhood was spent under the advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by all boys who spend their impressionable years amid the activities of farm life, where out-door work and play are fairly combined. These circumstances tended to produce an optimistic spirit and instilled within him zeal and ambition.

Dr. Farr received his early education at the academies at Tilton and Newbury in his native state, and manifesting a decided inclination to study medicine he began preparation at the University of Vermont. Later he studied at the University of New York Medical College and graduated in 1873.

Doctor Farr began his professional career as resident house physician in Bellevue Hospital and the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Coming to Massachusetts he established himself in the neighborhood of Eliot Square, Roxbury, where he continued successfully for a period of more than forty years. From the very first he had exceptional success in his extensive practice and soon became noted for his skill in thorough diagnosis and in the treatment of obscure diseases. His kind heart and sympathetic nature, no less than his skill, tended to inspire confidence and raise the hopes of those to whom he ministered. Many of his patients were among the poor and needy, and he gave to them of his time and best efforts without stint and without hope of reward. He realized that there are many opportunities in the life of a physician for charity of the mind as well as of the purse, and that much of the best aid a physician gives is not strictly professional. Genial and whole-souled, he was a companion who always cheered, and his

EDWIN L. FARR

sympathy was never dulled by the constant demand made upon it. He was as generous with his friendship as he was with his medical services.

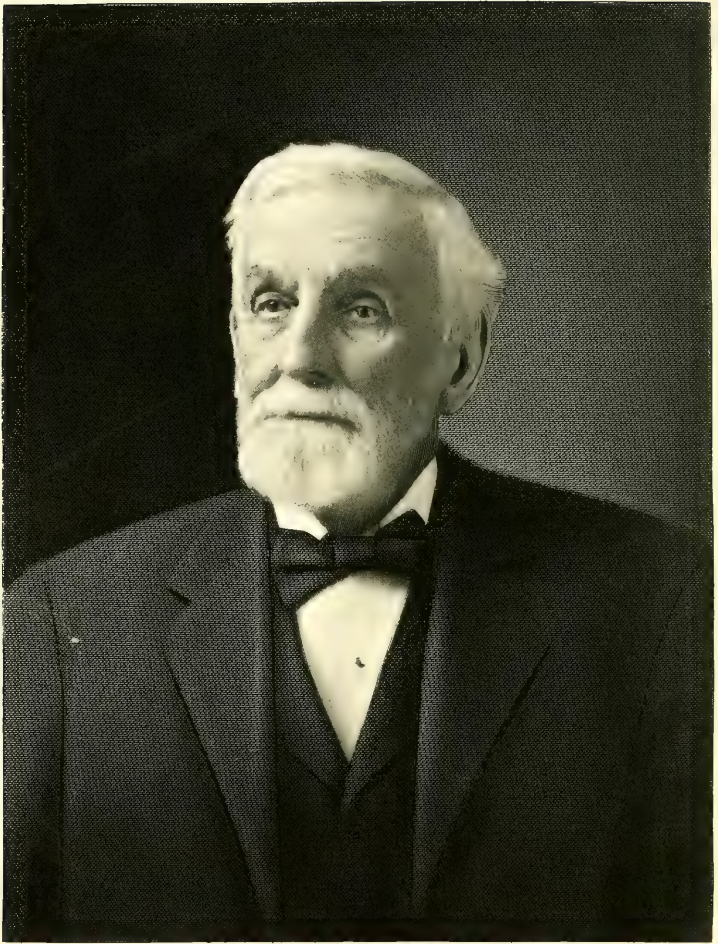
Doctor Farr retired from active practice in 1915, and he went to Brookline, where he established his residence.

His spontaneous good nature and impulsive energy made his presence a welcome one wherever he was known. Doctor Farr was a member of the Graduate Society of New York University Medical College, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Roxbury Society for Medical Improvement and the Boston Medical Library of Boston.

In 1889 Doctor Farr was married to Miss Ella Wallace, who survives him as does a brother, Sumner Farr of Dalton, New Hampshire, and a sister, Mrs. Laura F. Bowker of Somerville, Massachusetts.

The life and work of Doctor Farr was highly successful and honorable. He was a citizen whose conduct in all the relations of life made him an efficient influence for good in his community. He was a man to be not only respected and admired but beloved. His thoughts were pure and his acts expressed his thoughts. With him love and enjoyment of the home-life and devotion to all its interests were marked characteristics. To his many and varied acquirements he added a warmly sympathetic nature, a catholic spirit and a modest bearing. He had time for multiplied calls from every side, and for unselfish service to others. By nature and by instinct he concealed his own good deeds. He did not look for the worst but for the best in his fellow-men, and he drew from them in return the best that was in them to give.

His rare humanity, unflinching kindness, and his devotion to those who needed his help, won for him universal respect and confidence, and many were the evidences of appreciation which came to him from the thousands to whom he ministered.



Walter H. Fauce

WALTER HAMLET FAUNCE

7

WALTER HAMLET FAUNCE was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, on November 16, 1832. He is the son of Charles C. Faunce, May 21, 1801 — October 26, 1878, and Amelia (Washburn) Faunce. His father was a mason by trade, who served for fifteen years as town clerk of Kingston, and was the son of Elijah Faunce of Kingston, March 5, 1759 — January 1, 1823 and Lydia (Waterman) Faunce. His mother was the daughter of Seth Washburn, October 24, 1768 — June 3, 1860, and Sarah (Adams) Washburn.

John Faunce came from England with the family of Francis Cook in the ship "Ann" in 1623. He married Patience Morton, the daughter of George Morton who lived in Plymouth.

After attending the public schools in his town Mr. Faunce went to the Greenwich Academy in Rhode Island. After the completion of his school education he began active life as a teacher in his native town. He soon took up the work of surveying and civil engineering.

In 1882 Mr. Faunce was elected county commissioner of Plymouth County, and with the exception of five years (1885-90) he has served continuously in that office, and for eight years has been chairman of the board. He is known as a man of broad knowledge, and conscientious service for town and county. In 1880 he was honored by being elected to the State Legislature where he served on the Insurance committee. Educationally, he has served his town for a quarter of a century on the school board, and for many years has served as its chairman. He is probably the oldest Justice of the Peace in service, holding his commission since 1867. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, he is also vice-president of the Marshfield Agricultural Society, and for many years was vice-president of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society. Fraternally, he is a member of the Corner Stone Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Duxbury, and of Adams Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kingston. He has held the office of Noble Grand of Farmers Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican. He attends the Unitarian Church.

On November 1, 1863, Mr. Faunce married Arabella, daughter of Merrick and Lucy (Delano) Ryder of Plymouth, a descendant of Philip Delano who came from Holland to Plymouth on the ship *Fortune* in 1621. They had two children, Lucy D., and Charles M. His wife died in Kingston in May, 1870. In 1874 he was married to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Waterman Brown, of Smithfield, Rhode Island.

His word to the rising generation is, "Opportunities are constantly arising. Prepare yourself to take such positions as may present themselves instead of spending the time in play."

JAMES GOODWIN FERGUSON

JAMES GOODWIN FERGUSON was born at Dixmont, Penobscot County, Maine, December 21, 1856. His father was Daniel Goodwin Ferguson and his mother was Nancy Treat MacIntyre. His paternal grandmother was Mariam Ferguson. His grandfather, who came to Dixmont from Eliot in 1804, was Jonathan Ferguson, born in Kittery, Maine, on June 23, 1781; and he was the son of Dennis Ferguson, born February 26, 1744, who married February 23, 1774, Elizabeth Waymouth, who was born April 28, 1748.

The mother of James Goodwin Ferguson was a woman of personal charm and force of character, and her influence was especially strong, both upon his intellectual development and upon his moral and spiritual life. It was a home characterized by honesty, sobriety and industry.

James Ferguson early developed a love for the farm and became engrossed in the study of agriculture and its methods. When he was fourteen years old he bought up all the eggs he could secure from the neighboring farmers and the village stores and shipped them to Boston, to be sold on commission.

In 1872 he went to Boston and was employed by his mother's brother, Ezra T. McIntyre, a baker at East Cambridge; but later he again returned to Dixmont.

His younger brother, Bennett, having gone to Boston and entered the bakery of J. C. and E. A. Loud, 39 Prince Street, James joined him in 1878, and together they saved enough money to buy out their uncle. Then they began to display their rare business traits..

They added the best labor-saving machines for the making of every product of their bakery. Their methods of manufacture, and the elaborate system of it, are remarkable. The story of the wonderful bakery can be read in Bradley's "Bakers and Baking."

Mr. Ferguson takes his share of public duties. He was a Vice-President of the East Cambridge Savings Bank, a Trustee and a member of the Board of Investment; resigned when elected President of Fidelity Trust Co. Still a Trustee and member of Investment Board. Director, Trustee and First Vice-President of



James L. Ferguson

JAMES GOODWIN FERGUSON

the Joseph Warren Cooperative Bank of Roxbury, and Chairman of its Investment Committee. He is a Director of the Melrose Trust Company and President and Director of the Fidelity Trust Company.

He is active in fraternal organizations, being a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Roxbury Council of Royal and Select Masters, Joseph Warren Commandery, K. T., Aleppo Temple A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and also, Past Grand of New England Lodge of I. O. O. F. of East Cambridge.

He has never changed from his allegiance to the Republican Party in politics, and is a member of the First Universalist Church of Roxbury of which he was elected deacon in May, 1917. For his recreation after the heavy responsibilities of business, he enjoys fishing and gardening.

Mr. Ferguson was married, October 23, 1884, to Laura, daughter of Eben A. and Abbie (Varney) Tebbetts, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Pickard) Varney and Calvin and Mary (Robinson) Tebbetts. They have three children: Eula Gertrude, Walter Goodwin, and Warren Tebbetts.

The influence of home, contact with men in active life, the drill of the schoolroom, early companionships and private study, in the order named, were the strongest forces in moulding the character of Mr. Ferguson and in shaping his career; it is interesting to observe that the training received from actual contact with men in the business world stands next to the supreme influence of home in his estimation.

Mr. Ferguson's life ought to be an inspiration to every country boy. He started in life with little more than a strong frame, an active mind and a good character.

Mr. Ferguson's character is one of his chief assets. His sterling honesty and integrity are well known and people have learned to depend upon his probity. His industry and perseverance have wrought into his individuality that patience, that steadfastness and poise in times of difficulty, which can come only from prolonged discipline.

His courageous disposition and his genial manners show his confidence in himself, in his fellowmen and in a God who rules the world.

BURTON SANDERSON FLAGG

BURTON SANDERSON FLAGG was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, November 10, 1873. His father, Charles Francis Flagg, born December 12, 1848, was a teacher, and was also engaged in the business of insurance and in farming. He was a conservative New Englander, a man of strong convictions, a lover of home, always dependable, and he enjoyed public confidence in a marked degree. Mr. Flagg's mother was Elizabeth Webster Sanderson, who by example, instruction and close motherly interest exerted a strong beneficial influence upon her son. His grandparents were Francis Flagg, February 17, 1812,—June, 1900, and Eliza Pierce; and George Webster Sanderson, born October 6, 1830, and Charlotte Tuttle. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Flagg, who came from Norfolk, England, in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1641. On his mother's side he is in the direct line of descent from Edward Sanderson, who came from England to Watertown in 1636. Many of his kinsmen on both his paternal and maternal sides took a prominent part in the War of the Revolution.

In childhood and youth Mr. Flagg was fond of animals and everything out of doors, having special interest in woodcraft and trapping, and also in things mechanical. He was devoted to study and found attendance at school a positive pleasure. In his youth he showed himself a lover of system and order. He was responsible for the tasks which are involved with life upon a farm. He developed resourcefulness and initiative, and a love of work for work's sake. He learned to do by doing.

He had the training afforded by the public schools of his native place, graduating from the Littleton High School in 1891, and from the Worcester Academy in 1892. In 1896 he finished the course in Brown University, receiving the degree of A.B. Having a predilection for the business of insurance, he began his life work in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, as special representative of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, holding this position until February, 1901. He then removed to Andover. He is President and Director of the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company; President and Director of the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company; President and member of Investment Committee of the Andover Savings Bank; Director of the Andover National Bank; Director of the Salem Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Director of the Andover Press, Limited; Trustee and Treasurer of Abbot Academy, Andover; Trustee and Chairman of



Quinton J. Flagg



BURTON SANDERSON FLAGG

the Finance Committee of the Andover Memorial Library; Trustee and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Ministerial Funds of the South Parish, Andover; Trustee of personal estates; Senior member of Smart and Flagg, underwriters; Member of the Andover School Board; Member of the Town Finance Committee of Andover; Member of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Association; Member of the State Board of Trade; President and Director of the Andover Guild, Incorporated; Assessor for the South Parish, Andover. He has been Chairman of the Committee for the Liberty Bond campaigns in Andover; Chairman of the Building Committee for the erection of a new one hundred thousand dollar High School in Andover; Chairman of the Volunteer Aid Committee and Member of the Executive Committee of the Andover Committee of Public Safety. He has held many minor offices, such as Treasurer of the Choral Society, Treasurer of the Andover Book Club, Moderator at assemblies, and so forth.

He is a member of the Sigma Zeta Kappa fraternity (Worcester Academy), and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity (Brown University), having been President and Vice-President of each. He belongs to the Andover Club and the Appalachian Mountain Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar and Shriner. He has been chaplain in various Masonic bodies. He is a Republican in politics, and has never changed his political faith. He is affiliated with the Orthodox Congregational denomination.

He was married on September 19, 1901, to Anne, daughter of Henry M. and Emily (Leighton) Francis, granddaughter of Samuel Franklin and Jane (Kimball) Francis, and of Joel and Betsey (Labree) Leighton, and a descendant from Richard Francis, who came from England to Cambridge in 1630. Members of this family on both sides also were prominent in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Flagg have three children, Dorothea Kimball, Elizabeth Sanderson, and Frances Leighton.

The literature which has helped him most was the poetry which in early years his mother recited; later, history and biography and the works of Shakespeare.

His advice to young men who would follow sound ideals of American life and win true success is to study history, to read all events in their relation and as a part of the movement of the life of the world; never to forget the cultural value of work; to learn how to study; to think clearly and logically with a firm conviction that the ten commandments will not budge.

DAVID WOOD FOSTER

DAVID WOOD FOSTER, for many years one of the prosperous and respected real estate men of his native city, was born in Boston, October 16, 1826, the youngest of the four children of John Hancock and Elizabeth (Allen) Foster.

Few American families have an English ancestry of which they are more justly proud than the Fosters. The name is derived from "forester," and its origin has been traced to Anacher Great Foster of Flanders, who died in 837. His son was Baldwin I of Flanders. A later descendant was Baldwin IV, who married a daughter of Robert, King of France, and who, with his son, Sir Richard Forester, participated in the victory of Hastings in 1066. The Foresters afterward became the principal chieftains of Northumberland. They were allied with all northern families of eminence, and for many generations were distinguished for their deeds of valor and chivalry. The history of one branch was long associated with the great medieval Bamborough Castle, one of the most ancient and famous in England.

Many lines of Fosters have made homes in America, where they have achieved honors and success in every portion of the land. Hopestill Foster, son of Richard and Patience (Bigge) Foster, of Biddenden, County of Kent, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1635, as a minor in company with his mother, and here he was made a freeman in 1639 — probably on attaining his majority. He married Mary Bate, who came to America on the same ship. He was a very active man in Dorchester, his name appearing on nearly every page of the town records. After 1666 he was known as Captain Foster, and he was selectman for many years, and deputy to the General Court in 1676, dying in office. A son of Captain Hopestill Foster was John Foster, who was a graduate of Harvard, a schoolmaster and astronomer. About 1675 he set up the first printing-press in Boston, evidently having learned the printer's trade at the office opened by Mr. Green in Cambridge in 1638. Captain James Foster (1651-1732), another son of Captain Hopestill, was another leader in Dorchester affairs, and selectman for many years. He married Anna Lane. Their son, Captain Hopestill (1701-1772), continued the family traditions by holding public office many years, and taking a large part in town affairs. His wife was Sarah Allen. They moved to Boston, and there their son, Hopestill (1744-1799), was born, and made his home. He married Susannah Wood. The youngest of their children, John Hancock Foster, was born May 30, 1788, married Elizabeth Allen,



David W. Foster

DAVID WOOD FOSTER

daughter of Josiah Allen of Boston, and was widely known as a successful Washington Street grocer. He died March 16, 1865.

As the son of these well-to-do parents, David Wood Foster grew up amid pleasant surroundings, and enjoyed the advantages offered by the Boston of the middle of the nineteenth century. His education was acquired at a private school. He shared the energy and enterprise so characteristic of the family, and on entering into business life soon gained an extended and favorable reputation. His experience began as instructor in a business college. Seeking a wider field of effort he entered the real estate business, and in this he enjoyed a long-continued career of success.

He had the respect of the merchants and business men of the city to an unusual degree. He had varied interests of a semi-public character. He was trustee of numerous estates, for many years was director of the North End Savings Bank, and was connected with other important institutions.

Politically, he was a Republican. He was never an office-seeker, but was a man of public spirit, and was honored by many marks of the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was elected a member of the Boston School Committee in 1874, and served three years.

He was married October 4, 1849, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore and Hannah (Blake) Abbot, granddaughter of Matthew and Hannah Loring. Matthew Loring, whose grave is in the Granary Burying Ground, was a member of the Boston Tea-Party.

Mr. Foster was spending the season at his summer residence in Hingham when his death occurred suddenly from apoplexy, on Sunday morning, September 16, 1888, at the age of sixty-one years and eleven months. His loss, while still in his prime, brought sorrow to a host of business and personal friends, and especially to the Park Street Church, of which he had long been a regular member.

He was survived by a widow (born October 29, 1829) and two daughters — Sarah E., and Harriet W. Their home is at 55 Worcester Street, Boston.

Harriet Wood Foster, educated at the Winthrop School in Boston, has become known as a writer of prose and poetry since 1878. Among her published works are "Reflections" and "Poetic Gems." She is a member of the Massachusetts State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, Bostonian Society (life), Animal Rescue League of Boston, Cruelty to Animals Society (life), King's Daughters, New England Woman's Press Association, South End Improvement Association. A believer in the benevolent and humanitarian work of the women's clubs, she is a member of the Woman's Professional Club of Boston.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FOWLE

GEORGE W. FOWLE, dean of the newspaper men of Massachusetts, and founder of the Woburn Journal, was born in New York City at the corner of Broadway and Canal street on July 9, 1821, and died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, January 16, 1918.

Mr. Fowle founded the Woburn Journal more than seventy years ago, and conducted the paper successfully for many years. In business relations he was honorable, energetic, and just. He was sagacious in his judgment of men and motives, wise and generous in advising others, and conscientious and firm in maintaining his own principles. He held high ideals of citizenship, and his efforts were sane and practical, not those of a Utopian dreamer, but of a man whose mind had a thorough training, and whose judgment was formed by unremitting study. He gave his time and skill to the development of his journal with rare singleness of purpose and his high rank in the journalistic world was just measure of the worth of his devotion to one undertaking. Tact, genuine cordiality, quick human sympathies, and a lively interest in the questions of the day were the qualities which combined to make Mr. Fowle successful in his career.

Although he was ninety-six years old when his death occurred he was in perfect possession of his faculties, and was wont to tell fascinatingly of the historic events he had seen. When the capstone was placed on Bunker Hill Monument Mr. Fowle attended and was one of the fortunate ones who heard Daniel Webster's memorable speech on that occasion.

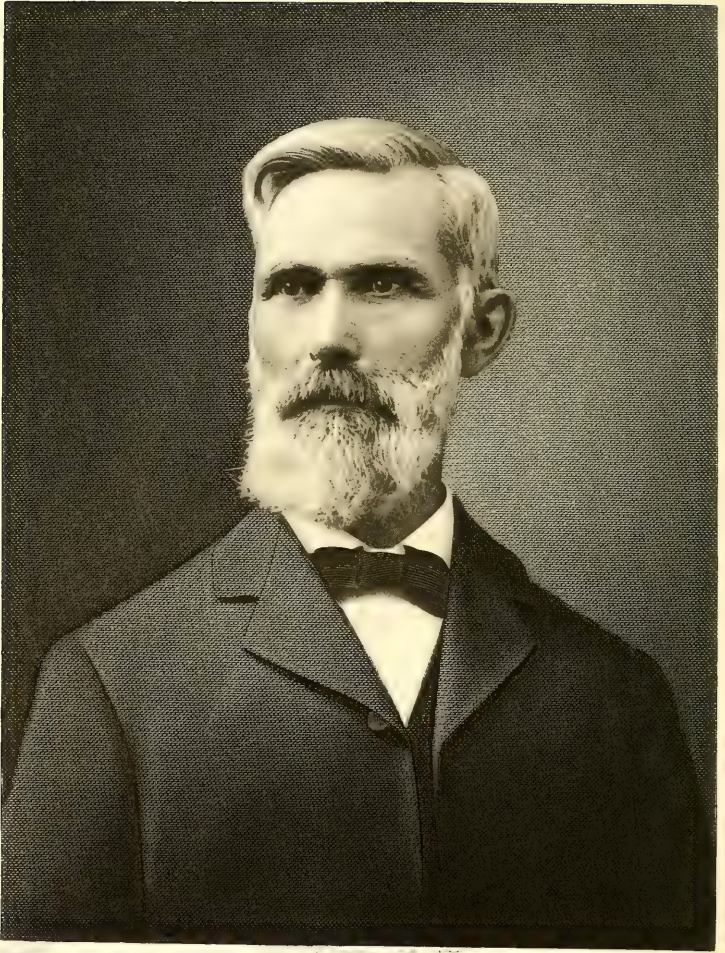
One of the last public appearances that Mr. Fowle made was when the old Boston courthouse was demolished. Years before he had been present at the laying of the corner-stone of the old courthouse on the site where the Boston City Hall Annex now stands. At that time he saw every article that was placed in the copper box. At the demolition of the building every article which had been placed in the box was passed over to him and he recollected each one.

A man little given to display, Mr. Fowle went along in the tenor of his way unassumingly and quietly, but showing the force of his mind and character in everything to which he gave his attention. With a high conception of duty, and an earnest desire to do what was right from a Christian's point of view, he endeavored always to follow the simple, honest helpful life which he considered man's highest aim, and how well he succeeded is best judged by the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens.



Done by L. J. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Geo W Fowler



E. Hof

ELIJAH FOX

ELIJAH FOX was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, December 22, 1834. He died March 18, 1916. His parents were Thomas Fox and Elmira J. Barker; and his grandfathers were Elijah Fox and Humphrey Barker. On both sides of the family he was descended from English settlers who had early emigrated to this country.

In this country the members of the Fox family showed a decided interest in education, and several of them were graduates of Harvard College. More than fifty of this name fought in the Revolution. Jabez Fox, the son of Rev. John and Mary (Tyng) Fox, a graduate of Harvard College, had prepared for the Christian ministry, but was obliged on account of ill health to abandon his purpose to preach. It was he who removed from Massachusetts to Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, as early as 1743. He became representative to the general court and a member of the governor's council, and it is from him that the Fox family in Maine appears to be descended. In Maine as in Massachusetts, the family name is often found on the lists of college graduates, and many members of the family have attained distinction.

In his youth Elijah Fox had the advantage of an excellent New England home training. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the young man was required to work on the home farm until he was twenty-one, in the thrifty fashion of those days. His educational advantages were better than those of many of his contemporaries, however, for he had the privilege of attendance for some time at the Academy at Limington, Maine. The traditions of the Fox family favored education. Elijah Fox was of a mechanical turn of mind; in his youth, when he had time to himself, he was always busy making something. He always considered that the manual labor of his early days helped to give him a strong physique, and taught him habits of industry and persistence.

Like many Maine youths, Elijah Fox had an ambition to find work in Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston. At last he found an opening in a grocery store in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and, as this was exactly the sort of business in which he had pictured himself successful, he lost no time in accepting the situation. He remained in the grocery business all his life, and his prosperity exceeded the wildest hopes of his boyhood. He served the public wisely and well, and he really enjoyed the conduct of his business.

ELIJAH FOX

He became one of the solid business men of the city. To organize and carry on a business of this sort was in itself an honorable career.

In his religious belief, Mr. Fox was affiliated with the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Haverhill.

In politics he was a Republican, and he never cared to change his party allegiance.

Mr. Fox in his boyhood had enjoyed the bracing air of the Maine forests and the delights of boyish sport; through all his maturer years he retained his love of nature, his delight in trout fishing and in walking through the woods.

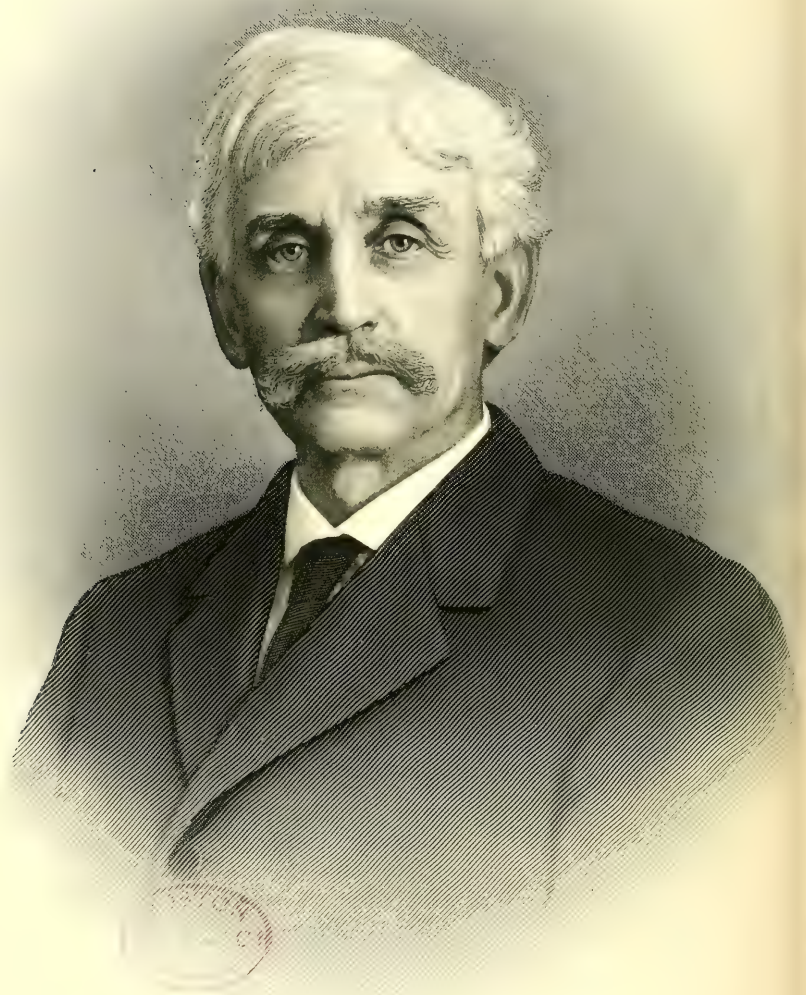
On December 6, 1864, he was married to Eliza A. George, daughter of James G. and Rebecca P. (Bradley) George, and granddaughter of James and Tabitha (Noyes) George, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bradley. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Florence Fox, not now living.

In the death of Mr. Fox, the Commonwealth lost one of its most useful and valued citizens. His long and honorable career has left the memory of incorruptible integrity. He showed a quiet, dignified, and courteous bearing to all whom he met. All who knew him respected him and are grateful for such an example and are glad to cherish such a memory as he bequeathed.

To whatever cause needed his assistance, Mr. Fox gave his intelligent and loyal service. He possessed the best traits of the good old New England gentleman, and whatever characteristics are deserving of imitation were exemplified in his life. His aims were high and he reached them. For everyone he had a kind word, and to many in need he gave counsel and encouragement.

Loyal to town, to state, and to all the worthy interests within his reach, he lived a peaceful and upright life and his name will be cherished always by all who had the honor of his friendship.

He was a man of particularly gracious personality. He was highly regarded for his unbending honesty, his faithful observance of all public and private duties, and his devotion to home and church. His rise to remarkable success was due to his extraordinary abilities, reinforced by a strict concentration of his energies on the enterprises which he undertook; and he always attributed to the strenuous discipline of his early days his habit of making the most of every opportunity. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the term, and his career furnishes a fine object lesson to young men with ambition to win their way to honor and success.



Newton P. Fryer

NEWTON PARKER FRYE

ONE of the well-known names of New England is that of Newton Parker Frye, lawyer and trial justice of Essex County. He was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, October 26, 1846. His father was Herman Frye (1803-1856), son of Enoch Frye (1776-1863); he was a machinist by trade, a man of industry and integrity. Mr. Frye's mother was Eliza Richardson of Andover (1807-1849), a woman of culture and refinement and one whose influence would have made a deep impression upon his life during the formative period if she had lived, but she passed away when he was but three years old. When but ten years of age he lost his father, so whatever he has attained in life has been largely through his own perseverance. Among his ancestors were John Frye, who came from the town of Basing in Hampshire, England, to America in 1638; Colonel James Frye, born in 1710, who commanded a regiment in the battle of Bunker Hill and stimulated the courage of his soldiers by the glorious recollection: "This day thirty years since, I was at the taking of Louisburg, when it was surrendered to us. It is a fortunate day for America. We shall certainly beat the enemy." It is interesting to know that the name Frye in old England is derived in the same way as the names Free and Freeman and has the same meaning. It was used as a surname from the earliest times in England.

Judge Frye was educated in the district schools of Lawrence, and prepared for Phillips Academy at Andover. From this school he graduated in 1862. Throughout his school life he was particularly fond of reading books on mechanics and on law.

He learned the trade of a machinist and draughtsman in the Davis and Furber machine shops in North Andover, and worked there for fifteen years. During his spare moments he studied for the profession which he meant to follow. He was ambitious to become a lawyer and studied under the Honorable Edgar J. Sherman.

In 1877 he was admitted to the bar in Essex county; in that year he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and in 1889 to the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Judge Frye has been honored with many positions of trust and responsi-

NEWTON PARKER FRYE

bility, and is well known as a public speaker. In 1879 he was representative to the General Court, in 1886 state senator from his district, and in 1887 he served on the State Central Committee. Since 1894 he has been trial justice for Essex County. The following positions have been held by him, Selectman, Overseer of the Poor, Assessor, Moderator. He has served on the School Committee and as Town Counsel. He was a member of the Electoral College for President Roosevelt.

Judge Frye is a member of the Congregational Club of North Essex, the Masonic Order, Cochichewick Lodge of North Andover, the Royal Arch Chapter of Lawrence, the Lawrence Council, and the Bethany Commandery of Knights Templars, number 17, of which he is Past Commander. In politics he is a Republican, and is religiously affiliated with the Congregational Church of North Andover and is a Deacon in that church.

April 9, 1869, he married Jennie, daughter of Benjamin Pingree of Georgetown, Massachusetts. His second marriage took place January 9, 1884, to Katherine Charlotte Field, daughter of Jeremiah Smith and Sarah (Moore) Field, of Peterboro, New Hampshire.

Judge Frye is active in church and benevolent work and is well known as an influential Republican in politics, and has often served his party on important committees and in nominating conventions. As a convincing and eloquent speaker and lecturer he has more than a local reputation. He was elected a delegate from his Congressional district to the Republican National Convention of 1904. As a means of relaxation he enjoys farming.

Judge Frye is a man of quick, keen intellect and during business hours gives an absorbed attention to his profession. By the power of his intellect and the nobility of his character, he has risen to the highest rank among the lawyers and judges of to-day. He is able, intelligent and practical in the discharge of his duties as a judge, is thoroughly conscientious and always has the courage of his convictions. He is honored and respected by everyone. They believe in him and admire his talents and sterling virtues, his honesty, wisdom and bravery. Judge Frye conscientiously believes in the motto that "public office is a public trust," and often in private and public utterances emphasizes the fact that stronger and better men are needed in the public service.

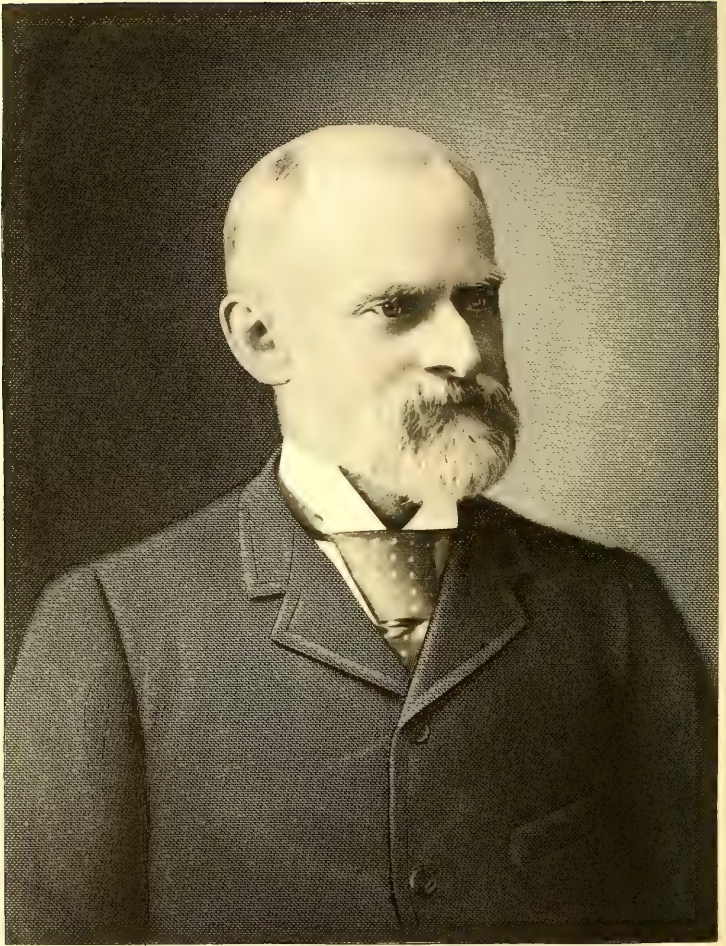


Photo. by J. W. Williams & Co. N.Y.

W. Fuller

CHARLES ANTHONY FULLER

CHARLES ANTHONY FULLER was born in East Corinth, Maine, March 10, 1839. He was the son of Jared and Henrietta (Hinman) Fuller, and grandson of Benjamin and Lucy (Hodgkins) Fuller. Among noted ancestors on his mother's side may be named Sergeant Edward Hinman, who is said to have been one of the guards of Charles I, and who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, afterward removing to Southbury or ancient Woodbury, Connecticut; and Colonel Benjamin Hinman who served with honor in the Revolutionary War and held many public offices in Connecticut. We may also add the name of Doctor Anthony Burrill, the famous surgeon.

The father of Charles Anthony Fuller was a physician, a stern, honest man of good sense and much wit. The son was brought up on a farm in Maine in what might now be called an overstrict manner. This sort of life, however, developed in the boy a steadfast fidelity to duty and a great horror of wasting time. As he grew up the intellectual stimulus of an educated physician's family was particularly strong upon him.

The educational advantages of his native town were fairly good, and after the public schools he attended the Academy. He was especially fond of nature, of birds and trees, and had a decided taste for drawing. Following his course at the Academy he went to the Harvard Medical College. Among his distinguished instructors there was Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes whose clinics he attended. In the midst of these studies the call of his country, which was in the throes of the Civil War, was too loud and clear to be resisted and he enlisted, going to the front as 2nd Lieutenant of the 11th Regiment of Maine Infantry. Two years of faithful service he spent in the army. Previous to this he had done more or less work as a draughtsman and wood engraver in Boston, but upon his return from the war circumstances seemed to indicate a business career as his lot in life. Many thought he should have been a surgeon as inherited tendencies and natural ability pointed in that direction. He was intensely interested in history and in scientific research. He enjoyed delving into such questions as the

CHARLES ANTHONY FULLER

geological formation of the earth, the origin of the human race, and problems of astronomy. He was a natural student, and when over sixty years of age taught himself the French language.

After his return from the war Mr. Fuller became a Weigher and Gauger in the United States Custom House at Boston. Later he became Secretary of the Shoe and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, and when that company retired from business he became Vice-President and Director of the Boston Insurance Company, serving in that capacity till the time of his death, which occurred on March 16th, 1906, at Brookline, Mass.

In politics Mr. Fuller was a Republican, but once, as he said, "became a 'Mugwump' in order to vote for Grover Cleveland." He was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, an honorary member of the Ornithological Society, a member and former President of the Brookline Thursday Club, and a member of the Loyal Legion.

On May 21, 1861, he married Mary Alvira, daughter of Edward and Mary Grueby, and granddaughter of Edward and Mary (Aspinwall) Grueby. This grandmother was a direct descendant of Peter Aspinwall who came from England to Brookline in 1630. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, — Edith, now Mrs. Arthur P. Friend, and Alice, now Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson.

Mr. Fuller's marked success in life is ascribed largely to the habits of industry, fidelity and thoroughness required of him when a boy and continued faithfully by him all through life. He deplored the habit of "smattering," and insisted upon the slow and sure processes of the mind. He was thoroughly conversant with an unusually large number of subjects, but he always read slowly and carefully that he might assimilate his knowledge. In this way he added to the brilliancy of a naturally brilliant mind, and made his memory to a wonderful degree accurate and retentive.



Charles W. Galloupe

CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE

CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 12, 1858. His ancestors were of English origin. Both sides of his family have been identified with Massachusetts from its earliest history. John Gallop, a paternal ancestor, sailed from England in the ship "Mary and John" and landed at Boston in 1630. His maternal ancestor, Elder Brewster, was a leader of the courageous band of men and women who came to America on the "Mayflower" in 1620. His paternal grandparents were Isaac Galloupe (1785-1862) and Annis Allen Galloupe (1783-1844). His maternal grandparents were David Ellis (1789-1863) and Maria Ellis (1795-1885). His father, Isaac Francis Galloupe, was a physician and surgeon of marked ability. He held the position of Army Surgeon throughout the Civil War and was made Lieutenant Colonel at its close. His mother was Lydia Ellis Galloupe.

Dr. Galloupe's education was obtained without any special difficulty. He attended the public schools and prepared for college in the Lynn High school. Inherited ability coupled with the desire of his parents determined him to select the vocation of a physician and surgeon. In 1879 he graduated from Harvard College, and in 1883 from the Harvard Medical School. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Lynn, under the direction of his father.

Dr. Galloupe has always been interested in all matters pertaining to the militia, and in the first year of his practice, in June, 1885, he accepted a position with the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment as assistant surgeon. On April 27, 1891, he was promoted to surgeon in the same regiment, and served until September, 1892. On September 13, 1893, he again accepted a position as assistant surgeon, with the Massachusetts Light Battery A, and continued to hold that position until April 25, 1895. From May 14, 1901, until June 22, 1904, he was surgeon of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment. He has also been medical examiner for sixteen life insurance companies.

CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE

From 1887 to 1889 Dr. Galloupe was an active member of the Lynn School Committee, serving the city with fidelity and ability.

He is a recognized force in social affairs being prominent in the Masonic organization in Boston, serving at one time as Worshipful Master of Winslow Lewis Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the University Club, the Harvard Club, and the Harvard Musical Association.

He has contributed many articles to various medical journals which have added to the enlightenment of the medical world. In politics he is a zealous upholder of the Republican party.

Dr. Galloupe has always been fond of foreign travel. He has become familiarly acquainted with the countries of Europe, with Egypt, Japan, China, Bermuda, the Bahamas and Cuba. Music is his greatest enjoyment in the midst of his strenuous professional life.

Dr. Galloupe is a man of unusual broad information, his mind is expanded by his travels, and he takes a keen interest in public and social affairs. He is a man of marked executive ability and public spirit, and belongs in the front rank of eminent and far-sighted physicians. His life record is filled with honorable achievement and well illustrates the possibilities for usefulness which are open to any American boy of high purpose, energy and unflinching Christian principles.

Sir Joshua Reynolds once said "Excellence is never granted to a man but as the reward of labor. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor, nothing is to be obtained without it." Practical wisdom for the purposes of life must be carried about with us, and be ready for use at call. Nowhere is decision and promptitude more necessary than in the profession of medicine. These qualities are the result of painstaking methods and conscientious labor. The physician deals with human life and, aside from his skill, has sacred obligations to fulfill. That Doctor Galloupe has met these obligations and that he has been faithful to the trust placed in him is evidenced by the respect and esteem in which he is held by his professional associates and by the community which he so ably serves.



Felix A. Gendroch.

FELIX ALBERT GENDROT

FELIX ALBERT GENDROT was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1866, the son of Marin Pierre Gendrot and Anne Marie Bigot. Both parents were endowed with the artistic temperament and energy. They bequeathed these gifts to their son in full measure. From his father, a wood carver and designer of fine furniture in the days when that calling was an art, demanding originality and skill, the boy inherited his artistic energy, love of design and natural ability. The sight of the numerous gold medals and prizes bestowed upon the father at expositions where his work was shown, implanted in the son a pride in and love for good workmanship. His mother bestowed upon him her musical ability, her love for nature and a taste for good literature.

During the father's life time the boy Felix led a happy-go-lucky childhood, free from arduous responsibilities, and with leisure to develop his tastes and inclinations in athletics, art, and music. During this time the father's direction in art studies was most helpful. Then, too, was formed a taste for reading books of poetry, travel, and history, especially the history of national movements and of art.

After his father's death conditions were changed, and although the son continued to keep on with his art education according to the father's plans, it was frequently interrupted by periods of teaching to earn the money which enabled him to complete his education at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, from which he graduated in 1890. In 1892-1893, he began the active work of life as principal of the Salem Evening Drawing School.

Mr. Gendrot was appointed teacher of Modeling in the Boston

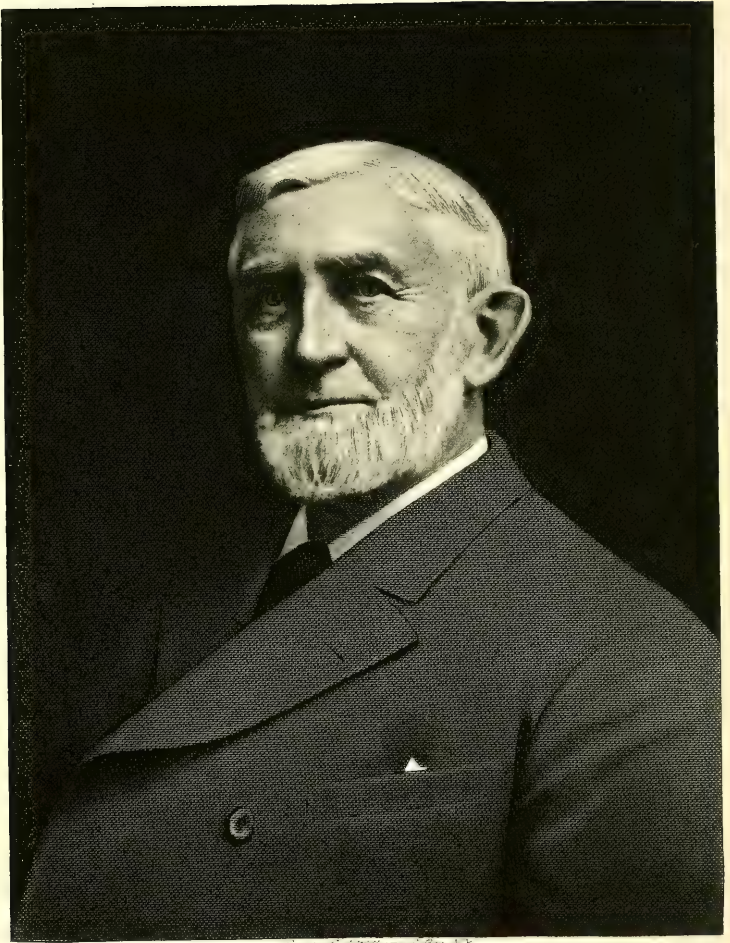
FELIX ALBERT GENDROT

Evening Drawing School for 1894-1895. From 1896 to 1898 he was teacher of Modeling and Artistic Anatomy in the School of Art, Cleveland, Ohio. The next three years were spent in Paris studying art. He returned in 1902 to continue his work as teacher in the Boston Evening Drawing and Modeling School.

In 1909 Mr. Gendrot was married to Almira (Blake) Fenno, a descendant of the William Blake, who came from Pitminster, England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Mr. Gendrot has a wide range of interests. Besides his interests as artist and teacher he enjoys all out-of-door sports, and his favorite pastimes are baseball and automobiling. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, The Copley Society, and the Massachusetts Normal Art School Alumni Association, and besides his various artistic and educational activities has found time to compile a genealogy of the Blake-Torrey family, also creating works in sculpture and painting, which have been exhibited at the Paris Salons, as well as Art Exhibitions of Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Mr. Gendrot believes that the high educational standards of America make it possible for one to reach the goal of success, if he is wise enough to select the work for which he is best fitted by inclination and natural ability, and then is persistent enough to "stick everlastingly to it."



Julius A. George

JULIUS ALLEN GEORGE

JULIUS ALLEN GEORGE, leading citizen of Mendon, Massachusetts, and long one of the most esteemed men in Worcester County, was born in Mendon, June 30, 1841, and died there January 30, 1917. His parents were Nathan George (January 4, 1810—May 29, 1872) and Caroline M. Thayer George. On the paternal side he was descended from Richard George (October 24, 1768—October 23, 1827) and Patience Verry; on the maternal side from Allen Thayer (August 13, 1793—April 16, 1844) and Polly Bullard. The members of this ancient and distinguished family trace their origin to Nicholas George, who with his wife, Elizabeth, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Thomas George served as lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, while Richard George, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a celebrated lawyer.

Mr. George attended the public schools of his native town, later he was a pupil at Leicester and Wilbraham Academies. He then attended the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University and graduated in 1860. After graduation he entered the employ of Benjamin D. Godfrey as bookkeeper. Mr. Godfrey at that time was one of the most prominent boot manufacturers of Milford, Massachusetts. In this capacity he remained for two years. In the winter of 1863 he taught grammar school in Mendon Center. He was a strict disciplinarian as his surviving scholars will well remember.

In 1863 Mr. George, with his brother, Nathan R. George, began the manufacture of boots in his native town, under the firm name of N. R. and J. A. George. The firm made a specialty of boots until 1879, when the wearing of boots was practically pushed aside by the almost universal use of shoes.

During the War of the Rebellion Mr. George was the principal recruiting officer for the filling of the town's quota. In 1864 he was chosen Selectman to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of the former incumbent, but refused on account of business pressure to continue in office. He was next chosen Selectman in 1891, serving until 1895, when he declined further honors. It was during these years of service that the town of Uxbridge sought to get Nipmuc Lake for a water supply and was opposed strenuously by the town of Mendon. Mr. George was chosen by the town as agent to conduct the opposition, which he did faithfully, not sparing his time or his private funds in saving the town from being despoiled. Everyone who looks upon and admires "Nature's Beauty Spot" praises Mr. George for his efforts. The Milford and Uxbridge Street Railway Company constructed their road directly by the lake, and it with the surrounding land is now used for park and pleasure purposes.

JULIUS ALLEN GEORGE

On March 16, 1878, Mr. George was elected moderator of the Town Meeting for the first time and served as moderator at all the Town Meetings until 1908, a period of thirty consecutive years. He also served as auditor and trustee of the Public Library for many years. In 1875 he, with other prominent citizens of Hopdale and Milford, founded the Home National Bank of Milford, and he served as a director of that institution until his death.

In 1879 he was appointed clerk of the First Parish Church of Mendon and continued in that capacity until his death. He took great interest in the affairs of the church, and was especially zealous in keeping the church property well preserved, contributing generously to that end.

In the capacity of Justice of the Peace Mr. George drew up many deeds and conveyance papers.

Mr. George was a member of the Mendon Historical Society, having served as its first president, and was also a valued member of the Grange, and an associate member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. George was twice married, his first wife being Abbie Frances Verry, of Blackstone, Massachusetts, to whom he was married November 26, 1863. She was the daughter of Samuel and Anne Gaskill, granddaughter of Nathan and Hannah Thompson Verry and of Peter and Hannah Thompson Gaskill, and a descendant from Joseph and Ruth Verry, who came from Wales to Salem, Massachusetts. On October 9, 1907, he married Martha Elizabeth Verry, who survives him.

As inscribed on the tablet dedicated to Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, "Stranger, if you would see this man's monument, look around you." If the people of Mendon would see the monument of Julius Allen George they have but to look around them. The streets, the trees, the public buildings, the character of the town, are a monument to what Mr. George did for the place. He came from sterling stock, he was worthy of it. In a long business life he always kept to the highest standards of honor, and was a man of excellent judgments and careful habits. He knew the value of material things for which he always worked hard, but his hand was always open to help others in need. He gave so largely and so well, that there was no waste in his wide bounty, and better than all else, no gift without the exquisite humanity of the giver accompanying it. It was impossible to know him, and not feel respect and appreciation for a personality so strikingly simple and refreshing in the world of sordid things.

He was faithful to the greater trust of human kindness and the ideal of the Christian character. His life, completed in the fullness of years, bright with good deeds and illustrative of the higher qualities of citizenship, may well serve as a model for a younger generation.



C. L. Goodell

CHARLES LEROY GOODELL

CHARLES LEROY GOODELL was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, July 31, 1854. He is the son of Warren Goodell (April 10, 1810-January 1, 1902) and Clarinda Healy. His grandparents, Leonard Goodell (1767-1841) and Hezekiah Healy (1766-1817) married (respectively) Jerusha Corbin (1778-1853) and Rebecca Corbin (1772-1843).

His father, a man of substantial worth and highly respected, was a shoe manufacturer, and exercised his religious gifts as a "local preacher" in the Methodist Church. His mother, born, married and living all her days in the same house, made it "a sacred shrine," to the son, who spent what time he could there. She had been a school teacher and was a wise and loving personality whom the child and the community delighted to honor.

In Mr. Goodell's ancestral line, he names Robert Goodell (1604) who came from Ipswich, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634; and William Healy, also born in England, 1613, who emigrated to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1640. Several of his forebears were prominent in the French and Indian Wars, and in the American Revolution. They have, in considerable number, served as Selectmen and members of the State Legislature.

In early youth, hard work on the farm and in the shop — "to the limit" (as he says), fitted him to face the burdens of after life without complaint. Happy the man who has had the like experience and gained such wisdom!

By his own determined effort, his education was acquired, as he was chargeable to no one for his expenses after his sixteenth year.

While yet a boy, he had read "Pilgrim's Progress," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the works of Josephus, and developed a decided taste for moral and didactic literature. After leaving the public school he studied at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and Nichols Academy, Dudley, and the Boston University, receiving there his degree of A.B. in 1877. Two years later, New York University conferred on him the degree of A.M. Wesleyan University gave him his D.D. in 1900 and Claflin University in 1895.

His natural inclination, confirmed by the wishes of his parents, decided his life-work, though he attributes much to the friendships of school and of those with whom he was more or less intimate.

His ministry began in 1877 with the Pastorate of the Methodist Church in Acushnet, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. Having been transferred to the New England Southern Conference he was called to the charge of the Broadway Church, Providence, Rhode Island, serving during 1880-1882. Then he was appointed to the Chestnut Street Church, in that city, whence three years later, he went to the Trinity Church (also of Providence), till 1889, where he gathered a Sunday School of twelve hundred mem-

CHARLES LEROY GOODELL

bers. Boston felt the need of such a "drawing" preacher, and, securing his transfer to the New England Conference he was assigned to the Winthrop Street Church, where he remained for the full term of five years. Then he was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Temple Street, where he labored with notable and steadily increasing success.

From 1894 to 1896 he was Pastor of the First Church, Boston. Called to the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, New York, he served from 1897 to 1903, and then at Calvary Church, New York City from 1904 to 1912. He has been with St. Paul's Church since 1913.

For years he has spoken, every Sabbath, to a very large Protestant Congregation in New York City. As a lecturer upon a large list of subjects, he "is forceful and eloquent — has a superb physique, and in thought, presence, and delivery, is every inch an orator.

He has been a favorite Chautauqua Lecturer and has written on literary and historical themes, and has been an occasional contributor to the magazine. In some theological schools his books have been used as manuals.

One of his friends speaks of him as "a preacher of rare effectiveness, fine presence, wholesome thought, polished diction, rich feeling, sympathetic voice, and a general style in the delivery of his sermons which is seldom surpassed. His chief work is as a minister of the Gospel."

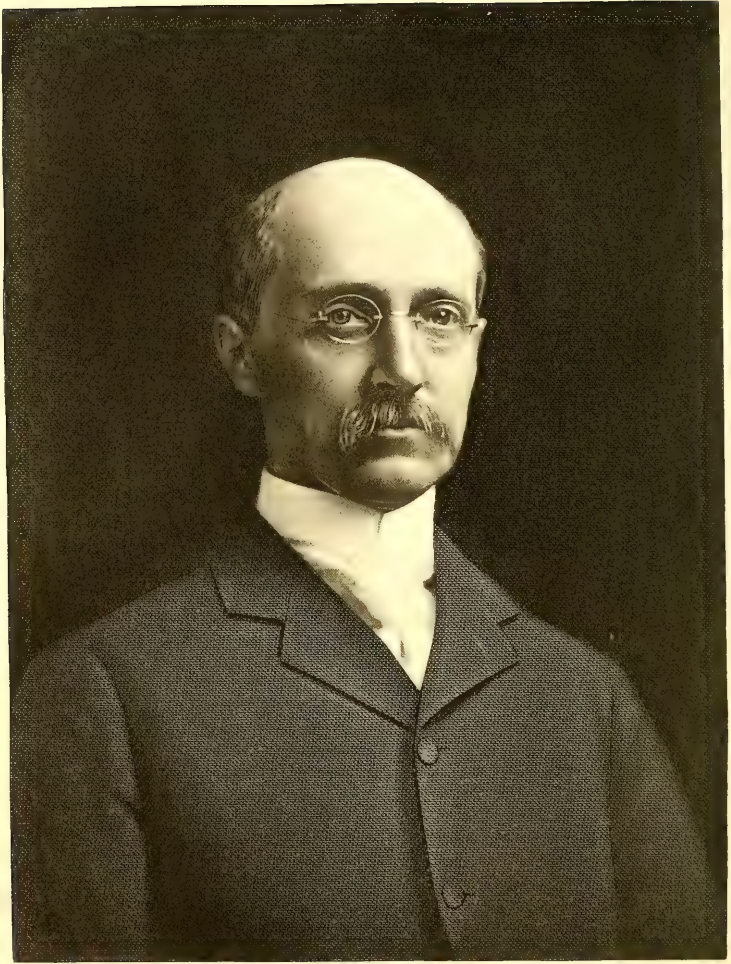
He published in 1891 a beautiful filial tribute entitled, "My Mother's Bible," which has been valuable in the instruction of children; "Drill-Master of Methodism" (1902); "The Price of Winning Souls," 1906; "Pastoral and Personal Evangelism" (1907); "Pathways to the Best," 1907; "The Old Darnman," 1906; "Followers of the Gleam" (1911).

Dr. Goodell is a member $\Theta \Delta X$ (Sigma Chapter) of the Philothean Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and President of the Quill Club. So far as politics are concerned, he stands squarely with the Republican party. To him, its Platforms and Policies are Patriotic, demanding the support of every loyal citizen.

He finds time for fishing, golf and tennis, which are his favorite forms of recreation.

He was married first to Luella W. Harris. He was married second, June 3, 1896 to Mary F., daughter of Samuel and Frances Blair. Of his six children, the living are Lucius LeRoy; Earl Warren; Frances Dudley Blair; Mary Clarinda; Chester Corbin; all of whom are in school.

Mr. Goodell would not fail to impress the youth to whom he speaks — after wide experience and observation — with the fact that "character is the greatest necessity," then "hard work."



Drawn by F. J. Williams in 1887

Joseph K. Greene

JOSEPH KNIGHT GREENE

JOSEPH KNIGHT GREENE was born in Otisfield, Maine, on the 23rd of September, 1852, the son of John Greene (born September 20th, 1811; died August 14th, 1895) and Elizabeth March Knight. John Greene was the son of Hezekiah Greene (born in 1784 and died in 1840) and Lydia Lombard. His mother Elizabeth March Knight, was the daughter of Johnson Knight (born in 1766 and died in 1845) and Elizabeth March. Joseph Knight Greene was of Colonial stock, being descended on one side, from Thomas Greene who came from England in 1631 and settled in Malden, Massachusetts; on the other side from Hugh March who came from England about 1638. Other ancestors have lived in what is now the State of Maine for at least two hundred years.

Joseph's father was a farmer distinguished by integrity of character, patient industry and a genial temper. His mother's quality is revealed by the testimony of her son that her influence was especially potent in the development of both his intellectual and his moral life. His early life naturally was spent on a farm where he found discipline as well as pleasure in all sorts of farm labor. He took delight in athletic sports, a taste which lost none of its strength by the passing of years, for in mature life he finds keen pleasure in baseball and golf, as well as in hunting and fishing. To this should be added his interest in gymnasium work and the more intellectual though no less strenuous exercise of chess. As has been the case in so many instances, his work on the farm developed ingenuity in overcoming obstacles and adopting means to ends. It also gave him a robust physique which has been maintained throughout his life by systematic exercise.

Early the desire for education developed into a determined purpose to attain it to the fullest measure possible. He had to work his way through preparatory schools and college by various forms of industry, on the farm, teaching school, keeping books and other activities. During his boyhood he read everything in the way of literature that he could get, thus developing his imagination, his memory and his powers of reasoning, and accumulating a store of useful knowledge. He prepared for college in the academies of Bridgton and South Paris, Maine, and entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. The quality of his work as a student is evidenced by the fact that he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. His fraternity membership was in the Theta Delta Chi.

Mr. Greene chose the law as his vocation and a year after his graduation from Bowdoin College he was admitted to the bar in Iowa. From 1879 he has continuously practiced law in Worcester.

JOSEPH KNIGHT GREENE

Among the influences that shaped his character and contributed to his success in life were, first, his home, then school and early companionship, and later, the influence of private study and of contact with men in active life.

For many years he has been a trustee of the Worcester County Agricultural Society and the Worcester County Horticultural Society, and for seventeen years Director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He also became a member of the Worcester County Bar Association and was appointed Commissioner of Insolvency for Worcester County.

A Republican in politics Mr. Greene has consistently maintained allegiance to the party of his choice and conviction and for many years served as a member of the Republican City Committee. For several years he managed the no-license campaign in Worcester and was also active in the campaign for state prohibition. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he attained the rank of Noble Grand; of the Knights of Malta in which he attained the rank of Grand Captain-General; and of the Knights of Pythias. To these organizations must be added The Natives of Maine Association, of which he was chosen president and the Bowdoin Alumni Association. His clubs are the Worcester Economic Club, the Worcester County Club, and many others.

In religion Mr. Greene is a Methodist and is affiliated with the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Worcester. Many and varied have been his interests, binding him in the large fellowship of his fellow-men, exercising their broadening influence on his mind and character and in turn receiving the contribution of his own peculiar genius and accomplishments.

On December 12th, 1889, he was joined in marriage to Miss Frances Lillian Newton, daughter of Edmund and Phebe (Wicker) Newton. Mrs. Newton was a descendant of James Chilton who came to America on the *Mayflower*. The fruit of this marriage was one son, Winthrop Stephenson Greene, who was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1913 and is now a Captain in the National Army. Mrs. Greene died October 15, 1915.

Mr. Greene's advice to young people is to pursue systematic and physical exercise for the health and proper development of the body, to seek a broad and thorough education that will unfold and strengthen the natural endowments of the mind, to preserve a clean and temperate life that will be free from all evil habits, and to cherish the belief that not by the accumulation of wealth is honor won, but by service to one's fellow beings.

Mr. Greene represents the best type of that straightforward, enterprising and high principled character which embodies all the highest qualities of our New England life.



Geo. G. Hall.

GEORGE GARDNER HALL

GEOERGE GARDNER HALL, known throughout the United States as a prominent Hotel man, and recognized as one of Boston's most progressive business men, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, November 16, 1843, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, September 21, 1917.

His father was Gardner Hall, who had a large and valuable farm at Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island. The Hall homestead is still standing, and it is over two hundred years old. His grandfather, Judge Parker Hall, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, was one of the famous judges of his time.

George Gardner Hall received a good education while spending his early years in hard work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-three he went to Boston and became a bookkeeper at the Parker House, one of the oldest and best known hostelries of Boston. He remained in this position for ten years. J. Reed Whipple, another noted Boston hotel man, was at that time a steward at the same hotel, and in 1876 when the proprietor of Young's Hotel announced his intention of retiring from business these two planned to assume the business and managerial interests of the hotel. Because of many years of service Mr. Hall had become thoroughly familiar with the general routine and administration of the hotel business. A partnership was formed of Hall and Whipple, both resigning their position at the Parker House. The young men took possession of Young's Hotel under a long lease as lessees and proprietors.

During this time the new Adams House of Boston was being erected and, in 1883, Mr. Hall with Mr. Whipple secured a long lease on this property and in the fall of that year opened it as a first-class modern hotel.

A few years later Mr. Hall became sole proprietor of the Adams House and under his judicious management this hotel's prestige and patronage grew until it became one of the leading hotels in the United States. George Gardner Hall assumed as a very young

GEORGE GARDNER HALL

man the responsibility of a heavy burden and a large enterprise which he successfully carried through by his industry, concentration, and invincible determination and persistence.

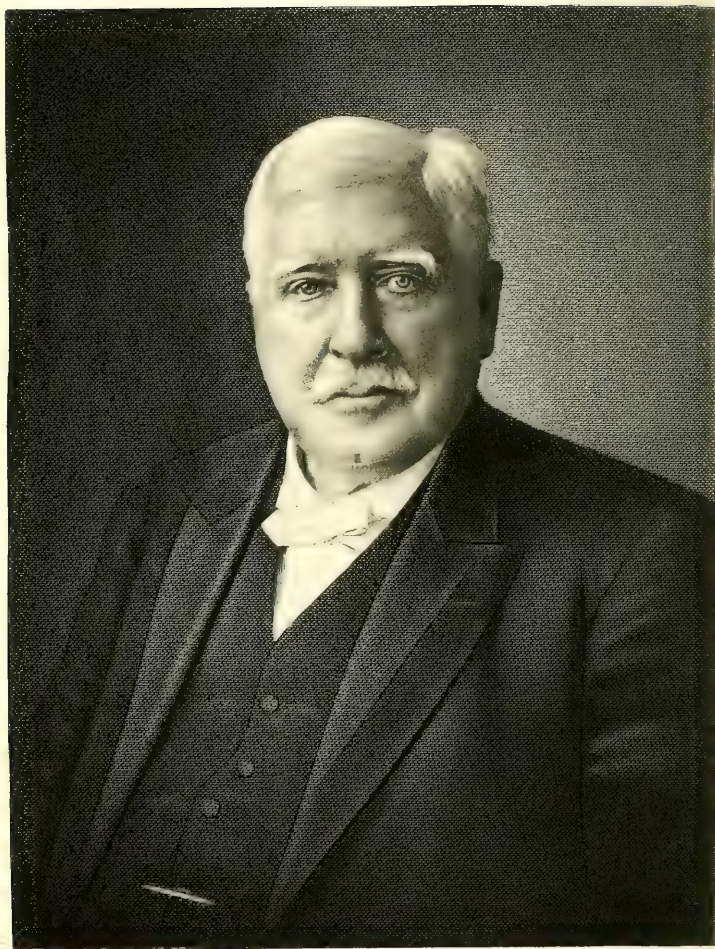
He was a noted horseman and at one time his stables were regarded as among the foremost and finest in New England. His many thoroughbreds and trotting horses won blue ribbons at numerous horse shows. His intense interest in horses he retained up to the time of his death, and his stable was famous.

Mr. Hall was twice married. By his first marriage there were two sons. His second marriage was to Laura G. Sears, an English lady of high ideals and of distinguished parentage. Mrs. Hall is a woman of womanly dignity, refinement and intelligence, and throughout her husband's career was a constant inspiration and companion to him. He was extremely fond of art, and had a large and beautiful collection of paintings.

Mr. Hall gave liberally to countless charities, and did this without any desire of publicity. One of his last acts was to make arrangements for the disposal of two of his famous trotters, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

Industrious, ambitious, self-reliant, of good personality, and commanding presence, Mr. Hall increased his patronage and obtained for himself a well-deserved reputation for integrity and loyalty.

His was a life well spent, one of constant courtesy to every one whom he met in business or social relations. His sympathy with humanity, his liberal beneficences, his sense of duty to New England, in which he was a life-long resident, all entitled him to the appellation of an enterprising public-spirited and honored citizen.



Henry H. Hamilton.

HENRY H. HAMILTON

ON February 1, 1842, Henry H. Hamilton was born in Chester, Massachusetts. On his father's side he claims ancestry from Hugh de Vermandois who led the French knights in the First Crusade and was killed in battle in 1102.

Joseph Hamilton came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1718. His son John Hamilton, grandfather of the Reverend Henry H. Hamilton, was a lieutenant in the Revolution.

John Hamilton, the father of Henry, lived on a farm. He studied much and taught for some years, and was for a short time in business near Albany, New York. He then returned to Chester, Massachusetts, where he lived for over fifty years.

It was on this farm that Henry H. Hamilton was born and brought up, and it was here that he worked and found ever-increasing health and strength.

His mother, Sarah Burton Hamilton, whose family came from England, was a woman of rare intelligence and her uplifting interest was a continual blessing to her children.

When still a lad, the ministry seemed to be the chosen and natural vocation for Henry H. Hamilton to pursue. His choice was supported by the wishes of parents and brothers. It was necessary in order to secure an education for the young student to work out the financial part of the problem, by teaching music and singing.

The Bible was his constant inspiration and help, and he enjoyed the classics, especially Cicero and Virgil, the Anabasis of Xenophon, and Homer, also Macaulay's History of England, with now and then some poetry.

In 1864 Henry H. Hamilton graduated from Williston Seminary. Entering Amherst College he remained for the following four years. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary where he studied for three years. At Andover Theological Seminary he finished his professional course in 1872 and found himself ready to be ordained to the ministry. That event took place in the fall of 1872 at

HENRY H. HAMILTON

Westford, Massachusetts. As pastor of the Union Congregational Church there he remained six years.

He was pastor at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, for ten years.

After supplying the pulpit at East Derry, New Hampshire, for nearly one year, he accepted a call from the Second Congregational Church at York, Maine.

Aside from his regular duties Mr. Hamilton occupied himself in various ways. He wrote and published a good deal of music besides writing many articles for missionary magazines. During later years he has been much interested in writing, with the aid of his son, John B. Hamilton, a "History of the Hamilton Family."

While in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Mr. Hamilton served the town for eight years on the School Board and later on in Lexington, Massachusetts, assumed the same position for six years.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity of Amherst College. He has not associated himself with many clubs. As a Republican he is a good citizen of his country and a Republican he intends to remain.

In June of the year 1872, Mr. Hamilton married Helen, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Warren (Tucker) MacGregor. James MacGregor, great-grandfather of Daniel, came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1718. Elizabeth Warren Tucker was a descendant of Richard Warren, who came over on the Mayflower. There were seven children born of this union, four of whom are living: John Burton, Lillian, Samuel Grant, who is in the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., and MacGregor Hamilton, who is in the automobile supply business. Lillian is now contralto at the Mount Vernon Church, Boston.

To the young men about him and with whom he has come into close contact, his constant advice has been to unite with some church as a professed Christian, to be a gentleman at all times, and to be strictly temperate and to leave tobacco of all forms alone. He would encourage them to work for the highest good of humanity and for the honor and glory of God.



Edgar Harving.

EDGAR HARDING

EDGAR HARDING, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Millville, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 5, 1844, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1905. His father, Charles Lewis Harding, was born May 28, 1814, and died April 1, 1891, son of the Hon. Lewis and Irene (Hartshorn) Harding; grandson of Elisha and Ruth (Hewins) Harding and a descendant in the sixth generation from Abraham Harding (1615-55), who came from England with his father and two uncles and located in Braintree, near Weymouth Landing, about 1635. Married Elizabeth Harding in 1639. She was a member of the household of Thomas Buttolph, a leather dresser and glover of the town of Boston. Elizabeth Harding was at the time the Buttolphs landed in Boston, 1635, thirteen years of age, and so she was seventeen years old when she married Abraham Harding in 1639.

It is the tradition of the family that three brothers, John, Richard and Joseph Harding, with their wives and children settled in Wissa-gaussett, which plantation became the town of Braintree, and that they were of the company sent to New England by Sir F. Gorges. Abraham Harding was probably the son of John Harding, as he appears to have returned to Braintree, the home of the Hardings, soon after his marriage, and in 1645 to have taken the freeman's oath in that town. In 1850 he removed to Medfield, where he became a prominent leader in the affairs of the town, and was accredited with being "very wealthy." His son, Abraham Harding (1655-1734), married Mrs. Smith Merrifield Fairbanks, and their son, Samuel Harding, served in the Colonial Army as ensign. He married Mary Cutler, and their son, Joseph (1728-76), married Mary Kingsbury, whose son was Elisha (1748-1817). It is from this line of well-to-do, well-connected families of hardy yeomen of early New England, that Charles Lewis Harding came.

He was a dealer in wool in Boston, trading under the firm name of Harding, Colby & Company, and later, Harding, Whitman & Company. He was also interested in the manufacturing business, notably as president of the Merchants' Woolen Company with mills

EDGAR HARDING

at Dedham. He was married to Julia A. Bowen, daughter of Common and Elizabeth (Aldrich) Bowen, of Scituate, Rhode Island, and they had two sons, Lewis Bowen, and Edgar Harding. Lewis Bowen Harding died when two years old, and Edgar was born as an only child, two years after. The family soon after removed from Millville to Burlington, Vermont, and thence to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and his preparatory education was obtained at private schools in these two different cities. He was graduated successively at the Worcester Academy and Chauncy Hall, Boston. Upon leaving the Chauncy Hall School, he entered upon the treasurership of the Merchants' Woolen Company, in Dedham, in connection with his father's concern of Harding, Colby & Company, and was admitted a partner in the firm in 1865 on the death of Mr. Gardner Colby. Mr. William Whitman was admitted to the concern of which, on the death of Mr. Harding's father, Edgar Harding became the senior member and so continued until his death. During his active business life he was identified with other important manufacturing enterprises, being president and one of the directors of the Whitman and Manomet Mills of New Bedford.

Mr. Harding was married November 8, 1871, to Sarah Marston, daughter of Josiah S. and Mary A. (Dyer) Robinson, of Boston, and they made their home in that city. Six children were born of this marriage: Ruth, January 15, 1878; Charles L., February 20, 1879; Josiah Robinson, August 30, 1880; Edgar, Jr., August 2, 1883; Priscilla, August 31, 1885; and Marston Harding, March 31, 1891.

Their winter home was in Boston and their summer residence a beautiful estate at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, overlooking the ocean and harbor, where Mr. Harding occupied his vacation days in his favorite sport of yachting, in which all the members of his family participated. His yacht club affiliation was with both the Eastern and Beverly clubs, and his winter social intercourses, outside his own family circle, was in association with other members of the Algonquin and Union clubs of Boston. His church affiliation was with the Episcopal denomination, and with his family he was an attendant at Emmanuel Church, Boston, and was a liberal contributor to the charities of this denomination in all its fields of labor throughout the world.



Louis B. Harding —

LOUIS BRANCH HARDING

LOUIS BRANCH HARDING was born November 26, 1856, in Winooski Falls, Vermont, and died suddenly in Washington, District of Columbia, January 11, 1917. The first of the family in America was Richard Harding, who emigrated from England in August, 1623, with Captain Robert Gorges, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. The surname Harding is derived from the very ancient name Hardin which was in use at an early period in Germany, Scandinavia and Britain. Several men bearing this name are mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086).

Mr. Harding's father, who was born in 1816 and died in 1889, was a woolen manufacturer. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Kimball Branch. He was the grandson of Lewis Harding, born 1786, died 1842, and Irene (Hartshorn) Harding, and of Moses Branch and Sybil (Kimball) Branch. The Branch family traces its ancestry to Peter Branch, of Holden, county Kent, England, a carpenter who sailed on the ship "Castle" in 1638, and died on board during the voyage.

Mr. Harding attended the Roxbury Latin School, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1879. He at once began working in his father's mill at Stamford, Connecticut, where he continued until 1886. For the next seven years he was connected with the firm of Mauger and Avery, wool merchants of Boston. From 1893 to 1898, he was junior partner of Mills and Harding, commission wool merchants of New York and Boston. On the death of Mr. Mills in 1898, the business was continued under the name of Louis B. Harding.

Mr. Harding held membership in the Country, the Brae Burn, and the Harvard Clubs of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, the Longwood Cricket and Tennis Club, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Boston Wool Trade Association. In politics he was a Republican, and was always true to the principles of that party. His interests in the Episcopal Church, with which he was affiliated, occupied a large part of his attention. During his residence in Stamford, he was vestryman at St. John's Church from

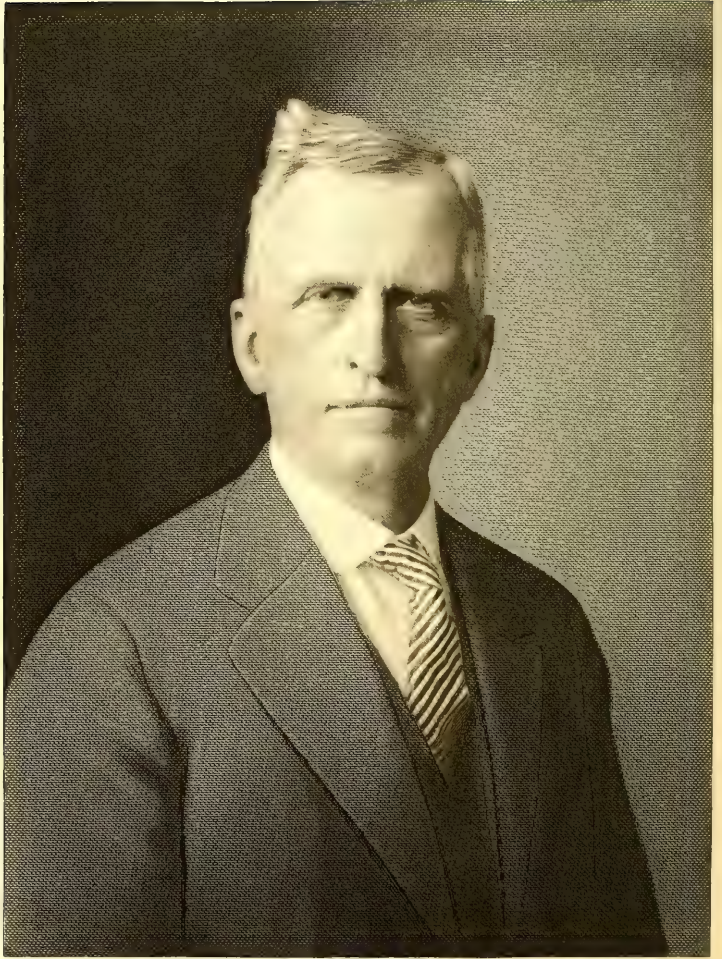
LOUIS BRANCH HARDING

1890 to 1900, and from 1904 until the time of his death, he performed the same duties at the Church of the Redeemer in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, where he spent the last years of his life.

Mr. Harding was married January 9, 1884, to Annie A., daughter of Marcien and Amelia M. (Bates) Jenckes, granddaughter of Laban and Lydia (Comstock) Bates, and of Luke and Betsey (Ballou) Jenckes. Mrs. Harding's ancestors played no inconsiderable part in the annals of the country. She can trace her descent from Joseph Jenks, who emigrated from London to Boston in 1643. It was he who cut the dies used in the manufacture of the "Pine Tree" shillings at the mint established by John Hull in Boston in 1652, which were the first coins issued in America.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harding: Louis Branch, Jr., who, like his father, is a wool merchant; Lawrence Jenckes, who is engaged in the manufacture of automobile tires; Amelia Marion, Nanette, and Lucy Harding.

At the time of Mr. Harding's death, he was on his way to Hot Springs, Virginia, and had stopped at Washington for a few days to break the tedium of the journey. He was a splendidly equipped man, gifted with good qualities of mind and heart, and represented a high type of citizenship. Careful and conservative in the best sense of the word, he was up to date in everything that pertained to the transaction and advancement of his business. During a period of substantial growth, when responsibilities came upon him, he was always able to hold the confidence of his associates and the public. He respected the dignity and the worth of labor and retained throughout life a continued interest in human events. He held in the church, where his services were of great value, and in the world of business, a place that is creditable alike to his character and his competency.



Daniel G. Harvey

DANIEL G. HARVEY

PROBABLY no name in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, brings more clearly or forcibly to mind a man of large affairs, of broad and charitable opinions, and of generous impulses, than the name of the late Daniel G. Harvey, whose long connection with that community made him a part of its progress and development.

Mr. Harvey was born in Parkman, Maine, in 1854, and died at his home in Lynnfield, February 26, 1918. As a young man he came to Malden, Massachusetts, where he lived for several years. About thirty years ago he removed to Lynnfield, where he became one of the most substantial and estimable citizens of the town. The earnestness and usefulness of Mr. Harvey in town affairs is, however, only a part of an exceedingly valuable life which could not be limited in its field of effort.

He was noted for his large and successful real estate ventures, and owned many valuable estates that made him the largest realty owner in Lynnfield, and one of the heaviest taxpayers. Well known in the community as a man of trained and tried business ability of high order, and personally popular and implicitly trusted, he was respected and esteemed by all. Mr. Harvey labored to build up the town on a solid and substantial business basis. He was a man of determination and wide observation and he was foremost in all measures for the welfare and happiness of the community and the well-being of the people. Whatever he undertook was always well done, for he had an intrepid spirit and a gentle heart which made him unmindful of self and considerate of others.

In the business world Mr. Harvey was not regarded as a speculator for his operations were always judicious and practical. His judgment was clear, cool and sound, unmoved by enthusiasm or excitement of any kind. He was neither elated by success, nor depressed by failure, but kept an even temper amid the distractions of an active business life. His probity and strict integrity rendered him proof against any doubtful enterprises or compromis-

DANIEL G. HARVEY

ing combinations. He was regarded as an exceptional judge of the value, quality, resources and possibilities of real estate.

But Mr. Harvey was more than an able and prominent business man. His fellow citizens recognized his worth and unanimously elected him selectman. He discharged the duties of that office conscientiously and was ever keenly solicitous for the public good. He combined the characteristics of perseverance, disinterested purpose and devotion to a high ideal.

Mr. Harvey was twice married. His first marriage occurred on August 16, 1880, to Miss Ida Gertrude Brown, daughter of Asa R. and Lucia (Blodgett) Brown of Malden, Massachusetts. She died February 2, 1886, leaving one daughter, who died two weeks later, and a son, Harold Brown Harvey, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1906, who pursued the course in Electrical Engineering, and later founded and is now president of the Marquette Electric Engineering Company, with its main office in Chicago, Illinois. On December 8, 1886, Mr. Harvey was married to Emma C. Brown, a sister of his first wife.

In the death of Daniel G. Harvey, the community lost a business man of high standing, an honorable citizen, an influence for civic good. He shirked no responsibility, and he was always straightforward and fearless of consequences. To do what was honorable and just was his aim, and those who were privileged to know him esteemed his friendship. He was a type of the successful American man of affairs, whose success has been conducive to the public good, and whose energies were directed in channels such as made the community in which he lived prosperous and happy.



F. H. Hastings

FRANCIS HENRY HASTINGS

FRANCIS HENRY HASTINGS was born in Weston, Massachusetts, July 13, 1836, the son of Francis Hastings and Mary Warren Cooley. The Hastings family is of Danish origin and came to America from Ipswich, England, in 1634 and settled in Watertown. On the maternal side Mr. Hastings was descended from the Warrens who came with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Mr. Hastings' father was an agriculturist of typical New England character, with strong Puritanical ideas of right and wrong.

Ill health somewhat interfered with school work, but wide reading made up to a great extent for any deficiency in his education.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Hastings began work as an apprentice in a machine shop in the manufacture of tools. In 1855, at the age of nineteen, he went into the employ of E. and G. G. Hook, organ builders, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. This proved to be his life work, and from a boy apprentice he eventually became the head of the concern and gave his name and reputation to the business. He entered into all the details of the manufacture and sale of organs with much spirit and in 1865 was admitted as a partner with the Hooks. On the death of Elias Hook, the senior in the firm, in 1881, he assumed the principal management of the business and the control of its increasing operations.

As the business grew beyond the limits of its factory in Roxbury, and the site was more valuable for mercantile purposes, he projected in 1887 the plan of moving the establishment out into the country. He judiciously selected a part of the old homestead at Kendal Green, adjoining the tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad, and there erected large and well-equipped works. He also conceived the idea of grouping his employees around the establishment in comfortable homes. Single houses were built with ample gardens around them. A hall for social life, lectures, and concerts in the winter months was provided. Near by was the beautiful residence of Mr. Hastings with its extensive grounds, flowers and shrubbery. A flag station "Hastings" gives individuality to the place and is a convenience for the operatives. A strong bond of sympathy has always existed between the officers of the company and the operatives, some of whom have been in the same employ for over forty years. In 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of the Hook-Hastings Company, and Mr. Hastings filled the office of Treasurer and was the guiding spirit in ownership and superintendency.

Mr. Hastings was long recognized as the leading organ builder in the country. He was an enthusiast in his work and brought a genuine artistic sensibility to the design and tone of his instruments. While conservative in upholding the standard of good music and good organs he was yet progressive in the development

FRANCIS HENRY HASTINGS

of any improvement. His inventive talents enabled him to conceive and adapt new features which were patented. He had a conscientious conviction that he belonged to a noble craft that exercised a great influence for good in the community through the elevating power of music.

But not as a manufacturer nor as a proprietor was Mr. Hastings exclusively known and regarded. He was a citizen of the town of Weston in all that the word implies. He contributed generously to objects worthy of his benefaction and showed a neighborly and friendly spirit to all his fellow townsmen. A touching instance of the affection with which he was regarded by old and young in the community which he organized is the fact that the children on his birthdays used to carry to him offerings of wild flowers from the hillsides and fields of the vicinity.

Mr. Hastings' business was mainly with Church people, and in his dealings he showed the qualities of a Christian gentleman. He was a man of integrity, and while clear headed and firm in all transactions he was above taking any advantage over others. Unostentatious, courteous, and quiet in his manners, an attractive personality, he was an ideal man of business. He took a great interest in his church and was strongly Unitarian in his religious convictions with a devout recognition of his duty to God and humanity.

In politics he was a Republican. He never cared to hold public office, but took a deep interest in civic affairs and in the affairs of the nation.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating first with the Washington Lodge of Roxbury and later with the Isaac Parker Lodge of Waltham.

His tastes were for reading, horse-back riding and driving, and the pleasures of country life. In his home he was a congenial and hospitable host.

Mr. Hastings was married a second time April 27, 1899, to Anna C. Coburn of Weston, daughter of Isaac and Julia A. (Cutter) Coburn. No children survive him. A son by a former marriage died many years ago.

Mr. Hastings died February 23, 1916, at Kendal Green. His funeral was very largely attended. Before the services, many of his favorite pieces were played on the beautiful organ in his home and the ceremony was marked by an expression of deep feeling on the part of the community.

His business affairs were so systematically arranged that younger men, brought up under his guidance, can continue the manufacture and maintain the high standing of the instruments which have given Mr. Hastings and the company a deserved reputation throughout the country.



C. F. Hathornay

CHARLES FRANCIS HATHAWAY

CHARLES FRANCIS HATHAWAY was born at Mechanics Falls, Maine, April 12, 1850. He died at his home in Cambridge, May 17, 1918. His father, Freeman Herbert Hathaway (1817-1857) son of Richard and Bertha (Faunce) Hathaway, was a manufacturer of bricks, and a man endowed with energy and ambition.

Mr. Hathaway's mother was Dorcas Cina Philbrick, daughter of Enoch and Sarah Buck Philbrick. She was born October 7, 1819, and was a descendant of Thomas Philbrick, who came from England in 1630, settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, was made a Deacon in 1669, elected a selectman for five years, and was a Representative in 1693. On her mother's side she was of Scotch descent and of the family of Buck, who founded the town of Bucksfield, Maine. She impressed upon her son's character her kindly, frank nature, clear, good sense, transparent truthfulness and integrity. Her father was a dear friend of the father of ex-governor John D. Long, their two farms adjoining. Most of Mr. Hathaway's ancestors were tillers of the soil, some were teachers and others representatives in the legislature.

Mr. Hathaway left school at twelve years of age, owing to the death of his father and the ill health of his mother. At fourteen entered the trade which he has followed throughout his business life. He did not have much spare time in his boyhood, but he enjoyed mechanical devices and showed a decided taste and ambition for the study of engineering, but his mother was strongly opposed to his following that profession. He studied nights and in spare moments, and since his marriage he has traveled extensively.

Mr. Hathaway worked at his trade as journeyman for ten years and then went into partnership with a co-worker, Seth Hobart, in Bath, Maine. After being together for five years he sold out to Mr. Hobart. He established a bakery at North Cambridge, in 1879. Here he gradually built up a large business extending it in other places as opportunity offered.

CHARLES FRANCIS HATHAWAY

Mr. Hathaway was a member of the Masonic order, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar. He was also a life member of the Bostonian Society. He was all his life a Republican and a staunch supporter of that party. He was a member of the Christian Science Church. His chief recreation was boating and fishing, and he had a great interest in high class drama and music.

Mr. Hathaway was married March 17, 1877, to Carrie T. Hastings, daughter of Thaddeus and Abby Hastings of Bath, Me. There were six children of this marriage, five of whom are living, Lester G., Alton H., Elmer F., Clara W. and Walter W. Hathaway. Mr. Hathaway's first wife passed on, May 5, 1912, and on November 6, 1913, he married Emma Winslow Small of Bath, Me., who survives him.

Mr. Hathaway wrote for the readers of this work: "My own experience teaches that no better rule has ever been found in daily and business life for a sound ideal than the Golden Rule. This leads one to be courteous, thoughtful, honest to all, and to my mind is the *ne plus ultra*, humanly speaking, for one seeking true success."

In his plans and in the methods of his business career Mr. Hathaway was ably assisted by his wife, a woman of education and culture. Few men possessed more rigid and conscientious integrity than he. In manner he was quiet, self-controlled, gentle, and courteous, with kindness and consideration for all. A man of keen discernment, free and genial in his disposition, and of sound and steady judgment, he was highly respected by the community and his friends, an American citizen of whom we may well be proud.



Paint by E. G. Williams, N. Y.

J. M. Hawthorn

FRANK MORTON HAUTHAWAY

FRANK MORTON HAUTHAWAY was a worthy representative of one of the old families of Massachusetts and a progressive and enterprising citizen and business man, who enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Mr. Hawthaway was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts, January 8, 1863, and died at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 12, 1916. His father, Charles Morton Hawthaway (September 17, 1839—September 29, 1904) was engaged in the manufacture of blacking with his father, under the firm name of C. L. Hawthaway and Sons. This was one of the most successful manufacturing concerns of Brockton, its products going to all parts of the world. He was an active, conscientious, business man, open, frank, and cheerful in life and conversation, and his career stands out as an object lesson for young men, showing that industry, honesty and charity always bring their reward. Through his father Mr. Hawthaway was descended from Charles Little and Betsy (Morton) Hawthaway. His mother whose maiden name was Susan Augusta Morey, was the daughter of William Morey. The representatives of the family have lived in North Bridgewater and Brockton for three generations. The English spelling of this name is Haughweight, which is probably the same as the old County Suffolk English spelling Hautwat, a name still extant there.

Frank Morton Hawthaway received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial School in Boston. He then travelled abroad and on his return entered the business which his grandfather, Charles Little Hawthaway had established in 1852, and he represented the third generation of the family to be connected with the manufacturing of blacking and leather cement. He conducted this business with great energy and ability, and quickly made a name for himself as a prominent business man.

Prior to the death of his father in 1904, this firm became a corporation know as the C. L. Hawthaway and Sons Company, the business since 1870 being located at Boston, Massachusetts. Frank Morton Hawthaway was treasurer and secretary. The

FRANK MORTON HAUTHAWAY

excellent business training he possessed was supplemented by wide experience in many other important positions of trust and responsibility, and he brought to the service of his company an instructed and self-reliant judgment which embraced all its interests and omitted no detail.

The watchful care which he gave to the affairs of his business, the sincerity and honesty with which he conducted it, the good sense and ripe experience which he brought to the discharge of his duties, won for him the unstinted praise and regard of his associates and employees.

He was not only a progressive business man, keeping pace with every demand of his day, and himself initiating many movements which tended to advance the town or the standing of his business, but he also found time for identification with various movements that had in their keeping the general welfare of the people.

About thirty-three years ago Mr. Hawthaway married Alice Maria Packard, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Josiah Edson and Maria Foster (Stoddard) Packard of Brockton, and a direct descendant of Samuel Packard, the progenitor of the Packard family in this country. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawthaway, Ruth Morey, wife of Harry Irving Mabbett of Plymouth, and Marjorie, wife of William Alman Parks of Brookline.

That man is an exception who so lives that at this death all classes in the community sincerely mourn and pay tribute to his memory. That life which can and does command universal respect must, indeed, have much of merit in it. That character which from positiveness wins the esteem and gratitude of fellow citizens has more than ordinary strength. Such a man was Frank Morton Hawthaway. He was an uncommon man in many ways, as a business man with wonderful fertility of resource and skill of execution, and as a public-spirited and useful citizen. He had those sturdy characteristics which already define a strong individuality — self-reliance, an even temper and a uniformly courteous bearing.

Kindness of speech, tenacity of purpose, courage in action, were some of his more pronounced traits of character. He was an excellent type of a sturdy, self-made New England citizen.



W. H. Hesperian

WILLIAM JOSEPH HEFFERNAN

WILLIAM JOSEPH HEFFERNAN was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, July 10, 1870. His father, Daniel J. Heffernan, born 1847, was a son of William J. and Hannah (Spillane) Heffernan, who came from Ireland. Daniel J. Heffernan was a moulder, fireman, and shoe operator, a man of character and industry. He married Mary E. (born 1848), daughter of M. J. and Bridget (Kelly) Carey, also natives of Ireland.

William Joseph Heffernan attended the Spencer High School, where he had two years' training. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed in the printing office of the Spencer "Sun." At the age of eighteen he started a small job printing office, gradually increasing and finally owning a weekly newspaper before the end of three years business as a printer. This weekly newspaper became the "Leader," of which he continued as editor and proprietor, and which he made an effective newspaper. Later he added the "Leicester Banner" and subsequently purchased the "Brookfield Union." He also for a time published the "Warren Herald." He was made a member of the Massachusetts Press Association, and served as its secretary from 1901; he was also a member of the New England Suburban Press Association, and served as its vice-president. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, taking a prominent place in it for several years, he is also a member of the Foresters of America, and an associate of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was married September 10, 1898, to Margaret, daughter of Michael J. and Bridget R. Sweeney, and their children were Raphael William and Neil Thomas.

Mr. Heffernan finds relaxation and amusement in gardening and travel. To young men he says: "Belong to some church and live up to its teachings. Leave liquor and tobacco alone. Try to cultivate and patronize the best in music and entertainment. Do, see, read and hear the things worth while and which are educating."

Mr. Heffernan is entitled to the success which he has earned, and to the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-men.

GEORGE ALBEE HIBBARD

GEORGE A. HIBBARD was born in Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass., October 27, 1864, and died May 31, 1910, the son of Alonzo Don Hibbard, born 1829, died 1899, and Janette Matilda Turner. His grandparents were Silas Hibbard, born 1797, died 1836, and Olive Albee; David Turner and Phoebe Kelley. His father was a produce merchant, well known for his thrift, diligence and keen mentality.

His ancestor, Robert Hibbard, came from Salisbury, England, to America early in the seventeenth century, and in 1678 was townsman in Windham, Connecticut. Humphrey Turner was distinguished in the War of 1812. In his early years Mr. Hibbard was quick to learn, a lover of fair play and interested in politics in the best sense. At the age of fifteen he began work as a general helper in his father's produce store. The regular work was good training for him, but he did not get the strength of body which outdoor work would have given him. His opportunities for getting an education were limited to the public schools, but he had the uplifting influence of a mother who was strong and of beautiful character. Among the influences that have been strongest in his life work he mentions contact with men in active life, the home, early companionship, the school and private study.

He remained in business with his father for eight years and then took up the insurance business for two years. Following that he was a member of the firm of Weston K. Lewis and Company, dealers in commercial paper and bonds. In 1892 he became financial manager, and later president of the Hibbard and Mason Corporation, a tailoring establishment.

Mr. Hibbard's political work began in 1888, when he was an active member of the committee who brought about the election of Thomas N. Hart, as mayor of the city of Boston. He was elected to various ward committees, and in 1894 and 1895 he was elected to the legislature, where he served on important committees being chairman of committee on banks and banking during his last year. In 1894 he was chairman, and in 1896, Treasurer of the Republican city committee. In January, 1900, he became postmaster of Boston, being appointed by President McKinley upon recommendation of Senator Lodge. Under his administration the Boston postoffice took high rank among the postoffices of the country. He had large experience in managing political campaigns so that his shrewdness in this respect was well tested. In the winter of 1907 he was elected mayor of the city in one of the most warmly contested elections ever waged in Boston.



George Albert Hibbard

GEORGE ALBEE HIBBARD

He held the office of mayor for two years. He was a member of Sons of Revolution, Free Masons, Republican Club, Middlesex Club. He was identified with the Republican party and always to be counted. He was affiliated with the Third Religious Society in Dorchester (Unitarian).

He was married October 27, 1886, to Mary Adelaide, daughter of George B. Ford and Sarah M. Spear, granddaughter of Daniel N. Ford and Mary Hewes, and of Charles M. Spear and Frances Seabury. They had four children: Adelaide Frances Wright, Eleanor Cummings Lamkin, Bement Ford Hibbard and Janette Hibbard.

From his experience and the testimony of his life Mr. Hibbard would suggest to young Americans: "To work not for present advancement, but for the final good; to be courageous, true, honest and honorable, and then to meet what comes fearlessly — that is to be truly successful."

A friend said, "I wish to pay a tribute of citizenship to an honest public servant, who did his duty faithfully and well.

"How much of his life George A. Hibbard gave to the service of the people one cannot tell. That the task to which he was called by the citizens of Boston taxed his strength, sapped his vitality and hastened his death is beyond question. He responded unstintedly to the call of duty. He did his best in honest effort to obey the will of the people as expressed at the polls. He fought, and against odds. And he won victories, the full value of which is not recognized today. But even though this appreciation be limited, it is something that in all the fierceness of political battle, in spite of passions aroused, it cannot be forgotten that there was not a finger pointed, not an intimation uttered to suggest a stain on his record of honesty and full-rounded integrity. It is something in these days when graft is everywhere, corruption besieges public officials, opportunity and temptation appear at every hand, to win the verdict, even in political defeat, 'an honest man.' It ought not to be considered an empty honor. It is not easily earned. It costs something. It requires fighting, sacrifice, even of friends, courage and stalwart steadfastness. And the man who wins deserves credit, which he too seldom gets. Instead criticism, misunderstandings, distortion of purpose, magnifying small things and disregarding greater, are common faults on the part of the public which make public service a burden. If honesty were given its proper premium, dishonesty might be the more easily outwitted. And so today a memorial for the dead, a suggestion for the living, we lay a tribute to an honest man."

EDWIN HUGHES HILL

EDWIN HUGHES HILL, well known as an inventor, was born in England, September 3, 1834, and died November 4, 1916. He was the son of Maria Hughes and Richard Hill. His father, Richard Hill, was a prominent manufacturer. His mother was a woman of character and as he says in his own words "she was everything." He looked upon her as the source of his moral and spiritual culture. Her training and influence was marked and throughout his life her characteristics made a deep impression upon him.

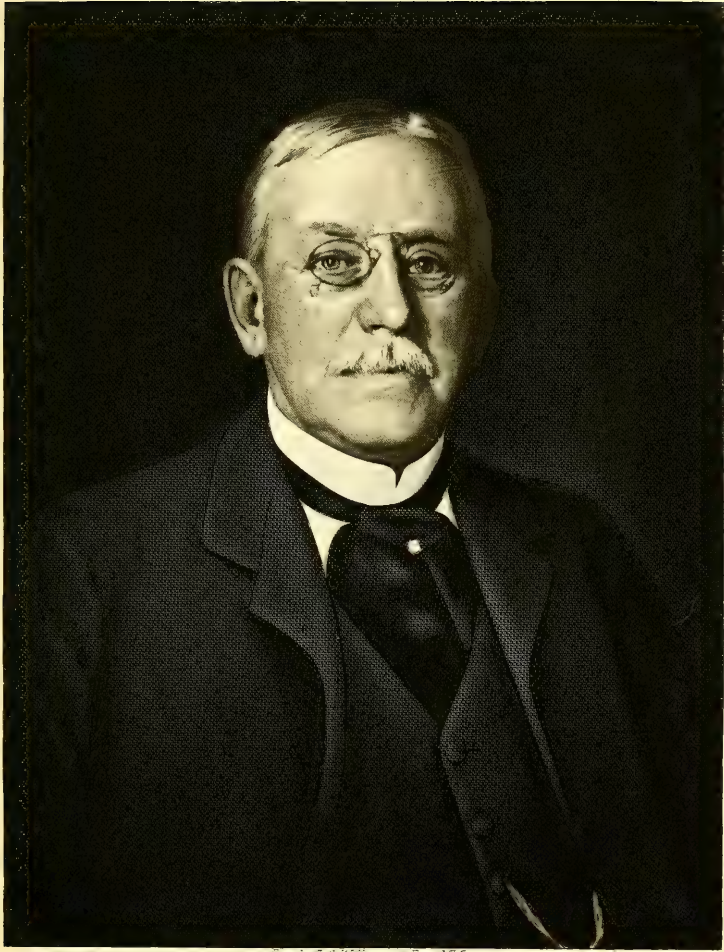
He had many difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. He was fond of reading and books on history, biography, and all scientific works appealed strongly to him. When but sixteen years of age he served as an office boy for the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. From the position of office boy he rose to the place of foreman for this company.

Mr. Hill served in the Worcester City Council and also on the School Committee. He invented and patented many improvements affecting the methods of annealing wire, and of galvanizing iron and steel wire or covering the wire with a uniform coating of zinc as a protection against corrosion. These improvements were of great value and yielded to the inventor a very considerable financial return in the form of royalties.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows, and the Commonwealth Club and was a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knights Templar. Politically he was identified with the Republican party. Religiously he was an active member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Worcester. Mr. Hill was very fond of traveling and made it his chief recreation.

June 26, 1865, he married Mary Ellen, daughter of Joseph and Sally Whitcomb.

Few men carried larger business responsibilities than Mr. Hill and few found more time for interests which concern the larger life. His career is typical of that of thousands of young men who



Edwin H. Hill

EDWIN HUGHES HILL

have made for themselves a place, and won recognition in the business world, not through any special talent or genius but by painstaking, persistent, hard work. He always looked upon work as an opportunity rather than a drudgery. Through his taste for reading he became an extremely well informed man on matters of religion, civics and business. As a citizen we have no better type to emulate and revere. His life, completed in the fulness of years, had all the qualities of good citizenship.

He was a man of particularly gracious personality. He was highly respected for his unbending honesty, his faithful observance of all public and private duties, and his devotion to home and church. His rise to remarkable success was due to his strict concentration of his energies on the enterprises which he undertook; and he always attributed to the strenuous discipline of his early days his habit of making the most of every opportunity. He excelled both in the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the term and his career furnishes a fine object lesson to young men with ambition to win their way to honor and usefulness.

The influence of such men as Mr. Hill, we may be very sure, is never lost. But the State of Massachusetts, grateful for every child of hers who has contributed largely and bravely to her reputation as a leader among the states of the union, finds a special happiness in acknowledging and commemorating, for all who may come after, the individuals who have enhanced her honorable position. Among Massachusetts men, by tradition and birth, Mr. Hill, who gave himself generously to the public all through the years of his singularly happy, varied, broad-gauged life, must be accounted one whose contribution to his native state is well out of the ordinary, enriching, as it did, both the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity.

SAMUEL HAVEN HILLIARD

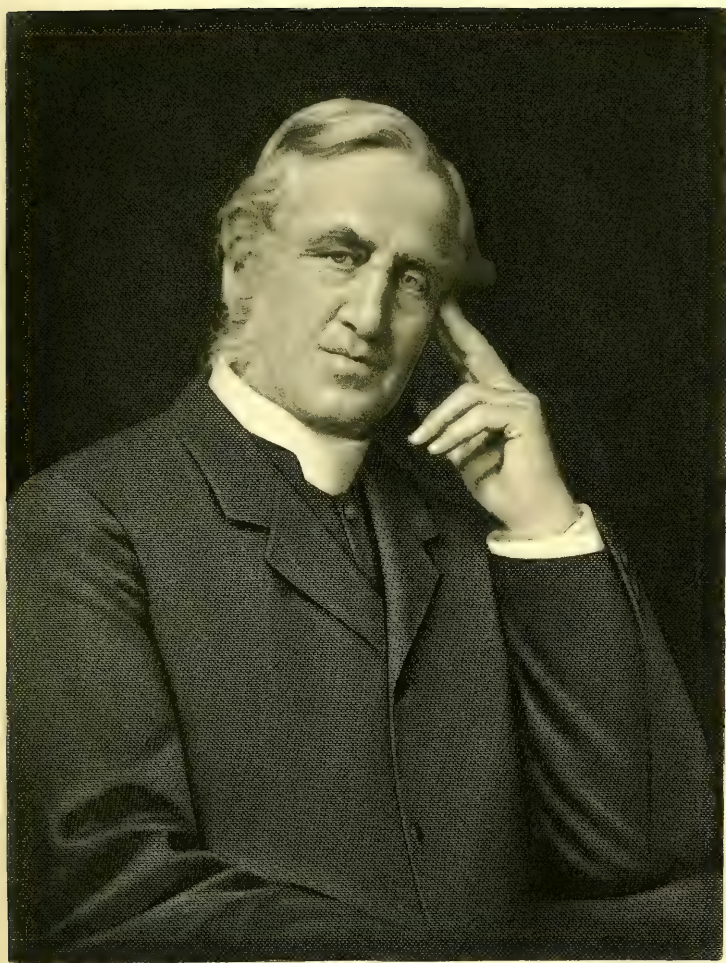
SAMUEL HAVEN HILLIARD was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 13, 1838. He died March 12, 1918. His father, Francis Hilliard, 1805-1879, was a lawyer, legal author, and judge, noted for his great learning, literary faculties, musical ability, and devotion to his profession. He was the son of William Hilliard, 1780-1840, and Sarah Hilliard. His mother, who before her marriage was Catharine Dexter Haven, was the daughter of Samuel Haven and Elizabeth Craigie Foster.

The immigrant ancestor of the Hilliards came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1630, and later settled in Hampton, New Hampshire. On the maternal side the Foster family came from England and settled in Plymouth Colony; while the Dexters settled in Malden, Massachusetts, about 1650.

Brattle Street, Cambridge, has three large old houses built in the latter part of the eighteenth century, which ought to be an inspiration to any man whose ancestors lived there. The old Craigie and Foster houses of Revolutionary days, and earlier associated with the Vassall family, were owned by Samuel Hilliard's great grandfather and great-great-uncle, respectively, on the maternal side. These houses were the scene of a constant interchange of visits between the distinguished families and residents of Cambridge.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Hilliard was Timothy, who was descended from ancestors who lived in the seventeenth century in the town of Kensington, originally a part of the old town of Hampton, New Hampshire. He fitted for Harvard and graduated there. He later became a Congregational minister, served as chaplain of the English troops at Fort William in Boston Harbor, spent the first years of the American Revolution in an old parish on Cape Cod, and then was called to the ministry of the First Church in Cambridge, where he spent the rest of his life. His mother's grandfather, Jason Haven, was minister of the First Church in Dedham, Massachusetts.

As a youth Mr. Hilliard was deeply interested in general literature, the classics, in history, and later in social service work. From Cambridge his parents removed to Roxbury, which he said: "Was an ideal home for a boy."



Samuel Haven Hilliard.

SAMUEL HAVEN HILLIARD

Samuel Haven Hilliard received his education in the old Washington School on what was then Washington Street, and is now Roxbury Street. He later entered the Roxbury Latin School, where he was under the instruction of Mr. Short, a distinguished classical scholar. Then, besides the schools and the Athenæum, as means of culture, he attended regular courses of lyceum lectures.

Entering Harvard, he was graduated in the class of '59 with the degree of A.B., and later was given the degree of A. M. He studied for the Episcopal priesthood at the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was graduated in '63. He was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Horatio Potter of New York that same year, and was ordained priest by the late Bishop Manton Eastburn of the Massachusetts diocese a short time later.

His first charge was as rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Boston, a parish which long ago was merged in another. He then went to Beverly, where he was assistant at St. Peter's parish, and after a year was called to New York, where he was attached to the city mission and was in charge of St. Barnabas's Church. He remained there several years, when he went to North Conway, N. H., and thereafter he was attached to parishes in Erie, Washington, and Pittsburg, Pa., and Lee. It was while in this Massachusetts town that he received the appointment from the Church Temperance Society, and he held the secretaryship of the New England Departments until his death. It was his custom to present the needs of the organization in every parish of the diocese once a year.

In 1888 he began religious work in a tent at what was then called Crescent Beach, now Revere Beach. One summer was spent there, and the next season at City Point, South Boston, where meetings consisting of hymn singing, brief devotional service, and an address, were held every night for the month of July.

Mr. Hilliard was married to Alice Ann Johnstone of London, England. Four sons were born of this marriage, three of whom are living: Haven Johnstone, graduate of Harvard University, 1894, chemist; Herbert Beeton, who studied at the Conservatory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, musician; and Edmund Bayfield Hilliard, graduate of Harvard, 1900, superintendent of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, having the care of one hundred boys.

Mr. Hilliard gave this message out of his own experience: "Enthusiasm for Humanity," as a key to success.

EVERETT DENNISON HOOPER

EVERETT DENNISON HOOPER was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, September 16th, 1868. He is the son of Dennison, December 18, 1841, and Emma (Hodgkins) Hooper, the former of whom has been a public servant under the Government for many years. He is a grandson of Robert, 1813-1887, and Susan P. (Dennison) Hooper and of Abraham D., 1804-1894, and Judith A. (Figers) Hodgkins. He traces his ancestry back to the Robert Hooper who came to The Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1663 and became a citizen of Marblehead and of Boston.

At home Everett Hooper was kept busy by his parents. He always had plenty to do and much more than he desired. Under his father's eye his talents were exercised, his muscles strengthened, and his knowledge of the requirements of vigorous youth and manhood increased.

In his school work he did not take naturally to mathematics but his mother's solicitude for her son's welfare stood right by him in his struggles with problems in arithmetic and algebra, and he succeeded in mastering them. His other regular school tasks were more to his liking and less burdensome. Chemical processes and chemical results were deeply interesting to him from his early school days. Physiology was among the most attractive of his studies, and becoming proficient in it he enjoyed the imparting of its principles to his fellows.

It was a natural sequence and a personal choice that led him to be a physician and chemist. A constant reading of works on such subjects confirmed his choice of profession. The American system of public education from the primary grades to that of the high school he enjoyed to the full, after which he successfully mastered the prescribed courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1891 with the degree of M.D. In 1904 Birmingham University gave him the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1905 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard.

Doctor Hooper began the active work of his life in 1890 as assistant instructor of Chemistry and Physics in the Gloucester High School and rose from this position to be professor of Chemistry. In 1893 he was appointed professor of Chemistry and Toxicology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was also professor of Organic Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduation from medical school he was interne for a year and a half at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and for a period of six years he was stationed at the Tewksbury State Hospital.



Evered Logan

EVERETT DENNISON HOOPER

From 1891 to 1893 Doctor Hooper served as assistant to Professor Wood, the noted medical chemist of Harvard, and in this connection was called as an expert in many noted and historic criminal cases, as the Mollineaux case in New York and the Tucker and Lizzie Borden cases in Massachusetts.

At the time of the Spanish-American War, he was in active service as assistant surgeon in Cuba, and Porto Rico, and was on transport service, and for his efficient and faithful performance of his duties was brevetted Captain.

While a medical student Doctor Hooper was called upon to assist his former chemistry professor, Paul Freer, at the Chicago Laboratories of Vaughn and Novy in ferreting out the supposed poisoning of several hundred people in Chicago. Doctor Hooper and Professor Freer worked on the case for many months and finally proved beyond doubt that the deaths were caused through accidental poisoning. From their researches cadaveric poisoning, under the name of ptomaines, was established. This was the first application of "ptomaine" to this class of poisoning.

His services have been called for by his city not only as a member of the Board of Health but as city physician, in which capacity he rendered valuable public service. During this period he prepared and published the work "Laboratory Tests," which has been used extensively in medical schools and colleges throughout the country.

Doctor Hooper is an active member of the Masonic fraternity; has been master of the Blue Lodge, thrice Illustrious Master of the Council, Prelate in the Commandery, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is Medical Director of the Shrine. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Medical Association and the Association of Massachusetts Boards of Health.

He is a reliable adherent to the Republican party in state and national politics, and continues to support its men and measures as being for the best interests of the people. He still finds real strength and profit in the exercise of wood-sawing. Tennis is a great pleasure, and he still devotes much time in reading for general and specific information and adaptation.

Doctor Hooper maintains offices in Boston, where he makes a specialty of heart and kidney diseases.

He is very positive, from experiences of his own in clinic and in school, that to be kept constantly employed in some definite work for which one is held responsible, and by which one becomes fatigued, an American youth can achieve success as a citizen and a neighbor and become an influence in the community.

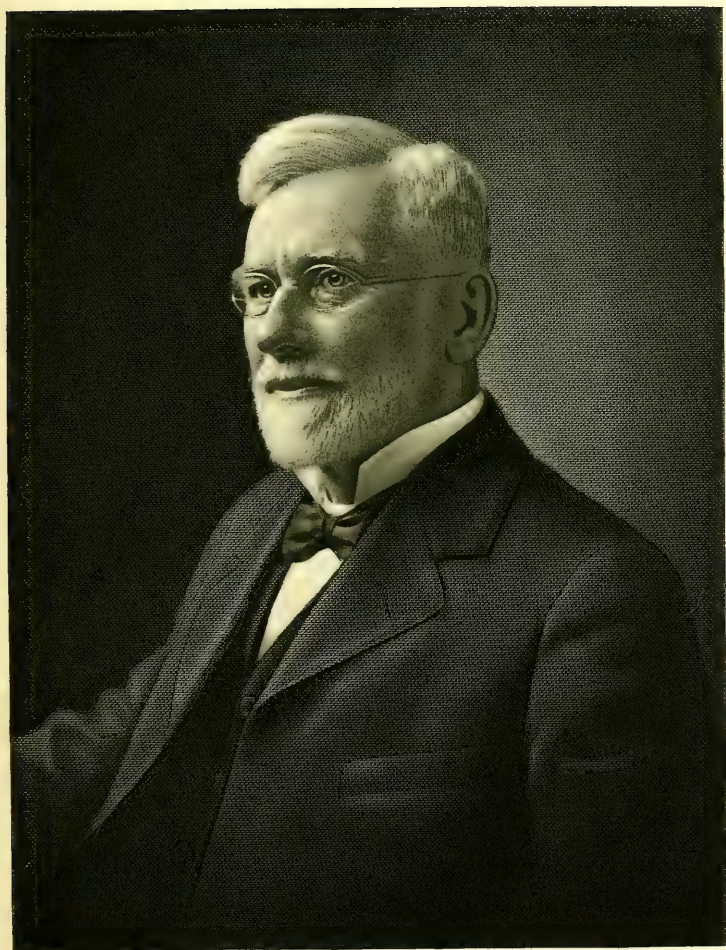
WILLIAM LESLIE HOOPER

THE first American William Hooper came from East Coker, Somerset, England, to New England about the year 1679, and a little over a century later his descendants were taking an active part in the Revolutionary War, one, Asa Hooper, the greatgrandfather of William Leslie, served as a boy on an American ship in the war for Independence, and in the War of 1812 was commander of a privateer. His son William turned from his father's career to enlist in the ranks of peace, though no weakling, and became a clergyman of the then small and despised Universalist Church. At that time it required quite as much courage to face public opinion as a liberal in theology, as it did to face the guns of an enemy at sea, or on the field of battle. But the heroic was in the blood, and this clergyman for more than fifty years, under discouraging conditions not only preached the Gospel of Good Cheer, but lived an earnest Christian life which was even more effective for good.

William Hooper senior was born December 25th, 1809, and died in 1894, eighty-five fruitful years. He married Anne Jane Whytal, and to them was born on August 2nd, 1855, in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the clergyman was settled over the Universalist Church, William Leslie Hooper. He died at his home in Somerville, Massachusetts, on October 3d, 1918. The passing years brought the clergyman and his family to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where William Leslie received in the high school his fitting for college, graduating in 1872.

William Leslie Hooper from earliest boyhood was doing the work of a man at home, sawing and splitting wood, caring for the garden, the poultry and the cow, when there was one! Years afterwards he speaks of this work as the most valuable part of his training. But there was more to the minister's home in those days than hardship. Such a home might be poor in material things but it was rich in thinking. There may not have been many books, but what there were, were good and, more important, they were read. So young William Leslie, following his tastes, found time to delve into sciences, especially the physical science of his time. He was fond of reading and read well; he was fond of nature, and living in the midst of it, came to know it.

Those home years left their mark on William Hooper, and when those who know him best in the later years are asked to name his marked characteristics, while they will impulsively and joyously



William L. Hooper.

WILLIAM LESLIE HOOPER

catalog his abilities, they are sure to add, but there stands the *man*; the man of fearless honesty of speech, rugged integrity of action, kindly human sympathy, undefeatable industry, and above all, an all-controlling common sense which sees, clear-eyed to the very heart of things. Schools may do much for developing lives, but these things come more frequently from the home, and though they may not be credited as marks towards a college degree, they do write the certificate of character.

After graduating from the high school William Hooper entered Tufts College, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1877, remaining to take his Master's degree one year later, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1898. Dependent upon himself, he began his career as a teacher in the Public Schools of Gloucester, and during the years '79-'81 he taught Science in Bromfield Academy, at Harvard, Massachusetts, and was then promoted to the office of Principal, an office he held until he was called to be Assistant Professor of Physics at Tufts College in 1883. In 1891 he was made professor of Electrical Engineering, and held that position until 1912, when he was called to the Acting Presidency of the College and remained in that office until the installation of the new President, when he returned to the professor's chair honored by his college for his distinguished service with the degree of LL.D., and carrying with him the respect and affection of all his associates in the alumni, from the faculty, and of the entire student body.

Though his life has been full to overflowing, he has found time to write one book, "Electrical Problems for Engineering Students," published by Ginn & Company, in 1902. He has acted as consulting engineer for various companies at different times, and he has taken an active interest in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he is a Fellow, the Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was a Fellow, the Society for the promotion of Engineering Education, and other College societies.

He married July 9th, 1879, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Sarah Jane Gunnison Heard. Dr. and Mrs. Hooper have three daughters and two sons, all of whom have taken one or more degrees at Tufts College and are practically settled in their life work.

Professor Hooper is a very human man, full of human sympathies and human interests. He is a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion.

To know him is to know a broad-minded, warm-hearted man, who, because he knows so much, is humble; a great teacher because he can yet be taught. Loyal to the loftiest ideals, directed by a divine common sense, he has already achieved much.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS was born in Williamstown, Mass., February 20, 1842. He is the second son of Mark Hopkins, and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins.

Archibald Hopkins in his early years especially delighted in out-of-door life and he pursued his studies with peculiar advantage at home until he entered college. He graduated at Williams College in 1862, when he was nineteen and a half years old. On the same day that he gained his A.B., he received from Governor Andrew a commission as captain in the 37th Massachusetts volunteers, and went at once into camp at Pittsfield.

Captain Hopkins was detailed to serve for a while on the staff of Brig. Gen. Henry S. Briggs. He served till the end of the war. At Winchester under Sheridan he assisted in the capture of 4,000 prisoners and the flag of the 2nd Virginia. He was in command at the storming of the works before Petersburg on April 2, 1865, and entered the city at the head of his troops. For this and his distinguished service at the subsequent fiercely contested battle of Sailor's Creek, he received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers, and before the muster-out Gov. Andrew sent him commissions as major and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment.

After the war Col. Hopkins was employed under the reconstruction acts for a year and at this time was also associated with Gen. S. C. Armstrong, his room mate at college, in the beginnings of the Hampton Institute. He studied law in the office of David Dudley Field and at the Columbia Law School, where he graduated in 1867 and began practice in New York City. A throat trouble made court work undesirable and he accepted in 1873 the position of clerk of the United States Court of Claims, and thereafter made Washington his home. He married there Charlotte Everett Wise, daughter of Capt. Henry A Wise of the United States Navy, and a granddaughter of Edward Everett. They had four children, of whom two survive.

The service of Col. Hopkins as clerk of the Court of Claims was more than a faithful and correct performance of clerical duty, it was an employment of his intellectual powers and moral perceptions in the cause of justice. One of the attorneys for the government, speaking in the court's proceedings on Col. Hopkins' resignation of his office October 1, 1914, of his 41 years of labor, said: "A man of liberal convictions, a close appraiser of facts, and gifted with a keenly analytic mind, he was thoroughly equipped to set forth the salient features of the court's decisions." His eulogists on this occasion appreciated also "his kindliness of spirit, his broad culture and his catholic sympathies." They had learned "how solid, how well-seasoned, are his convictions, and how faithful and useful he has been in maintaining them."



Archibald Hop Gies

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS

Such was the character of his official life, but that was but a moiety of his usefulness. He has had a clear sense of duty to human interests in every opportunity offering itself. Thus it was that he was called upon to bear his part in almost every field of usefulness in the federal district. For many years he was chairman of the Board of the Associated Charities; he was an active director of the Garfield Hospital, a manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a trustee of the Legal Aid Society, etc. He was long on the executive committee of the board of trustees of the George Washington University. His army affiliations were preserved as a member and for a term Chancellor of the Loyal Legion; and he had served on the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy. His ancestry brought him into the District Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which he was President, and he has also been a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He belongs to the National Geographic Society and the District Historical Society. He is vice-president and one of the founders of the National Association for Constitutional Government. Naturally he is president of the Williams Alumni Association. He was vice-president of the Metropolitan club, a director of the Washington society of Fine Arts, member of the Washington Academy of Science and of the District branch of the National Civic Federation.

Col. Hopkins is a member of the Authors' Club of London, and Alibi Club of Washington, the American and Social Science Association. Among his interests the improvement of Washington had its place and he was one of the committee of 100 for that purpose and of the committee for the celebration of one hundred years of peace with Great Britain.

He gets relief from the business of his daily routine in camping, tramping, fishing; he played golf in the District, he played trout in the streams of Maine and the Adirondacks. He has travelled widely and is an accomplished critic of literature and art. He has written a great deal of prose and verse, and might have had a literary fame; his one book, a philosophical dissertation on "The Apostles' Creed," is highly regarded by its readers. Aside from that, his work with the pen was largely in letters to the principal newspapers of the country and in editorial work.

He has always been in politics a Republican, but liberal in his judgment. He never joined any church or religious or philosophical society. Asked for his word to young people, he answered: "To be good men and women and patriotic Americans: to observe, to get as early as possible the power of concentration, to spend no time on any but worth-while books and reading, and to seek the companionship of the best people."

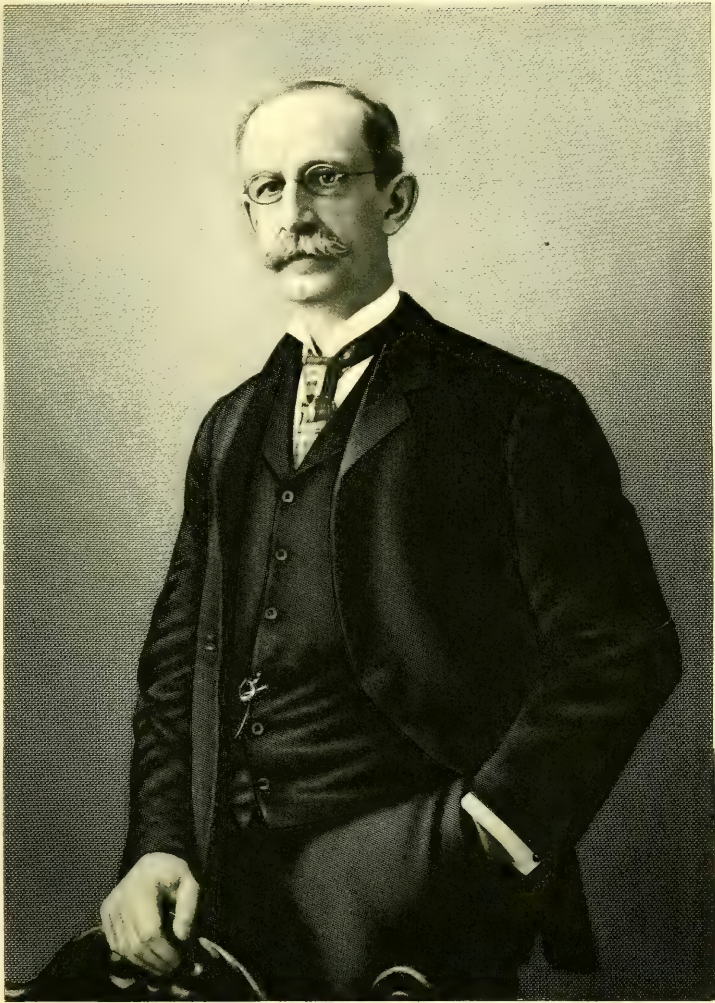
ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE was born in Northampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 20, 1848, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 6, 1916. He was the son of James Murray Howe, a prominent business man, and Harriette Butler (Clarke) Howe. On the maternal side he was descended from Christopher Clarke (1793-1815) and Harriette Butler; while on the paternal side from Samuel Howe (1785-1828) and Sarah Lydia Robbins. The first immigrant ancestors were James Murray, who came to America from Scotland in 1735, and Daniel Clarke from England in 1636.

Being possessed of ample opportunities to secure a liberal education, Mr. Howe attended the private and public schools of Brookline, Massachusetts, to which place his parents moved in 1849. Graduating from the Brookline High School in 1865 he entered Harvard University, where he completed a four years' course of study and graduated in 1869. He then entered the Harvard Law School and completed the course there. He continued his legal studies in Boston with his uncle, George S. Hillard, then United States Attorney, and later with the firm of Hillard, Hyde and Dickinson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872. From that time until his death he practised his profession in Boston; in the later years in association with Mr. Andrew Fiske.

Mr. Howe devoted himself, especially in his latter years, almost exclusively to office work, and largely to conveyancing, to the administration of estates and to general commercial law. His unbounded enthusiasm for his work and a determination to master every task carried him triumphantly through many a difficult situation that to the worker without enthusiasm would mean inevitable defeat. His natural ability, broad training, and unswerving integrity gained for him a reputation and a large respect.

Early in his professional career, Mr. Howe was for two years private secretary to the late Hon. Henry L. Pierce, member of the Forty-third Congress, in Washington, and during this period gained a taste as well as a knowledge of public affairs.



Andibal M. Hour



ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

After 1867 he resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and he served that city as a member of the Common Council from 1875 to 1877 inclusive. He was a representative from Cambridge in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891, serving on the committees on constitutional amendments and probate and chancery. For many years he took an active part in promoting or opposing measures before the Legislature. Reform measures, religious matters, and various public and semi-public interests claimed his attention, and in upholding them he achieved eminence and honor.

Mr. Howe had always been independent and self-reliant in his political actions, voting according to the dictates of his conscience, but for the most part he was associated with the Democratic party. He was one of the earliest members of the Massachusetts Reform Club and had been its Vice-President. In civil service reform he was especially active both in Massachusetts and at Washington. In 1884 he was a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Independents, and for five years was a director of the American Unitarian Association. He was also a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston. These various fields of activities had not detracted him from his practice of the law, but rather afforded him diversion from its arduous and tedious duties; while he found relaxation and pleasure in bicycling.

June 4, 1881, Mr. Howe was married to Arria S., daughter of Epes Sargent Dixwell, a distinguished teacher, and Mary (Bowditch) Dixwell; granddaughter of John and Esther (Sargent) Dixwell and of Nathaniel and Mary (Ingersoll) Bowditch, and a descendant from John Dixwell, who came from England to Connecticut, and settled in New Haven, in 1666.

The influence of such men as Mr. Howe is never lost. The state of Massachusetts, grateful for every child of hers who has contributed largely and bravely to her reputation as a leader among the states of the Union, finds a special happiness in acknowledging and commemorating, for all who may come after, the individuals who have enhanced her honorable position. Among Massachusetts men, by tradition and birth, Mr. Howe, who gave himself generously to the public all through the years of his singularly varied life, must be accounted one whose contribution to his native state enriched both the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity.

ELMER PARKER HOWE

ELMER PARKER HOWE, lawyer, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, November 1, 1851, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 18, 1918. He was the son of Archelaus M. and H. Janette (Brigham) Howe. While he was still very young his parents removed to Worcester, Massachusetts. After completing the work of the public schools of Worcester he entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1871. The following year he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1876 with honors. Among his classmates were Otto T. Bannard, Arthur T. Hadley, Chester M. Dawes and John Kean. After leaving college he began the study of law in Boston in the office of Hillard, Hyde and Dickinson, then one of the leading law firms in Eastern Massachusetts.

Taking a course of lectures at the Boston University Law School Mr. Howe was admitted to the Worcester County bar in September, 1878. In January, 1879, he became a member of the firm of Hillard, Hyde and Dickinson, which after the death of Mr. Hillard, became Hyde, Dickinson and Howe. This partnership was retained until 1896, when it was dissolved. Thereafter Mr. Howe practised independently.

In the high position to which he rose in his profession, Mr. Howe gave special attention to litigation and advice involving letters patent for inventions and matters relating to corporations. His eminent legal ability, his accurate knowledge of the law, his fidelity to his clients and his character and personal attainments came to be universally recognized.

From 1881 until 1910 Mr. Howe was counsel for and director of the American Trust Company. He was for years Counsel, Vice-President and Director of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company and took an active part in the consolidation of that and other shoe machinery companies into the United Shoe Machinery Company in 1899. Of this company he was counsel, director, and member of its executive committee until his death.



Portrait of William L. Howe

W. L. Howe

ELMER PARKER HOWE

He was a member of the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University from its organization until 1909, representing the Yale Club of Boston, and was a member of its executive committee during that period. He was a trustee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a member of the Union Club and Algonquin Club of Boston, the Harvard Musical Association, the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead Neck and the University and Yale Clubs in New York, the American Chemical Society and the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Howe inherited the qualities of a vigorous ancestry, and by force of character, capacity and thorough work he came to be a trusted and honored leader of the bar. He was pre-eminently a lawyer, learned, competent, full of resources, remarkable for the enthusiasm with which he took up his cases. His strength and integrity were accompanied by excellent common sense and an extraordinary knowledge of men combined with great personal charm. In argument he had not only weight, directness and power, but a remarkable felicity of expression. His conversation was enriched by a wide range of reading and thought, by broad views, and by the striking exactness of information — all the fruit of the intense earnestness with which his mind applied itself to whatever interested him.

As a lawyer and an advocate Mr. Howe gained that eminence at the bar which ability, industry and sound judgment deserve. His broad and accurate learning, and his skill and ready grasp of technicalities gave him a recognized standing among his associates. He was regarded as one of the half dozen leading patent lawyers of the United States.

LYMAN DWIGHT JAMES

WILLIAMSBURG, a town and a village in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, somewhat removed from the main lines of travel, was the birthplace of Lyman Dwight James, who was born there on January 21, 1836. He was son of Enoch James (1793-1867) and Armanilla Dwight. His grandfathers were Malachi James (1767-1849) and Simeon Dwight (1779-1862); and his grandmothers Elizabeth Lyman and Martha Rice. His father was engaged in the exchange of general merchandise, a public-spirited man who transmitted to his posterity abundant enthusiasm. Among his immigrant ancestors was Philip James, who came from Hingham, England, in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, with his wife and four children. An account of this ancestor may be found in Lincoln's History of Hingham. Among the men who were prominent in early colonial history were these forbears of Mr. James, — Colonel Simeon Dwight, Samuel Dwight, and Colonel Henry Dwight.

Mr. James' early life was the life of a normal New England boy. He had his set tasks, in co-operation with other members of his family, for the maintenance of the home. The fields and forests, the hills and streams of his native town offered abundant opportunity for sport and healthful recreation. For schooling he attended the public schools and Amherst Academy, but for the more substantial elements of his education he was indebted to his mother and father.

His father having removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, he spent two years there. Then he returned to Williamsburg and there the remainder of his life was passed. He entered the general store of his brother, Henry Lyman James, as clerk. Afterwards he became a partner in the business and later sole owner. It was an old-fashioned country store, supplying the wants of the farmers in the wide countryside of western Hampshire and receiving in exchange whatever products they brought for sale. After many years of this active life he retired from business in 1898, four years before his death.

Mr. James was postmaster of Williamsburg for many years, and his business experience and trustworthiness were called in service



Lyman D. James.

LYMAN DWIGHT JAMES

beyond the limits of his town. For twenty-five years he was a Director in the First National Bank in Northampton, and he was Vice-President at the time of his death. He was Trustee of the Nonotuck Savings Bank in Northampton for twenty-five years. He served a term as Representative from a Hampshire district in the Massachusetts Legislature. But his greatest and most valuable public service was as Trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane, which is located in Northampton. To this service he gave a quarter of a century, and was serving, the senior in length of service, at the time of his death. Mrs. James caused a beautiful club house to be erected on the grounds of the asylum in memory of her husband and for the use of the unfortunate inmates in whom he was so deeply interested.

In politics he was an unchanging Republican, and in church connection he was a Congregationalist. He belonged to no clubs or fraternities. To the end, however, he was most fraternal toward all. He was approaching threescore and ten when he died, but perennial youth and good cheer were his portion. He died May 30, 1902.

September 10, 1857, Mr. James married Helen Eliza Field daughter of John and Fidelia (Nash) Field, and granddaughter of John and Lucy Look, and Zachariah and Mary Field. Her ancestors came to Boston from East Ardsley, England, in 1629.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James, — Henry Dwight, living in Haydenville, Massachusetts; Howard, for many years a valued member of the staff on the Northern Pacific Railroad, not now living; Grace Fidelia, the wife of John W. Gillette, residing in Hudson, New York; and Philip Lyman, residing in Chicago, Illinois.

In this restless age and in this restless country, it is interesting to find a man who was content to remain in the town where he was born, and pass his life among the people whom he had known from boyhood up; who was not induced to follow advice so frequently and urgently pressed upon young men to go West, but who stayed in a quiet New England village which he helped to make beautiful and clean, a man whom his townsmen honored and trusted because they knew him and he knew them. In such a village would a wise man choose to make his home; of such communities is a stable commonwealth composed.

EMIL KARL JANSER

EMIL KARL JANSER was born in Lachen, Switzerland, April 25, 1874. Victor Janser, the father (1848-1915), was a successful musician and a man of broad intellectual insight. But it was more especially to his mother that Mr. Janser owes his strength of character, as her strong influence gave him poise and perseverance.

At the age of six, he began the study of the piano. He came from a well known family of musicians, and after his graduation from the Conservatory of Music in Zurich, Switzerland, he began teaching, being then only eighteen years of age. His opportunities in Switzerland did not satisfy him, so in a few years he came to America and became an organist and choir director in Amsterdam, New York. Later he was supervisor of music and gave much of his time to raising the standard of music.

Mr. Janser removed to Springfield and there founded the Springfield Symphony orchestra. For years he has served as its able conductor. He is also a well known concert violinist. Besides the orchestra he organized and leads the Janser String Quartet.

He says: "To be successful one must choose the right vocation. Given the right vocation, combined with determination, one cannot fail."

Mr. Janser is a man of broad, scholarly attainments and is highly respected for his manly qualities, as well as for his abilities as an able and accomplished musician. He is a composer of aggressive temperament and daring individualism. Mr. Janser seems to have achieved the ambitions and purposes of his life and yet he is always seeking something better. He radiates a spirit of optimism and imparts a cheerful atmosphere wherever he goes.

His success has been won because of his remarkable skill and natural talents, but he has cultivated his gifts constantly and conscientiously. The popularity of Mr. Janser among musically inclined people is not altogether due to a recognition of his genius; the place which he now occupies in public esteem has been obtained at the expense of a tremendous amount of hard work.

He is the possessor of pluck, independence, and perseverance. He has contributed largely to musical composition and won a national reputation as an orchestral leader.



Emil Karl Jansen.







By Dag L. Williams & Co. 1897

Franklin L. Joy.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE JOY

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE JOY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 15, 1857, and died in the same city on May 12, 1917. He was the son of John D. W. Joy, who was for many years a merchant in Boston.

Colonel Joy received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He entered business and became a member of the firm of Joy, Langdon and Company.

He was also president of the Forbes Lithographic Company, and director of the Home for Aged Men.

Colonel Joy will best be remembered, however, as a military man. For thirty-seven years he had been a member of the First Corps Cadets. On February 11, 1880, he joined the Cadets as a private. The record of his promotions tells a story of military efficiency. He rose rapidly; from private to corporal during the first year of service; was promoted to sergeant in 1883; to first sergeant in 1888; to sergeant-major in 1892; to second lieutenant in 1893; to first lieutenant in 1894; to captain in 1899; to major in 1908; and to lieutenant-colonel on April 5, 1910, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Talbot. For many years he held sharpshooting records with both the pistol and the rifle.

He was an inspiration to the younger men of the Corps. He had a marvelous memory for names, tact in handling men and, at the same time, a great sense of discipline. Not only was Colonel Joy interested in his men as far as his military duties were concerned, but he also took a great interest in their sports and furthered in every way the annual football game between the Cadets and Battery A. He was particularly concerned in the changing of the First Corps from an independent infantry body to a body of National Guard engineers. Colonel Joy attended the Service school of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia from 1905 to 1914, attaining a very high record.

Religiously, he was associated with the Universalist Church.

In politics he was identified with the Republican party.

Colonel Joy was married to Jeannie B. Means, of Boston, who with three children, Mrs. Albert P. Madeira, of Washington, and Beatrice and John H. Joy of Boston, survive him.

On Saturday, May 12, 1917, at the head of his command in the parade in honor of Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne, Colonel Joy was suddenly stricken with heart failure and died a few minutes later, making a tragic note in the day's festivities. Before the battalion started for the parade, Colonel Joy, presiding at an

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE JOY

officers' meeting in the Armory, turned suddenly to one of his comrades with the remark: "Somehow I feel that this is my last tour of duty." Although he doubtless had in mind the proposed change about to be made in the organization of the Corps it proved prophetic.

He was beloved by his men for many personal qualities, one of the most noteworthy being his extreme modesty. It was typical of the man that he disliked publicity of any sort. He was an honor not only to the organization of which he was the head, and to the city, but to the State of Massachusetts.

The sentiment of the First Corps toward its late Commander was voiced by Lieutenant Edward M. Brush, who said after the tragedy: "It will be a sad blow for the boys connected with the cadets, as Colonel Joy was greatly beloved by all of the men. He entered into the spirit of their lives and tried his best to make all feel that they were a part of the great organization he headed."

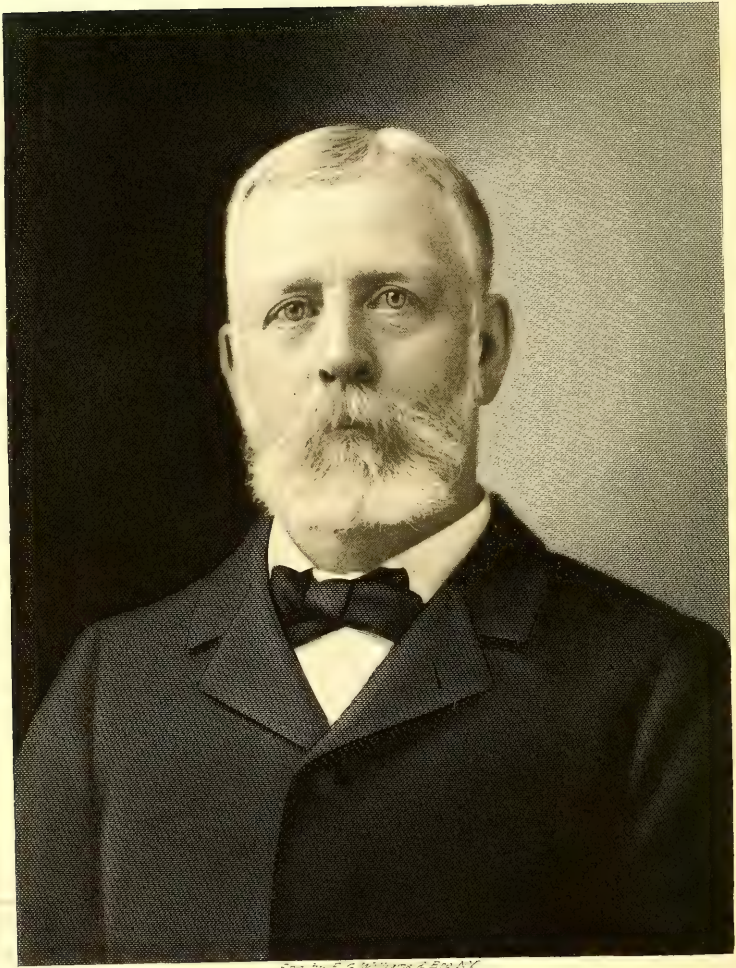
The following tribute from the pen of a retired officer of the Corps shows the high place Colonel Joy held in the hearts of the men of the First Corps of Cadets: "By the death of Colonel Joy the Corps has lost an accomplished and faithful commander. Stricken down at the head of his command in the performance of a patriotic duty, still in the full vigor of ripe manhood, and at a time when the whole community was honoring the presence here of the great Marshal of France, his death was an event unprecedented in the long history of the Corps and one that could not fail to impress all most profoundly.

His association with the Corps remained unbroken for more than a generation; we have known and respected him in his youth, his early manhood and in his maturer years. We have seen him advance from every grade from that of private to lieutenant-colonel and at last, his name added to that long list of patriotic and gallant gentlemen under whom the Corps has had the honor to serve.

To his office as Colonel he brought the best traditions of the Corps and filled the position with dignity and grace. To his distinguished bearing and fine presence were added courtesy, kindness and consideration for others. His life in every relation was honorable and pure. His devoted service to the Corps was one of his leading activities, and in him we have a striking example of the last hold which the Corps has on those of its members who have learned the true significance of what in duty, patriotism and soldierly qualities it aims to teach.

We mourn his loss, but the memory of a faithful, true and single-hearted officer and man remains."





Eng. by S. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Geo. G. Kennedy

GEORGE GOLDING KENNEDY

DOCTOR GEORGE GOLDING KENNEDY, botanist, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on October 16, 1841, and died at his home in Milton, Massachusetts, March 31, 1918. He was the son of Donald Kennedy, who gained a wide reputation as a manufacturer of medicines. His mother was Anne (Colgate) Kennedy. His early education was received in the Roxbury Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1860 and in whose affairs he was deeply interested throughout his life. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1864, and later took up the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and received his degree in 1867. At Harvard he studied under Professor Asa Gray, the noted American botanist and compiler of one of the first and most comprehensive text-books on botany. The botanical world opened to him a wide field of scientific interest. There were in him not only the elements of the student of literature and the disciple of science but of the naturalist and artist who retained to a high degree a deep interest in the classics, music and all the humanities; these had broadened and developed his life and had a leading influence in all his work.

Doctor Kennedy identified himself with his father's business and retired in 1909. Bringing to his duties the qualities of diligence, tact, thoroughness, unswerving honesty and unquestioned ability and a desire to be of real service to the entire community, his life was one of distinct accomplishment and attainment. He stood among the foremost in his reputation for business ability — a reputation he well deserved. No one could be with him without seeing that he was a strong, substantial, able and honorable man, and his position as a business man, citizen and individual was but the result of his energy, and intelligent application of purpose.

In June, 1904, he published in *Rhodora* a flora of Willoughby, Vermont, a region long celebrated for its peculiar and almost unique flowering areas. His interest in Dr. Gray and the Herbarium having continued unabated since his college days, he presented in 1914 the Library Wing to the Herbarium, on the wall of which is a bronze tablet bearing his name as donor.

GEORGE GOLDING KENNEDY

Upon his retirement from business he devoted his time to botanical research, and was one of the founders of the New England Botanical Club. His interest in the subject was keen and he found enjoyment in it. In 1917 he presented to Harvard College a herbarium of his own collection, to which he devoted a long time. Progressive and modern, he was ever ready to exert his influence and aid in all movements in the interest of better conditions, good government, the promotion of the community and the best means of advancing its prosperity.

For twenty years Doctor Kennedy was a member of the Visiting Committee of The Gray Herbarium of Harvard College and held that office at the time of his death. He was a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Boston Art, and Harvard Clubs and the Boston Natural History Society. Socially he was genial and of even temperament, sympathetic, charitable, warm in his impulses, and courteous to all. He was deservedly popular in the highest sense, having hosts of friends who regarded him as a gentleman of ability and incorruptible character.

Surviving him are Mrs. Edith Golding Briggs of Brookline, Doctor Harris Kennedy, Sinclair Kennedy and Miss Mildred Kennedy, all of Milton. His wife, who was Harriet White (Harris) Kennedy, died in 1910.

The life and work of Doctor Kennedy was highly successful and honorable. A citizen whose exemplary bearing and conduct in all the relations of life made him a uniformly useful and efficient influence for good. The lesson of his life was honesty; his whole energies were devoted to the good of his fellow-men, and selfishness found no place in his life. The leading characteristics of Doctor Kennedy were his pronounced convictions and courage in maintaining them, his cordial and trusted relations with his associates, and his genial and equitable dealings with all with whom he came in contact. Those who knew him mourn his loss as that of an associate with whom they had ever been in the most cordial sympathy, a leader in whose sagacity they had placed especial confidence, and a personal friend to whom they had become deeply attached, and whose memory will ever be held by them in the warmest esteem.



The Daguerreotype

Charles Kingsbury

ALBERT DEXTER KINGSBURY

ALBERT DEXTER KINGSBURY was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 8, 1842, and died at Needham, Massachusetts, December 26, 1917. He was the son of John Wright and Elizabeth Ann (Upham) Kingsbury.

His early education was received in the public schools of Newton and he was prepared for college at Fiske Academy, Newton Centre.

In July, 1862, Mr. Kingsbury enlisted in Company K, Thirty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years. After the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, he was detailed on staff duty at headquarters, Fifth Army Corps, served until the close of the war, and was mustered out August 29, 1865. Many were the evidences of his sterling character and unswerving patriotism. In the army he showed the same moral strength, fixedness of purpose, and faith in final success which marked his whole career.

Mr. Kingsbury entered the Georgetown Medical College, District of Columbia, and graduated in March, 1869. He began his professional career in May of the same year, when he was appointed house physician of the Howard University Hospital, D. C., which office he filled in connection with his private practice until the fall of 1870, when he was summoned home by the death of his father.

In January, 1871, Doctor Kingsbury established himself in practice in Needham, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1894. For the five years following he resided and practiced in Boston. In January, 1899, he returned to Needham to live, but kept his office in Boston until 1910, when a severe illness necessitated his discontinuing his Boston office.

Doctor Kingsbury was well qualified for the duties of his profession and fully equipped for every department of service in it. Thorough in his diagnosis and skilful in his treatment of disease, of deliberate judgment and high character, he was often called upon to act as professional consultant in difficult cases, where he proved himself as acceptable and trustworthy as he did in the more regular duties of a family physician.

But Doctor Kingsbury commended himself to the confidence and esteem of all not only by his professional ability and success, but by his manly qualities, his courteous manners, and consistent Christian life. He was a pleasant companion, a faithful friend, a public-

ALBERT DEXTER KINGSBURY

spirited citizen. His progressive disposition led him into many public activities, where his services and influence were ever at the command of his fellow citizens. No movement that had in its outcome the welfare and happiness of the people ever failed to enlist his hearty and generous support, and in many ways he was active in the development of the material prosperity of Needham.

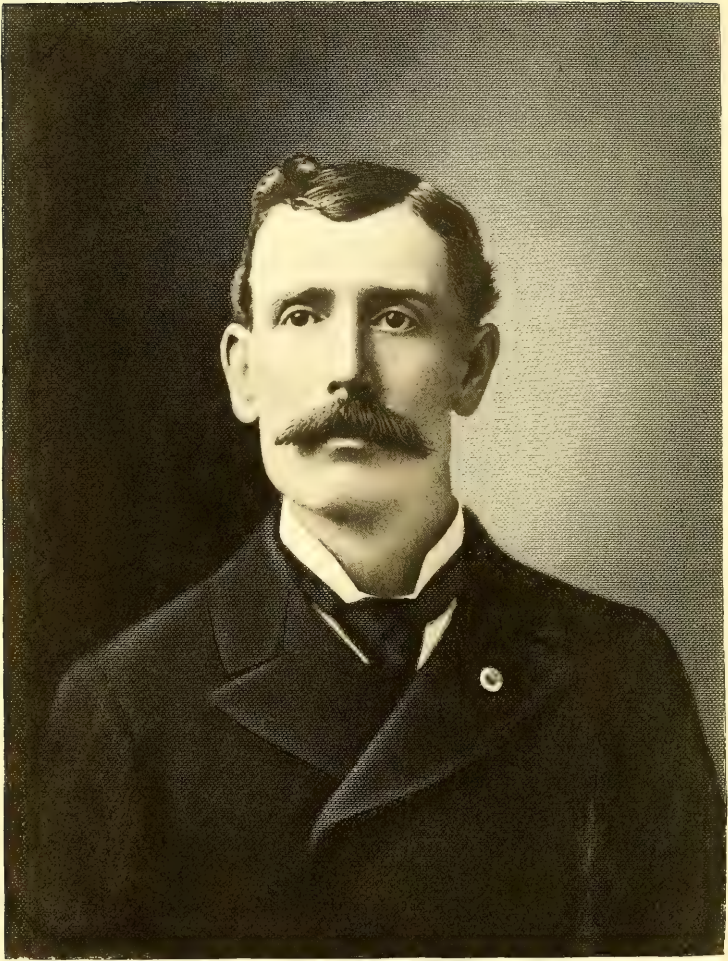
Dr. Kingsbury was chairman of the committee of citizens appointed by the town to erect a new railroad station in connection with the New York and New England Railroad Company. He was one of the trustees of the Appleton Temporary Home, and its visiting physician and surgeon. He was State Medical Examiner for seven years; chairman of the Town Board of Health for three years, declining a re-election on the Board; and a member of the Board of Directors of the Wellesley National Bank. He was appointed by the State Board of Health correspondent for the Board for the towns of Needham and Dover. He was also a member of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk District Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, and for three successive years served as counselor of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

In church affairs Doctor Kingsbury was actively and devotedly interested in the Needham Congregational Church, having served as superintendent of the Sabbath School; was deacon for many years, which office he held at the time of his death, and chairman of the parish committee for many years. In fraternal and social circles he was a member of the Norfolk Lodge of Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Needham Grange, and several other organizations. He also served as the first commander of Galen Orr Post Number 18, Grand Army of the Republic.

Doctor Kingsbury was married on June 2, 1875, to Julia Emma, daughter of Edmond B. and Charlotte (Folsom) Fowler. Two children were born of this union, one of whom survives: Alberta Beatrice, now Mrs. Ralph Bowers of Framingham, Massachusetts.

Few men indeed attained the unanimous confidence and esteem which were his. To quote one of his patients: "He was always a gentleman with instincts so fine that one could not help but feel his superiority over other men." He never angled for the praise of the people, but he won that which was better than praise, and he won it simply because he was faithful to every trust.





A. G. Layore

ANDRÉ GERIN LAJOIE

ANDRÉ GERIN LAJOIE, one of the leading French citizens of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born at St. Simon de Bagot, Province of Quebec, Canada, on June 29, 1852, and died March 17, 1918, at Worcester, Massachusetts. His father was Jean Gerin Lajoie (April 19, 1802–March, 1852) and Angelique (Hetue) Lajoie. His father was a farmer, possessing a strong sense of justice, independent and absolutely honest. Jean Gerin was the immigrant ancestor, emigrating from Dauphiné, France, about 1757 or 1758, and settling in Canada. Mr. André Gerin Lajoie and four or five brothers were the first of the Gerin family to settle in the United States in 1869.

Mr. Lajoie attended the town school and the commercial college at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. As a boy he was a great lover of the study of history and geography. He helped on a farm before and after the school sessions. This made him appreciate the value of self-reliance, and also what it would mean in manhood. Throughout his early career the influence of his mother was an important factor in his moral and spiritual development.

In 1875 he began his active business career in the retail distribution of foods in Worcester. He was a pioneer grocer of Worcester. He lived in that city forty-two years.

Mr. Lajoie was always an active leader and promoter in the French societies, giving generously of his time and money. In 1908 and 1909 he served on the city council of Worcester. He was one of the founders of the Notre Dame parish forty-eight years ago and one of the prominent founders of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus twenty-five years ago. He was also one of the prominent organizers of the French-Canadian Artisans of Worcester and served as president of that society for ten years. He personally organized the Bon Ami Club, and was elected its first president. He was called the "father of the club." Beside being a member of the "Société des Artisans," Mr. Lajoie was also a member of the Société St. Jean Baptiste. In the "Federation of French Societies" which existed in Worcester he held the position of President for a period of two years.

ANDRÉ GERIN LAJOIE

In 1878 he was president of the Montcalm Association. This association included many of the leading French citizens, and many memorable events occurred to the society while under his leadership. He was the organizer of many other societies and clubs and always was a successful leader when at the head of committees. Another office held by him was that of chairman of the board of directors of the Franco-American Dispensary Association. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party and was always an active worker. Many times he was referred to as the "Old Democratic War Horse." He was a member of the Democratic City Committee for a great number of years, and was often sent as a delegate to the state conventions. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic Church. For recreation he enjoyed driving.

On August 11, 1878, he married Elmire, daughter of Alexander and Marie (Dorval) Belisle, granddaughter of Antoine and Marguerite (Deloge) Belisle, and of Louis and Marie (Benoit) Dorval. Of this marriage there were fourteen children, eight of whom are living: Mrs. Anna P. Brossoit, Mrs. Emma Wood, Mr. Felix A. Lajoie, Beatrice Lajoie, Antoinette, Mrs. Angélique Messier, Hector A. and Alexander G. Lajoie. He married January 21, 1901, Mrs. Lucie (Barré) Laporte, daughter of Isaac and Lucie (Lemay) Barré, of Vergennes, Vermont.

From his experience and observation he offered these few suggestions: "Sound ideals in our American life will be strengthened by health, honesty, reliability, moral courage, justice, civility and love. To attain true success in life one must add to the above, ambition, wisdom, constructiveness, faith, integrity and gratitude."

Mr. Lajoie was a man of remarkable influence. When with others he preached repeatedly on progress. He would compare the educational advantages of to-day with those of his boyhood days, and he would add "there is no excuse for any one."

Many good deeds accomplished among his people came from his help, devotion and wise counsels. He was one whose eminence was not limited to French circles, for he was highly esteemed and respected by other nationalities and creeds. Everywhere one heard him spoken of as "the Grand Old Man of South Worcester." What better record could one have than the one he bore, a credit to his people and to the community where he resided.



John G. Lane

JOHN G. LANE

JOHAN G. LANE, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and died at his home in South Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1918. His parents returned to Ireland when he was very young and it was there he received his early training. At the age of ten years he was sent to a private Latin School. Dr. Lane was one of eleven children all born in Ireland excepting himself. Both his parents were of Irish birth.

Upon the completion of his studies, he entered Clongowes Wood College, County Kildare, under the preceptorship of the Jesuits, and received honorable mention in all the classes. He then entered Trinity University in Dublin, where he matriculated and was graduated with high honors in arts, medicine, and surgery. At the same time he received a degree at the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital. It was during his college career that Doctor Lane made his reputation as an athlete. During his two years at Trinity University he won the all-round championship belt, the contests including running, jumping, sprinting, hurdling, and jumping shotput. He also had the world's record for the running broad jump, defeating the champion of the Cambridge University, who held the world's record for that jump in Great Britain. He was one of the best hurdle runners of the time and possessed six Celtic crosses, each representing a championship.

Doctor Lane came to America in 1876 and established himself in practice, first in Cambridge, and later in South Boston, Massachusetts. He was well qualified for the duties of his profession and fully equipped for every department of service in it. Thorough in his diagnosis and skilful in his treatment of disease, of deliberate judgment and high character, he was often called upon to act as professional consultant in different cases, where he proved himself as acceptable and trustworthy as he did in the more regular duties of a family physician.

JOHN G. LANE

There was to him a sacredness in his calling which brought into exercise all his best powers and to those committed to his professional care he gave unwearied and devoted attention. He was one of those men whose personality pervaded all his relations in life, and his spontaneous good nature and impulsive energy made his presence a welcome one wherever he was known. Genial and cheerful, he was a companion who always cheered, and his sympathy was never dulled by the constant demands made upon it. He was as generous with his friendship as he was with his medical services, and his heartiness carried a note of sincerity that always left a favorable impression.

Although deeply interested in and loyal to his patients Doctor Lane enjoyed the study of the deeper problems of his profession, and took keen interest in the critical review of medical literature. He was not only a leader in medicine, but he also upheld the ideals and traditions of New England, and he made his life exemplify the highest type of human culture.

Outside of his profession Doctor Lane was actively interested in church and fraternal circles. He was a prominent member of the South Boston Council Knights of Columbus, the South Boston Medical Society, and for many years was surgeon major of the Montgomery Light Guard Veteran Association.

He is survived by his wife who was Mary E. Lavery of a well-known South Boston family.

To those who knew Doctor Lane he was the exemplification of the high-minded, honorable gentleman, the warm-hearted friend, the devoted public spirited citizen and the courageous spirit of a man who found in life the opportunity for service which was willingly met. His steadfastness of purpose and resourcefulness in endeavor brought to those associated with him an inspiration to honor and justice. To him as to few beside might be applied the significant and highly honorable title of a Christian gentleman of that school that unfortunately has too few representatives left — a school that taught one to have faith in his fellows and to look for the good in all mankind.



James O. Leach

JAMES CUSHING LEACH

JAMES CUSHING LEACH was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 11, 1831. He died there October 3, 1895.

Mr. Leach was a direct descendant of Lawrence Leach, a native of England, born in 1589, who came to New England as one of the "planters" in 1629. For over two and one-half centuries the name of Leach has long been representative as one of the substantial and prominent families of Massachusetts.

In 1870 he entered business on his own account as a manufacturer of oil-proof paper for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes. This enterprise he successfully conducted until the time of his death.

For many years he was a trustee and member of the investment committee of the Bridgewater Savings Bank. He was for a number of years a director of the Brockton National Bank and member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for a long period. He was an ardent advocate of public schools and interested in educational matters, being one of the trustees of the Bridgewater Academy. In this institution he always manifested a sincere and effectual interest.

In political matters Mr. Leach acted with the Republican party. He was chosen to represent his fellow-citizens in the General Court of Massachusetts, serving most efficiently in the House in the years 1892 and 1893, and in the Senate in 1894. He was renominated for the office of Senator the following year, his death occurring before the election. During his term of service in the State Legislature, Mr. Leach served faithfully on many important committees, especially that of banks and banking. In 1877 Governor Rice appointed him a Justice of the Peace, a commission he held until his death.

Active and prominent in a number of fraternal societies and orders, he early became a member of Fellowship Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; and of Harmony Chapter, R. A. M., of Bridgewater, and of Bay State Commandery, K. T., of Brockton. He was also interested in religious societies and church organizations. He attended the Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater and gave freely to its support.

On April 29, 1860, Mr. Leach married Phebe, daughter of Marcus and Hannah (Leach) Conant, of Bridgewater, the former of whom was a native of the State of New Hampshire, and the latter of Massachusetts. Three children, Harriet, Jason and Albert, all of whom died in infancy, were born of the union.

Mrs. Leach, who is a lady of marked culture and refinement, was also born in Bridgewater. During the lifetime of Mr. Leach she was active with him in social functions. She is widely and favorably known, and is esteemed and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

OSCAR RAOUL TALON L'ESPERANCE

OSCAR RAOUL TALON L'ESPERANCE was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 18, 1878. His father, Raoul Talon L'Esperance, son of Isaac Talon L'Esperance and Zoe (Beauregard) L'Esperance, was a business man in the plumbing, steam and gas-fitting and sheet metal work, and a man of integrity with a strong love for home and family. His mother Emma (Laviolette) L'Esperance, daughter of Louis Laviolette and Marguerite (Larivière) Laviolette, was a woman who devoted her life to her home and children, and who exerted a strong influence on her son's intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. Mr. and Mrs. L'Esperance were descendants of French Colonists who came to Canada during the early history of that country. They themselves moved from Canada to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in 1865, where they brought up their family.

Oscar Raoul Talon L'Esperance received his early education in the public schools of his home town. During school life he worked as a newsboy, in which capacity he early developed resourcefulness and industry. He had "difficulties too numerous to enumerate" to overcome in acquiring an education, but beginning to support himself at the age of fourteen he persevered in his determination to enter the medical profession. He worked for his father for a time, learning his trade. He then spent two years training in nursing at Worcester City Hospital, graduating in 1902. He prepared for college under private tutors and after a year spent in the University of Maine he entered the Boston University School of Medicine. In 1909 he graduated with the degree of M.D.

Doctor L'Esperance began his professional career as Interne in the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital at Boston. Later he was Interne in the Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary, then held the same position on the Boston Floating Hospital. He was Genito-Urinary Surgeon of the Maverick Dispensary, assistant in the Genito-Urinary Department of the Boston Dispensary and at present member of the Faculty of Harvard Medical School, assistant in the Genito-Urinary Department of the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is consultant in Genito-Urinary Diseases at the Emerson Hospital.

DECADES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST INTemperance

Oscar Reppert, 76, of 1000 North Main St., has been a student of the temperance cause for 50 years. His father, John, was a member of the local Temperance Society, and a leader just as he grew up. He was a member of the same organization, and a man of many virtues, including a high regard for the law. His father, Oscar, was a member of the same organization, and a man of many virtues, including a high regard for the law. His father, Oscar, was a member of the same organization, and a man of many virtues, including a high regard for the law.

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O. R. P. L'Esperance U. S.

OSCAR RAOUL TALON L'ESPERANCE

Doctor L'Esperance has written many articles for medical journals including "The Excretion of Formaldehyde by the Kidneys of Patients taking Urotropin," which was published in 1912. He is a member of the medical fraternity Phi Alpha Gamma and held the office of President of the Beta Chapter during 1908. He belongs to the American Urological Association, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, also to the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society. He is a member of the Societe Historique Franco-Americaine, the Boston City Club, the Economic Club, the Old Colony Club, the Travel Club of America, the University of Maine Alumni Association, and the Boston University School of Medicine Alumni Association. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is identified with the Republican political party and has never changed his allegiance to it. His favorite forms of recreation are motoring, camping, fishing and good music.

Doctor L'Esperance was married September 3, 1908, to Susanna Francis, daughter of Ebenezer and Naomi (Andrew) Squires, granddaughter of John Andrew and Elizabeth (Butler) Andrew and of Benjamin Squires and Mary (Smith) Squires, and a descendant from John Butler and Mary Morgan who came from England to Newfoundland.

Doctor L'Esperance attributes his success to home influence, private study, contact with men in active life, to school training and to early companionship. His most helpful books in early life were scientific works on botany, chemistry, astronomy, electricity, and physics, and books of adventures and travels; in later life the standard classics, and books of interest to medical science in French and English. Doctor L'Esperance says to young Americans: "To be successful you must like your work and keep persistently at it. Healthy, normal ancestry is a factor toward success, also early occupational training, self-denial, abstention in the use of alcohol and tobacco, thoroughness, thrift, and respect of authority."

G. WILTON LEWIS

GEORGE WILTON LEWIS was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, March 11, 1847. His father, George Washington Lewis, March 13, 1816, to November 12, 1885, was a merchant, a great reader, and possessed of one of the best private libraries in the village. He was well informed in historical and Biblical subjects. Being gifted musically he was the leader of the church choir; and also owned the first bass viol made in Buffalo, which is now in the Buffalo Historical Library. Mr. Lewis was prominently identified with the movement for the restoration of the New Testament Church (a people with whom President James A. Garfield was prominently identified), and was deeply interested in foreign missions. During the era of the "Underground Railroad" for fugitive slaves he acted as a conductor.

On the paternal side G. Wilton Lewis is a descendant of George Lewis of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who came from East Greenwich, England, to Plymouth Colony in 1630, and he is also a descendant of Doctor Samuel Fuller of Mayflower fame, through the daughter of his son, the Reverend Samuel Fuller of Middleboro, Massachusetts. His grandparents on the paternal side were Daniel Lewis, 1776-1830, and Polly Hull Lewis. On the maternal side his grandfather was Adam Wheelock, who was married October 4, 1810, at Upton, Massachusetts, to Betsey Robbins, born in 1786. Through his mother, Eliza Wheelock Lewis, of Mendon, Massachusetts, he is descended from Ralph Wheelock, the Puritan, the founder of Medfield, Massachusetts, whose great-grandson was Doctor Eleazer Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth College.

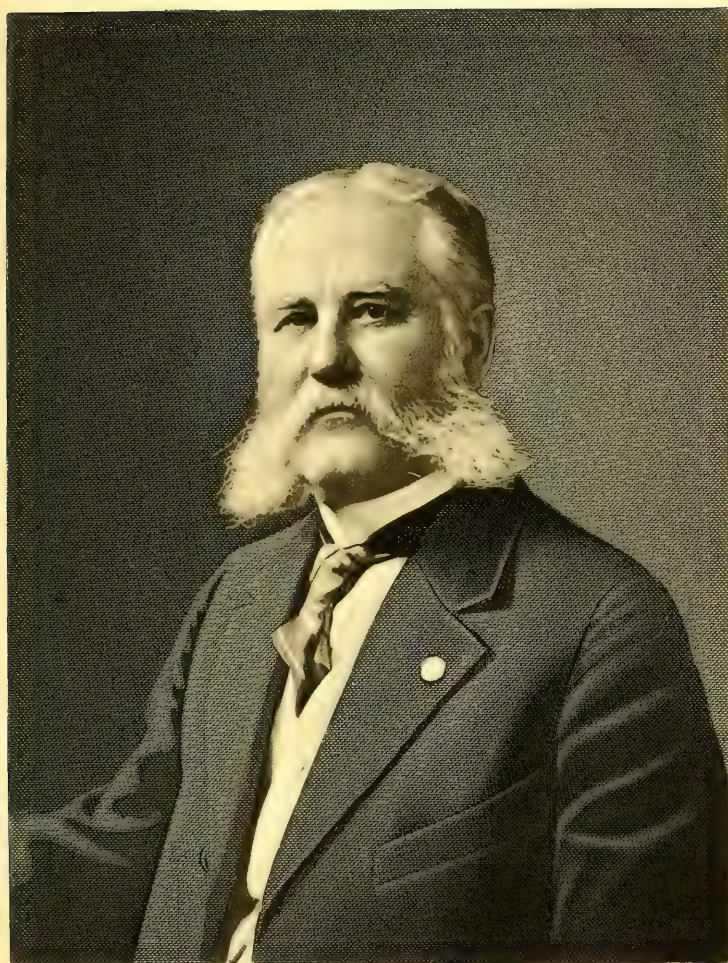
As a youth Mr. Lewis was of an artistic temperament, besides being musical, religious, and athletic. He was interested in mechanical toys, and in the collection of butterflies and insects.

Among the books which he found most helpful in his earlier years were the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, and a Bible primer of the American Tract Society, 1855, which he still has in his possession. A Boys' Own Book of all sorts of games and puzzles was a constant delight.

Mr. Lewis received his earlier education in the district school and at the Fredonia Academy.

When he was but sixteen years of age he enlisted in war service (detailed musician), in Company G, 112 New York Volunteers. On July 26, 1864, he was wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, and became a life cripple. After lingering at the General Hospital, Hampton, Va., for three months between life and death, he recovered and was honorably discharged on October 18, 1864 by General Benj. F. Butler.

Mr. Lewis came to Boston in 1872 and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to increase his knowledge of Architecture.



Phot. by E. J. Williams at Erie, N.Y.

G. Willou Lewis

G. WILTON LEWIS

While a resident of Fredonia, New York, he was a member of the Fredonia Baptist Church, the birthplace of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and his mother and relatives were among those who began the great movement against the saloon, — organized later at Oberlin, Ohio.

After finishing his preparatory work at evening drawing schools, and at Technology, he supplemented this with three years in Boston architectural offices. He then established himself at 18 Pemberton Square, Boston, where the Suffolk Court House now stands, under the architectural firm of Kirby and Lewis, and with various changes in name and location, remained in and around that locality to the end of his professional career — a period of forty-four years.

Mr. Lewis was favorably known among the architects, as he was the designer of many residences of the Back Bay when Boston people began to move out there. As a draftsman he helped to design many of the new business blocks after the great Boston fire of 1872. For two years he was architect for the Boston and Albany Railroad, and built the Brighton buildings, and a number of railroad stations.

In 1899 Mr. Lewis was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, and Inspector of Buildings in his adopted city of Malden, Massachusetts. He also served as clerk of the Republican City Committee for two years.

Mr. Lewis has served as church clerk for a number of years at the Baptist Church of Malden, the Church of Christ, Boston, and in Everett. In the latter place he has served as deacon, trustee, treasurer, and elder, the latter office which he has held for twenty-eight years. He was also a Y. M. C. A. director in Everett, and secretary of the New England Christian Missionary Society for several years. In Christian Endeavor work Mr. Lewis has served as local president for several years and representative to several National Conventions. He has been secretary for two years, and vice-president for one year of the Boston Christian Endeavor Union. At the time of the great Boston Christian Endeavor Convention he was architect of seating arrangements. He has also been prominent in establishing Churches of Christ throughout New England.

During the latter twenty-five years of his architectural career, Mr. Lewis took up the study of "the House which King Solomon built for Jehovah," a very difficult problem, because so little was known of its arrangement and general appearance. He took the text itself as described in the book of Kings and Chronicles, but found it very difficult to decipher data. Step by step he laid out the measurements given, and finally brought out a perfectly symmetrical plan with every measurement perfect. In 1904 he took a

G. WILTON LEWIS

United States copyright, and later developed elevations and sections. His studies of the "Tabernacle of the Testimony," Ex. 26, is now in the hands of publishers, having withstood the critical survey of eminent Bible students and architects.

He also designed and took out a patent in 1885 for a sort of hieroglyphic descriptive list, for use on the footstones for graves of the Grand Army of the Republic, giving in small compass the company, the regiment, the division and the corps in which they served, and the division of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Christian Endeavor Society, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has served as Chaplain of Post 40, Grand Army of the Republic, trustee of Mizpah Lodge of Workmen, and superintendent of the Christian Endeavor New England Churches of Christ for seven years.

In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Hancock Street Church of Christ, Everett. For recreation and diversion he enjoys lectures and music.

On May 12, 1874, Mr. Lewis was married to Mara A., elder daughter of Wilson and Eliza Tyler Morse of Essex, Vermont, granddaughter of Daniel Morse of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and of Rodney Tyler, and a descendant of Job Tyler, first settler of Andover, Massachusetts. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: Morse Leon, electrician; Verna Amies, graduate nurse; Ivan, electric elevator constructor; Reginald Walker, optometrist; and Rondel, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1900, chemist, deceased.

He was instrumental in securing the setting aside of the ancient bare ledge in Malden known as Bell Rock, to erect the famous soldiers' and sailors' monument to the men of the city who gave their services in the Civil War. Other locations were advocated, but Mr. Lewis was so earnest in his zeal to secure the site that he sketched the surroundings, and wrote a column in the Malden Evening News, setting forth the ideal spot for the purpose, which resulted in its recommendation and purchase.

At the dedication of the monument Mr. Lewis used his historic drum, which was carried three years during the war—leading with it the Veterans of Post 40, Grand Army of the Republic. With this drum he led the Massachusetts Veterans at the funeral pageant of General U. S. Grant up Morningside Drive, New York City, 1885 as delegate of Post 40.

Out of the experiences and observations of threescore years and ten Mr. Lewis advises "the confession of and obedience to the Lord Jesus as a steadfast and loyal disciple." He would recommend this to all as the means of a successful career.



Frank M. Loak

FRANK NEWHALL LOOK

THE traditions of industry and integrity which the ancestors of Frank Newhall Look brought with them to this country early in the seventeenth century were exemplified in Mr. Look's life, which ended in Florence, Massachusetts, September 9, 1911.

Mr. Look was born March 22, 1855, in Leominster, Massachusetts. His father was Dwight Brown Look, who was born April 19, 1820, and died March 30, 1899. His mother was Emily Newhall, who was the daughter of Jabez Newhall, 1777-1858. His father's father was Peter Look, 1785-1830. The names of Mr. Look's grandmothers before they were married were Eunice Livermore and Sophia Healey.

Mr. Look's ancestry can be traced back to the days of the early settlers of Massachusetts. Thomas Look came from England in 1646, settling in Lynn. Another ancestor, William Healey, came from England in 1640 and hewed a home out of the wilderness that is now Roxbury. In 1630 Thomas Newhall, another of Mr. Look's progenitors, set sail from England and made his home in the fields and woods where now the chimneys of Lynn's shoe factories pierce the sky. Four years later John Livermore, having cut himself off from his old associations in England, to make a place for himself in the New World, settled at Watertown.

Mr. Look's father was a manufacturer. Benevolent and kindly, he had a force of character which not only made him stand out among the other men of the community, but also made a deep impression on the life of his son. His example was supplemented by that of the boy's mother, whose gentleness and kindness and sturdiness of moral fiber helped toward shaping her son's character.

From these worthy ancestors Mr. Look inherited the foundation of his strong and sterling character which, developed by education and experience created a personality which attracted and held a large circle of friends. A large acquaintance with men and books, a real interest in affairs, world wide, and a traveler with keen insight made him a most enjoyable companion.

His interests were broad and catholic and his tastes those of a kindly, educated gentleman. Always public spirited he gave liber-

FRANK NEWHALL LOOK

ally of himself and his substance in many channels. Loyalty to his town and its institutions, to his home, his church, his college and his friends was his to a marked degree, and a judgment clear and understanding gave value to his many undertakings.

In 1870 Mr. Look moved with his family from Leominster to Northampton where he graduated from the high school in 1873 and four years later was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1877 and immediately afterward, entered upon his lifework with the Florence Mfg. Co.

In 1881 Mr. Look was elected Treasurer and General Manager of the Florence Manufacturing Company, and he held that position until his death. He was Vice-chairman of the school committee of Northampton, was a member of the Northampton Public Library Committee and was President of the Board of Trustees of the Lilly Public Library. In addition to these positions, he was a Trustee of Amherst College, a Director of the Northampton National Bank, Director of the Northampton Young Men's Christian Association, and a Director of the Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Look was a member of the Common Council of Northampton during the first two years of the city government in that city. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of Psi Upsilon Fraternity of Amherst College. He was a Congregationalist.

Mr. Look, on October 20, 1880, married Miss Fannie Ely Burr, daughter of George A. and Sarah (Ely) Burr. Mrs. Look is a granddaughter of Ames and Relief (Eager) Burr and Frederick and Bathsheba (Kent) Ely and a descendant of Rev. Jonathan Burr, who came from England and settled in Boston in 1639. Their only child is Barbara Look.

Such a man as Frank Newhall Look stands as a mark of the mercantile honesty and integrity of his country, and is a model and example for all time to come.



S. R. Lohm

SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP

SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP was born in Whitesboro, near Utica, New York, October 13, 1804, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 12, 1886. His father, John Hosmer Lothrop, was a man of various activities, being a prominent lawyer, noted for his liberality, good humor and honesty. Dr. Lothrop's mother, Jerusha Kirkland, was a woman whose sweet, home-loving and home-making nature radiated far beyond her immediate circle. Through his father he was descended from John Lothrop (1738-1789) and Mary Jones, while on his mother's side from Samuel Kirkland (1741-1808) and Jerusha Bingham.

The earliest immigrant ancestor in America was John Lothrop, distinguished as a Puritan minister in England and imprisoned for his religious views, but afterwards released on condition that he leave England never to return. He came to America in 1634 and settled in Scituate, later moving to Barnstable, Massachusetts. Samuel Kirkland was a Presbyterian missionary to the Six Nations. In the American Revolution he was Brigade Chaplain with the Continental Army, and was influential among the Iroquois. He later founded Hamilton College.

Throughout Dr. Lothrop's life he evinced a special interest in riding and driving horses, and out-door life, and in his younger days he had a strong desire to enter the Army. The tasks of childhood were many, and he also found many obstacles in acquiring an education; but before he was fourteen, his uncle, John Thornton Kirkland, adopted him and looked after his education from that time. He began his training under tutors, and went to various schools preparatory to entering Harvard College, where he graduated in 1825. He took a regular course at the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1828. Hamilton College conferred the degree of LL.D. on Dr. Lothrop in 1885 and Harvard College the degree of S. T. D. in 1852.

Dr. Lothrop began his active life work as minister to the Unitarian Church at Dover, New Hampshire, where he was ordained February 18, 1829. He occupied this pulpit until 1834, when he accepted a call to the Brattle Square Church, Boston, and remained there until 1876 — a long and faithful service of forty-two years, ministering to his parishioners, instilling in their hearts and minds a love and fear of God.

Dr. Lothrop wrote many sermons and a few literary works which have been published, including "The Life of Samuel Kirkland," the "History of Brattle Square Church," and the "Centennial of the Independent Company of Cadets."

The early companionship of his elder brother Charles, who died when still young, and of his uncle, John Thornton Kirkland,

SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP

then President of Harvard College, influenced Dr. Lothrop's choice of a profession.

Dr. Lothrop was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; the Massachusetts Humane Society; the Society of the Cincinnati; the Boston Provident Association; the Boston Port and Seaman's Society; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America; the American Unitarian Association; the Society for Promoting Theological Education; the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches; the Massachusetts Congregational Convention; the Cape Cod Association; the Wednesday Evening Club; the Thursday Evening Club; and also a Trustee of Milton Academy. He was corresponding secretary and also President (1877-1883) of the Massachusetts Humane Society; Vice-President of the Boston Provident Association; President of the Boston Port and Seaman's Society; Secretary and President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; President of the American Unitarian Association; President of the Society for Promoting Theological Education; President of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches; Treasurer of the Massachusetts Congregational Convention; President of the Children's Mission to the Destitute; Vice-President of the Institute of Technology; and Secretary of the Wednesday Evening Club.

In politics he was a Whig, but later became an advocate of the Republican Party. In religion he was a Unitarian, but preferred personally to be called a Liberal Congregationalist.

On June 3, 1829, Dr. Lothrop married Mary Lyman Buckminster, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph and Mary (Lyman) Buckminster, granddaughter of Joseph and Lucy (Williams) Buckminster and of the Rev. Isaac and Ruth (Plummer) Lyman. Six children were born to them, none of whom are now living. The Buckminsters were descended from Thomas Buckminster, who came to Boston from England in 1640. Mrs. Lothrop died January 20th, 1859. On November 23, 1869, Dr. Lothrop was married, secondly, to Alice Lindsey Webb, daughter of the Rev. Abner and Katherine (Sedgewick) Webb.

Dr. Lothrop was a man of honor, loved and respected by all. He was simple, direct and truthful in utterances, animated by a high purpose, and possessed a beautiful kindness and sincerity of spirit. Men reposed in him their trust and confidence and he never betrayed it. He was sensitive to every good quality in men and was a worshiper of ideals. He loved his own church but without bigotry. He strove to make the world better by the many humane reforms for which he gave his voice and pen. Living, he was one of the leaders of his generation. Dead, he left a beloved memory.



James de Looe

JAMES LEE LOVE

JAMES LEE LOVE was born December 30, 1860, on a farm which his father, Robert Calvin Grier Love, had cleared from the forest three years before near the site where the town of Gastonia, Gaston Co., N. C., was founded fifteen years later. On this farm and another at Woodlawn (now Mount Holly), Gaston County, he lived until 1880. His father was an energetic and successful farmer, merchant, and cotton manufacturer, who built the first cotton mill at Gastonia in 1887. His maternal grandfather, Moses H. Rhyne, was one of the builders of one of the earliest cotton mills in North Carolina at "Pinhook" in Gaston County about 1845.

On his father's side Mr. Love's forbears were Scotch Presbyterians, who had settled in York County, South Carolina, about 1760; on his mother's side they were unmixed German Lutherans, who had settled in Gaston County just before the American Revolution. Both families have been active in the development of cotton manufacturing, which has grown enormously in Gaston County during the last thirty years.

Mr. Love was diverted from cotton manufacturing because of his success in mathematics at the University of North Carolina, which he entered in 1880 and whence he graduated with highest honors in 1884. His early education was obtained in short-term and irregular rural schools, which were the sole reliance for the Gaston County boys in the 60's and 70's. His first high school chance came in 1878, and was secured in a boarding school twenty miles from home at King's Mountain. This school had been opened a short time before by Capt. W. T. R. Bell, a gallant Confederate soldier from Virginia, who gave his students an interesting bit of military drill and training, with their Latin and mathematics.

From the University of North Carolina, Mr. Love went for one year as a graduate student of mathematics to the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. This was in 1884-85. Then he was called back to the University of North Carolina to assist Prof. Ralph H. Graves, who was the head of the mathematical department, and remained there until 1889, when he accepted a Morgan Fellowship in mathematics in Harvard University. He received the A.M. degree from Harvard University in 1890. This was the beginning

JAMES LEE LOVE

of a long and useful connection with Harvard University; for he was immediately chosen an Instructor in Mathematics, in which capacity he served until 1909, during the later years with the rank of Assistant Professor of Mathematics. His work was at first in the undergraduate department of Harvard College; but the Lawrence Scientific School was just then being revived by Professor Nathaniel Southgate Shaler and Dean Winfield S. Chaplin, and there was demand for mathematical courses suited to the needs of engineering students. Mr. Love was asked to develop these courses, and this was his principal work until the Scientific School was discontinued as such through reorganization and combination with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At one time there were 580 students in the Scientific School, all of whom were obliged to take mathematics in their freshman and sophomore years; and Mr. Love required the services of several assistants in the courses under his supervision.

Administrative work on committees, boards, and faculties occupied an increasing proportion of Mr. Love's time, until in the fall of 1899 he was asked to serve as Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School and also of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences. The first of these duties he discharged until 1906, often serving as acting dean, sometimes for six months at a stretch, during absences of Dean N. S. Shaler. In this office he had direct charge of the records as well as the discipline of students. He had charge of the Summer School until 1909, first as Secretary, then as Chairman of the School, — planning its courses and budget, and supervising every detail of its administration and instruction. It was then the leading and largest Summer School connected with a higher institution of learning, as it had been the earliest founded and had first demonstrated the possibility and methods and value of summer courses for teachers and other students.

During the summers of 1911 and 1912 Mr. Love assisted the Director, Dr. Egbert, of the Summer Session of Columbia University in the City of New York. In 1909-10 he was at Lincoln, North Carolina, Secretary-Treasurer of the new Saxony Spinning Company, whose mill he helped to build. In 1910 he was invited to add to his duties of this kind the care of other cotton mills in Gastonia, N. C., but the work was not congenial, the times were depressed in cotton manufacturing, and he thought it best to remain in New England to educate his two children, who were then

JAMES LEE LOVE

in the Cambridge High School. In the spring of 1911 he established the Provident Teachers' Agency in Boston, and the duties of that Agency still occupy all his time and energy.

Mr. Love's writing has been limited to occasional articles and to the preparation of mathematical texts, of which the most important was one on the differential and integral calculus for engineering students, published by the Publication Office of Harvard University in 1899 for the use of students in the Lawrence Scientific School.

Mr. Love has been a lifelong Democrat in politics, although refusing to follow some of its leaders in their advocacy of Free Silver and the like. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and of the Oakley Country Club. He was married in December, 1885, to Miss Julia J. Spencer of Chapel Hill, N. C. She was in charge of the art teaching in Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C., and was the only daughter of Mrs Cornelia Phillips Spencer, who was the first woman upon whom the University of North Carolina conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. in recognition of her services for that institution, and who was honored also by the North Carolina Women's College at Greensboro, N. C., through giving her name to one of its halls of residence.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Love, of whom two survive: Cornelia Spencer Love and James Spencer Love. Cornelia has graduated from Radcliffe College and from the New York State Library School at Albany, N. Y., and is now serving in the Library of the University of North Carolina. James Spencer has graduated from Harvard College, and before he was 21 years of age volunteered and was accepted for the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, where he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry in the U. S. Army and sent overseas. He has since been promoted to a Captaincy and made Adjutant of the 78th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Mr. Love has offered his services as a member of State Guard of Massachusetts, and is a Sergeant of Company M of the 2nd Battalion of the 12th Regiment of the 4th Brigade of the M. S. G.

ALFRED EASTMAN LUNT

ALFRED EASTMAN LUNT, a well-known lawyer of Boston is descended from one of the oldest and most respected families of Newbury, Massachusetts, the immigrant ancestor being Henry Lunt who came on the ship *Mary and John*, from England in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, among the early colonists. Other ancestors besides Henry Lunt, mentioned above, were James Blake who came from Wales, England, in 1648, of Scotch and Welsh ancestry, and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire; Jeremiah Blake of Hampton Falls, distinguished himself in the public life of his section; Enoch Blake, promoted to a lieutenantcy for bravery on the field of battle during the Revolutionary period.

The Ladd and Eastman families on the maternal side, have been to the front in the judicial, art, and business life of New Hampshire and Massachusetts for many generations.

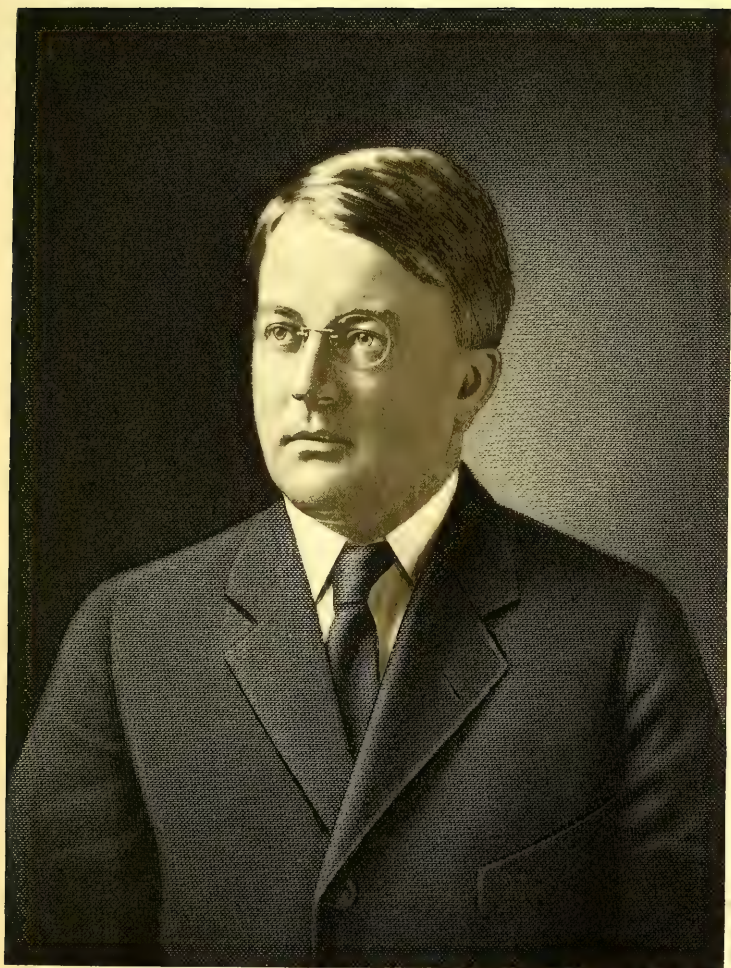
Alfred E. Lunt was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 12, 1878. His father, Hervey Lunt, son of Jacob and Lucinda (Obear) Lunt, was a shoe manufacturer, and a prominent city official, noted for his honesty, caution, loyalty, inflexibility, religious faith and sociability. Mr. Lunt's mother was Elizabeth A. Blake, daughter of Ruth (Ladd) and John Blake. Both father and mother held a strong influence over the moral and spiritual life of their son.

Mr. Lunt's general interests and tastes through childhood and youth were for books, out-door play, public questions, history of men and nations, and music. Among other activities he owned a large paper route in the factories of Beverly where he was newsboy, and in this way paid his personal expenses.

His education was received in the Beverly public and high schools. He also received private tuition under Charles H. Brown A.B. (Harvard) of Beverly. In 1903, he graduated from Harvard College with the degree of A.B., and from the Harvard Law School in 1905 with the degree of LL.B.

In 1905 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and in September, 1906, entered upon the active practice of law in Boston, with an office, also, at Beverly, Massachusetts. In choosing the law as a profession, he followed a natural bent for scientific subjects. Following general practice up to 1909 he was that year elected City Solicitor of Beverly, and continued until 1913. In 1915 he was made General Counsel for the Merchants and Manufacturers of Massachusetts (Association). As attorney, he is active on lines of general practice, both as trial lawyer and in advisory capacity to industrial and corporate clients. He is deeply interested in the present far-reaching economic adjustments in society.

He has held the following official positions: In 1903 and 1904



Alfred R Hunt



ALFRED EASTMAN LUNT

was common councilman of Beverly, Massachusetts; from 1904 to 1916 he was President of the National Republican College League; in 1912 alternate delegate and delegate to the Republican National Convention from the sixth Essex District; from 1904 to 1916 a member of the National Executive Committee of the National Republican League; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Green Acre Fellowship since 1910; (Secretary) then President of Bahai Temple Unity 1914-1917, which is a national corporation.

Mr. Lunt has written the following books: "The Eighth (Massachusetts) Regiment Historical and Pictorial" in 1898 published at Salem, "The Minimum Wage" published in Boston in 1916, and the "Reality of the Minimum Wage," Boston, 1918.

From 1900 to 1903 he was business manager of the Harvard Illustrated Magazine. From 1901 to 1905 he was President of the Harvard Republican Club; and President of the 1903 Harvard Debating Club. He is a member of the legal committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, also of the following associations: the Essex Bar, the Boston Bar, Massachusetts Bar, and the American Bar Association; a member of these societies, the Kappa Gamma Chi Fraternity of Harvard of which he was treasurer in 1901, the National Geographic Society, the Green Acre Fellowship, the American Society of International Law and the League of Free Nations' Association. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. His religious affiliations are with the Bahai Religion. The various recreations which he enjoys are swimming, walking, tennis, and agriculture especially.

October 5, 1909, Mr. Lunt was married to Mildred Kallen, born in Berenstadt, Germany, August 24, 1884, daughter of Jacob David and Esther (Hirsch) Kallen. Mr. Kallen came to America twice, becoming a citizen and permanent resident of this country shortly after 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Lunt have four children, Ruth Ladd, Elizabeth Blake, Jeane Marcena and Alfred E. Lunt, Jr.

From his own experience and observation Mr. Lunt offers the following suggestions for the attainment of success: "More attention to the real meanings of life from earliest training, a wider and deeper study, in the public schools, of ethical refinement, freedom from race and religious prejudice, the inculcation of the knowledge of human brotherhood and the unified relationship of the various races of men, emphasizing the deep underlying scientific principles of the law of unity in creation, with more attention to science, especially to agriculture." Mr. Lunt attributes the success he has attained to private study, contact with men in active life, the influences of school, home, and early companionship, and particularly to contact with universal thought. He is a lawyer of ability, possessing those legal qualities that win universal admiration.

RONALD FRANCIS MACFEELY

RONALD FRANCIS MACFEELY was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 28, 1859. He died at his home in Beverly, August 27, 1917. He was the son of James Bartlett and Christina (Kellie) MacFeely, who came to this country from Scotland and first settled in Detroit, Michigan. His family was one of distinction, his grandparents residing in one of the old, picturesque Scottish castles.

The young man received his early education in the public schools of Roxbury, completing the higher mechanical courses at the Polytechnic School at Troy, New York.

Mr. MacFeely invented and developed many pieces of machinery now controlled by the United Shoe Machinery Company. He is known to the Shoe Machinery world as the inventor of the famous pulling over machine, the MacFeely pegger, the heel seat lasting machine, the double tack pot, the automatic wiper and numerous other machines which have contributed in a great measure toward the success of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

On February 10, 1887, Ronald MacFeely was married to Blanche, daughter of Morris Votaw and Emma Wood (Baron) Miller, granddaughter, on the maternal side, of James Henry and Elizabeth (Beatty) Baron, and, on the paternal side, of Morris Jones and Sophia (Votaw) Miller. Three daughters were born of the union: Helen Morris, died June 3, 1916; Ella Blanche, died January 15, 1910; and Elizabeth Christina, who is living at home. Mrs. MacFeely throughout his successful career was his constant adviser and inspiration.

Ronald MacFeely early realized that life was too short for even the ablest man to waste himself upon a number of pursuits; and believing in his own talents he added to his quality of concentration the immense moral force which a man gains in being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of labor.

The record of his career is one of quiet achievement in his early life, and the arduous labors of his later years received their merited reward. As an inventor of shoe machinery alone his name will live through the years to come.

From Mr. MacFeely's own experience and observation the suggestion that he would have offered to young Americans as to the principles, methods and habits which he believed would contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in an American life, and would most help young people to attain true success in life, would be: *Work thoroughly; Live honestly; Practice routine; Be not stinted in help to those with whom you are associated; Love your home.*

His own career was a living example of the advice offered.



Ronald F. M. Gentry



John Macdonald

JOHN MACNAIR

JOHN MACNAIR was born in Dysart, Scotland, October 26, 1843, the son of James and Cecilia (Smith) MacNair. His paternal grandparents were John and Ann (Glass) MacNair; his maternal grandparents were John and Alison (Shepherd) Smith. His father was a damask weaver, but a man, also, of severe literary tastes, and a great lover of the classics. The son was brought up to recognize the value and the necessity of manual labor, and at an early age, he was obliged to devote his days to work and to obtain his education by studying evenings. He came from Scotland to America when he was nine years old, settling in West Farms, New York, a village now absorbed in New York City. His first employment was as a clerk in a grocery store in West Farms. Then he entered the shoe business in New York. Later he went to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a shoe manufacturer for twenty years. He became President of the Lynn National Bank, and of the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Mr. MacNair was a prominent member of the Oxford Club of Lynn, and honored by election to its presidency. In politics he was a Republican. In his religious sympathies he was affiliated with the Universalist Church. His enjoyments were found in riding and in out-of-door life.

He married Minnie E., daughter of Amos and Esther Closson in 1867; and after her death he married as his second wife Annie, daughter of Alexander and Emma Paul, of Andover, New Jersey, October 10, 1893. Mr. MacNair is survived by his widow.

Those who knew Mr. MacNair were accustomed to regard his life as in a high degree enviable. For there was no friend of the man — and his friends were many — who did not rejoice in the sanity and fulness of the years as he lived them. No single occupation or interest tempted him ever into the error of one-sidedness or an unbalanced zeal. He never capitulated to the idea that money-making is the aim of our striving. He remembered always the loftier side of existence, so that no one who came in contact with him but felt that he lived first for the finer things of the spirit.

Certainly few men of recent times have attained to such equability of character and talents as he, few have contributed so substantially to business prosperity, to the public welfare on its practical side, as well as to those less easily definable but no less definite needs of the mind and spirit, which he served in his religious affiliations and in his inspiring work with young people.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN was born at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, on November 10, 1857, and died July 18th, 1917, at Brookline, Massachusetts. His father, Norman McLellan (1813-1874), son of Mary Campbell and John McLellan, was a sea captain, a man of self-reliance and directness of speech and thought. He married Christiana Murray (1822-1902), daughter of Christiana Menzies and David Murray, a woman of strong moral fibre, whose spiritual and intellectual training made a deep impression upon the character of her son.

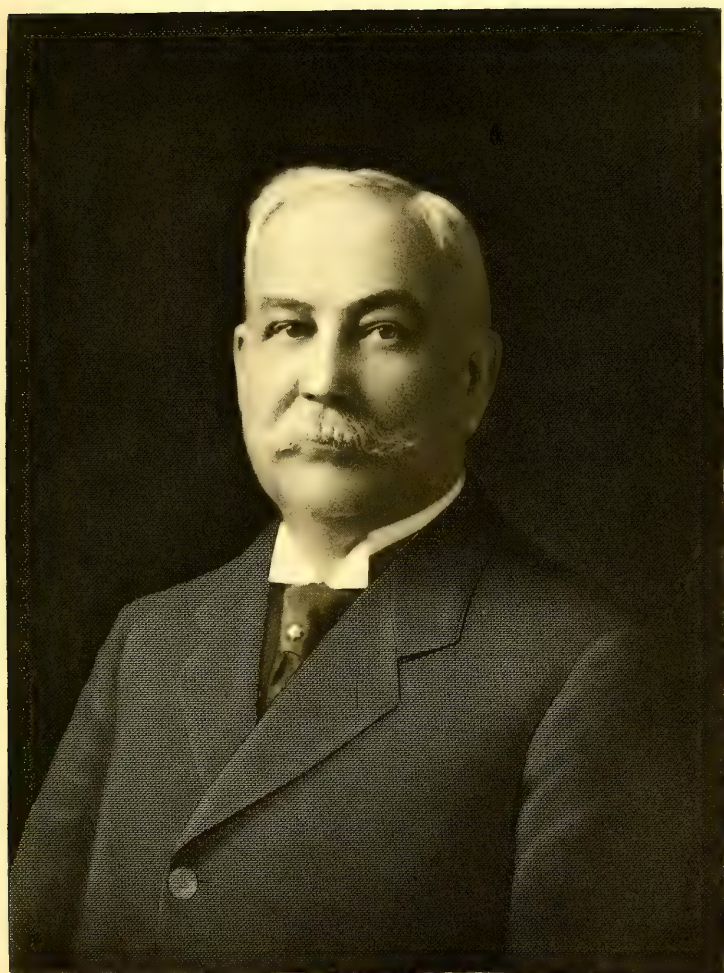
Mr. McLellan came of distinguished ancestry. His great-grandfather, John McLellan, left Scotland in 1757 to settle in Prince Edward's Island. He was descended from Sir John McLellan, whose estates were sequestered after the Covenanter's War in 1666 in Scotland.

Mr. McLellan was educated in the public schools of Boston, attending the old Brimmer School, and took his LL.B. degree in 1895 at the Kent College of Law in Chicago. His active career began as a clerk and traveling salesman in a wholesale dry goods store in New York City. He next became manager of R. G. Dun & Company's Chicago Law and Collection Department. He was thoroughly successful in his business life. From early childhood he was surrounded by the influences of a good home. His success in later life may be attributed to industry and perseverance and to contact in the business world with men of judgment.

Mr. McLellan became interested in Christian Science while in Chicago. In 1895 he joined the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of that city, and was honored with its most important offices. He also served as the Committee on Publication for Illinois until in 1902 at the request of Mrs. Eddy he removed to Boston to become editor of *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*. The following year he was appointed editor of *Der Herold der Christian Science*, and on February 7, 1903, was appointed a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors of the Mother Church.

In November of 1908, on the founding of *The Christian Science Monitor*, he was elected editor-in-chief of this paper. He was among the most trusted counselors of Mrs. Eddy, and his work as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors and as editor-in-chief of the periodicals was carried on under her immediate direction. Upon the death of Mrs. Eddy his duties were further increased as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Eddy estate.

He was a writer of much ability and his article on Christian Science for the *Encyclopedia Americana* is considered a most comprehensive and concise writing upon that subject. He was an omnivorous reader, preferring history, biography and books of



Prof. Dr. G. Williams & Bro. NY

Arthur W. Lellan

travel; the Bible and the writings of Macaulay were his favorites in classical English.

Mr. McLellan was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Columbia Lodge, in which he served as Marshal; the National Press Club of Washington, D. C.; the Twentieth Century and Canadian Clubs, the City Club and Chamber of Commerce of Boston. In politics he was a Democrat, but he held principle above party and voted for the men he believed best fitted to hold office. His recreations were particularly fishing, golf and gardening.

On June 3, 1885, he married Jeannette, daughter of William R. and Angeline Moor Reid, granddaughter of James and Jerusha (Cleveland) Moor and of John and Jeannette Reid, and a descendant from Doctor Moses Wheat, who came from England to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635. Of this marriage there were three children, one of whom is living, Mrs. Frances A. McLellan Ramsay.

Mr. McLellan was honored and esteemed for his integrity, wisdom, and judicious management of heavy responsibilities. His friendship was valued by many and his death was a severe loss to both church and friends. He was warm-hearted, humane, generous to a fault, and never tired of helping his fellowman. He had the confidence, love and respect of all his fellow workers.

Another quality which made him attractive was his intellectual honesty, whether he was dealing with men or events. He was singularly free, in forming and expressing his opinions, from the prejudices of either locality or environment. With his intellectual honesty went almost necessarily intellectual courage. He never retracted his own beliefs and conclusions. He never feared to stand alone. No man ever served his church more loyally; none ever had a loftier conception of duty, a keener sense of moral obligation, a more unselfish and determined purpose to guard and cherish the public welfare.

Mr. McLellan was conscientious almost to a fault, and to the carrying out of his ideals he brought strength of will, brilliancy of intellectual resource and a wealth of wide and varied learning. He was a thinker as well as a doer. In debate or in the meetings of the various boards of which he was a member he made his influence felt by the force of an alert mind and well-balanced judgment. His kindness of heart was always showing itself in unexpected ways, and even when official requirements pressed heavily upon him he found many an opportunity to extend in act or word tokens of his individual sympathy and solicitude. The following tribute is here quoted:

The Masonic fraternity has suffered a severe loss in the passing away of Brother Archibald McLellan, of Brookline. Few among the seventy thousand Masons in Massachusetts have taken a

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN

deeper interest or more faithfully reflected the tenets and teachings of Masonry.

He was raised a Master Mason in Manhattan Lodge of New York City on January 7, 1881. He was proposed by me for membership in Columbian Lodge of Boston on January 28, 1907; was elected April 4, 1907, and signed the By-Laws on May 9, 1907. Later he also became a member of Beth-Horon Lodge of Brookline, and also joined the Scottish Rite bodies in Boston, taking all of the degrees up to the 32d.

He served as Marshal in Columbian Lodge in 1914 and 1915, and was frequently urged to accept other Masonic offices, but, although his interest in Masonry never lagged, he felt obliged to decline owing to the multiplicity of demands of business and church relations.

Brother McLellan became widely known among the Masons of Massachusetts and was everywhere highly respected and beloved. His services and counsel were often sought and secured on matters affecting the welfare of the Craft, and he never faltered nor failed in upholding and emphasizing the truest and highest ideals of the Institution. The principles, traditions, and landmarks of the order had in him a faithful friend and loyal champion.

He found in Masonry a symbolism and teaching of practical import and worth in the every-day affairs of life. Its ethical, spiritual, and creedless atmosphere attracted him, and he realized and appreciated to the utmost its service and value in the advance of human welfare.

Of broad vision, he was constantly pointing out to his Masonic friends and associates the rich fields of achievement that lay beyond. But it was not his nature simply to point the way of larger effort and opportunity, but himself to lead and serve and sacrifice that the Fraternity might the more effectively promote righteousness and secure a larger and an abiding peace and joy for mankind.

A close and intimate relationship with him during the last fifteen years has been a constant source of help and inspiration to me, and I shall ever continue to hold my fraternal association with him one of the most valued of my Masonic possessions.

The radiance of his life and good works have and will continue to brighten and illumine the pathway of many another. The world is richer and happier and better for his having lived in it.

“ There is no death! Stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven’s jeweled crown
May shine forever more.”

(Signed) LEON M. ABBOTT,

Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

Boston, February 20, 1918.



Hugh D McEllan.

HUGH DEAN McLELLAN

HUGH DEAN McLELLAN, a leading Boston lawyer, is descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry. He traces his family history through Hugh and Elizabeth McLellan, who came to America in 1733, Hugh being the son of Sir Hugh McLellan, one of the prominent men of the north of Ireland. Hugh Dean McLellan was born at Belfast, Maine, September 10, 1876, the son of Honorable William Henry and Angeline (Nickels) McLellan.

The son of a lawyer, the young man naturally inherited a taste for law, and after training in the Belfast High School secured the degree of A.B. in 1895 from Colby College and LL.B. from the Columbia Law School in 1902. During his college course he worked not only at his books but also taught school and in other ways assisted in paying the expenses of his education. In the interim between his graduation from college and from the law school, he taught successfully as principal of the Belfast High School in 1897 and 1898. He was admitted to the Maine Bar in 1897, and to the Massachusetts Bar in 1902. He taught also in the New York and Boston evening high schools.

During his practice in Maine he was referee in bankruptcy for Waldo County, Maine, in 1898 and 1899. Since coming to Massachusetts he has devoted a great deal of his time to the trial of cases for individuals and corporations. He has acted as attorney for several liability and fire insurance companies and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and he has also delivered for several years lectures on law topics at an evening law school. He is now a member of the law firm of McLellan, Carney and Brickley.

In spite of being a very busy and successful man, Mr. McLellan has found time for much enjoyment in out-of-door life, being fond of riding, swimming, tennis and kindred athletic sports. In politics he is a Democrat, and he attends the Unitarian Church.

In 1908, he married Nina Foster Poor, daughter of Clarence O. and Isabella (Perry) Poor, granddaughter of William O. Poor and Lucretia (Hunter) Poor and of Augustus Perry and Jane (Porter) Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. McLellan have had four children: Janet Nickels McLellan, Hugh Dean McLellan, Jr. (died July 2, 1915), Nancy Farrington McLellan and Nina Poor McLellan.

Mr. McLellan's success has come largely through his capacity for hard work and a steadfastness of purpose that has been a compelling factor in winning deserved recognition in his profession.

GEORGE E. McQUESTEN

GEORGE E. McQUESTEN was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, May 1, 1868, and died November 7, 1916, in New York City. He was the son of George McQuesten and Theoline T. (Campbell) McQuesten. The former was of Londonderry, New Hampshire, while the latter was born in Windham, New Hampshire, the daughter of James Campbell.

The progenitor of the family in America was William McQuesten, who emigrated to this country from Coleraine, in the North of Ireland, about 1735, and settled in Litchfield, New Hampshire. He was a descendant of the McUisthons who went from Argyleshire on the west coast of Scotland to Ireland at the close of the seventeenth century.

George E. McQuesten received his collegiate training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and upon the completion of his course he entered the business which his father had founded.

He was greatly interested in electrical inventions. This led him to erect on his father's estate at Marblehead Neck, a windmill, which was one of the first aero-generating plants for supplying electricity built for private use in the country. The plant a few years later received the favorable attention of the government.

He was one of the pioneers in automobile matters and won deserved repute in Massachusetts. He was a charter member of the Massachusetts Automobile Club.

He was married April 2, 1896, to Emma M. Sawyer, daughter of John Snow Sawyer and Sarah L. Sawyer of Cambridge. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Barbara McQuesten.

Mr. McQuesten was a business man whose life was filled with successful achievements. His prominence in business was but one of the many claims to honor and distinction for which he is remembered.

His rare capacity for fellowship, and his magnetic personality made him a leader in social as well as in business life.

Mr. McQuesten was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club and the Country Club of Brookline. He was a member of the Masonic Order, being a Mystic Shriner.

As a private citizen he took an active part in all educational and other movements for advancing the best interests of the community. He possessed in abundant measure the qualities that make the business man, and his success in his field of endeavor was assured from the start. To his quick perception and pleasing address he added a well-trained mind, ability and sound judgment with devotion to principle. He was a man of quiet habits and unobtrusive manners.



Geo. E. M. Zuesten



Opp. 29 E. Williams St. N.Y.

Adolphus G. W. Vey

ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS McVEY

ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS McVEY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 15, 1842. His father, Cornelius McVey (April 10, 1806, to September 6, 1891) was the son of James and Sally Murray McVey. He, with his wife, who before her marriage was Margaret Hannon, emigrated to America from Ireland in 1824 and settled in Boston.

In childhood and youth Mr. McVey's special interests lay in horses and yachts. The influence of his mother was particularly strong on his intellectual as well as on his moral and spiritual life. She gave him steadfast encouragement to overcome the difficulties which he met with in acquiring an education, and in due time had the satisfaction of seeing her son pass from the Quincy School to the Boston Latin School, where, at his graduation in 1860, the Franklin Medal was conferred upon him. Mr. McVey then entered Holy Cross College at Worcester, but ill-health forced him to give up his studies there.

He began a course of systematic reading along the lines of naval architecture and a few years later, he sailed for South Africa on a voyage which lasted more than a year. While on this voyage Mr. McVey gained the knowledge and love of the sea that was such an important factor in his after life.

In 1865 he began newspaper work with the Boston *Herald* and was made yachting editor. Later he held the same position on the New York *Herald*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the London *Times*, and was the American Correspondent of the "Rudder." To his newspaper colleagues and friends, Mr. McVey was familiarly known as "Dolly." He reported every race for the America's Cup. His most important reportorial exploit was the securing of an exclusive interview with Lord Dunraven in 1895. Lord Dunraven had sent the Valkyrie III over the starting line and had then withdrawn the yacht, refusing to make any statement.

ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS McVEY

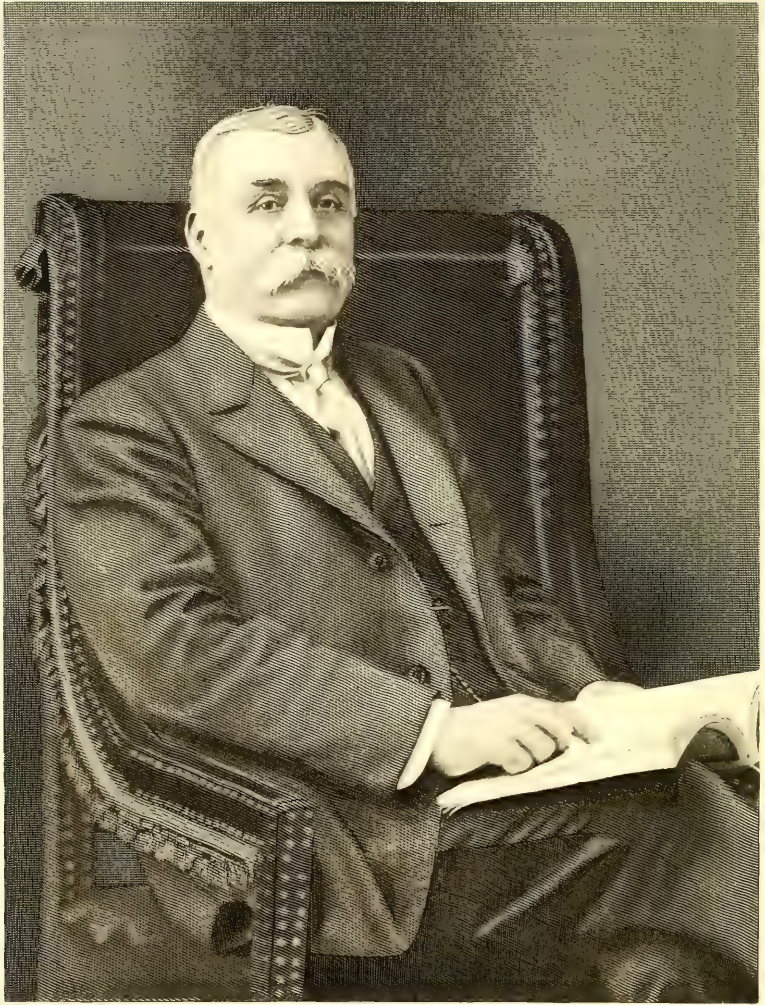
At the age of forty-two, Mr. McVey extended his private study of naval architecture by a five-year course at the Hawes School of Naval Architecture. After completing the study of naval architecture at this school, he designed several well-known racing-sloops, among them the Helen, the Alice, the Thrush, and the Crystal. In 1900 he went to Europe to examine one of the Shamrocks built by Sir Thomas Lipton and was Sir Thomas' guest in Scotland. In 1911 Mr. McVey embodied his yachting reminiscences in an interesting book, entitled, "History of the America's Cup Races."

Among his many activities Mr. McVey served as a member of the State Board of Associated Charities; as captain of Co. G of the 9th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia which was the famous Montgomery Guards; and as president of the Quincy School Alumni Association.

In religion Mr. McVey was a Roman Catholic. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

On September 3, 1873, he was married to Margaret Murphy of South Boston, daughter of John and Ann (Quirk) Murphy, and a granddaughter of Moses and Ann (Wight) Murphy, the former of Irish and the latter of English birth. Mrs. McVey died a few months prior to her husband. Of this marriage there have been eight children. Seven are now living: John R., president of the Old South Trust Company of Boston; Fred J., a physician; Arthur G., a lawyer; Mrs. James McMorro; Mrs. George G. Carroll of Rochester, New York; Marguerite, Radcliffe, 1913; and Helen, Girls' Latin School, 1913.

Mr. McVey died in Boston, July 13, 1912. He was a maker of friends, and has been loved and regretted by all who knew him. His success in life was due in large measure to his qualities of perseverance and untiring energy, and his ability to make the best of opportunities.



Geo Miller

IRA MILLER

IRA MILLER, late President of the American Whip Company, of Westfield, Massachusetts, and organizer and general manager of the United States Whip Company of Westfield, met with a degree of success in the commercial world which invested his career with unusual interest.

He was born in Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky, April 22, 1848, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 16, 1915.

John Miller of the town of Ayr, in Scotland, the progenitor of that branch of the Miller family to which Ira Miller belongs, left his native town and settled in Antrim, Ireland, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He bore a part in the battle of Antrim, and for brave conduct in the field received a grant of valuable land in Antrim county. Antrim Castle, built by him on this land, is still held by some of his descendants. One of his descendants emigrated to America in 1685, and settled in Rockingham County, Virginia. Two sons of this immigrant, Samuel and James, moved to Kentucky in 1803, and there Samuel married a young woman named Quinn, who bore a son, James Quinn Miller, the father of Ira Miller.

Ira Miller's mother, Susan Ann Raglan, was descended from John Raglan, who came to America in 1723 and settled in Hanover County, Virginia. The progenitor of the Raglans gave the name to his son for the reason that he himself had been brought up by his uncle at Raglan Castle. This castle, now in ruins, is situated in Wales, on the borders of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire.

The father of Ira was a prosperous merchant in Kentucky until his business was broken up by the disturbances arising from the Civil War. After the war he re-established himself in the dry goods commission business at Evansville, Indiana, where he gave employment to his son, then nineteen years of age.

But the son, Ira Miller, was more interested in the manufacture than in the sale of goods, and soon found employment in the saddlery making business with the firm of Topf, Long and Company, of Evansville. This industry was much improved and developed by him from 1867 to 1870, when he became a commercial traveler for the house of J. W. Morrill and Company of Louisville, Kentucky. Then he traveled for Charles B. Smith and Company of New York City, and finally became a partner in that house, since known as Smith, Worthington and Company. His travels were extensive, taking him through Europe, Central and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, and nearly every one of the United States; and giving him a wide acquaintance with the trade and markets. He retired from this connection in 1887, for shortly before that year he had purchased some of the stock of the American Whip Company, an old establishment, founded in 1822 and incorporated in 1855. Mr. Miller soon became President of the corporation,

IRA MILLER

and established the policy of turning out whips as nearly perfect as could be made by using the best of raw materials and employing hands of the highest skill. In a few years the annual output of his factory amounted to two and a half million whips, which found a market in all parts of the world. But there was injurious competition in the business. Mr. Miller advocated a policy of consolidation. It was tried once and failed. Yet the need of some sort of combination or association was more and more felt. Mr. Miller devoted his energies to the creation of a form of association which would leave each participating company free to make and sell its particular product as before, yet with the aid and under the general control of the association. By acquiring shares in other companies and exercising his influence in their directorates, he succeeded in organizing such a controlling association under the name of the United States Whip Company and became its general manager. Mr. Miller thus successfully substituted the principle of coöperation for that of competition in the whip making industry with benefit to all concerned. The United States Whip Company is a testimonial to the sagacity, energy, and integrity of its founder.

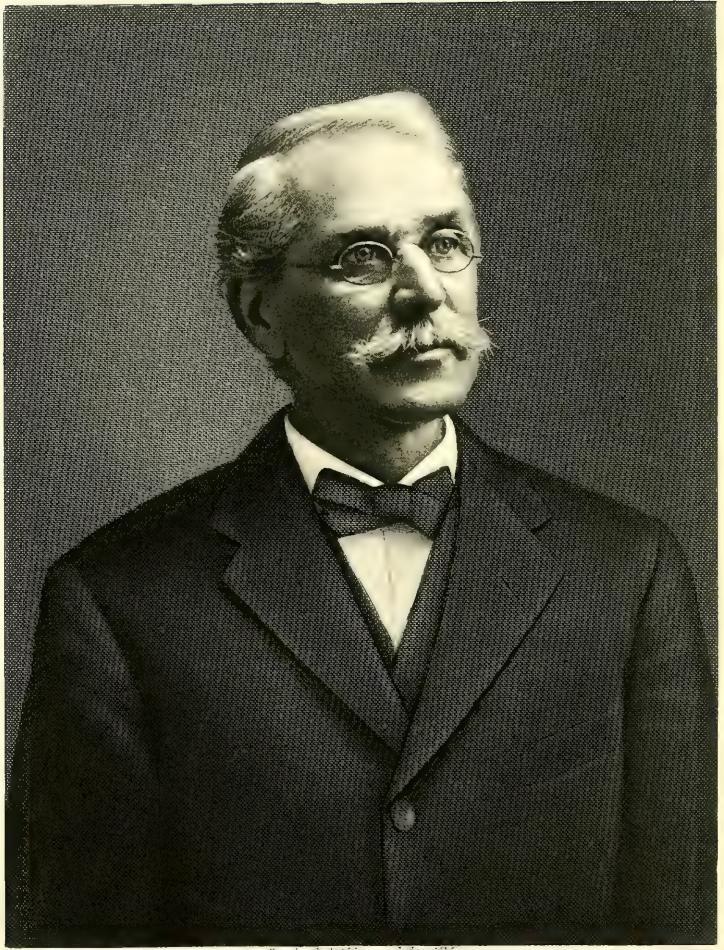
Mr. Miller was interested in various mining ventures in Missouri, Nevada, and Nova Scotia, and he made frequent trips to the various places where the mining properties were located.

In his later years Mr. Miller became interested in the manufacture of automobile trucks and one of the companies is the Couplegear Freight-wheel Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Miller was a member of the Electric Vehicle Association of America.

On October 3, 1883, Mr. Miller married Miss Frances Eliza Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Smith of Hartford, Connecticut. Besides his widow he leaves three sons, Charles B. Miller of Portland, Oregon, Dr. James R. Miller of Hartford, Connecticut, Preston T. Miller of Westfield, and a daughter, Miss Suzanne Miller of Westfield. There are also three sisters, one of whom is Miss Alice Miller, a missionary in Tokio, Japan. There are also two grandchildren. Mr. Miller was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity in Louisville, Kentucky.

Very few of Mr. Miller's friends knew that at the age of fourteen he received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, but the outbreak of the war prevented him from accepting this appointment. He was in the Confederate Army for the entire period of the Civil War, and was with General Forrest when he made his memorable and successful escape from Fort Donelson, refusing to surrender with the rest of the garrison to Grant. Mr. Miller was wounded four times during the war.

He was a man of polished and courteous manners and a marked characteristic of his life was his devotion to his home and family.



John F. Mills

JOHN FISHER MILLS

JOHNS FISHER MILLS was born in Needham, Massachusetts, June 20, 1845, and died January 24, 1917. His father was Davis Collins Mills (December 31, 1800–October 7, 1865), a dealer in livestock, a man of strict integrity and industrious habits. His paternal grandparents were Fisher Mills (May 31, 1765–July 7, 1852) and Sarah (Collins) Mills. His mother was Elizabeth Kenrick Cheney, daughter of Abigail (Kenrick) and Asa Cheney (October 10, 1780–November 10, 1825). She was a school-teacher before her marriage. Her excellent training helped in forming the many strong characteristics which Mr. Mills manifested during his life. Among his ancestors were John Kenrick, born in England in 1605, who settled in Boston in 1639; Thomas Fuller, born in 1681; John Fuller, father of Thomas Fuller; Nathaniel Cheney, born in 1738, and Oliver Mills, born in 1742.

As a boy Mr. Mills spent his youth on the farm, had plenty of work to do, and plenty of satisfaction for the physical ambition of a strong constitution. He was a lover of music and of all social activities, and during his early years was a member of "The Band of Hope" and "The Sons of Temperance" organizations. He read many biographies, especially of Americans, agricultural papers, books such as "Bobbin Boy," "Printer Boy," and the "Merchant Prince," and literature pertaining to landscape gardening.

At the age of nineteen his father died. His active life in the business world began at this time, as he undertook and continued his father's business of supplying the townspeople with meat. From this he took up the manufacture of glue with his brothers, in Needham. Later he started in the grain business and still later he was in the express business. From January 8, 1883, to his death in 1917, he was Superintendent of the Needham Cemetery. He also had a milk farm, raised poultry, and was greatly interested in agriculture, at the same time specializing in real estate.

From 1894 to 1900, and in the year 1904, he was town assessor; as one of the Church Committee he performed the duties of deacon from 1909 until his death in 1917 of the First Parish Church (Unitarian Congregational) of Needham; was a tenor singer in the church choir for thirty years and for several years was a member of the Parish Committee. In 1895 at the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the church he read a paper relative to the

JOHN FISHER MILLS

"Music in the First Church since 1730." This paper was later printed in the "Needham Chronicle"; in 1902 he was prominent in the Old Home Week Observance, and in 1911 took an active part in the town's Bicentennial Celebration. At the close of a service of thirty years in the church choir the congregation presented him with a handsome and suitably inscribed silver cup as a token of appreciation.

He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was at different times Lecturer, Musical Director, Worthy Master, and Treasurer for many years until his death; the Norfolk Masonic Lodge, the Needham Farmers' Club, of which he was President, the Needham Historical Society, of which he was president and founder, the Board of Trade, the New England Cemetery Association, and the Unitarian Club. Politically he was identified with the Republican party. His chief diversion from his many duties was the entertaining of his guests, and the writing and compiling of papers for the Farmers' Club, Grange, or Historical Society.

On October 6, 1880, Mr. Mills married Caroline E., daughter of George H. and Emily (Eaton) Gay, a granddaughter of Luther and Adah (Brown) Gay, and of William and Sally (Johnson) Eaton, and a descendant from Captain Edward Johnson, who came from England to Charlestown in 1630, and William Eaton, who came from England about 1712 to Dedham, of which Needham was originally a part, and from John Gay who came from England before 1635, and was one of the founders of Dedham.

Mr. Mills' message to young people desirous of attaining success is, "Work while you work, play while you play, but don't try to do both at once. Use no intoxicants; go to church; be obedient to parents and have a reverence for sacred things." Honesty, hard work, economy, public spirit, self-control, the courage to say 'no,' and helpfulness to those who try to help themselves, he believed to be the foundation principles of success.

Few men ever took a more active part in a community's life than did John Fisher Mills — yet his work was done so quietly, his interest so intimately shown, that only his close friends realized the largeness of the place he occupied. A typical New Englander with many of the characteristics of his Puritan ancestry, prudent and industrious, he had the confidence and respect of all. In his death Needham has lost a good citizen and friend, and the Christian Church a sincere and loyal member.



Emil Mollbacher.

EMIL MOLLENHAUER

EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 4, 1855. He was the son of Frederick and Margaret Pugh Mollenhauer. His father was born in Erfurt, Germany, in 1818 and died in 1885; his mother's parents were Welsh and she was born in Manchester, England. His grandfathers were Hugh Pugh and John Mollenhauer. Frederick, Edward and Henry Mollenhauer were the immigrants of his family, who arrived in New York in 1853, from Germany by way of England. Frederick and Edward Mollenhauer made themselves especially distinguished in musical circles.

Young Emil Mollenhauer inherited his love of music from his father. His mother was a woman of earnest spiritual life and she exerted a strong influence upon his moral development. She was always at hand to encourage and direct him. Emil Mollenhauer earned his own living from the time that he was ten years old, when he played with Wood's Minstrels in New York City. He was always fond of good books and he obtained the more formal part of his education at Russell's Academy in New York.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Mollenhauer was a member of Booth's Theatre Orchestra. His parents had wisely decided that he was adapted to a musical career and so, in his early youth, they had secured for him a position to play in the orchestra. At sixteen he was a member of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, one of the first violins; and he later became a member of the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies. He toiled over his music prodigiously.

In 1884 Mr. Mollenhauer removed to Boston. He was a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for four years; he was the conductor of the Germania Orchestra and of the Municipal Concerts until 1903.

EMIL MOLLENHAUER

Mr. Mollenhauer is now the Conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society; and, as if that were not glory enough for one man, he is also the Conductor of the Apollo Club and of the Brookline Choral Society. Mr. Mollenhauer conducted the Boston Festival Orchestra for twenty-one successive years, and during that time this famous organization toured practically every state in the Union. He was also the Conductor of the Lynn, Brockton, Newburyport and Salem Oratorio Societies. He was the Conductor of the Boston Band at St. Louis in 1904, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Conductor of the Boston Band at the San Francisco World's Fair, in 1915.

As Conductor for the Handel and Haydn and other societies, Mr. Mollenhauer has won a distinguished success. Who that has ever seen his work as a conductor can forget the perfect accord between the orchestra, the chorus, the soloists and the conductor himself? It is as if the whole company were working together perfectly to present the thought of the man with the baton.

Mr. Mollenhauer is a member of the Boston Art Club. He is an enthusiastic lover of baseball, which is his favorite amusement.

On April 1, 1884, he was married to Mary E. Laverty, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mollenhauer is a woman of fine personality, and is without doubt an inspiration to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Mollenhauer had one child, who does not now survive.

Asked to offer from his own observation and experience some suggestion to young Americans as to the principles which he believes will most help young people to attain true success in life, Mr. Mollenhauer has written: "Success consists but in work — and then more work."

Mr. Mollenhauer believes that contact with men in active life has taught him more than any other one means of assistance in his eventful career; his temperament is adapted to learn from the concrete suggestions which his fellow musicians have given him from time to time. The influence of such men as Mr. Mollenhauer, we may be very sure, is far-reaching. The state of Massachusetts finds a special happiness in acknowledging and commemorating, for all who may come after, the individuals who have enhanced her honorable position in the department of music. Mr. Mollenhauer must be counted one whose contribution to his adopted state has genuinely enriched it in the realm of musical feeling and expression.



George W Moore.

GEORGE W. MORSE

GEORGE W. MORSE was born at Clinton, Massachusetts, January 24, 1882. His father was George W. Morse. His mother, Lydia Ann (Bates) Morse, is the daughter of Otis Brigham Bates (1823-1912) and Mahala Ann (Harris) Bates (1828-1903). His ancestors, both maternal and paternal, can be traced to England.

Dr. Morse has been interested in surgery and medicine from the earliest days that he can remember, and all his boyhood tastes and interests were along those lines. He decided to practice surgery when very young and he always associated with doctors and druggists in preference to boys of his own age. He attended the Clinton High School, from which he graduated in 1899. After a year at the Volkmann School for Boys he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1904. After four years of further study he graduated from the Harvard Medical School with the degree of M.D. in 1908.

Doctor Morse began his professional career in 1908 in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He now has an extensive private practice in Boston.

Since 1913 Doctor Morse has been an instructor in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School and on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He has rendered valuable public services by relieving the poor and can truly be said to be "a friend of the people."

He is surgeon with the rank of Major in the Massachusetts State Guard. In his busy professional life he has remembered the needs of his profession and has written several surgical records as his contribution to its advancement.

Doctor Morse is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boylston Medical Society, and the Aesculapian Society. He is a member of Trinity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Clinton Royal Arch Chapter, Boston Council, De Molay Commandery Knights Templars, a 32d degree Mason and Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Harvard Club and the Union Boat Club. He does not adhere firmly to any one political party. His favorite recreations are fishing and camping.

Doctor Morse was married December 17, 1913, to Jean, daughter of Ferguson and Marion (Coats) Macpherson, granddaughter of Robert and Mary (Park) Coats and of Daniel and Mary (Ferguson) Macpherson, and a descendant from Alexander Macpherson, who came from Helmsdale, Scotland. Doctor and Mrs. Morse have two children, George W. Morse, Jr., and Jean Coats Morse.

Doctor Morse says to young Americans: "Decide early in life what you want to do, and stick to it in an effort to find out all there is known in your chosen branch."

HAROLD PHELPS MOSELEY

HAROLD PHELPS MOSELEY was born in Westfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, November 13, 1871. He died September 13, 1916. His father, David N. Moseley, was a farmer and manufacturer of gunpowder, and his mother Mary G. (Phelps) Moseley was the daughter of Solomon and Nancy Phelps. David Moseley and Selina (Champion) Moseley were his grandparents on his father's side.

Mr. Moseley was brought up in Westfield and was educated in the public schools of Westfield, the High School and Williston Seminary. He graduated at Williams College in 1895, and then entered the Boston University Law School where he received his degree in 1897.

He was married June 15, 1898, to Nan L., daughter of Mills E. and Floretta C. (Gaines) Wilcox of Westfield, who survives him. They had two children, David M. and Harold W. He established himself in the practice of law in Westfield, was made a Director in the First National Bank of Westfield, in the Westfield Public Library, and the Westfield Co-operative Bank. He represented his town in the General Court of Massachusetts, the choice of the Republican party, in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, and he was elected a State Senator in 1905. In the house he served as Chairman of the Committees on Public Lighting and on Mercantile Affairs, and as a member of the Committee on Rules. He became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, the Knights Templar, the Shrine, the Grange, the Nyasset Club of Springfield, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Westfield Club and the Western Massachusetts Fox Club. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Westfield.

The life and the work of Mr. Moseley were highly successful and honorable; he was a citizen whose exemplary bearing and conduct in all the relations of life made him uniformly useful and an efficient influence for good. He had the confidence of the whole community, of the court, of the clients whose business interests he guarded, and of that large class, the unprotected, who stand in need of support as well as of advice.



Harold Phelps Mosely

HAROLD PHELPS MOSELEY

Mr. Moseley took high rank among American lawyers. As a man of varied legal knowledge, large experience, and brilliant and solid attainments, his knowledge, judgment and ability in the law won for him an enviable reputation and a deserved fame in his profession. His characteristic force and legal ability led to his retention in a number of celebrated cases. He won much praise as a fair minded interpreter of the law. He was a thorough student of the Common Law in its history and its principles. Personally, Mr. Moseley was a man of marked individuality, of fine social qualities and of democratic, though dignified, manner.

The record made by Mr. Moseley is that of an unassuming man of fine executive ability.

Mr. Moseley's success was due to hard, persistent painstaking work, fidelity to duty, a resolute determination to practice the "golden rule" and in all his efforts to be useful to his fellow men. His acquaintance among those best worth knowing was large, and no citizen of the Commonwealth commanded in a higher degree the respect of those who had been his life long friends.

Having rounded out a useful life in the exercise of those virtues which win the generous regard of our fellow citizens, he passed away, leaving behind him a legacy of simple faith, of loyalty to duty, of conscientious tolerance for the sincere convictions of others even when opposed to him, of unfaltering belief in the effectiveness of lofty ideals, of tireless service for the welfare of the interests he loved so well, and of generous help for the betterment of society.

The Hampden County Bar Association passed the following resolutions upon the death of Mr. Moseley:

"By inheritance he was related directly to two of the oldest and most prominent of the early families of Westfield. By education he received all the benefits of the public schools and higher institutions of learning. By industry he acquired the habits of toil that marked him as one of the real laborers in his field of work. By extensive legislative experience he rendered public service of high value and by conscientious fidelity to his clients and to his trusts he exemplified the best elements of his chosen profession. Although he died in the prime of life, he left an impress for good in his native community and in the county where he practiced."

JAMES AMBROSE MOYER

JAMES AMBROSE MOYER, director of the Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education, was born at Cedars, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1877. He was the son of Isaac Kulp (February 28, 1842) and Jane Hunsicker (Grater) Moyer, whose ancestors came from Holland and Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania in 1710, and on the paternal side as early as 1685. His father's parents were John O. Moyer (1800 to 1878) and Mary (Kulp) Moyer. Mr. I. K. Moyer was a merchant, and besides possessing good business ability was endowed with an artistic temperament, being fond of music and a great reader of history.

Mr. Moyer's mother was the daughter of Jacob H. Grater (1818 to 1900) and Mary Detwiler Hunsicker. The Grater and Detwiler families came from Holland about 1700 to America. Their lineage has contained the names of many distinguished men. Coming from such a heritage his mother naturally possessed a keen intellect and strong moral principles. These were instilled in the character of her son, and have been the guiding principles of his life.

From the time he was a small boy Mr. Moyer showed marked tendencies for study and mechanical tastes. He later in life read many technical books in English and German. He prepared for the State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1893; he then attended Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, but did not graduate. In 1899 he graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) with the degree of S.B. In 1904 he completed the course at Harvard University receiving the degree of A.M.

His active career began in 1900 when he was elected instructor in Harvard University, teaching there until 1904; from 1904 to 1907 he was engineer of the General Electric Company; from 1907 to 1908 he was engineer of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company; from 1908 to 1912 he was Junior Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Michigan; from 1912 to 1915 he was professor of mechanical engineering in charge of the Pennsylvania Engineering Experiment Station; from 1913 to 1915 he was director of the University Extension Course at the Pennsylvania State College; in 1915 he was elected as director of the Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and occupies this position at the present time. In this position he has a large corps of assistants whose headquarters are at the State House.



James Ambrose Meyer

JAMES AMBROSE MOYER

The Massachusetts department of University Extension, as established by the Legislature, is a University without buildings, campus or athletic teams. It is an institution whose campus includes the whole state, and whose purpose is to better prepare the men and women of Massachusetts for their life work.

In 1904 Mr. Moyer was Assistant Secretary for the International Electrical Congress held in Chicago, Illinois. In 1916 and 1917 he was of the visiting committee in Harvard University for the University Extension and Summer School. His principal public services have been the organization and development of the State supported University Extension Courses in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Mr. Moyer has written the following books: "Descriptive Geometry," in 1904; "Internal Combustion Motors," 1905; "Steam Turbines," 1905; "The Steam Turbine," 1908; "Power Plant Testing," 1911; "Engineering Thermodynamics," 1915. He has also contributed many articles to engineering journals.

He is a member of the following societies: Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity; the Association Internationale du Froid (Paris); the Verein deutscher Ingenieure (Berlin); the Authors' Club (London); the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Harvard and City Clubs of Boston; the Research and Testing Committees of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the American Association of the Refrigerating Engineers, the National Association of the University Extension, the Council of Safety, the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Moyer's religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. For diversion and amusement he enjoys golf and automobiling.

He offers these suggestions to the young men who are looking forward to a successful career. "Young men should not have large allowances, and they should be encouraged to find some employment during school vacations. It would have been a good thing for me. Young people should not worry and should have regularity in the use of food, sleep, and exercise."

Mr. Moyer is a man of determination and energy. Whatever he undertakes he never leaves undone, but brings to a successful completion. He has ingenuity, executive ability, and a keen insight in regard to the intricacies of difficult engineering problems. As a departmental head and director there are few who can exceed him in ability. He is a Christian gentleman and greatly interested in the progress of religion among young people. He is highly regarded for his kind, sympathetic and optimistic nature.

TIMOTHY HAYES MURNANE

TIMOTHY HAYES MURNANE was born of Irish parentage in Naugatuck, Connecticut, on June 4th, 1851. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 7, 1917. His father, Patrick Murnane, was a splendid violin player, and like his forbears he was very fond of out-door sports and exercise. His mother's name was Bridget Hayes; her influence was very strong during her son's youth and early manhood, particularly on the moral side of his character.

His father died when he was seven years of age, at which time he was already attending the little Red Schoolhouse at Naugatuck, an educational institution for American youths even before the Revolution.

In childhood he was extremely fond of athletics and manly sports. He says, "Labor was not one of my chief assets as a young man." He had a distinct literary turn and was particularly fond of the Bible. He considered the Sermon on the Mount the greatest and most wonderful piece of literature. The works of Tom Moore, Oliver Goldsmith, biographies and autobiographies of great men, and the broad subjects of Ancient History and American History made a strong appeal to him.

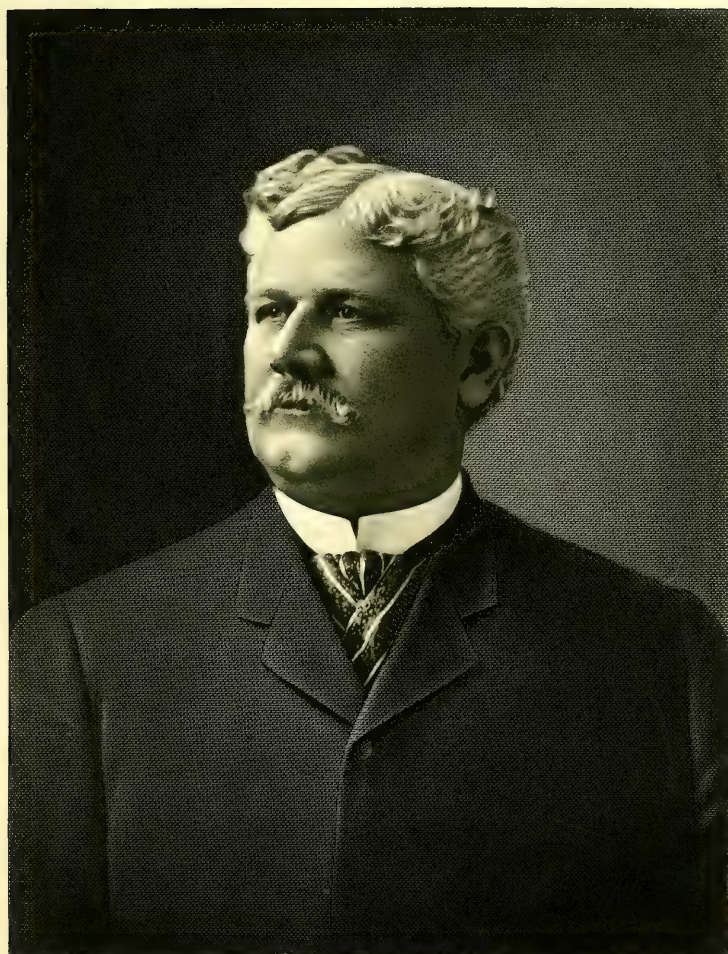
His first occupation was at Naugatuck in 1864. He began to learn the process of making buttons; to this he was forced by the fact that he was obliged to earn his living. Later in life, he felt that his success was influenced most of all by special private study; next, by the men with whom he came in contact, and, finally, by home influences and the friendships of his youth.

So adept was he in sports, and particularly in the national game, that he became a professional baseball player in 1872. He published a small weekly sporting paper from 1887 to 1888. Finally in 1889 he became one of the staff of the *Boston Globe*, and soon became Baseball Editor. This position he held until his death.

He was known wherever baseball was appreciated. He was President of the New England Baseball League from 1892 to 1915; President of the Eastern League in 1916; Editor of the "National Association Baseball Guide" since 1902, Vice-President of the National Association of Baseball Clubs, and a member of the Rules Committee of the National Board.

Besides the *Baseball Guide*, which has been published since 1902, he wrote a volume on "How to Play Baseball," which appeared in 1904. He also invented and patented the Lajoie Baseball Bat, for which a patent was taken out in 1907, and "Permanent Lines for Athletic Fields," upon which a patent was taken out in 1912.

Mr. Murnane was a member of the Boston Press Club; was a



By E. J. McManis, Boston

J. A. Murnane

TIMOTHY HAYES MURNANE

Democrat in politics, and in religious faith was a devout Roman Catholic.

Besides baseball, he found his chief exercise and relaxation in walking, and in later years in a game of golf.

In 1878 he married Frances Manning of Roxbury, and of this marriage two daughters were born. Mrs. Murnane died in 1895. Three years later, February 22, 1898, he married Mary Agnes Dowling of Roxbury. She was the daughter of James and Margaret (Greely) Dowling. There were four children born of this second marriage, all of whom are now living.

He advised all to "play hard and pray hard. Play fair. Mean what you say and your opponent will be your friend, win or lose. I have found real friendship of more comfort than dollars. Cut out all kinds of strong drink, and eat moderately."

He counted as his friends all the baseball patrons throughout the country. He not only wrote upon his favorite topic for the enormous public who found one of its chief amusements in watching baseball, but he also wrote for the players themselves. The men who were versed in every technical detail of the game recognized him as the writer whose words merited their careful consideration and study, so that he was an authority for experts as well as for the general public.

There is no man who has had anything to do with baseball in the past generation who cannot tell stories of "Tim" Murnane; there is no man who ever speaks of him except with admiration and love.

"Tim" Murnane was a man of the utmost simplicity of character and of high ideals, which survived all the experiences of a life that makes most men cynics. He saw men truly, but he idealized the game with which most of his career was bound up. He believed in baseball sincerely as a former of character and as a great factor in making Americans better men. He preached baseball, and, as he was naturally a fluent, eloquent speaker, he was in great demand to talk to younger men.

The enormous number of notices of the most affectionate and kindly character which appeared in the newspapers in all countries where athletics are recognized, bore witness to the genuine affection with which Mr. Murnane was regarded by the newspaper writers of the country.

September 27, 1917, at Fenway Park, Boston, was "Murnane Day" in the *Baseball World*, a day set apart to honor the memory of Timothy H. Murnane in the greatest game ever played for the benefit of the Murnane Educational Memorial Fund. It was said of him on that day, "Again he lives in our midst, at the game he so loved and to the betterment and elevation of which he consecrated his life. Kindness, benevolence, gentleness, and goodness were his attributes."

PATRICK BOWEN MURPHY

PATRICK BOWEN MURPHY, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, was born in Inniscarra, County Cork, Ireland, May 17, 1855. His father was Daniel Walter Murphy, October 21, 1833–October 21, 1904. He was educated as a civil engineer, and was the constructor of the military road from Ballincollig to the Ovens, in County Cork. He came to America with his family and settled first in Milford, New Hampshire, but later moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where from 1855 to 1867 he had charge of about one hundred and fifty acres of land at City Point, South Boston. Father Murphy's mother was Marianne Bowen Murphy, a descendant of the Bowens of Passage, County Cork, Ireland, famous boat builders of that time. Father Murphy's aunt and uncle, Mary and George Murphy, came to America and settled in Milford, New Hampshire, in 1850. George Murphy was the first sergeant of Company B, First Massachusetts Volunteers. For thirty years he was chief truant officer of the Boston public schools.

Patrick Bowen Murphy graduated in 1867 from the Lincoln School, South Boston, and a warm affection has existed since that time for all his schoolmates, as is attested by his presence at each yearly gathering. At an early age he became a member of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under General P. R. Guiney, and was appointed sergeant major by Colonel B. F. Finan. In 1869, through the influence of the pioneer Irish patriot of South Boston, Andrew Strain, Father Murphy became a member of the Patrick Henry Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, which held on its membership rolls some of the most prominent men of Irish blood in Boston. In 1870 he left high school and when the "second invasion" of Canada took place Sergeant Major Murphy went in the capacity of secretary to Major Maginess.

Mr. Murphy entered St. Charles College, Baltimore, Maryland, to study for the priesthood. He was also a graduate of Leval University, Quebec, Canada, and he later attended the Nicolet College, Nicolet, Canada, from which he graduated. In 1882 Father Murphy was consecrated to the service of God, and he celebrated his first mass in St. Vincent's Church, South Boston. At this service a battalion of the Ninth Regiment was present in full uniform and under arms in his honor. Father Murphy was stationed as curate of the Portland Cathedral, Portland, Maine, during the years 1882 and 1883; transferred to Massachusetts he was curate in St. Mary's Church, Cambridgeport, in the Sacred Heart Church of East Boston, and in St. Patrick's Church, Natick. While in Natick he organized four hundred boys as the John Boyle O'Reilly Cadets, and he also organized the John Boyle O'Reilly



Gen. Patrick Bowen Murphy

Band, a musical organization which attracted much attention, and played all over the country. He also organized all the children of the public schools into Bands of Mercy, in connection with the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This action was gratefully acknowledged in "Dumb Animals," the official organ of the society. No priest was ever more popular in Natick than Father Murphy.

He was elected a member of the school committee of the town, and served faithfully several years. He was then appointed rector of St. George's Church, of Saxonville, the third oldest church in the archdiocese of Boston, where he served for fourteen years, when he was transferred to the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary.

When the Spanish War broke out, he was commissioned Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment on May 14, 1898, under Colonel Logan. His military rank was equivalent to that of mounted captain, entitling him to the use of a horse, so necessary to the performance of his duties. But only five horses went to Cuba with his brigade, and his saddle horse was sent home when General Shafter's order forbidding horses was issued. Without his horse, he shared all the hardships of the regimental marches. His services were not confined to the Ninth Regiment but were given to the whole of the third division of the Fifth Army Corps, comprising thirty thousand men. He had the faculty of winning both the respect and the affection of the soldiers. At Siboney, with the hospital staff and engineer corps, he was active in executing the order given by General Miles, to burn hundreds of buildings condemned as unsanitary, in order to check the spread of yellow fever.

Father Murphy is a member of the Arundel Art Society of London, England; of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society; honorary member of the Grattan Literary Association; a life member of the Congregation of Leval, Quebec, Canada, and a member of the Audubon Society. For five years he was state chaplain of the Massachusetts Knights of Columbus, and was an active member of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians; and he is ex-chaplain-in-chief of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, and ex-commander of the Massachusetts Commandery Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

Father Murphy is decidedly in favor of military training for school boys, and believes that all young men should be affiliated with some military organization, as it teaches them proper carriage, erect form, respect for all superiors, promptitude in all things, and even makes them better business men, and better companions.

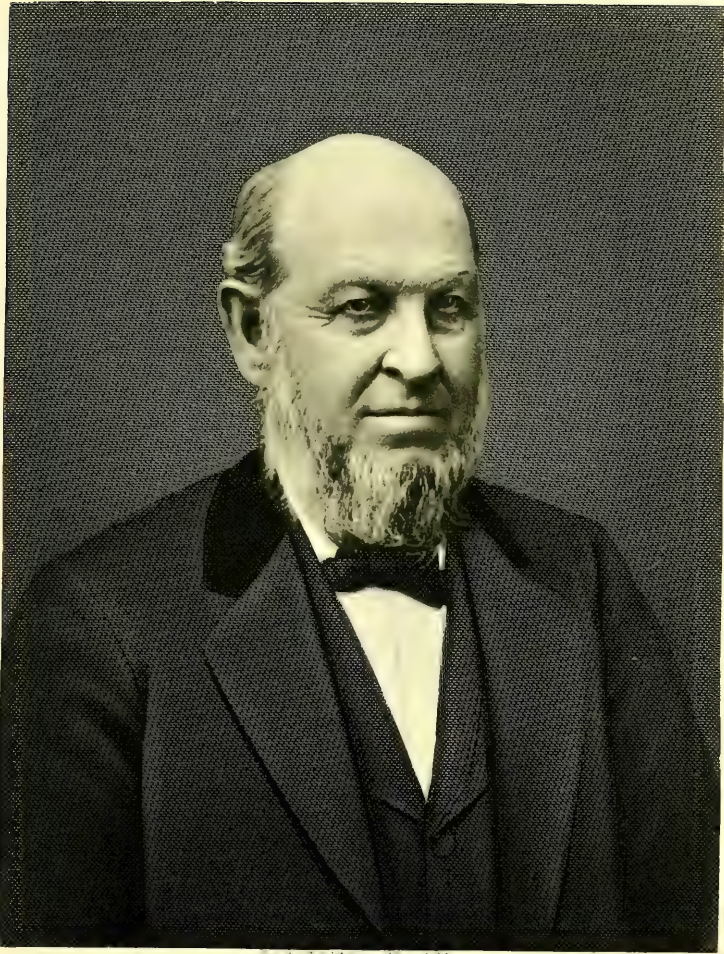
In word and act Father Murphy has upheld the dignity of his high calling.

LEWIS RUFUS NORTON

PROMINENT among the representative business men of Massachusetts was Lewis Rufus Norton, who was born in West Springfield, now Agawam, Massachusetts, February 23, 1821, and who died at Westfield, Massachusetts, July 31, 1908. He was the son of Seth Norton, Jr., a woolen manufacturer, and of Sarah Bodurtha, a mother whose influence over his moral and spiritual character he always revered and cherished. He was reared in a home marked by rare simplicity of living and in the best of environment. The education he received was in the common schools of the locality.

The years from ten to twelve were spent in work on the farm. He attended the district school in the winter, doing chores for his board. From fourteen to seventeen he worked in a woolen mill in West Springfield. From seventeen to twenty he was employed as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Lyman Whitman in Agawam. Later, he was a clerk in a similar store in Suffield, Connecticut, and from this position after two or three years he passed to a like position in a store at Thompsonville, Connecticut. He came to Westfield in 1847 as clerk for Fletcher and Company, a general store supplying the wants of customers "from a cambric needle to a log chain." He became a junior partner in 1853 under the firm name of Fletcher and Norton. He continued the business in this firm till the death of Mr. Fletcher in 1876. He then carried on the store for ten years and sold out in 1886. This store was one of long standing, at first embracing every variety of article and later, laying aside dry goods and groceries, it confined itself to hardware and paints and oils.

This long experience in mercantile affairs prepared Mr. Norton to oversee and direct many forms of business, and his services were in general demand at Westfield. He became director and treasurer of the Hampden Cigar Company, in 1857, for two years, and acted for several years as director of the American Whip Company. He was president and director of the United States Whip Company for the first three years after its organization in 1893. He was president and director of the Westfield Gas Light Company for



Geo. R. Norton

LEWIS RUFUS NORTON

several years; and was chosen by the Legislature as State director of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, from 1874 to 1875. He was director of the Hampden National Bank, and its president for nineteen years. He was trustee of the Woronoco Savings Bank, and acted on its finance committee from its organization in 1871. He was also trustee and treasurer of the Westfield Academy for a period of ten years.

Mr. Norton during the years 1862, 1872 and 1873 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and previous to this, from 1856 to 1862 served as town treasurer and collector of Westfield.

Mr. Norton was married to Cynthia Marie Antoinette Whitman, daughter of A. B. and Annie B. Whitman, of Westfield. One child, Carrie Whitman Norton, was born of this marriage. Mrs. Norton died November 8, 1855. His second marriage took place on June 16, 1858, to Harriet Newell Fletcher, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fletcher of Westfield. They had one child, Fred Lewis Norton, who is now an attorney in Boston.

Mr. Norton was an attendant at the First Congregational Church of Westfield, and a member of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school.

Mr. Norton's career was one which identified him as a true gentleman of the old school. His character was of sterling worth and a great and powerful factor in his business life. That character is power is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. He possessed the qualities of truthfulness, integrity, and goodness, united with strength of purpose, and to these virtues his success may be attributed. The value in studying the lives of men like Mr. Norton is not to duplicate their success, but to feel the influence of a fine and gracious spirit. A life well spent, a character uprightly sustained is no small legacy to leave to the world. The instances of men in this country who, by dint of persevering application and energy, have raised themselves from the humblest ranks of industry to eminent positions of usefulness and influence in society, are indeed so numerous that they have long ceased to be regarded as exceptional. Upright in his life, just in his dealings, true to his word, a gentleman in all his dealings, Mr. Norton's career is worthy of imitation and serves as an example to the present generation.

JOHN GARDNER PERRY

JOHNS GARDNER PERRY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 22, 1840. His father, Marshall Sears Perry, 1805-1859, was a physician, who won the confidence and esteem of the community, and the sobriquet "the beloved physician." On the paternal side Dr. Perry's grandparents were Seth Perry, 1770-1838, and Elizabeth Fessenden. His mother, who before her marriage was Abigail Stimson, was the daughter of Doctor Jeremiah Stimson of Dedham, Massachusetts. She exerted a particularly strong influence on the moral and spiritual character of her son.

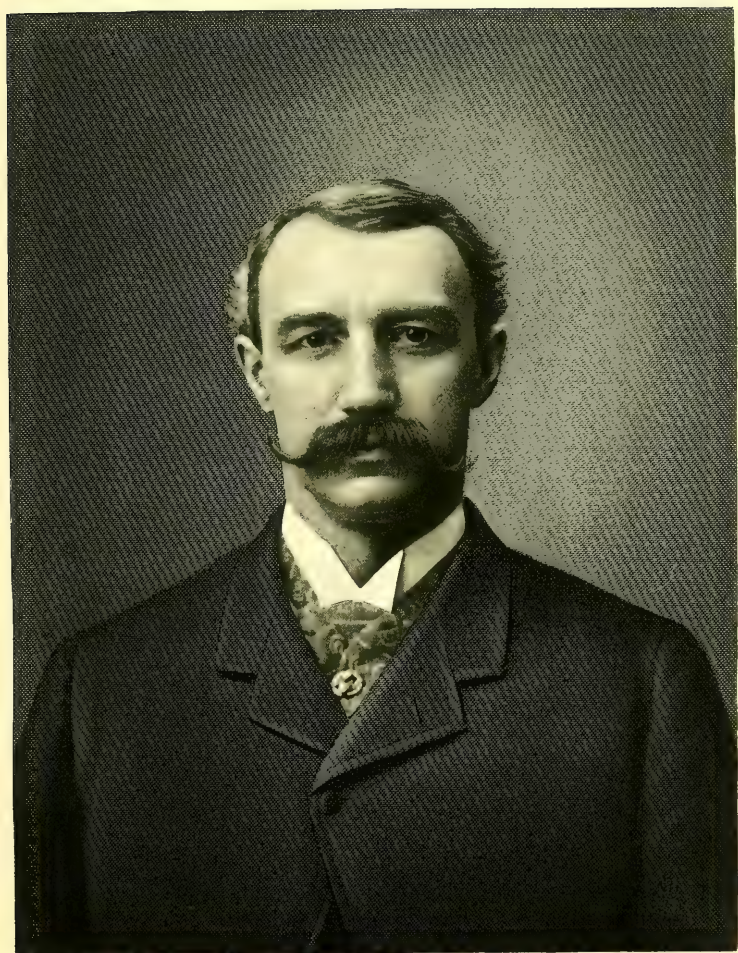
Among the ancestors of the Perry family in America was Edmund Freeman, who came in the "Abigail," and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts; Edmund Thomas Prince, who came in the "Fortune" in 1620; and Elder William Brewster, famous as the Elder of the Plymouth Church, leader of the Mayflower company.

Even in youth Dr. Perry exhibited his love for the medical profession and was called by his playmates "the little doctor." Every summer he was sent into the country to work on a farm and this experience gave him a great love for Nature and for country life.

He received his preliminary education in the Boston Latin School and entered Harvard College in 1858. He left to enter the Lawrence Scientific School, and later entered the Harvard Medical School to pursue the study of medicine. In early youth and during his student days Doctor Perry was always interested in books on philosophy and science.

In 1862 Doctor Perry began the active work of his professional career as assistant surgeon in the Chesapeake Hospital. He was one of the first physicians to practice gynecological surgery, and to treat diseases of the thyroid and pituitary glands.

Doctor Perry later became associate with Doctor Addis Emmet in the latter's private hospital, where he built up an enviable reputation, both professionally as a general practitioner and socially as a cultured gentleman and thoroughly estimable associate. He has



J. G. Perry

JOHN GARDNER PERRY

served the public efficiently in positions of much importance, and rendered invaluable services to the State Hospital in New York Harbor.

From 1862 to 1864 Doctor Perry served as Assistant Surgeon in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment. Early obtaining a place in the front rank of the medical profession, he strengthened his position by skill and judgment as a surgeon, by acumen and originality as a student of medical science. In 1906, Doctor Perry published "Letters from a Surgeon of the Civil War."

Doctor Perry has been a member of the New York Club, the Union Club, the Century Club, and the Harvard Medical Club of New York. The Harvard Club of Boston is now honored with his membership. Recently he was made an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and because of distinguished services to the medical world Doctor Perry is now an honorary member of the Medical Society of Greater New York.

In politics Doctor Perry is an independent voter, retaining the privilege to vote for the best man regardless of the party. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the Unitarian denomination. For relaxation he enjoys music and reading, while in walking he finds the needed recreation.

On March 18, 1863, Doctor Perry was married to Martha Derby, daughter of John Rogers and Sarah E. Derby, granddaughter of Dan Denison Rogers and Elizabeth (Bromfield) Rogers, and of John Derby of Salem and Ellen (Coffin) Derby, and a descendant of Nathaniel Rogers, who came from England to New England in 1636. Mrs. Perry is also a descendant of Mary Milton who was the first woman who landed from the "Mayflower" on Plymouth Rock. Two children were born to Doctor and Mrs. Perry, both of whom are deceased.

As a citizen and a physician Doctor John Gardner Perry possesses the striking characteristic of sympathy, making the interests of his patients his own; a keen insight into character, a quick and unerring judgment, a largeness of vision, and the gift of arousing in each person that which is best in them.

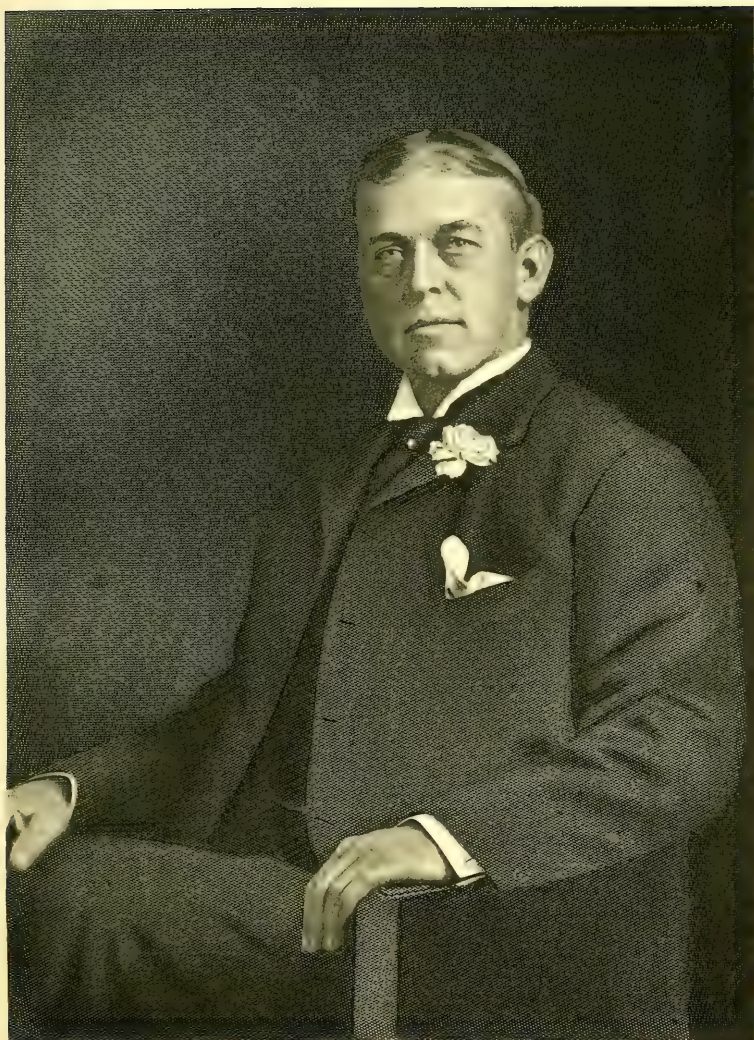
The work of Doctor Perry is highly successful and honorable. His exemplary bearing and conduct in all the relations of life have made him an influence for good in his community.

GEORGE HENRY PHELPS

GEORGE HENRY PHELPS, treasurer of the George Frost Company, of Boston, from the time of the incorporation of that firm until his death, January 15, 1914, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, June 13, 1851. He was the son of Henry Roger and Harriet (Davis) Phelps, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Edward Phelps who is said to have come from Boston, England, in 1634. His English ancestor on the maternal side was Dolor Davis who married Margery Willard, March 29, 1624, in the parish Church in East Farleigh, Kent, and came to Massachusetts in 1634.

Succeeding generations of both families held honorable place in the life of their times, and Mr. Phelps had therefore a fortunate inheritance of much that is best in New England character and ideals, and also a home training and inspiration for the maintenance of those standards. A few years after his birth his parents moved from Fitchburg to Syracuse, New York, and there his boyhood was spent and in due time he attended the Syracuse High School. Later he was sent to West Newton to continue his education at the Allen English and Classical School, and entered Cornell University in the sophomore year of the class of 1872. Owing to circumstances he gave up his college course after one year of happy work and companionship, but the experience at Cornell made an impress and contributed satisfactions which lasted as long as he lived. His mind was far too active to fail in development, much as he regretted the loss of further academic training.

Mr. Phelps began business life in Syracuse, but his opportunities afforded no strong hope for satisfactory advancement. His eldest sister, then in Syracuse on a visit and about to return to her home on the Pacific Coast, urged him to go there with her and try his fortune in that land of enthusiastic enterprise. Port Townsend was at that time one of the most thriving places on Puget Sound, and it was there that Mr. Phelps located, but after a year he decided to return East and look for a business opening nearer home. He came to Boston where he soon became associated in the business with which he was identified all the rest of his life.



Good Shepherd

GEORGE HENRY PHELPS

He was always keenly interested in scientific matters, and he had a practical ingenuity which delighted in the application of mechanics, giving direction to many of the pleasures of boyhood, and being of essential service in meeting the tasks and the problems of later life. In this connection it should be mentioned that he took out several patents in the development of his manufacturing interests.

A striking characteristic of Mr. Phelps was his uprightness and the intensity and thoroughness with which he gave himself to whatever he undertook, whether of work or play. There were no half-hearted interests in his scheme of life, and he was able to turn from the absorbing plans and cares of business to a similar concentration of interest and energy in some out-of-door sport, like golf, or the organization of a dramatic club like "The Players" of which he was one of the founders. He was very fond of music also, and derived much pleasure from that source. These contrasting activities and his habit of taking as much time as possible for life in the open helped to establish and maintain the fine physique and that healthiness of mind and spirit which made him effective in his undertakings and so attractive to his friends.

Mr. Phelps was the son of Unitarian parents and was always associated with that church. In politics he was a Republican and deeply interested from the standpoint of the citizen, but had no inclination toward politics in the way of holding public office.

He was a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and he was a member of the Algonquin and Exchange Clubs of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, and was the founder, first president and an honorary member of the Brae Burn Country Club. While at Cornell he joined the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

He was married February 10, 1875 to Melissa, daughter of George and Almira (Hutchins) Frost, of West Newton. Their children are Marie Frost, wife of Professor Henry Fay of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Margery Willard, widow of Francis W. Bird of East Walpole, Massachusetts.

OLNEY DRAPER PHELPS

OLNEY DRAPER PHELPS was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, January 22, 1881. His father, Olney Windsor Phelps, born February 11, 1848, son of Alexander Steele Phelps (April 1, 1813–February 29, 1876) and Laura (Waterman) Phelps, is a physician, who upon graduation from Dartmouth College was appointed assistant physician under Doctor Joseph Draper at the Vermont Asylum, where he remained until 1882, and where he married Mary Draper, Doctor Draper's sister. In 1882 he went to Bellows Falls, Vermont, as a general practitioner. In 1892 he moved to Warren, Massachusetts, and is still in practice in that town. Mary Draper, daughter of Ira Draper (June 11, 1805–August 24, 1882) and Emily (Ball) Draper, and mother of Doctor Olney Draper Phelps, was a woman of fine natural endowments, who exerted a most beneficent influence on her son's intellectual and moral life.

The immigrant ancestor in America on the paternal side was William Phelps, who sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1630, and landed at Nantasket (now Hull) on May 30, of the same year. He came on the ship "Mary and John," of four hundred tons capacity, commanded by Captain Squeb, and with him were one hundred and forty other passengers. They organized themselves into a church the day before sailing, and selected a minister. Arriving on this side they settled in Dorchester, and were the first of the colonies to organize a town government. Among the descendants of William Phelps were Bissell Phelps, born at Hebron, Connecticut, February 16, 1754; a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and one of the first settlers of Waitsfield, Vermont, of which town he was Selectman and Town Treasurer from 1801 until 1808; Professor Austin Phelps, D.D., Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and many others who have displayed remarkable ability and have been people of high and noble character.

On the maternal side, Ira Draper (June 11, 1805–August 24, 1882), was highly esteemed in Warwick, Massachusetts, where he held public office most of his life and represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature during 1847–1848; also Doctor Joseph Draper, only son of Ira and Emily (Ball) Draper, born February 16, 1834, died March 17, 1892, assistant physician to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane from 1859 until 1865; Worcester Lunatic Asylum from 1865 until 1870; with Doctor John Merrick Bemis at New Jersey Hospital, Trenton, New Jersey, from 1870 until 1873,



O. Draper Phelps

OLNEY DRAPER PHELPS

and Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum from 1873 until his death in 1892.

Olney Draper Phelps received his early education in the public schools of Warren, Massachusetts, graduating from the Warren High School in 1900. In early life he was carefully trained by his parents and acquired habits of thrift which served him to good purpose in helping him financially in his college course.

His father and uncle being physicians, he was naturally interested in medicine in childhood and youth. It was also his mother's wish that he follow that profession. He pursued the same medical course as his father through Dartmouth College, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1904 and M.D. in 1907.

Doctor Phelps began his professional career as an Interne in St. Vincent Hospital at Worcester. From 1908 until 1910 he served as a Police Ambulance Surgeon, while at the same time he maintained an office of his own and also began the study of his speciality, Genito-Urinary Diseases, with Doctor J. H. Cunningham, Jr., of Boston. Since 1912 he has been on the staff of the Worcester Memorial Hospital, and is a member of the staff of the Worcester City Hospital and Holden Hospital.

Doctor Phelps had military training at the Worcester Military Training School during the winter of 1915-1916, and is a firm believer in the efficacy of military drill for youth.

He is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Urological Society. He is identified with the Republican party. His church relations are with the Plymouth Congregational Church of Worcester. For recreation he enjoys photography and motoring.

Doctor Phelps attributes his success to excellent home influence, early companionships, school training, contact with men in active life, and to private study. His advice to young Americans is: "Be independent. Spend less than you earn. Lay by for a rainy day. Be honest and keep appointments."

Doctor Phelps is a descendant on both sides of the family from representative old New England stock and cultured citizens of New England since the early days of the Massachusetts Colony. He is a physician who possesses a strong sense of his professional obligations, and is constantly working for the welfare of the community in which he resides. In fact from whatever point one surveys his life thus far, one finds it well adjusted. The professional appeal, the civic, domestic and social obligations are heeded and mutually adjusted, — a physician highly esteemed and respected by all who know him for his many splendid qualities of character.

LEHMAN PICKERT

LEHMAN PICKERT was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1843, and died in Boston, November 8, 1917.

His early training was received from his parents.

While still a young man he went into the salt fish business, in which he was engaged for ten years in Cincinnati, Ohio. Seeing a more favorable sphere of activity in the East, Mr. Pickert came to Boston and continued in the salt fish business. He soon branched out into the canning industry and established a national reputation in his canned fish products. He remained in this business up to the time of his death. Mr. Pickert commended himself not only to his business associates by his honesty of purpose and practical wisdom, but to the public by those more general qualities of manhood which are calculated to secure the confidence and regard of all classes of people. As a consequence, he was called to fill many positions of trust and responsibility. The duties he discharged with fidelity and efficiency, and cheerfulness and courtesy. He was president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Federated Jewish Charities, Mt. Sinai Hospital Society, Boston Fish Bureau, Elysium Club and other charitable and social organizations. He was Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities in 1910 and at the time of the Chelsea fire distributed funds and food for the relief of the sufferers of that calamity.

He was also a member of the Boston Fish Bureau, the New England Fish Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce. At one time he was director of the Paul Revere Trust Company.

At the time of his death he was an active member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, and a member of the executive committee of the Good Government Association.

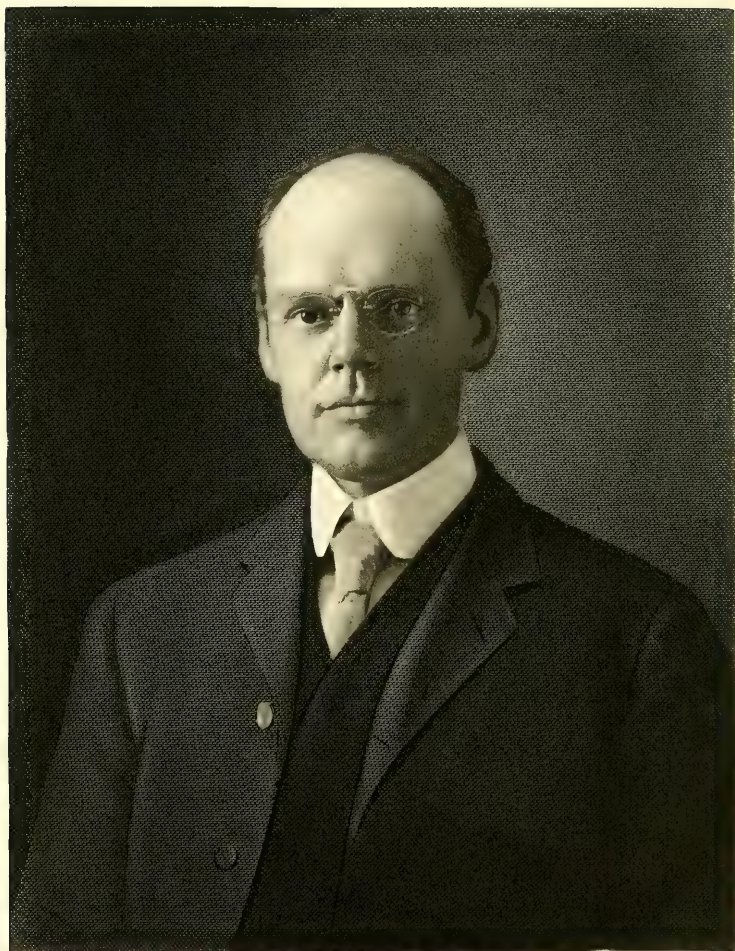
In 1867 Mr. Pickert married Bertha Kaufman. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pickert, three daughters and four sons.

Mr. Pickert was endowed with remarkable equanimity, irrepressible geniality and imperturable good nature.



L. Fickert





Arthur H. Pinney

ARTHUR HOWE PINGREE

ARTHUR HOWE PINGREE must be accounted as one who loved his fellowmen. From boyhood and especially through his ministerial career he gave himself in loving devotion to the service of others, exemplifying in his death the words of his divine Master, "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Mr. Pingree was born in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, July 3, 1868, and died July 19, 1915, at Annisquam, Massachusetts. His father, William John Pingree (February 16, 1835–October 25, 1912) was a prominent merchant—a man of the highest integrity, generous to every worthy cause—and a prince among men.

His mother, Lucretia P. Howe, was a woman of rare sweetness of character, of high culture and kindly disposition, whose influence over her son's moral character remained a priceless heritage to him all through his later years. Through his father he was descended from Job Pingree (1805–1878) and Martha Noble De Wolfe; while on his mother's side from Francis Howe (1799–1879) and Maria Richards. His immigrant ancestor was Aaron Pengry who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1640.

Mr. Pingree received his early education in a private school. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1880 and was graduated from Harvard College in 1890 with the degree of A.B. He overcame financial difficulties by his unusual ability and by means of scholarships he was enabled later to pursue his ministerial course in the Theological School. Although it was the desire of his father that he should follow the profession of architect and designer, Mr. Pingree through his own preference determined during his last year in college to become a minister. Uncertain as to his efficiency, he sought the advice of the eminent preachers, Phillips Brooks and Dr. George A. Gordon, who advised him to teach as a preparation for his ministry. He therefore taught at the Westminster School, Dobb's Ferry, New York, for two years, 1891–1892, and subsequently entered Hartford Seminary. He supplemented this training with a course at Andover Theological Seminary and was graduated from Hartford Seminary in 1898. He was ordained minister at the Congregational Church of Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts, November 16, 1898, and continued in the capacity of pastor of that church until 1902 when he accepted a call to the pulpit of the Congregational Church of Norwood, where he remained until his death in 1915.

Mr. Pingree's desire that the boys should have a place of their own in which to play, led Mr. George F. Willett to purchase and equip the buildings wherein the Norwood Civic Association

ARTHUR HOWE PINGREE

had its origin. In this unsurpassed organization for community service and uplift, Mr. Pingree served as a director, and for him the gymnasium is named.

Mr. Pingree also acted as Scout Master of the Norwood Scouts. His love of nature was a passion and Scout work appealed to him because of the mine of knowledge it would bring to the boys of the natural elements of the earth and because of the fine qualities of integrity, kindness and patriotism it instilled into their life.

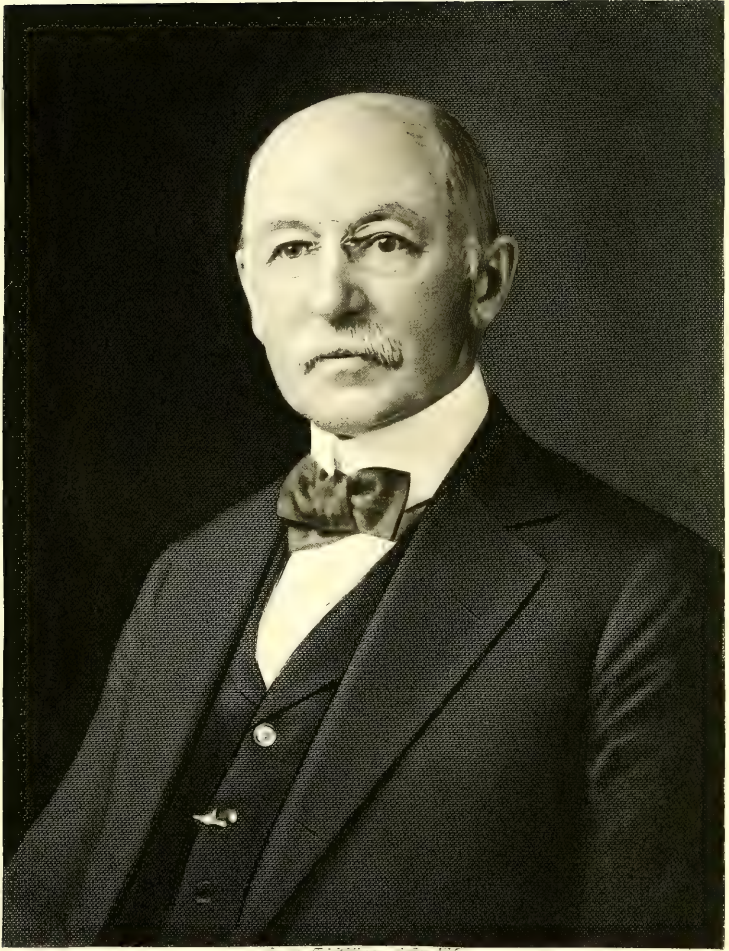
Mr. Pingree was a member of the Orient Lodge of Masons of Norwood; the Norwood Civic Association; and the Norwood Board of Trade. In politics he was a Republican. He held the position of Chaplain of the Masons and was a member of the Board of Governors of the Civic Association. Mr. Pingree's favorite recreation consisted in travel and photography.

He never lost his love for the parishioners of his first pastorate at Pigeon Cove, and in the midst of his multifarious duties he organized a Boy Scouts' Troop there, and in 1914 built a commodious camp house for them. It was while a group of Scouts and Camp Fire Girls of Norwood and Pigeon Cove were camped in July of 1915 that the sad event occurred which resulted in Mr. Pingree's death. For his heroic attempt to rescue two girls from drowning, one of whom he saved, a bronze medal was given to Mrs. Pingree by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in recognition of the gallant sacrifice of her husband.

Three memorials have been established in memory of Mr. Pingree — a lectureship at Boston University on Boy Leadership; a playground and clubhouse for the young people of Pigeon Cove; and an endowment fund for assisting boys of the Congregational Church of Norwood.

On March 4, 1903, Mr. Pingree married Juliette Christie, daughter of Moses and Sarah A. (White) Merrill, granddaughter of Washington and Abiah (Kelley) Merrill and of True Worthy and Sarah Ann (Mansur) White and a descendant of William White, who came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. The Merrills are descendants of the line of French Huguenots.

Mr. Pingree endeared himself through his genial personality, his willing service, and his unselfish devotion to the welfare of the community, and his associates will never forget his brotherly and intimate comradeship, nor the sterling qualities of honesty, integrity and manhood he exemplified. His career was extraordinary for its accomplishment of good. He died as he lived with a protecting arm stretched out to the weak. He was a servant and preacher of Jesus Christ, a faithful pastor, a lover of boys and girls, a friend to man. He lived to serve others and died that he might save.



Richard Austin Rice

RICHARD AUSTIN RICE

RICHARD AUSTIN RICE, Chief of the Division of Prints in the Library of Congress at Washington, was born at Madison, Connecticut, October 22, 1846. He was the son of Richard Elisha Rice, who was born February 8, 1816, and Parnella Scranton. His grandparents on his father's side were Elisha Rice, 1787 to 1816, and Anna Platt; on his mother's side, Hubbard Scranton, 1788 to 1881, and Elizabeth Augur, 1793 to 1891. Richard Rice, one of his immigrant ancestors, originally of Welsh origin, was born in 1609, emigrated from England in 1628, and finally settled in Concord, Massachusetts. He lived to a good old age and died in 1709. John Scranton emigrated from Guilford, England, in 1638, with the Rev. Mr. Whitfield, to Guilford, Connecticut, and died in 1671. Frederick Platt settled in Killingworth, Connecticut, in 1670. And Robert Augur, born in 1650, came to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1670, married the daughter of Deputy Governor Guilbert in 1673, and settled in East Haven, Connecticut. Captain John Platt and Captain Ichabod Scranton fought in the French and Indian Wars; Colonel Ichabod Scranton, the son of Captain Ichabod Scranton, was a cavalry officer of distinction in the Revolutionary War; and Richard Rice and others of his name were judges in New Orleans.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a teacher up to the year 1864. From that time till 1896 he was engaged in business. He was a scholarly man, characterized by painstaking accuracy, a genial humor and an even temper.

The early tastes of Richard Austin Rice included reading, drawing, music, both in-door and out-door games, and natural history; but he was especially interested in geology. He was brought up in a private school in Stamford, Connecticut, where, in addition to the studies, he had to perform certain regular tasks, like gardening, which developed a sense of responsibility, as well as habits of exactness. His mother's chief characteristic was hospitality. He had no difficulties to overcome in obtaining an education. As a boy he enjoyed Don Quixote, Hugh Miller's works, Shakespeare, and Walter Scott; in college he read omnivorously; from 1870 to 1875, in Europe, he read Goethe, Fichte, Schleiermacher, Schiller, Ranke, Curtius, and Mommsen; art, history and literature courses, with collateral reading, in Berlin, Paris, Rome and Florence. His preparation for college was completed at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1864. He immediately entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1868, with the degree A.B. He studied at Yale Divinity School in the scholas-

RICHARD AUSTIN RICE

tic year, 1869-70. He studied at the University of Berlin from 1870 to 1872, and at the University of Paris from 1873 to 1875.

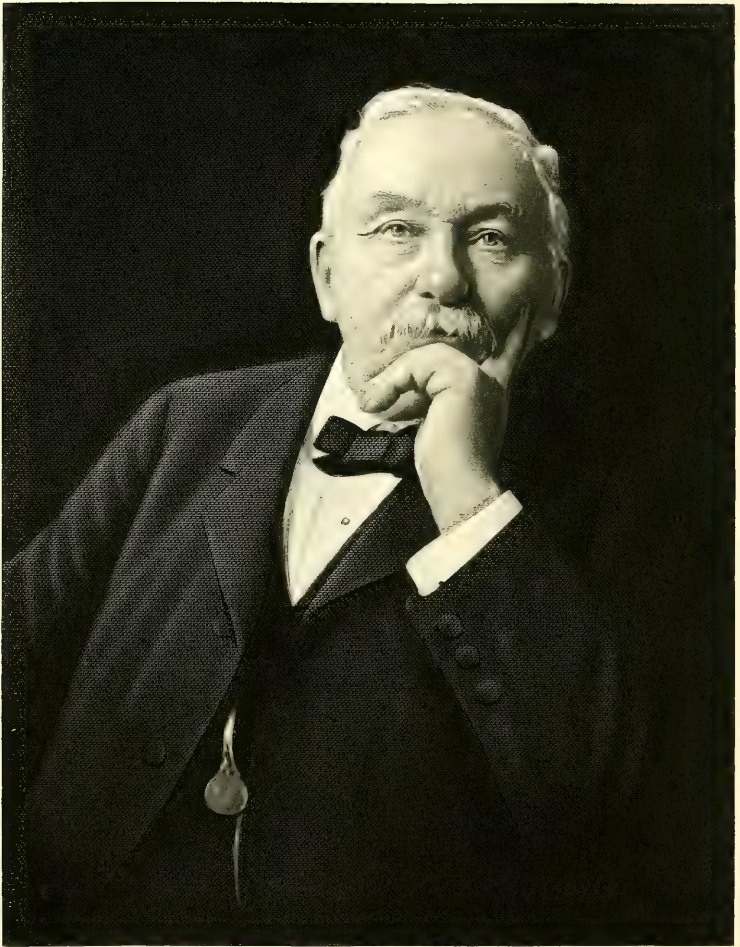
On his return from Europe in 1875, he accepted the Professorship of Modern Languages and Literatures at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, though he soon began to teach the subjects of his choice, history and art history. He remained at the University of Vermont until 1881, when he received a call to Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he served as Professor of Modern Languages till 1890; from 1890 till 1904, he was Professor of History at Williams; from 1904 to 1911, Professor of the History of Art and of Civilization; and in 1911, Professor Emeritus. From 1912 to the present time Professor Rice has been Chief of the Division of Prints at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Professor Rice was granted the M.A. degree by Williams College in 1883.

Professor Rice had always been an Independent in politics. He is affiliated with the Congregational Church, and is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America. He has always found in out-door exercise his most valued form of relaxation; and walking, rowing, sailing, riding and golf have all served him admirably for recreation.

On November 28, 1876, he was married to Marion Ashley Foster, of Geneva, New York, daughter of Aaron and Dorothy (Leavitt) Foster, and granddaughter of Roswell and Dorothy (Ashley) Leavitt. Professor and Mrs. Rice have three children: Richard Ashley, a professor in Smith College; Maxwell Ware, a clergyman; and Roger Leavitt, a farmer in California.

Asked to offer from his wide experience and observation some suggestion to young Americans as to the principles and habits which he believes will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life, Professor Rice sums up the requirements for true success in life, as follows: "Accuracy; courtesy; a cheerful willingness to serve the true interests of others; respect for the opinions of others; a receptive mind; reverence for what is and has been of high value in human life; a real faith in God and man; intelligent recognition and faithful performance of duty — a truly Christian life."

In his long years of service at Williams College Professor Rice not only spread true culture by teaching the history of art and the history of civilization; he also exerted a positive and beneficial influence upon the successive generations of students who attended his lectures. He was the friend of them all, and he helped the students to keep their standards fine and true, and to develop their own original individuality. He may well be proud of his long record of capable service.



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Isaac B. Pitt

ISAAC BAKER RICH

ISAAC B. RICH, one of the most prominent theatrical managers this country has ever produced, was born in North Bucksport, Maine, February 23, 1827, and died in Boston, June 10, 1908. Mr. Rich could trace his lineage to Colonial times, being a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America about 1624. His ancestor settled at Truro, Massachusetts. Mr. Rich was the son of Captain Isaac B. and Margaret (Lewis) Rich. The father, one of the famous master mariners of Maine, died on the Island of St. Thomas, where a beautiful monument was erected to his memory by his son. The son received his early education in the public schools of his native town.

At Bangor, Maine, Mr. Rich was apprenticed to the "Commercial," a daily newspaper, and learned the art of printing. His first venture in the theatrical field was as a seller of tickets at the Poylras Street Theater in New Orleans. While thus employed Edwin Forrest came there to fill an engagement and Mr. Rich had the opportunity of playing a small part in "Pizarro."

In Boston Mr. Rich's first theatrical experience was gained at the old National Theater, in 1846, under the management of William Pelby. In 1868, he became manager and lessee of the Howard Athenæum, and for two years conducted it as a legitimate theater, with an excellent stock company who gave support to a number of stars, among whom were the elder Booth, Forrest, Gustavus Brooks, Brougham, Blackett, E. L. Davenport, Edwin Adams, E. A. Sothorn, Proctor, Anna Cora Mowatt, Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Warner, Matilda Heron, Agnes Robertson, Lola Montez, the elder Wallack, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Sontag and Albani.

The managerial sagacity of Mr. Rich enabled him to foresee the southward drift of business and by dint of shrewd and patient dealing the site of the old Hollis Street Church was secured, and on November 9, 1885, the Hollis Street Theater was thrown open to the public with a beautiful production of Gilbert and Sullivan's merry "Mikado."

With William Harris as a partner, Mr. Rich opened in Boston the Columbia Theater in 1891. Four years later, with Mr. Harris, R. M. Field and Charles Frohman, he took over the management of the historic Boston Museum, which was torn down in 1903.

ISAAC BAKER RICH

The Colonial Theater, built on the site of the Boston Public Library, was opened under Mr. Rich's management in 1900 with a mammoth dramatization of General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur."

In association with Charles Frohman and William Harris, Mr. Rich obtained possession of the Park Theater in 1903 and later he became identified with others in the management of the Tremont Theater.

Many as his interests were in Boston, Mr. Rich's work was by no means confined to the theatres of that city. He was identified with the management of several theaters in New York and Philadelphia and with others also successfully managed the starring tours of several prominent actors, among whom were Henry E. Dixey, May Irwin, Richard Golden, George Thatcher, Andrew Mack, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman.

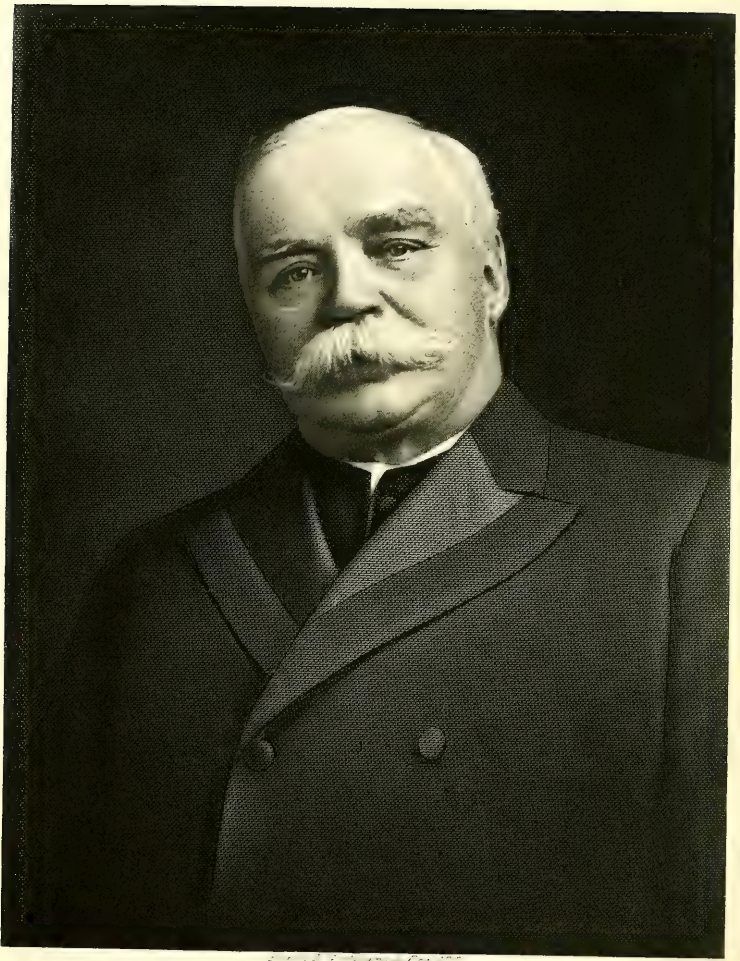
Mr. Rich is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Clara E. Rice and Miss Abbie M. Rich and one son Charles Johnson Rich by his first wife, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Isaiah Wadleigh, also a surviving daughter Maude L. Rich by his third wife Mary Elizabeth Robinson of Greenville, Maine. Charles J. Rich who was associated with his father in several of his theatrical enterprises, succeeded him in his theatrical management.

Mr. Rich married Pauline, daughter of Leopold Babo, a prominent Boston chemist. One son was born to them, Ralph Eugene Rich, President of the Amalgamated Metal Co. of Chicago.

Isaac B. Rich was a man of sterling traits of character and strong purposes which were formed when he was hardly more than a youth. He possessed a mind filled with fine ideas, a genuine and honest heart, and a charitable nature. The latter attitude constantly proved itself to others less fortunate or less successful than himself, and worthy appeals made to him never went unheeded. All his benefactions in behalf of others were so quietly carried out that few, other than those most closely associated with him and those receiving his bounty, ever knew of the good work he performed.

Isaac Rich lived a grand and good life and his name will be cherished always by the thousands who had the honor of his friendship.

For many years Mr. Rich, with his partner Luther Colby edited "The Banner of Light," from 1873 to 1897.



W. H. Rider

WILLIAM HENRY RIDER

WILLIAM HENRY RIDER was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, on November 13, 1846. Son of Colonel Godfrey and Phoebe Nye (Fuller) Rider, a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, Miles Standish, and Governor Bradford of Plymouth, and of William Rider, who came from Middlesex, England, to Plymouth in 1652. His father, Godfrey Rider (1824-83), was the son of Godfrey (1796-1877) and Ruth (Collins) Rider. He was Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and after the war was engaged in business. Love of his fellowmen was his marked characteristic. William H. Rider's mother was the daughter of Charles Fuller (1792-1863) and Sarah (Nye) Fuller.

In his youth Mr. Rider was accustomed to work about the wharf and vessels, learning the use of tools, the worth of money, and individual responsibility. He early developed the love of nature and of the sea, as well as the love of books. He was fond of reading, especially history and the poets, of whom Shakespeare and Burns were his favorites. Books were few, however, and there was no public library to which he had access. He was reared by his grandparents.

He received his education at High School, Provincetown, Westbrook Seminary, from which he graduated in 1865; Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1869; Tufts Divinity School, the curriculum of which he finished in 1871, also receiving the degrees of A.M. in 1872 and S.T.D. in 1902. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. To this academic education he added several voyages to Europe, and wide travels in our own country.

In accordance with his personal choice Dr. Rider was ordained in the Universalist ministry in 1871, his pastorates have included Arlington, from 1871 to 1873; Malden, from 1873 to 1882; Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1882 to 1883; Gloucester, Massachusetts, from 1883 to 1913; and Essex since 1913.

He served as Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1876 to 1882; First Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1884 to 1898; and A. and H. Artillery, from 1875 to 1876, and from 1903 to 1904. He was Russell Lecturer at Tufts College in 1904.

He has been active in the Masonic fraternity, holding the offices of Master of Tyrian Lodge, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, and Prelate of the Commandery of Knights Templar.

WILLIAM HENRY RIDER

In politics he has been independent, following men and not a party. Mr. Rider finds his relaxation in working on the land, and retains his boyhood love of animals.

On June 10, 1872, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Abigail Fillebrown of Arlington, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah Adams, and a descendant of Captain John Parker who settled in Lexington, Massachusetts.

On September 5, 1916, while Dr. Rider was conducting the funeral service for his mother at Medford, his wife, a devoted companion, died at their home in Essex. Dr. Rider was thus doubly bereaved. Mrs. Rider had been connected with Lucy Knox Chapter, D. A. R., and closely identified with the activities of Dr. Rider's church.

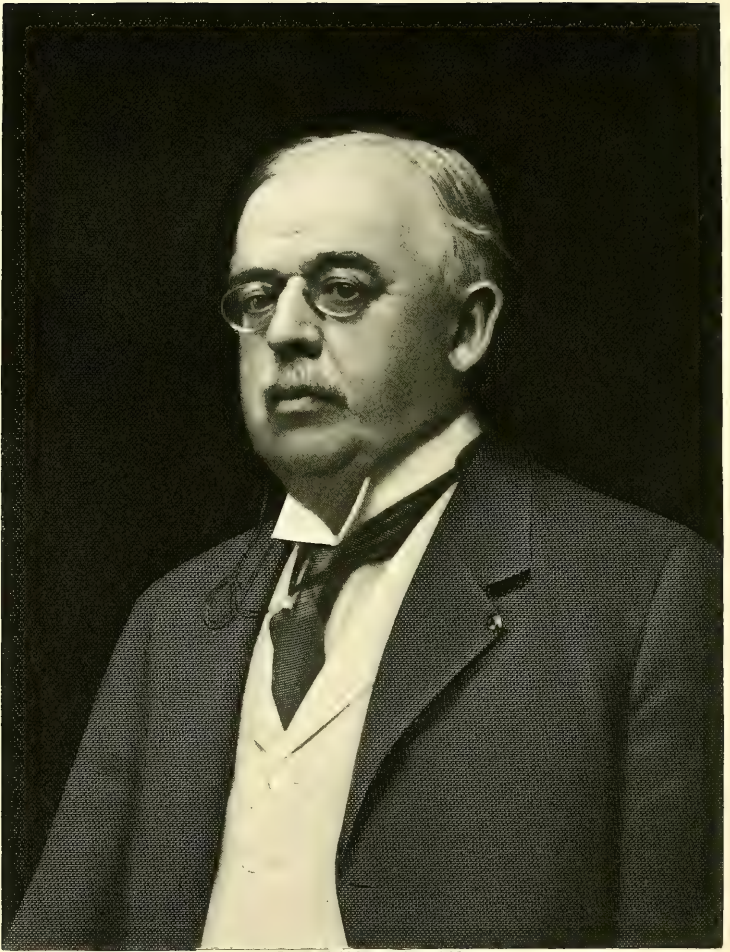
Dr. Rider is a firm believer in the American idea expressed in the Compact of 1620, and he is convinced that the ideal of life is to find the place of self in the larger Self, Humanity, "The World is My Country, to do good my religion."

Mr. Rider's life has been one long sermon on the text, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." His words as preacher have carried weight because his character as a man stood behind them. Like his father before him, he has the characteristics of Abou Ben Adhem who loved his fellow-men. His long pastorate of thirty years at Gloucester indicates the high regard in which he is held. Now that the more strenuous days of his activity are over, Dr. Rider still finds life good to live. He finds that age is opportunity no less than youth. He passes his days in patience and content, in recreation, in cheerful work, and in various modes of helpfulness for his fellowmen.

"How happy is he born or taught
Who serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought
And simple truth his highest skill.

"Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than goods to lend,
And walks with man from day to day
As with a brother and a friend."

Thus Sir H. Wotton sings of the happy and independent man; the old hymn is a good index of Dr. Rider's standard of a man.



Edw Rollins

EDWARD WARREN ROLLINS

EDWARD W. ROLLINS was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 25, 1850.

Mr. Rollins' ancestor, James Rawlins (family name afterwards changed to Rollins), emigrated from England to America in 1632 and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Newbury. In 1644, he was given a grant of land from the town of Dover, the first settlement in New Hampshire, and located at Newington adjoining Dover, on the Piscataqua River.

Another ancestor, Judge Ichabod Rollins, resided in that part of Somersworth, New Hampshire, which was subsequently incorporated and named in his honor, Rollinsford. Judge Rollins was prominent in Revolutionary days. He was the first Judge of Probate and in 1789 became a member of the Executive Council of New Hampshire.

His mother was a descendant of Edward West, who came from England about 1650 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. John West, born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1788, who married Ann Montgomery, daughter of General John Montgomery, a distinguished citizen of Haverhill, New Hampshire, was her father.

The father of Edward W. Rollins was the late Honorable Edward Henry Rollins, who represented New Hampshire in both houses of Congress. He was active in the organization of the First National Bank of Concord, a large stockholder, and a member of the first board of directors. For several years he was connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, serving as secretary and treasurer of the organization. In 1855, he was chosen to the State Legislature.

The next year he was re-elected and chosen as speaker of the House, and was re-elected the following year.

In 1861, Mr. Rollins was elected to Congress from the Second District and was re-elected in 1863 and in 1865. His congressional record covered the exciting period of the Civil War and subsequent reconstruction. He was throughout a zealous supporter of the most advanced Republican measures. On account of his well-known parliamentary knowledge and skill he was frequently called to the chair to preside over the house on turbulent occasions.

In 1877 Mr. Rollins was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected as United States Senator for the full term of six years. In the Senate he served on the most important committees. As a congressman and senator he exhibited constantly his traits of industry, energy and fidelity to duty. In debate he always adhered to the business in hand, displaying characteristic force, point and effectiveness. He was devoted to his state and constituents, and throughout his entire public career gave ample evidence of statesmanlike ability and the loftiest patriotism.

The late Honorable Frank W. Rollins, Governor of New Hamp-

EDWARD WARREN ROLLINS

shire (1899-1901), originator of "Old Home Week," was his son, and possessed much of his father's genius in political organization.

Edward Warren Rollins was educated in the public schools of his native city. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of mining engineer and B.S. In 1872, he entered the employ of the Colorado Central Railroad, and served for four years as resident engineer and during the last two years he was also cashier. Mr. Rollins entered the banking business in 1876 and in 1891 he became President of the Boston banking house of E. H. Rollins and Sons.

Among the large business interests with which Mr. Rollins is connected as director are the British Columbia Packing and Fishing Association; the Cities' Service Company of New York; the Denver Gas and Electric Company; and the San Francisco and Northern Railroad. He is a man of tremendous executive ability, which he inherits from his father, and he faithfully carries out every charge committed to his care.

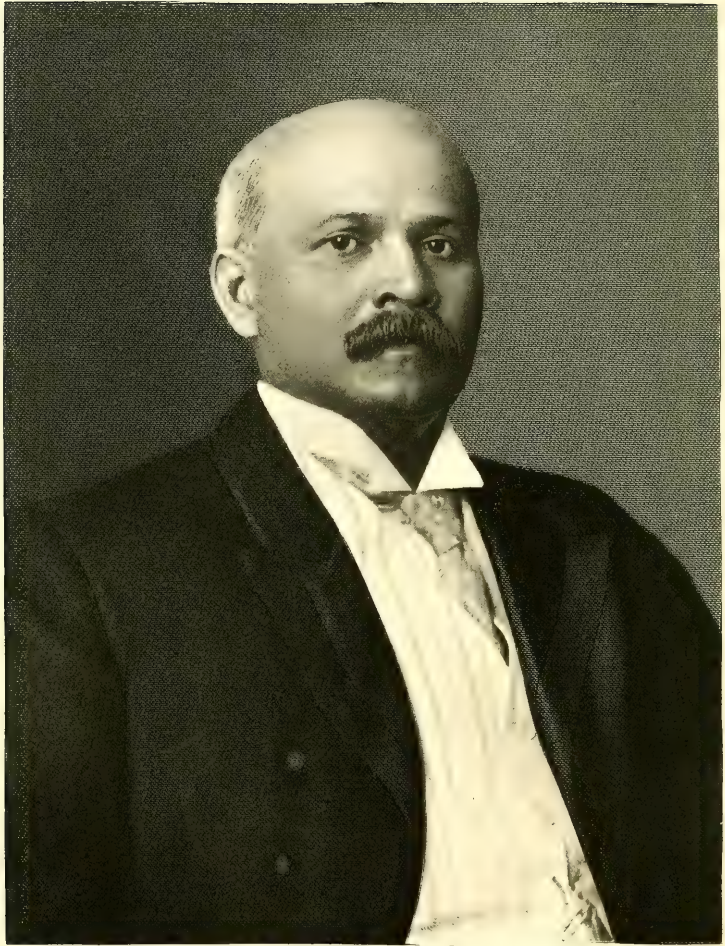
Mr. Rollins is a keen lover of nature. He has a beautiful estate—Three Rivers Farm—composed of five hundred acres of forest and cultivated lands, located on the outskirts of Dover, New Hampshire. Carved as the place is out of the wild woods, it abounds in Indian trails, winding bridle paths, river views and romantic roads.

For this estate, Horace S. Frazer of Chapman and Frazer, the Boston architects, designed a stately mansion, which is one of the most beautiful homes of the Old Granite State.

Mr. Rollins has two sons. Ashton, the eldest, is a graduate of Harvard, where he took special courses in advanced agriculture. It is he who manages the cultivation of many acres around Three Rivers Farm. Sherwood, the younger son, is a student at Harvard. He is a member of the First Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Edward W. Rollins is a member of the University; the Technology (New York and Boston); the Athletic and Country Club of Denver, Colorado; the Country (Brookline); Midwick Club of Los Angeles, and the Technology Club of New Hampshire. Each year he entertains the Technology Club of New Hampshire at Three Rivers Farm, leaving nothing undone that can contribute to the enjoyment of his guests.

Mr. Rollins built up and managed the Colorado Electric Company, now the Denver Gas and Electric Light Company. He was prominent in organizing the Denver Athletic Club, of which he was for many years president. The influence of his inheritance and his acquaintance with many leaders of men in all parts of the country have enriched his life and broadened his opportunities, but he himself has used his opportunities wisely and in many ways has enriched the community which is so fortunate as to be his home.



Pramath Nath Roy

PRAMATH NATH. ROY

PRAMATH NATH. ROY was born in Nagori, Bhirbhoom, India, in 1859. He died at his home in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 5, 1917. After his early education in the schools of his native state, he studied at Calcutta University, and later went to Scotland, where he took the course in medicine at Glasgow University. At the Glasgow Infirmary Dr. Roy was highly commended for his unusual skill in surgery by the late Professor Sir George McLeod, and others under whom he worked. From time to time he made visits to the hospitals in Paris, in order to acquire further insight in the practice of surgery, that branch of medicine which appealed to him more than any other. He selected the profession of medicine as the most congenial to his taste. He found works along medical lines deeply interesting, and his active mind mastered his subjects almost intuitively. He was noted for logical precision, quick and keen perceptions, broad generalizing power, and ready power of expression.

In 1888 Doctor Roy was married in Scotland to Caroline Forsyth-Brown of Aberdeen, a graduate of St. Andrews University, and after his marriage he came to Massachusetts and settled at Charlestown, where he resided until his death. He entered into the active work of his profession in Charlestown, where he won signal and deserved success.

Doctor Roy took an active interest in all commendable movements that tended to enhance the welfare and prosperity of his community.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Charlestown Medical Society, having been vice-president and later president of the latter.

Doctor Roy was Port Surgeon for the Allan Line (later The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited), the Cunard Steamship Company; the Atlantic Transport Company; the Holland-America Line; the Leyland Steamship Company, Limited; Furness Withy and Company, Limited, and the France Canada Line.

Besides his wife Doctor Roy leaves two daughters, Louise Bannerjee Roy, and Emma Sandel Roy, Radcliffe College, class of 1914.

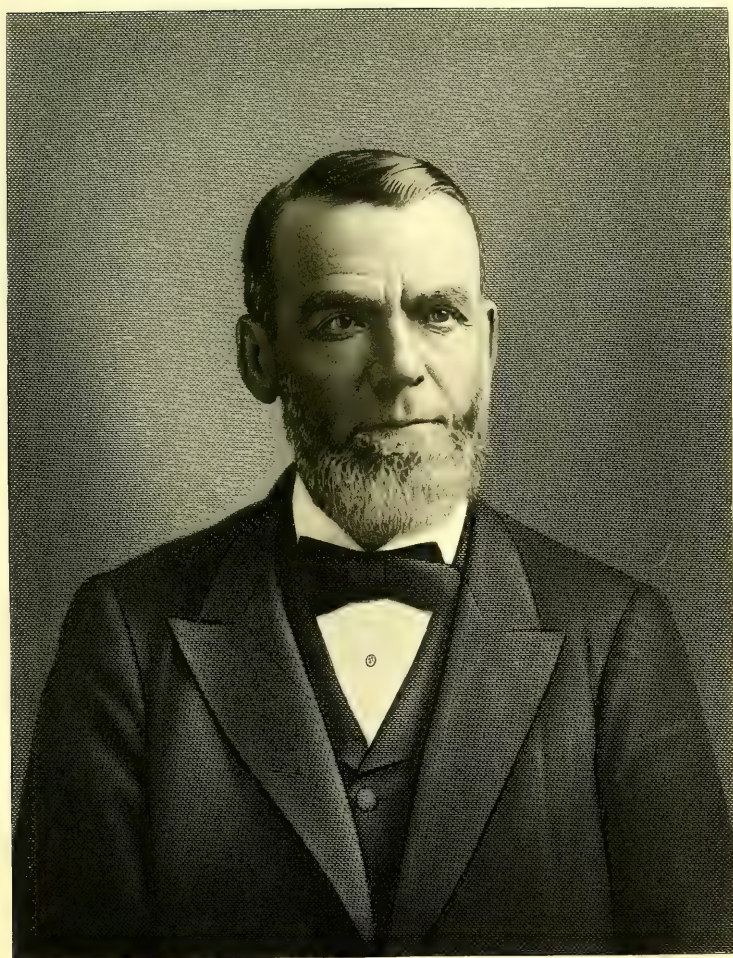
In the various positions of responsibility with which he was identified, Doctor Roy displayed the moral force which a man gains by being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his labor. As an example of that type of character which is dominated by energy, perseverance, and determination, the career of Doctor Pramath N. Roy affords to the rising generation material for the most profound study and contemplation.

JAMES SALLAWAY

JAMES SALLAWAY, who was born in Crompton, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, May 21, 1828, and died June 16, 1916, was descended from an English family of that name. His ancestors emigrated from the north of England.

Mr. Sallaway's mother, Elizabeth (Faulkner) Sallaway, was born February 14, 1791, and died October 22, 1831; his father, Henry Sallaway, died two years later. The family became separated, and James, then a boy of five and the youngest of six children, was left on his uncle's farm in Maryland. Later he went to Ohio, where he soon realized the possibilities of a good education. It is said that "one of the winning forces in life consists in being handicapped." This handicap may have been, probably was, the cornerstone of his future success. By teaching during the long summer vacations, he earned sufficient money to pay his expenses at Oberlin College. He graduated from Antioch College in 1858, and three years later received the degree of A.M., which bears the signature of Horace Mann. In 1862, he graduated at the Harvard Divinity School. Full of resources, and possessing a very large stock of perseverance, he gained his education by virtue of industry and self-denial. An insatiable love of knowledge urged him on from round to round, up the ladder that led to the heights of knowledge. In the young man's quest for the best, Horace Mann, the famous educator, exercised a strong and beneficial influence.

A strong religious inclination from early boyhood was the determining factor in Mr. Sallaway's choice of a profession. In January, 1863, he was ordained as minister of the First Parish Unitarian Church at Billerica, Massachusetts, where he remained until the end of October, 1864. His successive appointments in Massachusetts were as follows: Clinton, from 1864 to 1868; South Boston, in the Washington Village Chapel, 1868 to 1884; Mendon, 1885 to 1887; Bath, New Hampshire, 1889 to 1890, and Brooklyn, Connecticut, 1891 to 1893.



James Sallaway.

JAMES SALLAWAY

In politics, Mr. Sallaway was a faithful Republican. He was a member of the Cambridge Association of Unitarian Ministers, of the Ministerial Union (Unitarian), and of the Ministers' Monday Club (Unitarian). He also served on the school committees in several places where he was located, as well as on the library committees. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. After retiring from active service he escaped the severity of northern winters by going to Florida, while the summers were spent among the mountains of New Hampshire.

Mr. Sallaway had the pleasure of two trips to Europe, one of which included a journey to the Holy Land.

In the leisure that came after his retirement, Mr. Sallaway studied the Italian language, and then took up Dante, making a good literal translation of the "Divina Commedia." Because of failing eyesight, he purchased, two months before his death, a copy of the poems in huge print, and illustrated by Gustav Doré.

Mr. Sallaway was married June 22, 1864, to Ellen S., daughter of George and Sophronia (Gore) Bacon, who died in 1896. His second marriage was on November 29, 1899, to Emma L. Hutchins of Cambridge, whose great grandfather, Gordon Hutchins, was a colonel from Concord, New Hampshire, during the Revolutionary War. Her ancestor, John Hutchins, came from Newbury, England, in 1635, and helped to found the settlement at Newbury, Massachusetts. Afterward he was among the first who went up the Merrimack to settle the town of Haverhill. Three children were born to Mr. Sallaway, all of whom died in early childhood.

The religious tendencies of his youth continued to be dominating factors in Mr. Sallaway's entire life. He scrupulously maintained the right, and was a strong champion of all causes that made for the uplifting of humanity. In the realms of literature, for the best of which he had a keen appreciation, he found a never-ceasing joy. His study of a foreign language, when nearing the threescore and ten mark and continuing on through the eighties, is evidence of his unwillingness to abandon a diligent search for knowledge. He will ever be remembered for his kindly nature, and for his unswerving integrity, which gave him the full confidence of his fellow men. For him, the shadows fell in the fullness of his years, and his friends are glad to cherish his memory.

OSCAR HALLETT SAMPSON

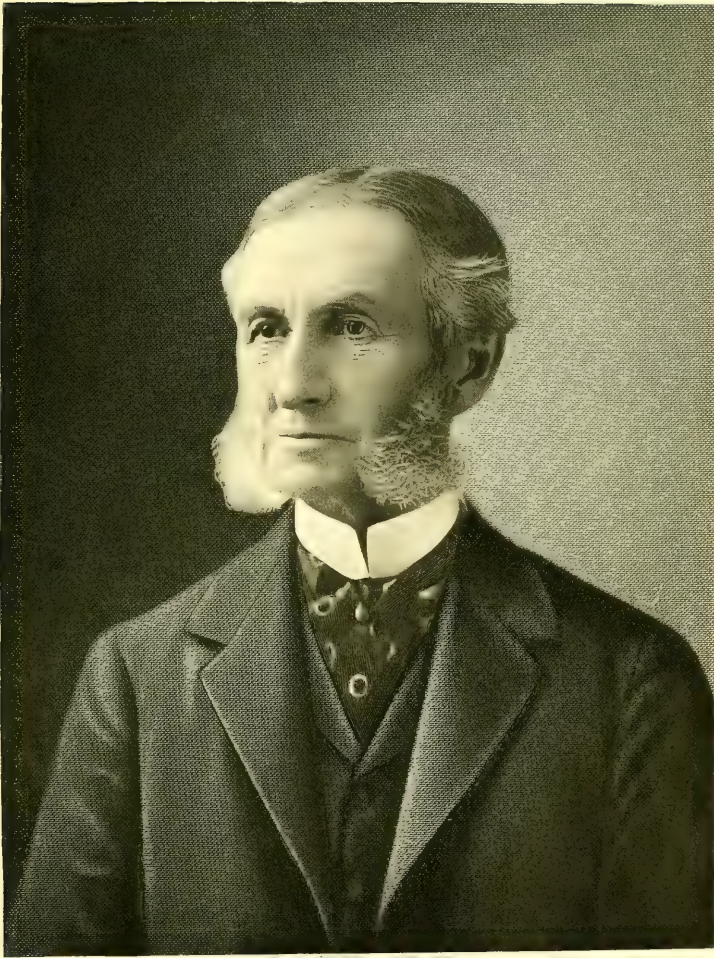
OSCAR HALLETT SAMPSON was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, February 9, 1829, and died at his home in Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 1904. He was the son of William Henry Sampson (1802-1882) and Sarah Sprague. His grandparents, Gideon Sampson (1760-1839) married Lydia Ripley, and Seth Sprague (1760-1847) married Deborah Sampson. His ancestry on both sides was English, Henry Sampson being a passenger on the *Mayflower*, and Francis Sprague coming to these shores on the ship *Anne* in 1623. Among those who reached distinction was his uncle, Hon. Peleg W. Sprague, Judge of the United States Court, and Honorable Seth Sprague, United States Senator from Maine. Mr. Sampson's father was a merchant of the old school; a man of the highest ideals.

To Oscar Hallett Sampson were given talents in good measure, but he went out into the world and more than doubled them. He began life with an earnest purpose, and he used the means that were afforded him to accomplish the end before him.

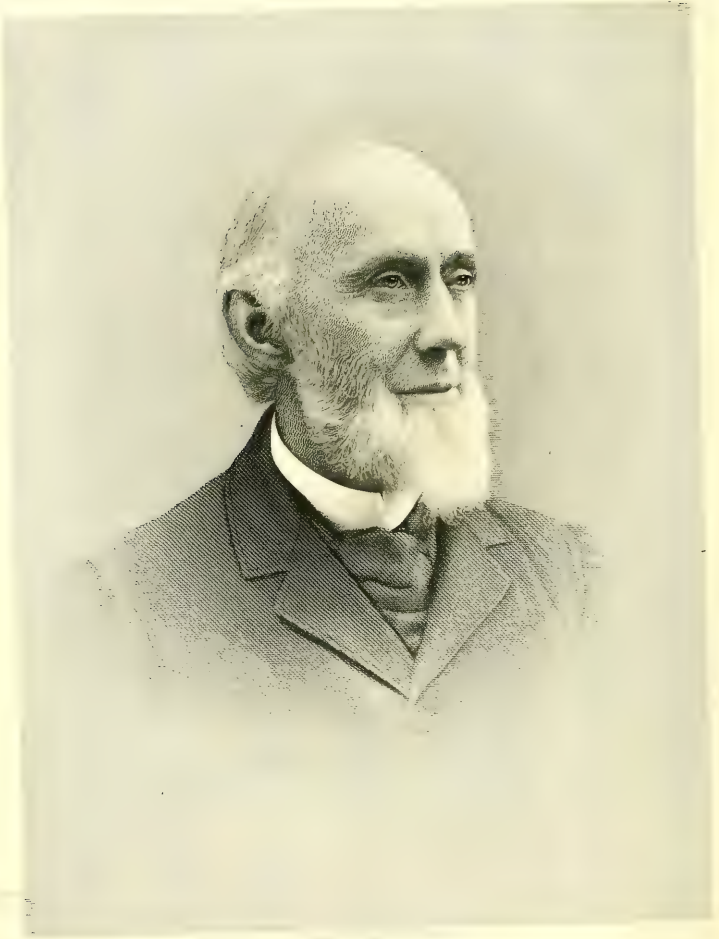
He became President of the Industrial Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. For two terms he served as a member of the Common Council of Boston. He was especially active in the development of Cotton Manufacturing in the South. He was a Republican in his political preferences, and in his religious affiliations a Unitarian, holding the office of Vestryman, at "King's Chapel," Boston.

Mr. Sampson married September 4, 1851, Ellen Constance, who survives him, the daughter of Ezra Weston and Selina Wadsworth Sampson, granddaughter of Sylvanus and Sylvia (Church) Sampson of Duxbury, a descendant from Henry Sampson of the *Mayflower* Company.

In the death of Mr. Sampson the Commonwealth loses a distinguished citizen prominent in mercantile circles for more than a generation. He ranked among the most distinguished merchants of the old school. No one stood higher and few did more to deserve and hold esteem. Gifted with sound judgment, known as a man of incorruptible integrity and preeminent for his broadness of view and purity of purpose, there was a gentleness, frankness, and dignified courtesy in his manner which made him many friends. All who knew him praise the charm of his bearing and the irreproachable humanity of his conduct in all the relations of life.



C. H. Sampson



Daniel Saunders

DANIEL SAUNDERS

DANIEL SAUNDERS was born in the old South Parish, Andover, Massachusetts, on October 6, 1822, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1917. He was the eldest son of Daniel (June 20, 1796–October 8, 1872) and Phoebe Foxcroft (Abbott) Saunders. His father was a manufacturer and owned two mills at the time, one in North Andover and one in Concord, New Hampshire. He measured the water fall in the Merrimack River, between Lowell and what is now Lawrence, brought it to the attention of capitalists and was one of the founders of Lawrence. The paternal grandparents were James (July 12, 1757–December 4, 1830) and Elizabeth (Little) Saunders. The maternal grandparents were Caleb (1781–1837) and Lucy (Lovejoy) Abbott.

George Little came to Newbury, Massachusetts, from England in 1640. Caleb Abbott, descended from George Abbott of Andover, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. George Abbott came from Yorkshire, England, in 1640. The families of both of Daniel Saunders' parents were descended from Pilgrim and Puritan ancestry.

Daniel Saunders obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town and at the old Franklin Academy of North Andover, Massachusetts, and at Phillips Academy, Andover.

He studied law in the office of his cousin, Judge Josiah G. Abbott, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1844. He was admitted to the bar January 1, 1845, and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1849.

He represented his district in both branches of the general court, being state senator in 1851, and representative to the general court in 1859. He was Mayor of Lawrence in 1860. By his efficient service at the time of the disaster of the Pemberton Mills he won an endearing place in the history of the city.

In 1833, his father became interested in a plan to develop the usefulness of the Merrimack River by the building of a series of locks and canals from Lowell to the sea. The Merrimack Water Power Association was formed in 1843, and Daniel Saunders, the subject of our sketch, was included in its membership. Two years later the Essex Company bought the association's interests, and he was made a director, a position he held to the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the Lawrence Savings Bank from 1868–1910, and president of the same institution from 1910 to 1917.

DANIEL SAUNDERS

He owned extensive timber lands in New Hampshire and operated important lumber interests in the town of Livermore, N. H. Mr. Saunders practised forest conservation long before it was taken up by the Government. His fine work in this field has been highly commended by the Government Forestry Department and did much to preserve the beauty of the forests in the White Mountains.

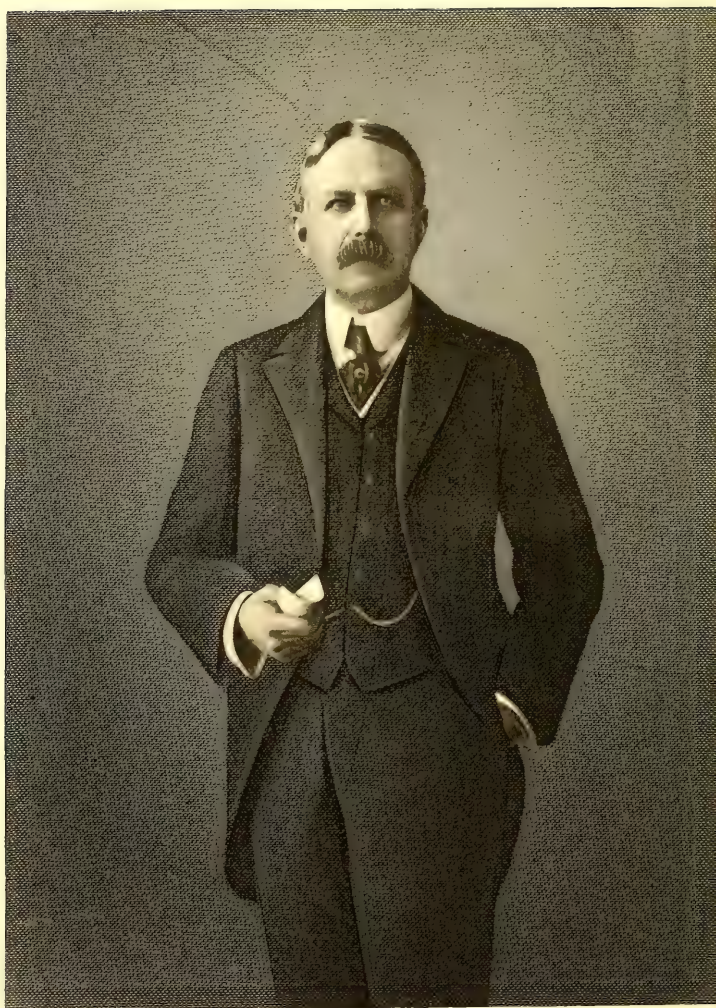
In politics Mr. Saunders was a Democrat. In religious affiliation he was associated with the Grace Episcopal Church of Lawrence, of which he was a warden.

He was a member of Grecian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also held membership in the Monday Night Club.

On October 7, 1846, Mr. Saunders was married to Mary J., daughter of Edward St. Loe and Sarah C. (Stackpole) Livermore, granddaughter of Samuel and Jane (Browne) Livermore and of William Stackpole, and a descendant of John Livermore who came from Ipswich, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1638. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Saunders. Mrs. Saunders died on May 3, 1898. Mary L., Annie G., and Edith St. Loe Saunders survive.

The influence of such men as Mr. Saunders is never lost. Among Massachusetts men, by tradition and birth, Mr. Saunders, who gave himself generously to the public all through the years of his singularly happy, varied, broad-gauged life, must be accounted one whose contribution to his native state is well out of the ordinary, enriching, as it did, both the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity.

The Essex County Bar Association held a Memorial in his honor. Judge Marcus Morton said in opening the exercises: "A Special Session of this Court will now be held to receive a Memorial in honor of the late Hon. Daniel Saunders." Mr. Starr Parsons said, in part, "I was greatly impressed with Mr. Saunders' optimism, cheerfulness and righteousness. He was a model for us all." Judge F. N. Chandler spoke of the fine qualities of Mr. Saunders and told of his almost unexcelled law ability, of his fine business qualifications, and his love for city, state and country. Judge Morton said further: "Mr. Saunders' intellectual qualifications were accompanied by those more human qualities, courtliness and kindness, affability, tactfulness, charity, honesty and humor, which found expression in his association with his friends as well as in his own home." The proceedings of this meeting and the memorial presented by the bar will be duly recorded on the records of this Court.



Charles G. Saunders

CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS

CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 3, 1847, and died in Boston, February 19, 1918. He was the son of Daniel Saunders, 1822-1917. He came of New England ancestry, distinguished for public service.

On his mother's side he was descended from the Reverend Arthur Brown, the first clergyman of the Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, the Honorable Samuel Livermore, United States Senator from New Hampshire from 1793 until 1801, and the Honorable Edward St. Loe Livermore, United States District Attorney, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire and later, after his removal to Massachusetts, a representative in Congress.

Thus by inheritance came his keen sense of civic duty. In the performance of that duty he never failed.

He was prepared for college at the Phillips-Andover Academy, and was graduated from Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1867. Three years later the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the same institution. He also prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with a degree of LL.B. in 1870, and began practice in Boston, in association with his father and uncle, Daniel and Caleb Saunders. He was generally regarded as the best informed lawyer on ecclesiastical law in the country.

He was a director of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, the Dartmouth Mills at New Bedford, and owned and operated the Livermore Mills at Livermore, N. H. He was a director of the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association, serving also on the State Executive Committee. He was trustee of the Southwestern Settlement Development Company, of the White Fund, and the Lawrence Public Library. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, was president of the Harvard Musical Association, was president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

As an Episcopal churchman he sat in the Triennial General Convention at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1895, and in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1898, 1901, 1904, 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1916. Mr. Saunders was a member of the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was president of the trustees of St. John's Church, Haverhill, member of the Archdeaconry of Lowell, member of the Board of Missions, Trustee of the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society; president of the Episcopal Church Association, president

CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS

of the Massachusetts Church Union, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Free Church Association.

Mr. Saunders was secretary of the Trustees of Donations, secretary of the Diocesan Choir Guild, ex-president of the Episcopalian Club, member of the Diocesan Convention, being chairman of the Committee on Hospitality, senior member of the Standing Committee, deputy to the Provincial Synod, trustee and member of the Executive Commission of the Church Unity Foundation and of the American Church Union. He was a member of the Massachusetts Committee on the Washington Cathedral, treasurer of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union, member of the General Board of Missions and of the Committee on Trust Funds.

In politics he was a Democrat.

He was president of the Harvard Club of Lawrence, member of the Harvard Club of Boston and the Harvard Club of New York, member of the National Association of Harvard Clubs, member of the Harvard Union, Phillips Academy Alumni Association, the St. Botolph Club, the Boston Art Club, the Boston City Club, president of the Chadwick Club, member of the North Andover Country Club, the Monday Night Club, Charter member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, member of the Boston Cadets, of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Club, the Guild of Organists, the American Historical Society, and the Political Science Association.

Mr. Saunders was a contributor to the Boston Art Museum, a member of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners and Forestry Protection Associations, of the Massachusetts and National Forestry Associations, the Bar First Circuit, the United States Supreme Court Bar, the Massachusetts Bar, Essex, Suffolk, Lawrence and National Bar Associations, the Harvard Law School Association, the Social Law Library, the General Theological Library, the Royal Societies of London, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

He never married.

Charles Gurley Saunders not only distinguished himself and won high honors, but he worthily and honorably presented the sterling characteristics of those who had so long borne the family name in New England. Without fear and reproach he enjoyed unreserved confidence and respect. To a full and exact knowledge of the law and a singular mental aptitude for its practice, he joined generous scholarship and broad literary culture, so that his advocacy was marked by dignity, precision, intelligence and vigor. Of the strictest integrity and delicate sense of honor, he was uniformly courteous, generous and kindly in his dealings with his brethren, so that association with him at the Bar tended always to maintain the best standard of honor among the gentlemen of his profession.



D. W. Seates

DAVID WELD CLARK SCATES

DAVID WELD CLARK SCATES was born in Effingham, New Hampshire, February 17, 1844. His career was marked by conscientious fidelity, unflinching dignity, honesty of purpose, and diligence in the performance of his duties, and his death on May 19, 1915, was a great loss to all his friends. His father, Zimri Scates (1801-1886), was a man of sterling worth, large hearted and ever considerate and thoughtful of others, and was well known as a successful agriculturist. He married Susan Maria Clark, daughter of Dr. David Weld (1779-1846) and Mary Snow Clark. His mother was an intellectual woman of refinement and impressed her character upon him in a manner which showed in his development as a young man and his character throughout life.

Even as a youth, Mr. Scates possessed a keen appreciation of all the best in literature, and was especially desirous of acquiring beneficial knowledge. Circumstances intervened, and he had many difficulties to overcome while obtaining an education, and performed all sorts of work in order to attain that goal. He was ever a zealous student, and later owned a very fine library. If conditions had been different, undoubtedly he would have studied to be a lawyer as he seemed particularly adapted for that profession. He was endowed with a remarkable retentive memory and with literary ability and his friends declared that he was better posted in the law than many practicing lawyers.

When fifteen years of age he moved to Parsonsfield, Maine.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the enthusiasm and patriotism of youth induced him to enlist in Company H, 27th Maine Regiment. He served the term of his enlistment and after receiving his honorable discharge, was eager to return home. The threatened invasion of the Confederates on the Capital, caused President Lincoln to call for volunteers. Mr. Scates promptly re-enlisted and in recognition of his loyalty, he was given a bronzed medal by Congress. The following inscription was engraved upon it: "The Congress to David W. C. Scates, Company H, 27th Maine Volunteers."

On his return from the war, he went to Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and entered the Pittsfield Academy, endeavoring to complete his interrupted education. He was so far successful as to begin the active work of his life, as a teacher in the same institution. Possessed of a keen intellect and strong personality, he exercised a great influence over his associates and pupils. In recognition of his efficiency, he was advanced to the position of Principal of the Academy. Here he met and married (1865) Lyminia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchins Butters, and a descendant of William Butters, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1640. Ada (Scates) Staplin is the only child of this union.

DAVID WELD CLARK SCATES

During his residence in Pittsfield, Mr. Scates was twice elected to the New Hampshire Legislature and satisfactorily and wisely served his fellow citizens. As an agent of the United States Life Insurance Company, he proved his good business judgment and gave strict attention to details. His territory included Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Counties, Massachusetts, and as his work brought him to Northampton he moved to that city in 1882. He entered the employ of the Leonard Silk Mills of Florence, Massachusetts, as a bookkeeper, and rose high in the esteem of his employers. He was faithful and fully equal to the demands upon him. He was broadminded, easy to approach and ever ready to lend a helping hand. His geniality and good-will endeared him to all, and he was elected to many positions of trust. He was identified with the Democratic party and under his prudent leadership the local power and influence of that party expanded. For many years he sagaciously served as Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and he also became well known for his foresightedness as Superintendent of the Streets.

Later, he became the manager of the Porter Machine Works in Hatfield, Massachusetts, and after remaining there a number of years, during which his accomplishments were clearly manifested, he served in the same capacity for Warner's Bicycle Manufacturing Company in Northampton. Other concerns were eager to secure his services and in 1901 he was elected to the position of Treasurer of the Springfield Breweries Company.

The loss of his beloved wife in 1913 affected him deeply and he never really enjoyed a well day afterwards. He received a shock not long after, from which he never recovered, although it seemed as though his determination to do so, and to continue his work, would certainly conquer. He was compelled to tender his resignation to the Springfield Breweries Company.

In every capacity Mr. Scates faithfully and efficiently performed his duties and won the confidence and respect of both friends and opponents. His conscientiousness, his patience of labor and his careful attention to details were equally conspicuous in his career. So passed one of the noblest products of New England life, typical at once of the energy, sagacity and progressiveness of business life, and a generous, courteous and dignified Christian gentleman.

At the fifty-fifth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association held in Springfield, Massachusetts, on October 15, 1915, a memorial and resolutions were adopted expressing profound regret in the loss of their beloved friend, David Weld Clark Scates, "whose beauty of mind and character, lofty ideals of conduct, perfect fidelity to duty and all manly virtues will be cherished by the Association in lasting honor and remembrance."



Joseph H. Sheldon.

JOSEPH HENRY SHELDON

JOSEPH HENRY SHELDON, Mayor of Haverhill, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 12, 1843; he died October 21, 1906. Mr. Sheldon was a direct descendant of Isaac Sheldon, who came to Haverhill in the seventeenth century. The three immigrant brothers, Isaac, John and William, settled at first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630. They had come to this country from England. One of Mr. Sheldon's ancestors was General Israel Putnam who was in command at Bunker Hill; and his mother's family was represented in the Revolution by her grandfather, who was a lieutenant in the Continental Army.

Joseph Henry Sheldon was a son of Samuel and Emily B. (Sleeper) Sheldon. His father was born in Danvers in 1819, and his mother in Alton, New Hampshire, in 1818. His father died when he was only twelve years old, and he was obliged to assume the responsibility of supporting the family, under the direction and with the assistance of his mother, a woman of more than ordinary strength of character. His common school education had been completed before his father's death. At first the boy found employment in a shoe manufactory in Haverhill; next he became a clerk in a dry goods store; and in 1857 he entered the clothing store of J. S. Wheeler, as clerk, where he remained thirteen years.

From 1871 to 1879, Mr. Sheldon engaged in the clothing business on his own account and then became associated with F. D. Sargent in the same trade. The firm continued in active business for several years, but in 1890 Mr. Sheldon withdrew from the partnership in order to give attention to the real estate business and to the management of several estates, including his own holdings.

His fellow townsmen, fully appreciating his integrity and his business abilities, frequently elected him to important public office, although this several times involved the sacrifice of his personal business. In 1882 and 1883 he served on the Board of Aldermen; he was chairman of the first Board of Registration; in 1885, he was elected Mayor and was recalled to that office in 1887. His first year as mayor was marked by the construction of sewers and the inauguration of permanent street and road improvements; his second term was signalized by the laying out of Washington Square Park. On the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and

JOSEPH HENRY SHELDON

fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Haverhill as a town, in 1893, he was the secretary of the reception committee. In 1877, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the position of state auditor; and from 1893 to 1899 he was one of the Overseers of the Poor in Haverhill.

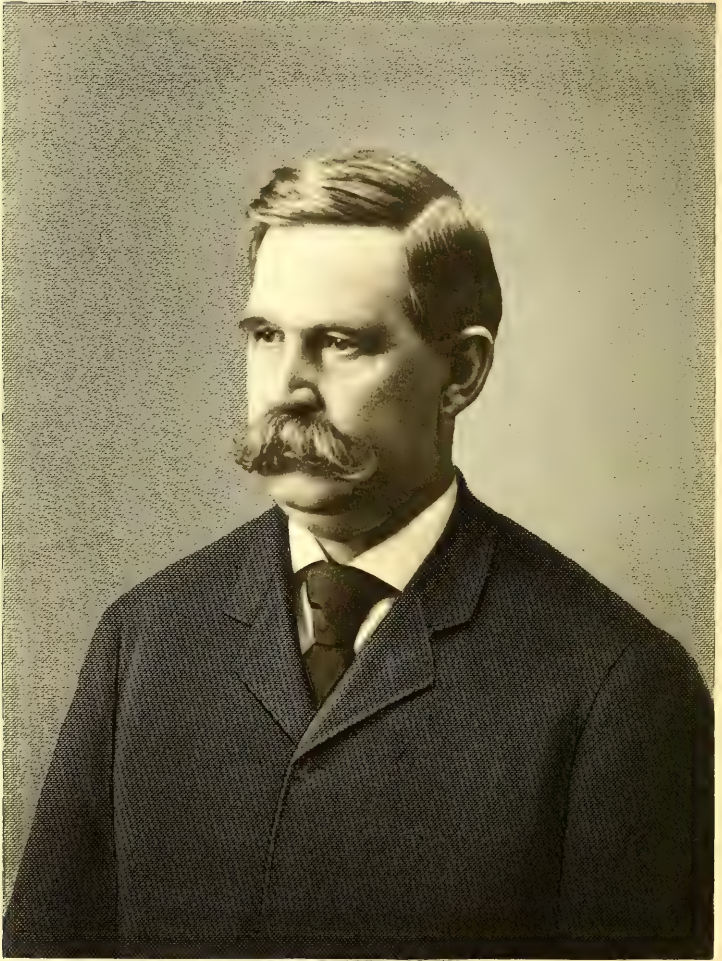
Mr. Sheldon was prominent in religious as well as political circles, and his religious sympathies were with the First Universalist Church, of which he was a trustee for many years, and chairman of the parish committee, and a constant attendant likewise; and it should not be overlooked that he gave liberally to the church of his choice.

He was a member of the Merrimack Lodge of Free Masons, Mutual Relief Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Haverhill Lodge of Elks, of which he was past exalted ruler, and a trustee of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association. At an earlier period he was at one time a district deputy for the Elks of Eastern Massachusetts and he passed through all the official chairs of the Red Men. He belonged to the Pentucket Club. He was an original member of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and belonged to its first executive committee, in association with Ex-Governor Russell and Ex-Mayor Rotch of New Bedford.

On December 27, 1866, Mr. Sheldon was married to Emily E. Jaques, who was born in Haverhill, February 26, 1843. She was the daughter of Addison B. Jaques, late treasurer of the Haverhill Savings Bank.

Every man is bound to aim at the possession of a good character, as one of the highest objects of life. The very effort to secure it by worthy means will furnish him with a motive for exertion; and his idea of manhood, in proportion as it is elevated, will steady and animate his motive. It is well to have a high standard of life, even though we may not be able altogether to realize it. Whoever tries for the highest results cannot fail to reach a point far in advance of that from which he started, and though the end accomplished may fall short of that proposed, still, the very effort to rise, of itself, cannot fail to prove beneficial and valuable.

Joseph Henry Sheldon had high aims and standards, in consequence of which he achieved not only a worthy success but the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He leaves a record of honorable effort that should be an incentive to those who are striving for true success.



A. H. Smith

AARON FREDERICK SMITH

AARON FREDERICK SMITH, one of the best known and most successful shoe manufacturers of Lynn, was born in West Danvers, Massachusetts, (now West Peabody), on January 6, 1835, and died at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, on January 2, 1917. He was the son of John and Betsey Smith, and one of ten children.

As a youth he received the training typical of the New England boy brought up on a farm. His educational advantages were meagre, but he possessed a keen power of observation and assimilation and made the most of the opportunities that presented themselves. His early inclinations were of a mechanical turn and at the age of twenty he went to Danvers Center where he purchased a stitching machine, then but recently invented, and learned to operate it. With his brother, J. N. Smith, he started a stitching room in Lynn in 1857. They began with ten operators; the business steadily increased until it required fifty operators to do stitching for several large boot and shoe manufacturers. His early success evidenced his ability and led him in 1865 to embark in the manufacture of shoes. He found a partnership with his brother, J. N. Smith, which continued for about eight years, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Smith conducted his own business alone successfully until 1912.

The progress of the business showed substantial growth, and a constantly increasing volume of trade. Such an achievement in any line of legitimate trade must of necessity be based on sound business principles and represent not only vigorous and untiring personal efforts, but rare business judgment and sagacity. There was probably no business in New England that so thoroughly represented the work of one man as did his business reflect the individual exertions of Mr. Smith. The methods which were responsible for its success were originated and carried through by him. The goods of the concern which consisted exclusively of ladies', misses' and children's shoes, gained an enviable reputation among the trade and was known the country over as the "A. F. Smith" shoe.

For two years Mr. Smith also maintained in Boston a store for the storage of his goods and as a distributing center for local jobbers, which proved to be a unique innovation among shoe manufacturers. In 1912, the business was sold to the Bartlett, Howland Company, and is now conducted by the Bartlett, Somers Company.

AARON FREDERICK SMITH

The success Mr. Smith attained was exceptional and well deserved. Through more than fifty years of active business life he maintained a reputation for reliability and progressiveness. His personal supervision of the business was most thorough and painstaking, and with practical experience in every part, he not only intelligently understood all of its requirements, but was withal, a man of great force of character and keen sagacity.

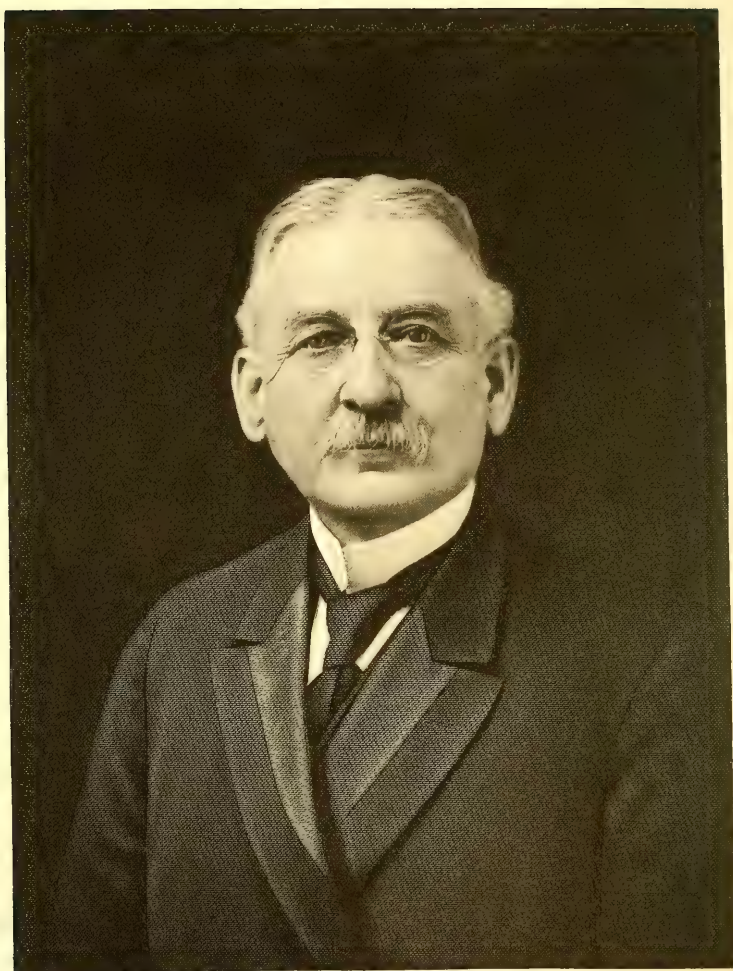
Mr. Smith possessed a high order of mechanical ingenuity, and in 1886 invented the Smith heel shaving machine, which is now in general use in all the great shoe manufacturing centers. He also improved by valuable inventions a number of other machines, notably a machine for moulding counters.

Mr. Smith was active in the financial circles of Lynn. His services were sought in many positions of trust and responsibility. For many years he was a director in the Central National Bank of Lynn, and financially interested in many other business enterprises. Loyalty to his friends was one of the cardinal traits of his character, and the secret of his popularity. He was an affable gentleman, whom it was a pleasure to meet, and his genial and unaffected manners won the hearts of his companions in the various organizations with which he was connected. To charitable and worthy causes he gave liberally and cheerfully, and to all efforts to advance the welfare of the city he lent ready and substantial aid. He was for forty years a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Smith was twice married. His first wife was Helen M., daughter of John and Mary (Drown) Hoyt of Plaistow, New Hampshire. His second wife was Martha A. Hoyt, his first wife's sister. Both are deceased. A daughter, Ella F., the wife of Frank T. Moore of Lynn, is the only surviving child.

Aaron Frederick Smith was an excellent type of the successful American man of business, one whose success was conducive to the public good, and whose energies were directed in channels such as made the community in which he lived prosperous and happy. His Christian character, early formed, and supplemented by correct business principles and enterprise, led to success. His influence, like the silent, unseen forces of nature, was widespread, beneficent and rich in results. Happy in his home, true to his friendships, appreciative of all efforts that tended to uplift humanity, and ever ready to assist them, he enjoyed the universal respect of the community.





George Edmund Soper

GEORGE EDMOND SOPER

GEORGE EDMOND SOPER, a prominent clergyman of the Congregational denomination, was born in Freeman, Franklin County, Maine, on August 15, 1857. His father was Calvin Rawson Soper, born April 20, 1813, and died November 23, 1868, a contractor and builder and also farmer, characterized by devotion to his family and skill in his work. His mother was Sarah Thomas, who was born August 20, 1816. His paternal grandparents were Edmond Soper, born August 24, 1793, and Ruth Cummings, who were married in 1811. His maternal grandparents were Nathan Thomas, born in 1778, and Sally Watson, who were married in 1812. Of his immigrant ancestors in America Joseph Soper, an English shipmaster, and Elizabeth Alcock, both of Boston, were married March 6, 1657, by Governor John Endicott. John Thomas sailed from London, England, September 11, 1635, in the ship Hopewell with Governor Winslow, being fourteen years of age. He settled in Marshfield in 1635, and married Sarah Pitney, December 21, 1648; his death occurred in 1676.

George Edmond Soper attended Colgate Academy, Hamilton, New York. He was a student in Colgate University, 1879-82. He was graduated from Hamilton Theological Seminary in 1884. In 1891 he received the degree of M. A. from Colgate University and the degree of D.D. from Kingfisher College (Oklahoma), in 1912.

He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1887, and his life work began in that year when he assumed the pastorate of the South Congregational Church of Rochester, New York, which he held until 1892. Subsequent pastorates were as follows: Alexandria, Minnesota, 1892-98; Plymouth Church, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1898-1900; First Church, Danbury, Connecticut, 1900-03; Pilgrim Church, Pomona, California, 1903-09; First Church, Nashua, New Hampshire, 1909-15. He was then connected with Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, as its financial secretary, and he is now pastor of the Prospect Hill Congregational Church, Somerville, Mass.

He was delegate from the Congregational State Association of New York to the First International Council of Congregational Churches, held in London, England, in 1901; Moderator of the Minnesota State Conference of Congregational Churches in 1899; and Moderator of the Southern California Conference of Congregational Churches for two years, 1907 and 1908.

Mr. Soper was married on April 3, 1886, to Opha Eva, daughter of Jacob B. and Rosana (McLaughlin) Goldsmith, granddaughter of Samuel Goldsmith, a descendant from Richard Goldsmith who came from England to Wenham, Massachusetts, in 1645. His only child Otis Edmond Soper, a student in an engineering school served with the 101st U. S. Engineers in France, was killed there July 13, 1918.

CHARLES McLELLAN SOUTHGATE

CHARLES McLELLAN SOUTHGATE was born November 18, 1845, at Monroe, Michigan, and died at Gloucester, Massachusetts, June 5, 1912. His father, Reverend Robert Southgate (January 27, 1806–February 6, 1873) son of Horatio Southgate (August 9, 1781–August 7, 1864) and Abigail McLellan (December 31, 1785–August 28, 1816) was also a Congregational minister, earnest, wholehearted and thoroughly devoted to his ministerial duties. Among his emigrant ancestors were Richard Southgate of Suffolk, England, who settled at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1717, Hugh McLellan of Antrim County, Ireland, Thomas Swan of Scotland, John Gay, Matthew Cushing and Edward Winslow, the Reverend John Ward and Thomas Browne of England. Other distinguished ancestors were the Reverend John Cotton, the Honorable John Cushing, a distinguished jurist of Massachusetts, Sir Richard Saltonstall and Edmund Rossiter, Doctor Robert Southgate and Honorable Horatio Southgate, both well known citizens of Portland, Maine, and Benjamin Swan, treasurer of the state of Vermont.

Charles McLellan Southgate was a descendant on both sides of his family from distinguished clergymen. All of the five sons of Judge Horatio Southgate who lived to manhood went into the ministry. One, the Right Reverend Horatio Southgate, D.D., was consecrated in 1844 as Bishop for the dependencies of the Sultan, and was also chosen Bishop of California (Episcopal). Another, the Reverend William Scott Southgate was many years Rector of St. Ann's at Annapolis, Maryland, known to two generations of Naval Academy graduates. Two of Bishop Southgate's brothers died at the beginning of most promising careers as clergymen.

Mr. Southgate entered Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1862. In 1866 he graduated from Yale University receiving the degree of B.A., and in 1870 from Andover Theological Seminary receiving the degree of B.D.

After graduating from Yale he taught school for one year at Woodstock, Vermont. On December 15, 1870 he was ordained at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

From 1870 to 1874 he served as pastor at the North Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont; from 1874 to 1875 inclusive he was acting pastor at the First Congregational Church and a teacher at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; from 1875 to 1884 he served at the First Church, Dedham, Massachusetts; from 1884 to 1895 at Pilgrim Church, Worcester; from 1895 to 1905 at the Congregational Church of Auburndale, and from 1906 until 1912 he acted as Superintendent for the Massachusetts Bible Society. The building up of the Pilgrim Church, Worcester, from a neighborhood gathering to one of the largest churches in the city and one of the first institu-



204 So. 2d Williams & Bro. NY

Charles M Southgate



CHARLES MCLELLAN SOUTHGATE

tional churches to be developed was the most important work of his life.

Mr. Southgate was a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and a director of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. He was very active in anti-saloon league work, speaking often at various places on this and other matters of public interest. He was a frequent correspondent to local papers on subjects of current interest. He was editor of the Yale Literary Magazine and wrote occasional articles for many periodicals. He was a contributor to the Monday Club sermons for thirty years.

While at Yale Mr. Southgate was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Skull and Bones and the Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he was a Republican. He took great pleasure in early life in hunting, fishing, sailing, and baseball. He was passionately fond of music and attended all the concerts possible.

November 30, 1870 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dexter and Sophia (Foster) Anderson, granddaughter of Solomon and Esther (Cooley) Anderson and of Henry and Susanna (Hooper) Foster and a descendant from Reginald Foster who came from England to Ipswich in 1638, and William Anderson who settled in Deerfield in 1755. There were three children of this marriage: Hugh M. Southgate, manager of the Government Office of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company at Washington, D. C., Isabel Anderson (Southgate) Riddell, wife of Guy Crosby Riddell, consulting chemist for the Broken Hills Mining Corporation of South Australia, and Stuart Leicester Southgate with Lee, Higginson and Company of Boston.

Mr. Southgate always manifested a great liking for and interest in young people. He is remembered for his long and active promotion of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Church Corps of Cadets, the Gymnasium classes, and the young people's classes before the organization of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He was a firm believer in a sane and temperate bringing up and the value of a good education.

He was a man of great faith, exceedingly zealous for the spiritual growth of the church and a fearless preacher of Gospel truths. While at Yale he began the life of a true scholar and graduated as Salutatorian, the honor then assigned to the man regarded as standing second in rank in the class. He was always much in request as a platform advocate of various good causes.

Mr. Southgate's life was one actuated by high ideals and filled with unselfish devotion to others. To have known him and his work was to have a fresh outlook and to be inspired to better living. Early in life his ministry of service began and when that life ended he left a name greatly regarded and esteemed.

ANDREW COOLIDGE STONE

ANDREW COOLIDGE STONE, counselor and justice of the Municipal Court of Lawrence for seventeen years and a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Marlborough, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, May 16, 1839, and died at his home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 26, 1905. His father, Aaron Stone, February 28, 1802–June 30, 1869, was a farmer and the son of John Stone, 1764–1849, and Rebecca Coolidge, 1779–1856. His mother, before her marriage, was Mary Ward, February 8, 1807 May 15, 1882.

The progenitor of the Stone family in America was Gregory Stone whose English ancestry is traced back to 1320, born in 1590, who came to New England about 1635 and settled in Cambridge. A tombstone now marks his grave in the old burying ground at Harvard Square.

Andrew Coolidge Stone was educated in the public schools of Marlborough, Appleton Academy at New Ipswich, and completed his studies at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating in the class of 1860. He taught school several terms in Walpole, Keene, New Ipswich, and Peterborough, New Hampshire. After this training he began the study of law with the Honorable Daniel Saunders in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Just at this time occurred the bombardment of Fort Sumter which startled the North, and awakened the people from their dreams of peace. Mr. Stone enlisted as a sergeant in Company L. of the Thirty-Third Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, and served his enlistment term of three years.

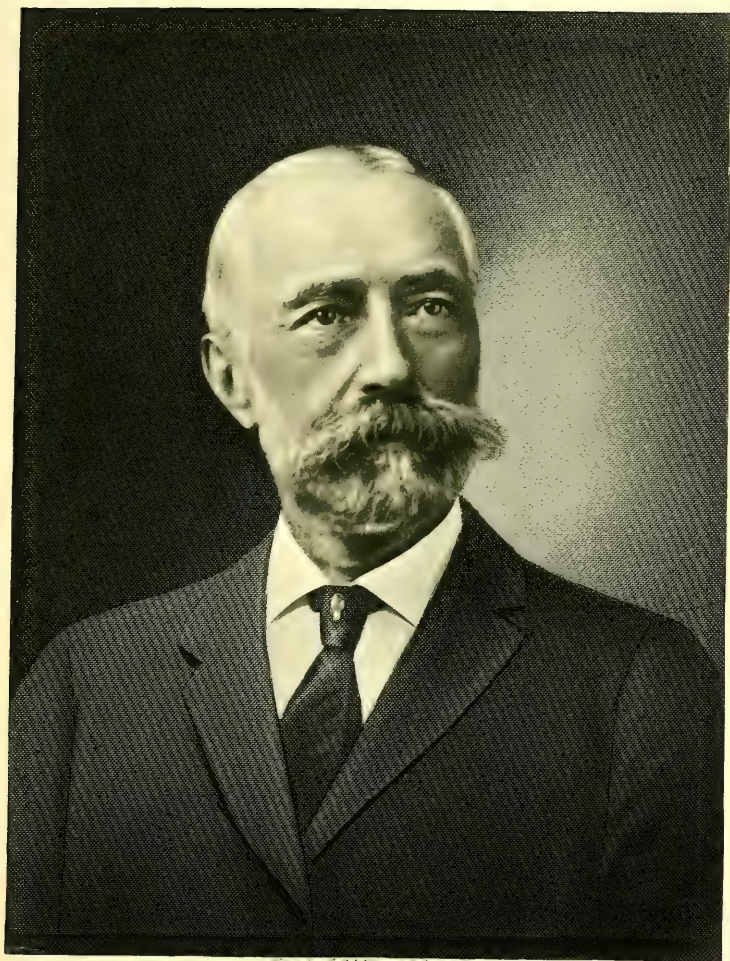
Upon being mustered out, consoled with the reflection that his military record was highly honorable and without reproach, he turned to the peaceful pursuits of mankind.

He resumed the study of law in Ashtabula, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that state to practice in 1867. He did not remain there long, but returned to Lawrence, Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of law and attained signal and merited success.

He took an active interest in politics, and in 1871 was elected to the Common Council, serving two terms, and was one year president of that body.

Mr. Stone was Chairman of the Republican City Committee and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884.

In 1880 and 1882 Mr. Stone served as State Senator and honorably and efficiently performed his duties in that capacity, serving on the judiciary and railroad commissions. He also served as Chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and on the committees on Federal Relations and Public Health. He was one



Richard C. Smith -

of the most ready debaters in the Senate, and wielded much influence on closely contested questions.

In 1885 he was appointed solicitor of Lawrence, and in 1887 he was chosen justice of the Lawrence Police Court, remaining in that capacity until his death in 1905, — a period of seventeen years of faithful and efficient administration.

He also held a commission as one of the masters in Chancery of Essex County for about eight years. He was a past commander of Needham Post 39, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was judge advocate on the staff of the commander of Massachusetts in 1888.

He was made a Master Mason in Eureka Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1864, while in service in the Union Army. He afterwards became Master of Phoenician Lodge of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1876, was District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic district from 1886 to 1888, and was senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1889, a member of the Lowell Lodge of Perfection, of Mt. Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix Massachusetts Consistory, Thirty-Second degree; and on September 18, 1900, he received the Thirty-Third degree and was enrolled an honorary member of the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Stone was a member of the Middlesex County Bar Association, and one of the incorporators of the Lawrence Home Club, and a member of the Canoe Club of Lawrence. In politics he was a Republican. He was a zealous member of the Congregational Church of Lawrence, an active and ardent worker in church affairs.

On January 19, 1869, Mr. Stone was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph Dewey and Lucinda Hall Hulbert, granddaughter of Joseph Clarke and Phyllis (Dewey) Hulbert and of James and Elizabeth (Ingersoll) Hall, and a descendant on the paternal side from the Reverend Jediah Dewey of Bennington, Vermont, and on the maternal side from Jonathan Edwards who came from England to New England in 1630.

Always glad to welcome to the practice of the profession the young men at the opening of their careers, it was a delight to him to contribute from the abundance of his knowledge and wisdom in order to make the pathway for them easier and pleasanter, asking for and thinking of no return for the help and assistance rendered other than the satisfaction which he derived in gratifying his own sympathetic nature.

Devoted to the best traditions and loyal to the highest standards in the profession it was his lifelong purpose and constant aim to uphold, in connection with the courts of the Commonwealth, the highest conception of professional honor and the noblest type of professional character.

WILLIAM ORIN TASKER

WILLIAM ORIN TASKER was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, March 18, 1843. His immigrant ancestor was William Tasker, born in England about 1655, who settled in Madbury, then a part of Cochecho (Dover), New Hampshire, in 1675. He married Mary Adams and he died prior to November 5, 1697. From him the line of descent is direct through his son John, in succession, to William, Samuel and Captain William, to Jeremiah Tasker, the father of the subject of this sketch. A member of the Tasker family, Ebenezer, son of John, fought in the French and Indian Wars, and several of this name were soldiers in the Revolution. They were a hardy people, characterized by solid worth and always held in high regard by their fellow citizens. As a family they showed a marked appreciation of music.

Captain William Tasker, William Orin Tasker's grandfather, was born August 11, 1783, and died June 24, 1848. His wife was Lydia Batchelder. He was captain of a militia company and he spent all his life at Strafford, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Jeremiah Tasker, the fifth of Captain William Tasker's twelve children, was born in Strafford, June 15, 1816, and died November 16, 1890. He married Lucy B. Chesley, daughter of Deacon John and Betsey (Batchelder) Chesley. He represented Strafford in the state legislature and held various offices of trust and honor in the town; like his father before him, he was a farmer. Of his three children, William Orin Tasker was his only son.

Mr. Tasker had the advantage of careful training from his earliest years, with all the intellectual, moral and spiritual stimulus that is characteristic of a New England home. He was early taught that he must work hard to make the most of himself, and well did the earnest youth heed the lesson.

He was educated in the common schools of Northwood, New Hampshire, and in the grammar school at Lowell, Massachusetts, then under the care of Charles Morrill, principal. Like many farmers' boys of that period, he learned the trade of shoemaker, and, in the intervals of the farm work, and especially in winter, he made shoes by hand. Later he had an opportunity to learn the carpenter's trade, and his ambitious mind eagerly applied itself to that employment. He was gifted musically and the study of music, through all his youth, was at once his recreation and his true vocation. At length he found himself sufficiently proficient to adopt music as his profession, and, for several years, he was a teacher of music, and a tuner of pianos and organs. But his ambition was not satisfied until he had acquired a large music store in



Mr. Arin Tasker

WILLIAM ORIN TASKER

Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he enjoyed an extensive trade. In 1890 he retired from active business life in order to devote himself to the management of his property and the conduct of personal interests.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Tasker is a Baptist, an active and interested worker, ready to give personal effort as well as financial support to the church of his choice.

He has always been a Republican in politics — an ardent Republican, prominent in the councils of his party. He served the city with credit on the Board of Aldermen in 1892-3 and in 1908 he gave valued service to the School Board.

Mr. Tasker is a member of Mizpah Lodge, and one of the trustees of Haverhill Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Haverhill; a member of Palestine Castle, Knights of Pythias; a member of Merrimack Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; of Pentucket Royal Arch Chapter; of Haverhill Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Haverhill Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Scottish rite organizations in Boston up to and including the Thirty-Second degree. He belongs to the New England Genealogical Society and to the Haverhill Historical Society.

In October, 1916, Mr. Tasker was presented with an Odd Fellow's veteran's jewel of the class of forty years or more of I. O. O. F. membership in continuous good standing. The jewel is from the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Mr. Tasker is the first Odd Fellow in Haverhill to receive a veteran's jewel for as long a term of membership. He was present at the meeting of Mizpah Lodge in his capacity as organist, and it was a surprise when the veteran's jewel was pinned upon his coat by Past Grand Master Horace M. Sargent. Mr. Sargent made it clear that the jewel for a veteran Odd Fellow comes to the honored brother of the order unsolicited, and is a reward of merit from the grand lodge. The jewel is done in gold and enamel. It is an insignia of rank in any meeting of the order in any community where Mr. Tasker may happen to be, and is given precedence in the matter of recognition by Odd Fellows everywhere.

On January 30, 1873, Mr. Tasker married Augusta Edgerly, born in Northwood, New Hampshire, daughter of Daniel S. and Abigail (Batchelder) Edgerly. Mr. and Mrs. Tasker have no children. Since the death of Mr. Edgerly in 1892, Mrs. Edgerly made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Tasker, until her death, February 19, 1911. For over forty years Mr. Tasker has lived in the house he now occupies. The success that Mr. Tasker has achieved has been well earned.

The social honors that have come to him have been the direct result of a compelling and interesting personality.

CHARLES TAYLOR TATMAN

CHARLES TAYLOR TATMAN was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 16, 1871, the son of R. James Tatman (1836-1904) and Susan M. (Taylor) Tatman. His father was in the fire insurance business and a man whose chief characteristics were his spirit of friendliness and his strict honesty. The grandparents on the paternal side were Reuben (1795-1848) and Mary Ann (Wiser) Tatman, on the maternal side Charles (1787-1860) and Susan (Butler) Taylor. The immigrant ancestor on the paternal side was John Tatman who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632. Other ancestors were Daniel Gookin, Major General in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and his grandson Daniel Gookin, first high sheriff of Worcester County in 1731 and for many years.

Mr. Tatman in his youth was particularly fond of reading and athletic sports. He received his early education in the public schools of Worcester, graduating from the High School in 1889. His mother stimulated his desires and tastes for good literature. He especially enjoyed the writings of Cicero, Hawthorne, Poe, Tennyson and Whittier.

In 1890 and 1891 he attended the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and in 1894 he was graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B.

In that year, 1894, he began practice in the city of Worcester, as an attorney at law. The following of this profession was the decision and wish of both father and son. December 17, 1894, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar; four years later, February 15, 1898, he was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, and on May 1, 1902, to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Tatman was painstaking and studious and he soon attracted favorable attention by his industry and attention to the affairs of his clients. He speedily established himself in their confidence, and drew to himself a lucrative practice.

In 1898 he was elected chairman of the Worcester Republican City Committee; from 1899 to 1900 was Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts; in 1906 he served on the Board of Aldermen for the City of Worcester. From 1907 to 1913 Mr. Tatman was a director in the Worcester Free Public Library, also serving as President of the Board; in 1914, 1915 and 1916 a member of the Republican State Committee, serving on its executive committee.

Mr. Tatman served in the Massachusetts Constitutional Conven-



Charles J. Tatman

CHARLES TAYLOR TATMAN

tion in 1917 and 1918 as a delegate at large from the Fourth Congressional District. He was a member of the committee on the General Court.

He practises in all the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a director of the Eastern Bridge and Structural Company, the Bancroft Realty Company, the Park Trust Company and the Bancroft Hotel Company of Worcester. Among public services may be mentioned his authorship of the law abolishing the padrone system in Massachusetts.

His military service was as a Private in H. Company, second Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard from 1894 to 1897.

The titles of the two articles which he has written are "The Virginia Coinage," published in 1892, and "The Beginnings of United States Coinage," published in 1893. He has a valuable collection of Coins, and has written largely on the subject of numismatics.

Mr. Tatman is a member of the Worcester County Bar Association, serving on the executive committee for four years, the Massachusetts Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, of which he was President from 1909 to 1911, and the Alliance Francaise. He is also a member of the college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Numismatic Society, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, of which he has served as President. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templars. The Clubs to which he belongs are the Worcester Club and Tatnuck Country Club and Harvard Club of Boston. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. His church affiliations are with the Unitarian denomination. For recreation he enjoys cross-country walking, and formerly baseball.

On August 28, 1901, he married Anna C., daughter of Anders and Christina Gronvall Svedberg who came from Sweden to Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1881.

Mr. Tatman, from his experience and observation, offers the following suggestions to young people who wish to strengthen their ideals and attain true success: "Read American History and compare it with the history of other countries. Visit American shrines. Visit other countries and learn what one should avoid, and what one should copy or improve upon. Remember that liberty involves recognition of the rights of others."

Mr. Tatman has traveled extensively and has availed himself of his opportunities to become acquainted with matters of interest to his profession.

AMOS LEAVITT TAYLOR

AMOS LEAVITT TAYLOR, well known as a lawyer and lecturer on legal questions and recognized as a leader in his profession, was born in Danbury, New Hampshire, February 22, 1877. His parents are Frank Leavitt Taylor (May 19, 1844), and Nellie Jane (Martin) Taylor (June 10, 1844), people of refinement and of good standing in the community. His father was a prosperous farmer and Squire, interested in educational and political affairs, and a man of great determination of character. His mother had an especially strong influence over the moral and spiritual life of her son, and his well rounded character to-day is due to her excellent training.

His grandparents on the paternal side were Moses Leavitt Taylor (December 10, 1810–March 5, 1892) and Rebecca (Reed) Taylor. On the maternal side were Newell S. Martin (May 30, 1818–February 9, 1874) and Elvira A. Martin. Mr. Taylor has many ancestors of note, one, Anthony Taylor of Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth, New Hampshire), came from England and settled there in 1636 and later removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. Others were Anthony Taylor (March 26, 1749–January 2, 1826); a pioneer and the first settler and founder of the town of Danbury (1770) of the fifth generation in America. Amos Taylor, son of Anthony Taylor, a representative in the Legislature for numerous terms and Trial Justice at Danbury, New Hampshire, of the sixth generation (April 30, 1784–April 2, 1866); Moses L. Taylor, son of Amos Taylor, was also a Trial Justice at Danbury, New Hampshire.

Mr. Taylor, as a boy, manifested decided tendencies for study and reading. Books by Cooper, Scott, Dickens, Stevenson, and Kipling were his favorites and every spare moment from his farm work was filled by the reading of these books. The many chores he was called upon to perform trained him in habits of industry.

His education was received in the Danbury, New Hampshire, schools and the schools of Franklin, New Hampshire. He spent one year in the High School of that town, and in 1894 entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. From this school he graduated in 1897 and thereupon entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, from which he graduated in 1901 receiving the degree of A.B. From 1901 to 1903 he attended the Boston University School of Law and upon graduating from that school received the degree of LL.B., completing the three years' course in two years with honor rank.

August 21, 1903, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar and began his general practice of the law at Boston in October of 1903. From



Photo by E. J. Williams & Co. 1917

Amos L. Taylor

AMOS LEAVITT TAYLOR

this time to August of 1912, he had general practice in law while associated with Adams & Blinn of Boston. September 13, 1904, he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Circuit Court. On December 6 of that year he was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar.

April 6, 1911, he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court and that year became lecturer at Pace Institute of Accountancy at Boston. August 1, 1912, he entered into partnership with George R. Blinn under the name of Adams & Blinn. In 1913 he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit. Mr. Taylor has served as a member of the Republican Town Committee of Belmont for five years and as Town Counsel for Belmont nine years. In 1914 and 1918 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. He wrote and published a book in 1912 entitled "The Law of Corporations, Massachusetts," written especially for the use of the students at the Pace Institute of Accountancy.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Bostonian Society, the Economic Club of Boston, the Academy of Political Science, New York, the Oakley Country Club, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Boston Bar Association, the Middlesex Bar Association, the Mass. Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. At present he is Senior Warden of the Belmont Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a staunch Republican. His church relationship is with the Unitarian denomination. Among the recreations and amusements Mr. Taylor enjoys most are tennis and photography.

On June 16, 1906, he married Myra Lillian Fairbank, daughter of Nathan P. and Jennie F. (Jewett) Fairbank, granddaughter of Henry and Mary (Cauldwell) Jewett and of Parker and Emily Fairbank, and a descendant from Jonathan Fairbank who came from England to Dedham, Massachusetts, in the Colonial days. There were two children of this marriage: Amos Leavitt Taylor, Jr., and Elizabeth Fairbank Taylor.

The law firm with which Mr. Taylor originally became associated was one of the most successful in Boston, and the fact that he was so soon admitted to partnership shows that he had already displayed marked ability. As a young man he achieved and established his reputation as a lawyer of splendid promise. His legal learning, tact, and untiring perseverance secured for him the beginnings of the lucrative practice that he has since enjoyed.

He is a man of sound judgment, of unquestioned integrity, and of untiring energy and enterprise, regarded by all who know him as a man of honorable and upright character.

JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR

JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR was born in Andover, Massachusetts, on April 6, 1841, and died September 13, 1915.

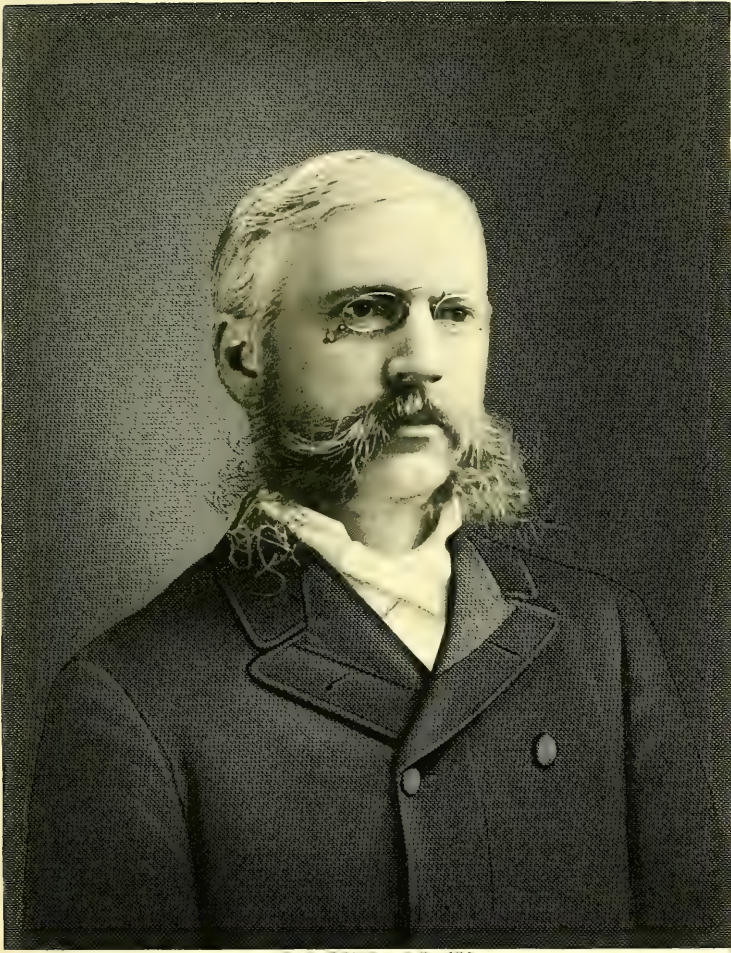
He was the son of Professor John Lord Taylor, D.D., and Caroline Lord (Phelps) Taylor. His father was the son of John and Anna (Beardsley) Taylor. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Epaphras Lord and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Phelps. He was a descendant on the maternal side of William Phelps, who came to this country from Tewksbury, England, landed at Nantasket (Hull), May 30, 1630, and later settled at East Windsor, Connecticut; and of Thomas Lord of Hartford, Connecticut, a secretary of John Milton; and of Peter Bulkley, the first minister of Concord, Massachusetts.

Mr. Taylor graduated from Phillips Andover Academy with highest honors in 1858, and completed his course at Yale College, in 1862, being valedictorian of his class. He held the Woolsey and Clark scholarships at Yale, received several prizes in Latin, English composition, and declamation. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, and was on the editorial board of the Yale Literary Magazine. He was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity and of Skull and Bones, and in later years was one of the first members of the Boston Yale Club. He received his Master's degree from Yale in 1865. He had a life-long enthusiasm for Yale and for his college class.

In the fall after his graduation, Mr. Taylor returned to New Haven, and for a year was engaged in reading history, giving private instruction, and serving as librarian of Livonia. In 1865, after two years of European travel and study, chiefly in Paris, Bonn and Venice, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1868. During his seminary course he spent six months in Europe and the Holy Land, and, in 1866-7, taught Latin and Greek at Phillips Academy. His marked ability as a student had enabled him in three months to anticipate the class work of the entire year.

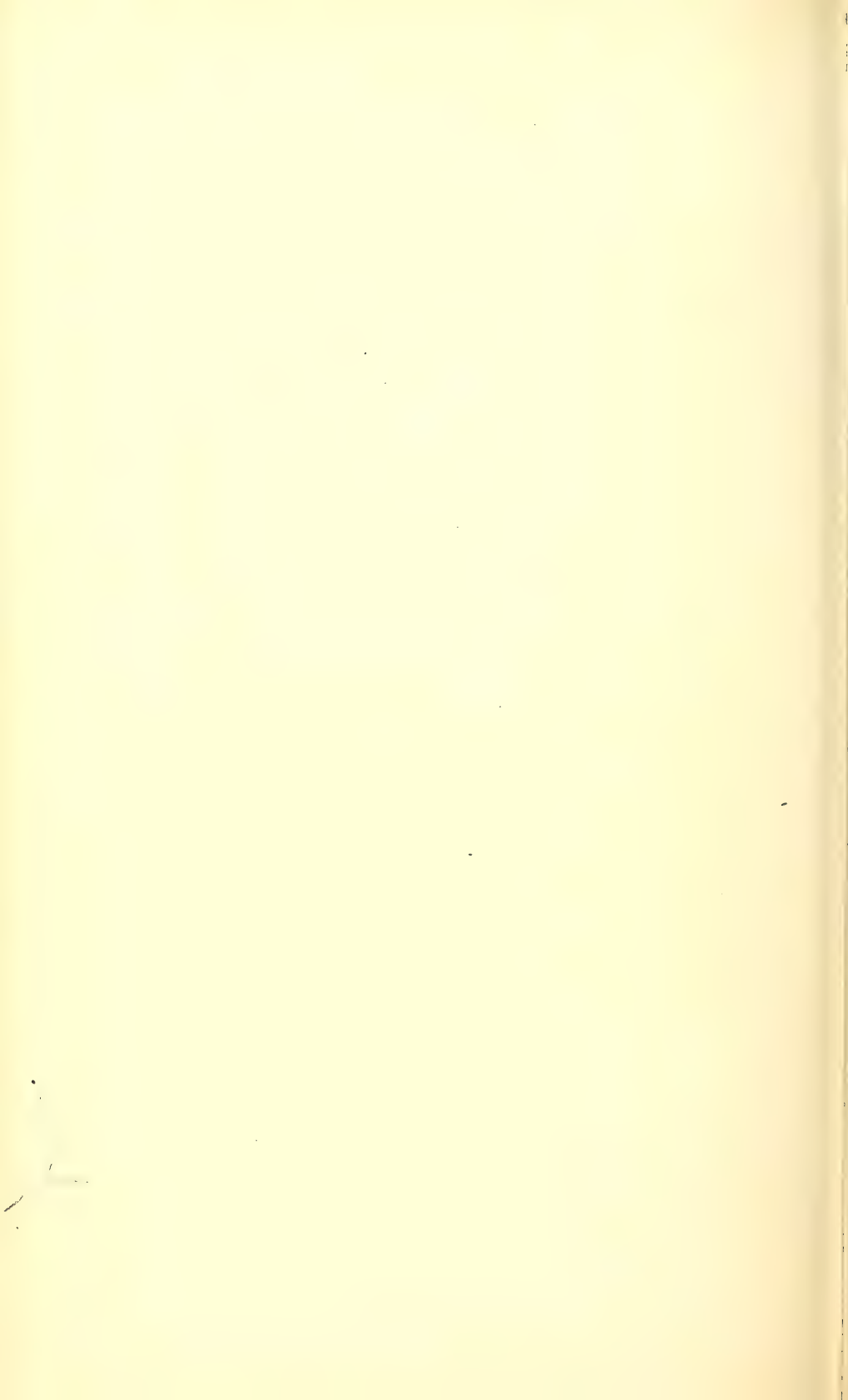
Professor Taylor kept up his habit of study through his whole career. Thus he studied with Professor David Gordon Lyon at Harvard, in the winter of 1884 and 1885; with Professor Paul Haupt, at Johns Hopkins in 1886 and 1887; and with Professor James Horatio Gotthell of Columbia in 1888-9.

On November 12, 1868, he was ordained to the Congregational ministry and became pastor of the South Church in Middletown, Connecticut, where he remained until 1874. From 1874 to 1876, he was in charge of the United Congregational Church at Newport, Rhode Island. The year of 1877 he spent at Andover, study-



Portrait of John Phelps Taylor

John Phelps Taylor



JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR

ing Hebrew. He accepted, in 1878, a call to the Second Congregational Church of New London, Connecticut, where he remained for five years.

In 1883 he was called to the Taylor Professorship in Andover Seminary, a chair that had been endowed by his brother Frederic H. Taylor of Andover, and by his father Dr. John Lord Taylor. For sixteen years Professor Taylor was a teacher of Biblical History and Literature, and lecturer in Oriental Archaeology in the seminary. With his colleagues, he served as preacher at the Seminary Chapel, and during the life of the *Andover Review*, he was responsible for its "Archaeological Notes." In 1885, he was lecturer on Egyptology at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. From 1888 to 1892 he was a director of the American Oriental Society, and since the latter year he had been a trustee of Abbot Academy at Andover. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1897.

Professor Taylor was a life-long member of the Republican party. Like his father, Professor Taylor was deeply interested in local history and town affairs. At the time of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Andover he was a member of the General Committee which had charge of the celebration, and he was always a generous contributor to Andover's varied philanthropies.

After his retirement from active teaching in 1899, he devoted himself to study and travel and to the interests of Phillips Academy, of whose General Alumni Association he was president in 1912-13. It was largely through his intimate friendship with Mr. Melville C. Day, a classmate at Yale, that the latter's princely generosity toward the academy was fostered. The last and most beautiful of the dormitories given by Mr. Day fittingly bears the name of John Phelps Taylor Hall.

On October 14, 1868, he married Antoinette Hall, of a well-known New Haven family, and a descendant of the founder of Milford, Connecticut.

Professor Taylor was gifted with a remarkable memory and he was an accomplished linguist. To the end of his life he kept up his readings in the classics and in the oriental and modern languages. As a speaker and as a writer he had unusual gifts of expression; his style was characterized by a rich vocabulary and a wealth of allusion and quotation.

From many beautiful testimonials to the life and character of Professor Taylor, the following are selected as representative. President Fitch of Andover Seminary at the funeral service said, in part:

JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR

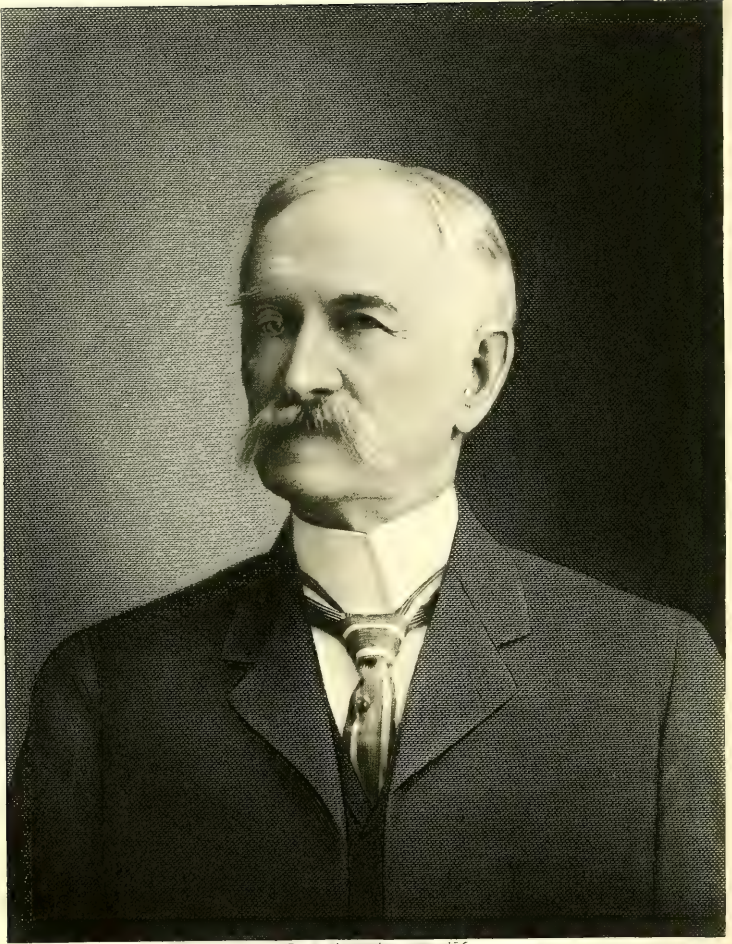
“ I can see very clearly some of the reasons why I, together with all those who knew him, both loved and trusted him.

“ One reason, it seems to me, is this, — He had such beautiful and such significant manners. We are a hurried and an informal age. We do not pay very much attention to the amenities of life. We have forgotten what the ancient people meant when they said that manners and morals are closely related to each other; we do not remember how manners reflect the character that is behind. But Dr. Taylor was a man of kindly and beautiful manners. One always felt that he was putting himself in the place of those to whom he spoke. There was that unconscious, because habitual, custom of always thinking of the other person rather than himself. With all these boys and girls it was no small service, I think, which Dr. Taylor rendered to this community that he moved among them a gracious, beautiful, thoughtful figure.

“ Another reason to my mind why he was both loved and trusted was because of his interest in youth. There are very wide spaces set between the day when he was a lad in this town and this day; it is a new kind of boy and a new kind of girl that are coming into our modern world. And yet this man, far advanced in years, having passed way beyond the life that these girls and boys were leading, liked them, was seriously and profoundly interested in them, believed in them. I cannot believe that Dr. Taylor understood the life of these boys and girls. It was more rare and beautiful than that. Without quite understanding it he accepted it, and had faith in it. There was that splendid moral life in him which gave the capacity for faith in an interpretation of the rising life of this generation, so different from the rising life of that generation to which he was accustomed. And so I recall this kindly, gracious figure, filled with old-world gentleness, and with the quaint and formal and beautiful courtesy of an unhurried and more self-respecting time; and coupled with that the eager interest in the boys and girls growing up about him.

“ His whole life, like that which Wordsworth describes in ‘*Tintern Abbey*’, was filled with little unremembered acts of kindness and of love that form the best portion of a good man’s life.”

Professor W. H. Ryder, a former colleague of Professor Taylor, closed his remarks at the funeral service with these words: “ We shall miss him sadly in our homes, and in our town, but we shall feel as long as we live the influence of his gracious and uplifting life. He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. He walked with God, and he is not, for God has taken him.”



Byron Snell

BYRON TRUELL

BYRON TRUELL, former President of the Pacific National Bank of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and for nearly half a century one of Essex County's leading dry goods merchants, Postmaster of Lawrence for four years, and member for two terms each of both branches of the State Legislature and of the Executive Council, was born November 23, 1834, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Like so many other foremost Americans, he is of Scotch-English descent. His paternal grandfather was David Truell (1752-1827), who came from England in 1775 and settled in Bristol, New Hampshire, where he married Mary Wilson, a New Hampshire girl. David Truell enlisted in the Continental Army at Bow, New Hampshire. He was transferred to Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there went to the front. Byron Truell's mother's parents were Zenas and Eunice (Root) Whitcomb, the former a Scotchman who emigrated to Windsor, Vermont, where he lived for many years. He died in Canada about 1838.

His father, George W. Truell, was a prosperous farmer and master brick-maker, a man of high character, indomitable energy and great industry; he was born at Bristol, New Hampshire, October 21, 1792, and died in August, 1867. His mother, Fanny (Whitcomb) Truell, born at Windsor, Vermont, exerted upon her son a strong intellectual, as well as moral and spiritual, influence.

From his early boyhood, young Byron Truell had regular tasks to perform upon the farm and from these duties he acquired habits of industry and learned lessons of economy that have been most helpful in his later progress. Leaving home to add to this meager instruction, he was obliged to pay his own way, but succeeded in completing a course at Stanstead Academy, Stanstead, Province of Quebec. He graduated in 1854. In his youth and his later years, books of an historic nature have been his hobby.

"Immediately after my graduation from school," says Mr. Truell in a modest statement of his experience, "I came to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and entered the employ of A. W. Stearns and Company, dealers in dry goods and carpets, and remained with them four years. I then went into partnership with George H. Bailey, under the firm name of Bailey and Truell. I withdrew from said firm in September, 1863, and continued business under the firm name of Byron Truell and Company (no partner), dealers in dry goods and carpets, in which business I remained thirty-nine years, with gratifying success, retiring in 1902."

On leaving the dry goods business, he was appointed Postmaster of Lawrence by President Roosevelt, and served four years, during which time the commodious new post-office building at Lawrence was erected, largely under his guidance. On June 14, 1896, he

BYRON TRUELL

was chosen President of the Pacific National Bank of Lawrence, in which position he remained twenty years and until the Pacific Bank was consolidated with the Merchants' Trust Company with Mr. Truell as one of the Vice-Presidents. He is also one of the trustees of the Essex Savings Bank of Lawrence, and one of the directors of the Lawrence Improvement Company.

Mr. Truell has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his town, district and State. He was elected a member of the Lawrence Common Council in 1865; elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876, serving on the committees on mercantile affairs and on statistics of labor, and chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs in 1876. He was elected to the State Senate in 1877 and 1878, serving as chairman of both the committee on mercantile affairs and that on prisons. He was elected a member of the Executive Council for 1890 and 1891, serving with Governor Brackett and Governor William E. Russell; he was on the committees of finance, State House extension (chairman), and pardons. He is a member of the Lawrence Board of Trade, of which he has been president.

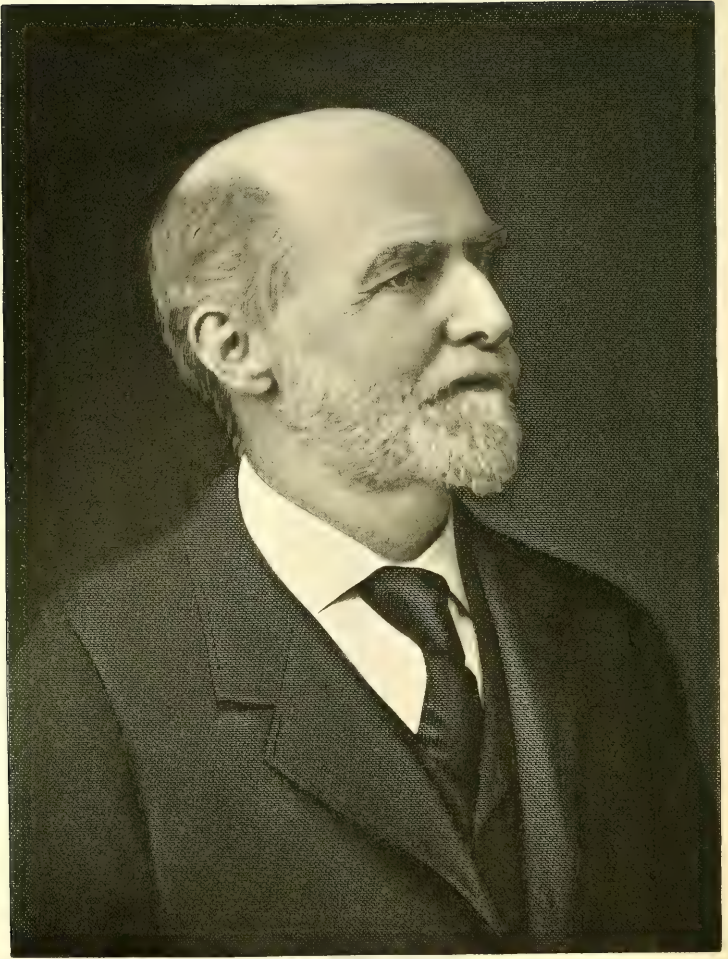
Casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, the first Presidential candidate of the Republican party, Mr. Truell has remained a steadfast Republican. He was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, that nominated President Harrison; has been a member of the Republican State Committee, and was chairman of the Lawrence Republican City Committee; also chairman of the Republican Fifth Congressional District Committee from 1881 to 1891 — a period of ten years.

Mr. Truell is actively interested in numerous social and fraternal organizations. He is a life member of the Essex Club (of which he has been vice-president), the Merrimac Valley Country Club, and the Home Club (of which he has twice been president). He also belongs to Grecian Lodge, A. F. A. M.; Mount Sinai Royal Chapter, R. A. M.; Lawrence Council, R. & S. M.; and Bethany Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Truell's church is the Lawrence Street Congregational, with the affairs of which he is closely associated.

Mr. Truell was married, September 5, 1859, to Mary E. Armstrong, daughter of William H. and Mary (Hanaford) Armstrong, of English descent. Mrs. Truell died November 25, 1902. Of five children born, two are now living — Gertrude E., widow of the late Albert E. Butler, of Lawrence; and Grace L., wife of Arthur S. Ruland, M.D., of Syracuse, New York.

In the process of developing his unusual career Mr. Truell has built up for himself a character that is more valuable than his prosperity.



Washington Benson Trull.

WASHINGTON BENSON TRULL

WASHINGTON BENSON TRULL was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 24, 1839. His ancestors were of English origin, living in the County of Somerset, England, in the Parish of Trull, two miles from Taunton. They emigrated to America in the seventeenth century.

In January, 1872, Doctor Trull published an unusually interesting letter, which had been written to him by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, as follows: "One Walter de Trill (1322-1377, time of Edward Third) gave certain rents to found a chaplaincy in the Parish of Marnhull near Trull: (the word Trull meaning 'bowl' from its location in a hollow)." Independent researches having determined Somersetshire as the place of their origin, the writer, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, concludes it as certain that the family derive their surname from the name of the Parish of Trull and from Walter de Trill. The etymology of de Trill is worth noticing. Owing to inveterate prejudice in England to any and everything across the Channel, the "de" was dropped as a prefix and the Welsh accomplished the rest by their peculiar way of pronunciation.

Samuel Trull, the progenitor of this family in America, became the owner of lands in Billerica, Massachusetts, and later of lands in the adjoining town of Tewksbury, now known as North Tewksbury, a portion of which has been annexed to Lowell. The Trull lands lay along the Merrimac River. Samuel Trull's descendants have always held considerable portions of their ancestor's land and have maintained a prominent position in town, county, State and Church affairs.

At the opening of the Revolution, Captain John Trull, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was put in command of the town Minute Men. His company was attached to 8th Mass. Infantry. See roster at State House. One April morning in 1775, awakened by an alarm gun, to which he replied by firing his own musket, to notify his Dracut neighbor, General Varnum, his company met on the drill-ground and he led them to the fight on the Lexington road.

Captain Trull's military career, however, was cut short by an injury received, probably in action, and from which he died at an early age. At the close of the Revolution, one of his sons, John Wyman Trull, located in Boston, and became a distiller and a man of large wealth for that period.

Dr. Trull's father, John Trull, came to Boston, in 1823, and died at the age of ninety.

Doctor Trull owed much to his mother, Emeline Holbrook, who before her marriage was a member of a prominent family of Chester-

WASHINGTON BENSON TRULL

field, New Hampshire. She carefully trained him in all things spiritual, for she was a woman of exemplary piety, abounding in good works. Her father had been a successful builder, her brother, Doctor Charles Holbrook, was well known as a physician and surgeon in San Francisco, California. Her mother belonged to the Wild family of New Hampshire; and an uncle, the Editor of Wild's Almanac, had received honorable notice from the Government of France, for certain Astronomical data.

When quite young Doctor Trull was handicapped by ill-health, which induced his parents to send him to Northern Vermont, for a dryer climate. For five years, he lived there with his great-aunt, Rebecca Thorndike Angell, mother of the late George T. Angell of Boston. On looking back, Doctor Trull at the age of almost 80, is surprised to discover how many impressions received from that forceful woman have slowly crystallized into habits, yes, into motives. His discovery may be worth the consideration of preachers and teachers, who are in a high sense the makers of good citizens and sincere worshippers.

At the age of fifteen years he returned to Boston, with his health much improved. He prepared for college at a private school in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, from which he entered Brown University in 1857, graduating therefrom in 1861. In college he was President of Brunonian Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi and of the first Chess Club.

In April, 1861, Doctor Trull joined the First Corps Cadets in Boston. Taking an indefinite leave of absence, in the fall of that year, he proceeded to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to begin the study of medicine. He entered the Jefferson Medical School. The following year he continued professional studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1863. By doing the summer work of a medical cadet in the United States Army General Hospital at West Philadelphia, he was able to shorten the usual course of study required for a degree.

Doctor Trull received an appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeon and reported for duty at Nashville, Tennessee, in the early part of 1863. Later, on passing examination before the Examining Board at Louisville, Kentucky, he received a commission of Assistant Surgeon of the United States Volunteers. Most of his Army professional work was done in Nashville and Vicksburg, being ordered to the latter place soon after its capture in July, 1863. In the Spring of 1865 Doctor Trull was mustered out of the service, receiving from President Andrew Johnson, a brevet commission of Captain, United States Volunteers.

Returning to Boston, he entered the office of his cousin, William H. Thorndike, a successful practitioner, and later became his

WASHINGTON BENSON TRULL

partner, in the practice of Surgery. He was elected to the Boston School Board, to the Am. Med. Association and Mass. Medical Society, of which he is probably the oldest member at this writing, 1918.

At the opening of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, Doctor Trull accepted an appointment in the Prussian Army and with the late Doctor Edward Avery of Brooklyn, New York, was sent to the village of Pont à Mousson, about sixteen miles from Metz, Germany. Here was a battalion of Prussian guards and a large camp of French prisoners, mostly deserters from Bazaine's army, in the fortress at Metz. After his return to Boston, Doctor Trull received, through the German Consulate, the King William Medal, with an appropriately worded certificate.

After a prolonged visit to the Pacific Coast, Doctor Trull decided to locate in Brookline, where he resumed practice. Since retiring from the practice of medicine he has been living with his family at the West End, Boston. In Brookline Doctor Trull was a member of the Town School Board, and a member also of the Thursday and Fortnightly Clubs.

On June 4, 1874, he married Mary, only daughter of Honorable William and Arixene Aspinwall and granddaughter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, United States Army, all of Brookline. Peter Aspinwall, who came from England in 1636, was one of the earliest settlers of the town. Doctor Trull and Mrs. Trull have two children, Mary Rozel, especially interested in the Italian work of the Boston Associated Charities, and Henrietta Domville, who is engaged in general charity work.

Doctor Trull was at one time a lay reader in the Episcopal Church. In later life, he has preferred the simplicity and democratic order of the Baptists, thus believing that no denomination has a monopoly of revealed truth.

In politics, Doctor Trull is an Independent.

In the line of general reading, Doctor Trull has found the Bible, the works of S. T. Coleridge, of Kant, and of Shakespeare, most conducive to mental growth and health.

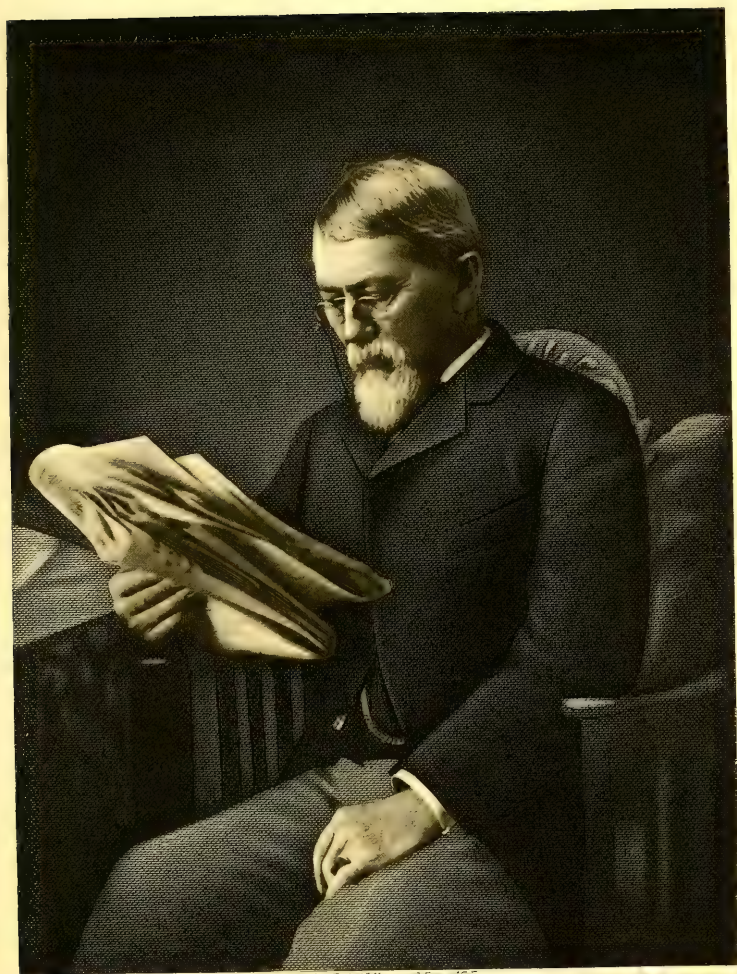
With reference to religious matters, Doctor Trull highly appreciates the silent, unwearied and constant works of charity done by his non-confessing Christian acquaintances. He has found in "The Faith once delivered to the Saints," a motive to energize one's pursuit of the Christian race. Doctor Trull therefore prescribes for every man and woman, faith in a personal Saviour, as the best preparation: For the present life, and the habitual wayside use of prayer. Prospero in the Epilogue to the "Tempest" sets the effect before us with profoundest penetration — "prayer which pierces so, that it assaults mercy itself and frees all faults."

JAMES WALKER TUFTS

JAMES WALKER TUFTS was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the eleventh day of February, 1835. He died February 2d, 1902. His father was Leonard Tufts (March 20, 1788–June 2, 1851), and his mother was Hephzibah Fosdick Tufts (July 16, 1795–July 14, 1864). He was the grandson of John and Elizabeth (Perry) Tufts, and of David and Mary (Frothingham) Fosdick. Mr. Tufts was descended from Peter Tufts, who was born in England about 1617, and who came to America some twenty odd years later and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts; from Thomas Pierce, Peter Tufts' father-in-law, who was born in England, in 1583; from Stephen Fosdick who was born in England in 1583, and emigrated to Charlestown in 1635; from Elder William Brewster and his wife, Mary, who came to Plymouth from England, in 1620; from Johnathan Brewster, who came from England to America in the "Fortune," in 1621; from John Fosdick, who emigrated from England and came to live in Malden and Charlestown, Massachusetts; and from William Frothingham, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America in Winthrop's fleet. Peter Tufts was an engineer and made many of the early maps of Massachusetts. The memory of Ann Adams Tufts is still preserved by the Somerville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who named their Chapter in her honor. James Tufts' grandfather's house is at present used as the headquarters of the Somerville Historical Association.

When Mr. Tufts' father died he left only a small property. So during social gatherings and fairs, in and around Boston, James Tufts, then a small boy, made and sold sweet fern cigarettes, lozenges and newspapers. After attending the public schools of Charlestown, particularly the Old Training Field School, Mr. Tufts, at the age of eighteen, entered the employ of Samuel Kidder and Company, of Charlestown, as an apprentice to learn the druggist trade. While serving his three years' apprenticeship with this company, his companionship and contact with active business men developed his capable mind. In 1856, Mr. Tufts went into business for himself in Somerville, Massachusetts. Later, he bought a store in Medford, another in Boston, and afterwards purchased another store in Woburn. He started the manufacturing of Soda Fountain Apparatus about 1866. Some years later, he added the manufacturing of silver plated ware to this business. He conducted this manufacturing business until his death. About 1890, the American Soda Fountain Company was organized and Mr. Tufts was made President.

In 1895 Mr. Tufts bought a tract of land covering five thousand acres, in North Carolina, and opened the winter resort, Pinehurst,



James R. Duff

JAMES WALKER TUFTS

in December of that year. In 1890, he built in Charlestown the model tenements, known as the Bunker Hill Terraces. He established the James W. Tufts' Mutual Benefit Association in his factory in Boston, in 1891. The membership of this Society was open to all his employees. The men were taxed one per cent of their wages. Mr. Tufts subscribed an equal amount. A sick benefit of one-half of the weekly wages for a period of thirteen weeks, and one-fourth of the weekly wages for the ensuing thirteen weeks was made. After these payments, no further benefit was allowed until the employee had been at work for at least a month. A death benefit of Two Hundred Dollars was also provided in case of the death of any member of the Society. This Society is in existence at the present time, and since the consolidation into one factory of the employees of the James W. Tufts' and the A. D. Puffer and Sons Branches of the American Soda Fountain Company, members of the latter concern have been eligible for membership. This organization was used and is used as a model for similar organizations, and it was the forerunner of the Workmen's Compensation Acts of to-day. He spent a great deal of time trying to devise a practical co-operative profit scheme which would benefit the depositors. Being unable to do so, he permitted the men to make deposits with him, and paid them a large interest upon their investments to correspond with the profits he was making. He was about the first employer to grant his employees a working day of nine hours.

Mr. Tufts was identified with the Republican party, and was affiliated with the Unitarian Church. His principal amusement was the game of roque or croquet, but in later years he forsook the former sport and took up the game of golf.

Mr. Tufts was married on October 30, 1862, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Martha (Ayer) Clough, granddaughter of William and Hannah (Fosdick) Ayer, and of Theophilus and Sarah (French) Clough and a descendant from Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower." Four children were born to them. Those now living are Mrs. Mary Gertrude Prescott, and Leonard Tufts, the present owner of Pinehurst, North Carolina.

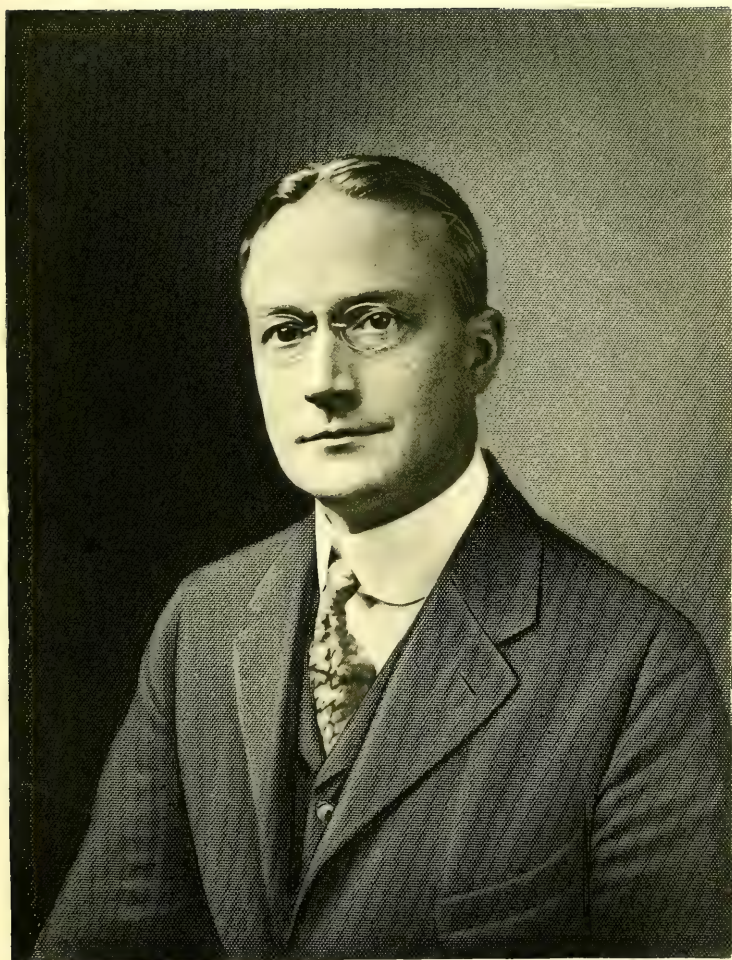
Mr. Tufts was a man of initiative and intellect, clear headed, sagacious and practical. In recognition of these characteristics and entirely unsought by himself, he was elected to many positions of trust. He had friends in all walks of life who were devotedly attached to him. He was generous in thought and deed and always broad and enlightened in his views on all questions. He was a tower of strength in Massachusetts, and it would be impossible to estimate the amount of enduring service he rendered to his family, his friends, and to the Commonwealth.

SAMUEL GRAHAM UNDERHILL

SAMUEL GRAHAM UNDERHILL, superintendent of the Lynn Hospital, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, May 10, 1875. His father, Captain Jesse Johnson Underhill (March 3, 1834–July 27, 1905) was a real estate and insurance broker. He took a prominent part in the Civil War, enlisting September 8, 1862, and was brevetted captain of Company K on November 24, 1864, and was honorably discharged at Readville, Massachusetts, June 30, 1865. His grandparents on the paternal side were Samuel Graham Underhill (January 22, 1809) and Mary Anne Dinsmore. His mother, before her marriage was Sarah J. Clement, the daughter of Lewis H. and Martha (Walker) Clement. On the paternal side the first immigrant ancestor was Captain John Underhill, who was one of the first planters of Massachusetts, one of the first three deputies from Boston to the general court, and one of the earliest officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He came to New England with John Winthrop in 1630. Sir Henry Vane appointed him to the command of the troops of the colony, and with Captain John Mason he waged the war against the Pequot Indians, resulting in the annihilation of that tribe in 1637, and gave to the English colonists rest from savage violence for forty years. Because of his religious opinions he was banished from Boston, and he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he became governor of the New Hampshire colony in 1641. Other ancestors were Sampson Underhill, one of the early settlers of Chester, New Hampshire; Josiah, the first of the family to engage in tool making, for which many of his descendants afterward became famous, and Jesse Johnson Underhill, who was a prominent citizen of Chester. The Dinsmores also were among the noted Scotch-Irish families who contributed many prominent citizens to New Hampshire as well as to other states. So commingled with the sturdy Scotch-Irish traits of the Dinsmores are those of the Underhills. Samuel Graham Underhill is of this distinguished lineage.

In the routine of his daily tasks, and under the responsibilities laid upon him, there were developed in him those habits of industry, prudence and general thriftiness, and that self-reliant spirit, so essential to a strong and reliable character, which now serves him so well in the various positions and relations he is called upon to fill.

After completing his studies at the Somerville High School he entered Harvard College, graduating, *magna cum laude*, Phi



Samuel Graham Underhill

SAMUEL GRAHAM UNDERHILL

Beta Kappa, in 1898, and three years later graduated from the Harvard Medical School. He was for four years connected with the Boston City Hospital, both as interne and as executive assistant to the superintendent.

From December, 1906, to May, 1914, Doctor Underhill was in charge of a large estate. He also specialized in mental diseases. In March, 1914, he was appointed first resident superintendent of the Lynn Hospital. Prior to his election the hospital was governed by a non-resident superintendent, and to Doctor Underhill was given the task of revolutionizing the system of the institution and installing modern hospital methods in all its branches.

With conscientious fidelity he organized the staff and the nursing force along the lines of the best hospital practice of the day.

A man of cheerful disposition, tender sympathies and generous impulses, every good cause finds in Doctor Underhill a helper and friend. He is vice-president of the Men's Club of the Unitarian Church, and vice-president and secretary of the Circolo Italiano. His ability, fidelity and trustworthiness in other directions have been recognized by his fellow-citizens. He is a former militiaman. Since leaving Harvard College he has been connected with Battery A, and has kept up his connection with the organized militia for several years. He was one of the first to be offered a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, at the time of the Mexican trouble.

Doctor Underhill is a member of the Harvard Medical Societies, the Copley Society, Circolo Italiano di Boston, the Oxford Club, and the Harvard Club of Boston. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Board of Registration, the Lynn Medical Society, the Boylston Medical Society, the Associated Charities, the Red Cross Society, the American Hospital Association, and other various Hospital Alumni Associations. He was commissioned Major in the Medical Corps, August 29, 1918. He went to France in November, 1918, and is now chief of the Medical Department at a Camp Hospital.

From his own experience Doctor Underhill would offer this suggestion to young people, "Learn early the value of money and economy."

In his intercourse with his medical brethren he is kind, tactful, liberal, ready to listen to their suggestions and adopt their opinions so far as is consistent with wisdom. His favorite and engrossing object of pursuit is his profession, and to it he bends the unwearied energies of his mind. A man of reserve power, whose sagacity and foresight give him success, he faithfully fulfills the duties of the day and strives to fit himself for the task of the morrow.

JESSE JEROME VAN STEENSBURG

JESSE JEROME VAN STEENSBURG, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, for over thirty-five years, was born near Northville, New York, August 8, 1850. The death of this prominent and highly esteemed church worker, June 7th, 1916, was the cause of much sorrow on the part of his friends and associates. He was the son of Jesse Barker (1824-1903) and Elmira (Fuller) Van Steensburg. His father followed the occupation of a wheelwright and a carpenter, and was well known for his keen business judgment, honesty and reliability. His ancestors were among the early pioneers, who emigrated from Holland and settled in Dutchess County, New York. The Barkers came from England to the same place. Among the especially distinguished is Jesse Barker, who removed to Fulton County, New York, and gallantly and faithfully served the Thirteen Colonies during the Revolution. A great grandmother, Prudence (Paine) Barker, was the niece of the noted Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The mother of Mr. Van Steensburg was a wise counselor possessing a deeply religious spirit, and her influence on the moral, spiritual and intellectual life of his youthful days was marked in the upbuilding of a sterling character.

Many of the world's greatest men have started this battle with life handicapped by what appeared almost unsurpassable obstacles. Instead of passively waiting for the hand of fate to shape their course, they made the best of their resources, and by courage and determination advanced to a high place in the community. So it was with this lad who by sheer grit was able to rise high in the estimate of his fellow citizens. Owing to the disease of catarrh, he was prevented from acquiring more than a common school education. Instead of simply lamenting his disadvantages, with the characteristic energy shown throughout his life, he spent much time in helpful reading. Besides general study of the best literature, he specialized on profound Bible study. The use of tools afforded him much enjoyment, also. With a mind developed



J. J. Van Kensburg

JESSE JEROME VAN STEENSBURG

beyond his years, his parents left the choosing of his life work to his personal preference, knowing that he would decide wisely. He commenced the active work of his life in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and later moved to Whitinsville. His integrity, sagaciousness, and efficiency were well portrayed as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Whitinsville, where for thirty-five years he lived the life of a true Christian gentleman, ever helpful, loving and faithful. He was an active and earnest member of the Temperance Society, always eager to lend a hand in furthering the interests of this splendid organization. He was identified with the Republican party and consistently upheld its policies. Music proved a special delight to him, as he had always been an enthusiastic admirer of musical composition. He never had good health but received relief and strength, as well as great pleasure, in the mountains. He was a patient sufferer and no one ever heard him complain, but instead, was always greeted with a cheerful smile and an interest in someone else's sorrows and burdens.

On July 1, 1875, he married Mary E., daughter of Ethan and Joanna (Quint) Lawrence, cultured gentlefolk. Her maternal grandparents were Wentworth and Sarah (Lamont) Quint. Pansy May (Van Steensburg) Gilmore is the only child of this marriage.

Mr. Van Steensburg was preeminently a religious man, and tried to impart to others the old-fashioned ideas of religious faith and practice. By closely following his ideals, he ripened into that stability and reliability of character which resulted in commanding the confidence and respect of the community. Those who knew him most thoroughly appreciated keenly his instinctive uniform courtesy, his unfailing loyalty, his capacity for friendship, and his zealous application of his own principles without any lack of appreciation for another's point of view. His counsel to young Americans is compact, simple, and genuine: "First of all a firm belief in God, temperance in all things and a will to do our best."

JOHN A. VOODRY

JOHN A. VOODRY, widely known life insurance agent and active for several years in the Chamber of Commerce, was born in White River Junction, Vermont, in 1878, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 8, 1918. He was the son of Adna and Orilla (Fisher) Voodry.

He received his education in the schools of his native town and at an early age he became identified with the insurance business. He represented various insurance companies in Lawrence, Lowell, and Boston, Massachusetts, and in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, dealing principally with men of large means and writing many policies for large amounts.

His first position as general agent in Boston was for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, under James T. Phelps and Company. In this capacity he displayed innate ability and an enterprising trend of mind, which, directed in larger and wider channels, resulted in adding materially to the reputation which he already enjoyed in business and commercial circles. His discernment in financial matters was unexcelled. He possessed unceasing activity, steady application, cool-headed devotion to a high standard of duty, courteous treatment of associates and all the other qualities which must be the attributes of a man who fills satisfactorily many responsible positions. He had an unassailable integrity and a calm and quiet dignity which inspired respect.

In 1901 he established a general agency in Boston, doing business with the first-class companies as a life insurance expert. His personal qualities, together with an indomitable will and natural perseverance, enabled him to build up the business on a solid and substantial basis.

In August, 1907, Mr. Voodry was appointed superintendent of agents at the Boston office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Boston City Club, Puddingstone Club, and the Salesmanagers' Club. At the time of his death he was a member of the Hospitality Committee of the Boston City Club.

Of a generous and noble nature he commended himself not only to his business associates by his practical wisdom, ability, trustworthy judgment and honesty of purpose, but also to the general public. He had the confidence and regard of all classes.

In thought and act he was an upright man with a character tempered by a wide acquaintance with men, mellowed by extensive travel, and a lifelong habit of keeping his mind open and responsive to new impressions and new ideas. He was a friend to all whom he met, and the community is better for his having lived.

His death in the glow of years is the passing of a useful citizen, a kind neighbor, a Christian gentleman, and a sincere friend.



Eng. by S. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Thos. A. Toody



Orin Warren.

ORIN WARREN

LITTLE did the people of West Newbury dream on that fine July morning when Orin Warren settled among them, that he would one day not only be a respected and highly honored citizen of the town, but also a power for good in the upbuilding of the community. Dr. Warren was born in Fryeburg, Maine, January 20, 1833, the son of Isaiah (July 3, 1795–April 24, 1875) and Ann (Walker) Warren, thus having back of him a long line of noted ancestors, dating back to a very early period when James Warren of Berwick, Scotland, immigrated to this country and settled at Kittery, Maine. His grandfather Ichabod Warren married Jane McIntyre (born in 1735). On his maternal side, he was descended from Captain Timothy Walker who fought with distinction in the battle of Bunker Hill, and he was always proud to relate that he carried some of the same blood that coursed through the veins of the Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*.

His mother had a particularly strong influence upon the mental, moral and spiritual life of Orin Warren. His cordial and sympathetic nature was apparent at a very early age, and as boy and youth to be interested in the welfare and health of his associates was second nature to him. The medical profession became his choice from personal preference. During his early life his father was engaged in the tanning business and kept a general store, so young Warren had every opportunity to study human nature by close contact with every class of people. That study laid the foundation for his success in life.

His preparatory education was obtained at Fryeburg Academy. He attended Bowdoin Medical College for a time, but received his degree of M.D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1858. On graduation he received an appointment to Deer Island Hospital, a responsible position which he held for nearly a year.

In casting about for a place to begin his career West Newbury, then a hustling growing town, attracted his attention and he settled there in July, 1859. His practice grew from the start. On June 5, 1860, he was married in Boston to Eliza Ann Sawyer, daughter of Ezra and Eliza (Houghton) Sawyer. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale performed the ceremony. One daughter, Marion H. Warren (married June 7, 1916, to Parker Hills Nason), was born to them.

Dr. Warren's success as a physician was assured from the start, but he was not allowed to pursue these duties uninterruptedly, for soon after his marriage he answered his country's call and enlisted in the 33rd Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, leaving a large practice to do so. After the close of the war his practice

grew rapidly and in addition to this he became consulting physician for the Anna Jacques Hospital at Newburyport.

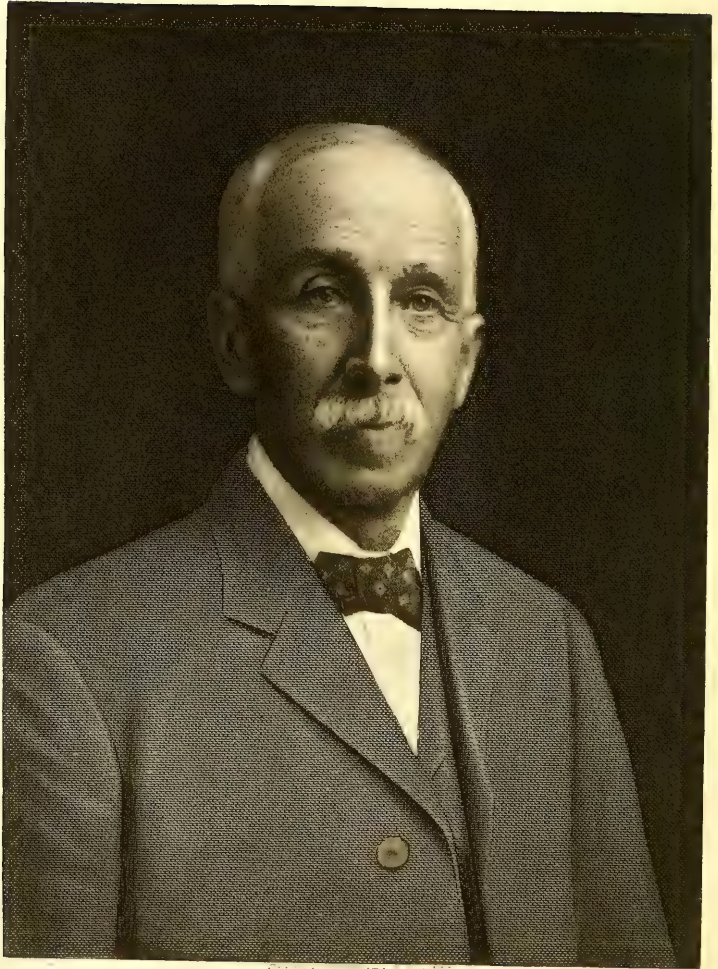
Dr. Warren's usefulness does not stop with his successful professional career which is shown by the long list of honors conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens and associates. He was elected Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in the year 1879 and was Justice of the Peace for over thirty years. He was a member of the West Newbury School Board; President of the Walnut Cemetery Association; President of the Lovell's Fight Memorial Association; President of the West Newbury Building Association; President of the Essex North Medical Association; Vice-President, Massachusetts Medical Society; President, West Newbury Natural Historical Club; Member of the Philadelphia Art (Philadelphia, Pa.) Club and the Newburyport Medical Club. He was also a member of the Masonic Lodge. In faith he was a Congregationalist and in politics a staunch Republican.

Dr. Warren had the honor of writing the Warren Genealogy which is a great credit to its author.

His one great sorrow in life was the loss of his wife on April 18, 1915, and in less than a year, April 4, 1916, after a short illness, he died, at the age of 83.

There are certain characteristics in the life of Dr. Warren that will never be forgotten by those who knew him. His sturdiness of character was thoroughly in keeping with that of his long line of noted ancestors. His high sense of justice was almost religion itself. When a matter for adjustment was placed in his hands both the accused and the accuser felt that absolute justice would be given them. It was this characteristic that kept him in the office of Justice of the Peace for so many years and inspired the confidence of his associates. Whatever political or financial aspiration he may have had were not for personal ambition or gain, but to make him more useful in serving his community. In the performance of his professional duties his genial nature and kindly words were in themselves medicine to his patients. In many capacities he was recognized as a prudent and wise counsellor. To his varied acquirements he added a warmly sympathetic nature, a catholic spirit and a modest bearing. The nobler side of human nature always found ample room for exercise in his calling.

Dr. Warren was a man of marked executive ability and public spirit, and belonged in the front rank of those eminent, far-sighted physicians who have grown up with the expanding interest of our Commonwealth and have helped shape its life and ideals. His life record is filled with honorable achievement and well illustrates the possibilities for usefulness which are open to any American boy of high purpose, energy and unflinching Christian principles.



Samuel Warren

SAMUEL WARREN

SAMUEL WARREN, leather manufacturer, was born in Auburn, Massachusetts, October 15, 1834. His father, Waterman G. Warren, who was born May 16, 1807, and died August 7, 1886, was a tanner. His mother, Mary Eddy, who was born February 7, 1806, and died September 3, 1887, exercised a positive and enduring influence for good over her son in his developing years. His paternal grandparents were Samuel Warren, July 31, 1779–September 10, 1832, and Sally Goulding, 1790–November 20, 1861. He is in the direct line of descent from John Warren, who came from England to Boston June 12, 1630, and was made a freeman, May 18, 1631.

Samuel Warren gained his education in the Holden High School, the Worcester Academy, and the Westfield Normal School. He graduated from the Westfield Normal School in June, 1858. For a few years he taught school in Holden and West Brookfield, Massachusetts. Not content with this as a permanent vocation, he learned the tanning business, and in 1867 entered the company of W. G. Warren and Son; he has been the head of the firm since 1886.

His energies have been directed into many channels and his innate ability and enterprising trend of mind have resulted in adding materially to the high prestige which he enjoys in commercial circles.

He became owner of the homestead at Holden in 1888. He has served the town of Holden in different capacities, having been a member of the School Committee for six years, a Selectman for six years, and an Assessor for seventeen years. He was representative in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1867.

He is a member of the Holden Farmers' and Mechanics' Club. Politically he has been a lifelong Republican. Ecclesiastically he is a Congregationalist. Farming is now his main diversion.

Mr. Warren was married on May 13, 1869, to Marion Elizabeth, daughter of George S. and Nancy F. (Hubbard) Lakin, grand-

SAMUEL WARREN

daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Shipley) Lakin, and of James and Hannah Lakin and a descendant from William Lakin, who came from Redington, England, to Reading. Three children have been born to them, of whom one, Arthur Kirke Warren, is living.

Mr. Warren possesses a most agreeable personality. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he is courteous and considerate, regardless of their station in life, and he easily wins the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated. Prominent among his personal characteristics is loyalty to his friends, directness and fairness; a love of directness and fairness in others and a contempt for deception and equivocation. Mr. Warren has been a tower of strength to the community, and it would be impossible to estimate the amount of enduring service he has rendered to his friends and his country. He has given freely of his talents and of his time for the welfare of all, with no thought of personal reward.

A leader in local life, he well repays the confidence reposed in him as a citizen by living a life that typifies the best qualities of manhood. His personal and business career is without a blemish, and his fine traits of character, his great kindness of heart, and his generosity win for him affection and honor.

Those who know Mr. Warren are accustomed to regard his life as in a high degree enviable. For there is no friend of the man — and his friends are many — who does not rejoice in the sanity and fulness of the years as he lives them. No single occupation or interest tempts him into the error of one-sidedness or an unbalanced zeal. Business man that he is he yet never capitulates to the idea that money-making is the main aim of our striving. He remembers always the loftier side of existence, in which practical affairs, indeed, find their justification, so that no one who comes in contact with him but feels that he lives first for the finer things of this world.



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Frank S. Frattolunghi,

FRANK STUART WATERBURY

FRANK STUART WATERBURY, long one of the enterprising and successful business men of Boston, and a member of the firm of McKenney and Waterbury Company, gas and electrical supplies, was born July 15, 1859, in Noroton, Connecticut, and died at his summer home in Melvin Village, New Hampshire, August 16, 1917. He was the son of Francis and Sarah (Fitch) Waterbury.

As treasurer of the company with which he was connected for almost thirty years he won for himself a high place in the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. He possessed the virtues of unswerving integrity, simplicity and sympathy, which together with his ability, energy and devotion to principle, numbered him among the progressive men of his day. His success in business was due to his careful management, and his honorable conduct in all of his business relations. A man of simple tastes and life, quiet and unobtrusive, yet withal forceful, he was respected for his exemplary life and his attainments.

Of good judgment and steadfastness of purpose, he was careful in all his acts and conclusions, and his reputation was that of a conservative, safe counselor, whose word was ever as good as his bond. His mind was of the kind that enabled him to form opinions and to express them with the clearness and force that instilled confidence. He was vigorous in thought, earnest and persistent in endeavor, unselfish and honest in methods, devoted to the broadest interests of the community. He was a Christian of the sturdy type, a man of rare strength and character, a public-spirited citizen, and a successful business man.

Mr. Waterbury was married on November 14, 1877, to Lavinia Louise, daughter of Charles and Rose (Brooks) Turner, and a great-granddaughter of John Turner, the publisher of the first newspaper in New York City, "The New York Gazette." Surviving Mr. Waterbury are his widow, and one son, Louis Stuart.

Mr. Waterbury represented the best type of that straight-forward, high-principled character which embodied all the highest qualities of New England life. Of generous nature, he commended himself not only to his business associates and others with whom he met in a business way by his practical wisdom, and honesty of purpose, but also to the general public by those more general qualities of character, which go to make up a complete manhood, and which are calculated to secure the confidence and regard of all classes of people. To him, as to few besides, might be appropriately applied the significant and highly honorable title of a Christian gentleman.

HERBERT THOMAS WEST

HERBERT THOMAS WEST, president and treasurer of the H. T. West Company, Incorporated, of Boston and Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Savannah, Georgia, December 26, 1875. His father, Alonzo M. West, 1837-1915, was engaged in the grocery business, a man of integrity, cheerfulness, and piety, who, by precept and example, instilled into his son the principles of earnest, faithful, self-denying endeavor and devotion to duty. On the paternal side he is descended from Jonathan West and Margaret Watson West. His mother whose maiden name was Alice Hardeman Thomas, was the daughter of John T. Thomas and Jane Remshart Thomas. She is a woman of strong mind, spirit and faith, whose ennobling influence was strongly exerted on the moral and spiritual life of her son.

Among the pioneer settlers of New England were a large number of Wests, and the men of that name seem to have been of an unusually bold and energetic spirit. Francis West, the ancestor of this family, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He was in Marshfield in 1651 but returned to Duxbury where he was admitted a freeman in 1655. On the maternal side Mr. West is descended from Stephen Thomas, a Huguenot who came in 1764 from France to Charleston, South Carolina. Other ancestors of importance are Joseph Watson, who came from England to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1807; John Remshart, a Salzburger, who came by the way of England to Savannah, Georgia; James Olmstead, who settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1632; Jacob Caspar Waldhauer another Salzburger who came to Savannah in 1736; Thomas Miner who settled in Salem in 1630; and the ancestry can be traced to Richard Warren who came from England in the *Mayflower* to the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

Mr. West's education was received in the grammar schools and High School of his community. At an impressionable age he came to know the value of work and learned the priceless lessons of regularity of habits and of persistent application. Financial conditions in the South prevented carrying his education beyond the high school course, and for six years he studied at night in order to perfect himself further along various lines. In this way he cultivated to a rare degree his exceptional powers of concentration and analysis, his facile and thorough solution of problems and mastery of essentials. He found that the books most helpful in preparing him for his life work, were Bible Study, the works of Carlyle, the study of the French language and reading along general business lines.

His first position in the business world was as clerk in a factor's office in Savannah, Georgia. After this experience his business in connection with other firms gave him residence in Jacksonville,



Herbert T. West

HERBERT THOMAS WEST

Florida; St. Louis, Missouri; New York, Boston, Hamburg, Germany; Charleston, West Virginia; and finally again in Boston. This experience broadened his horizon, and gave him an insight into human nature, which, increasing as the years have gone by, has compensated in large measure for what he may have lost from his school education.

From 1891 to 1893 Mr. West was connected with Edwards Trenholm and Company, when he became associated with the Antwerp Naval Stores Company, with whom he remained until 1904. In that year he joined the American Naval Stores Company and remained with that Company until 1912. The following year was spent with the Meteor Carbon Company, of which he was Vice-President, and in 1913 the H. T. West Company was established. This firm was incorporated in 1914, and Mr. West is president and treasurer.

Mr. West is truly a self-made successful American of the best type. He is one of the leading experts on Pine Products in America having made the business a life study for 27 years in its technical features and the business as a whole from every angle. The greatest influences on his life have been contact with men in active life and home influences and the chief motive a fixed ambition to make his own way. Of keen sagacity and broad capability Mr. West gives his time and ability to his business with the singleness of purpose and interest that always wins success.

In 1901 Mr. West served as chancellor to the Belgian Consul at Savannah and East Florida District.

He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston City Club, and the Paint and Oil Club of New England. In political faith he is an Independent, preferring at all times to vote for the best principles. In religion he is a member of the First Congregational Church of Winchester. He has always been active in outdoor sports.

On July 17, 1911, Mr. West was married to Gretchen, daughter of Ida and Albert Huegin, granddaughter of Magdeline and John Glaetli, and of Peter and Marie Degen Huegin, all of whom came from Basle and Zurich, Switzerland, to America about 1850. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. West: Kenneth and Daniel Thomas.

The advice of such a man as Mr. West is well worth heeding, because his own life proves the practical value of that advice. In his opinion "the study and systematic adoption of the true standards of thought and action that can be obtained from the life of our Saviour; simplicity of ideals; less pleasure seeking, and more self-control," all these carefully cultivated and practiced will prove elements of success.

LYON WEYBURN

LYON WEYBURN, of Boston and Beverly Farms, traces his ancestry to Thomas Weyburn, who was a member of the Weybourne family, baronets, of the County of Kent, England. This Thomas Weyburn was born in 1580, and came to Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. He had a home in Scituate, and was a man of large property. On the 14th of April, 1648, he purchased the residence at Number 1, High Street, in Boston, called thereafter the Weyburn Mansion, where he resided until his death in 1656.

From this first ancestor of the Weyburn family in the new world was descended the paternal grandfather of Lyon Weyburn, who practiced medicine, and was a surgeon of note. He was Edwin Weyburn, who was born on November 18, 1818, and was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Wooden. He died in 1879.

On the maternal side Lyon Weyburn is descended from Isaiah Lyon, Lawyer and Judge, who was born in 1804, and lived to the age of seventy-nine years, dying in 1883. He married Mary B. Hitchcock. One of his ancestors was prominent in the American Revolution. The grandfather of this Revolutionary ancestor of the Lyon family was buried in West Roxbury, and his grave may still be found in the old West Roxbury Cemetery.

A daughter of Judge Isaiah Lyon and Mary, his wife, was called Flora Mary. She was married to S. Fletcher Weyburn, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Weyburn, and of this marriage was born Lyon Weyburn, who is the subject of this sketch. He was born October 10, 1882, at Denver, Colorado.

Lyon Weyburn's father, S. Fletcher Weyburn, was engaged in the real estate business, but found time to cultivate his literary tastes. He had marked ability, and was the author of poems, articles, and genealogies. The influence of his scholarly pursuits had their due effect upon his son, Lyon.

From his very earliest years the lad rejoiced in the out-of-doors. Though never given tasks involving manual labor such as fall to the lot of very many young people in this country, the strength and activity which he acquired in the tramps, games, and other pursuits which kept him in the open air have played no small part in the success which has come to him in his chosen profession.

The influence of his mother on his life Mr. Weyburn emphasizes very strongly. Her close companionship with her father, Judge Lyon, and the associations by which she was surrounded in the home where she was reared had the effect of strengthening and developing her naturally fine character. The taste for good literature and good companionship she early implanted in her son; and he feels that they had great power in the moulding of his after life.



Alfred Brylson

LYON WEYBURN

The wishes of his Grandfather Lyon and of his mother had great weight with him in his choice of a profession.

He prepared for college in Scranton High School. From Yale College he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Harvard Law School where he was given his degree of LL.B. in 1908. His academic studies were varied, during his long vacations, by periods given to earning money to assist in defraying the expenses of his education. This afforded him the opportunity to learn the value of money, and such knowledge is a determining factor in business success.

While still a student at Harvard Law School Mr. Weyburn entered the office of the late Ex-Governor John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy, and Alfred Hemenway, as student and assistant. Mr. Weyburn is now the senior member of the firm of Weyburn, McKee and Bourne. He serves as counsel and acting director for a number of corporations.

Though never taking up military or naval service he has entered actively into many interests of his city and state, as well as into projects of a business nature. He was the Executive Secretary, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Municipal League; was on committees of the Good Government Association, as also on various committees of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was Official Delegate of the Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens' Municipal League in Germany, in 1911; was a member of the Organizing Committee of the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston in 1912; was Official Delegate to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Paris, France, in 1914; was Legislative Counsel of the Boston Charter Association in 1912, and also in 1913; was Counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Fire Hazard before the Boston City Council in 1914; was Counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Extension of Building Limits before the Boston City Council in 1917; Counsel in charge of the New England Milk Investigation; and is President and Director of the American Core-Twine Company.

With all of his business, civil, and social activities Mr. Weyburn has yet found time to investigate a number of subjects, and to write articles and books embodying the results of these investigations. He is the author of "The Importance of the Dairy Industry to the Citizenship of New England." He also gave an address on the same subject before the Twentieth Century Club, of Boston. He has written and published "The Menace of the Wooden Three-Decker." On the anniversary of the great Boston Fire Mr. Weyburn delivered an address on "Fire Prevention" at Faneuil Hall, Boston, at which the Governor of the Commonwealth presided.

LYON WEYBURN

During the great war Mr. Weyburn served his country in various capacities. Prior to his going to Washington to serve on the personal staff of the Secretary of War he was one of the Chairmen of the Liberty Loan Campaign, a member of the Legal Advisory Board, and he also assisted in the re-classification of registrants. He had sought and was recommended for a Commission for service in France, when his wife's serious illness with typhoid fever prevented immediate overseas duty, as he had hoped.

The taste for out-door life which he held in his boyhood has persisted during his maturer years, and he is still actively interested in tennis, hunting, and horse-back riding, as well as in motoring.

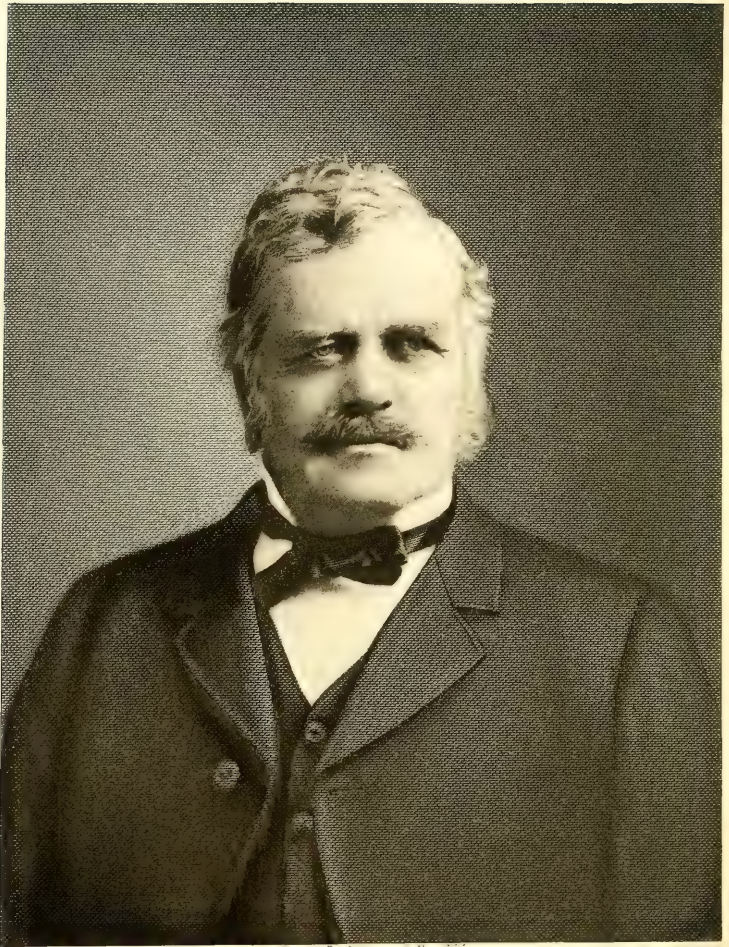
Mr. Weyburn is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the American Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, the Boston City Club, the Boston Harvard Club, and the New York Yale Club; as well as the Yale Club of Boston, the Algonquin Club, the Norfolk Hunt Club, and the Eastern Yacht Club. His politics have always been Republican, and he is one of the Republican Club of Boston. He is affiliated with the Emmanuel Church of Boston.

Lyon Weyburn places first in its influence upon his life the habit of private study. Contact with men in active life he has found to be of great assistance in enabling him to see things in their right relation, and rightly to judge of the value of men and events. The influences of his home and of early companionships cannot be underestimated, for they kept his feet in the highway leading to success. Of all the influences which have had their effect upon him, Mr. Weyburn puts his school training last.

Asked to offer from his own experience and observation some suggestions to young Americans as to the principles which he believes will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life, Mr. Weyburn has chosen to emphasize the following: "Self-reliance, a true appreciation of the value of money, recreation in the open and insistence upon the doing promptly of those necessary things in which there may be a tendency to procrastinate."

On the first day of February, 1916, was solemnized in Emmanuel Church, Boston, the marriage of Lyon Weyburn and Ruth Anthony, the daughter of S. Reed and Harriet (Weeks) Anthony (Vol. 6 this work), granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Weeks (Vol. 6 this work), and of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Anthony (Clara Reed). Mr. and Mrs. Weyburn have one son named for his grandfather, Reed Anthony.

The life and work of Mr. Weyburn is highly successful and honorable. He is a citizen whose exemplary bearing and conduct in all the relations of life make him a uniformly useful and efficient influence for good.



A. D. White

NELSON DAVIS WHITE

THE branch of the White family from whom Nelson Davis White descended has been traced by Mr. J. N. White in his admirable privately printed autobiographical sketch through well authenticated names back to 1303. It is interesting to note that some of the family more than five hundred years ago were "slaymakers," thus connected with the manufacture of cloth, the business that has been followed with remarkable success by the members of the White family in America. In the old country the Whites lived under the shadow of old York Cathedral, freemen and land holders in Yorkshire. Thomas White, born January 28, 1636, in Yorkshire, England, was the emigrant to the new world in 1660. He was a freeman in Charlestown in 1666 and served in Captain Syll's company in King Philip's War.

The Whites were men of action, and leading citizens in the communities in which they dwelt. Nelson Davis White's grandfather was Thomas White, born in Spencer, Massachusetts, November 24, 1757. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, serving at Ticonderoga, was at the battle of Bennington, and was in Washington's army during the retreat across the Jerseys. He married Hannah Estabrook of Holden in 1784, and soon after settled upon a farm in Royalston, Massachusetts. He afterward returned to Spencer where his children could have better educational privileges. Here he kept a fine old fashioned tavern which had a great reputation along the old road to Boston. Leaving Spencer he lived for many years on a farm in Warwick. Mrs. White was a very superior woman, the Estabrooks of Royalston holding themselves very high in the Revolutionary times. They had three boys and three girls, the oldest son named Joseph, born January 24, 1792. Thomas White died at Boylston, January 21, 1849, aged 91 years.

When he became twenty-one, he started cotton manufacturing at Holden, Massachusetts, in connection with wire drawing. He made the cotton yarn and the weaving was done by hand looms in the farmers' families. Meeting with success, he built a larger mill at West Boylston, into which he introduced power looms. He then organized the "West Boylston Manufacturing Company," and met with deserved success. At the age of twenty-five, he married Matilda, daughter of Simon Davis of Paxton. She was of a kind and social disposition and a helpmate in every sense of the word. She had inherited about four thousand dollars, which she turned over to her husband, and this was the foundation of his financial success. Recognizing his need of an education, he read good books, being especially interested in history, particularly that of his own country. He was a man of great energy, and carried

NELSON DAVIS WHITE

on the extensive farm owned by the manufacturing company, working in the fields with the farm hands. He planned and put into execution an extensive irrigating scheme. He gave to all his children the advantages of the best schools, his youngest son being a graduate of Brown University. Zadoc Long of Buckfield, Maine, married a sister of Mrs. Joseph White, and the two families were very intimate and often visited each other, driving the long distance in the family chaises. Mrs. Long became the mother not only of Ex-Governor John D. Long, but also of Julia Davis Long, who became the wife of her cousin Nelson Davis White.

When the son had finished his education, Joseph White desired to establish him in business, and for this purpose he purchased an extensive water power at Winchendon Springs, and the son, with his father's aid and the assistance of Boston parties, organized the Nelson Mills Company. In 1844 Joseph White moved to Winchendon and took up his residence in the old White mansion which was built in 1768, making extensive alterations. In this work and building and improving the mills and water power, he spent busy days. He was President of the Nelson Mills Company, from 1844 to 1853 and Superintendent of the business.

Deacon Joseph White was a religious man. He was one of the first members of the Baptist Church at West Boylston and one of the founders of the Winchendon Baptist Church. He gave freely to charitable objects, and contributed generously to the Baptist Theological School at Newton, to Brown University, the college at Waterville, Maine, and other educational institutions. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Academy, and one of its first trustees. He died at his residence at West Boylston, November 9, 1864, aged 72 years.

The *Watchman and Reflector* in announcing his death said, "with much more than the ordinary energy and decision of character, he was, in every sense, a Christian gentleman."

His mother often said that Nelson was frequently when a baby put in a basket of cotton, in the mill, by his care-taker, and lulled to sleep by the hum of the machinery. Nelson Davis White was the first born of three sons and three daughters of Joseph and Matilda Davis White.

After the district school he attended Mr. Valentine's school at Northboro, Westminster Academy, Shelburne Falls Academy, and finished his education at Worcester Academy. Later mills were built at Winchendon Village and at Winchendon Springs. One cold December day in 1847, a great wedding took place in Buckfield, Maine, at Zadoc Long's "Old Nezinscott," homestead, the ceremony being performed at six o'clock in the morning so the bride and groom could take the stage for Portland, fifty miles distant.

In 1853 he closed up his business connection with his father, and took a lease of Whitney's new brick mill at Winchendon Village, and this venture proved a great success for those days.

In 1857 he again went to Winchendon Springs and built a modern mill for the Nelson Mill Company—in fact he made the little hamlet into the model mill village of to-day. He always took deep interest in town affairs, attended town meetings, served as selectman and on school committees, and was chairman of the committee to build the new school house. He was a Director in the National Bank and Vice-president of the Savings Bank, President of the Hampden Cotton Mills at Holyoke, and Director in the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad Company. He was a member of the legislature in 1861, and at that time resided at the Maverick House at East Boston. Mr. White visited England and the continent three times, and went to the Hawaiian Islands several times. He also traveled extensively in his own country.

Ex-Governor John D. Long said of him, "Mr. White had a most attractive personality; handsome, intelligent, spirited, cheerful, cordial. He was a great favorite, and popular with all classes. He solved all labor problems by his personal relations with his employees. He was generous to the highest degree; he loved to give. He loved the evidences of general welfare around him. In the home he was the affectionate husband and father; always mindful of his house, and even beyond it. His cheery salutation still seems to ring in the old house, and his alert figure to move between it and the mill, into which he put his energies. Those of us who knew him, loved him and cherish his memory as one of the beloved sons of New England, of its best stock, who were masterful in business, inventive in outlook, and affectionate in relationships."

The death of his beloved wife occurred October 31, 1882. She was a woman of refinement, of a somewhat retiring disposition, and devoted to the care of her delightful home, and the happiness and culture of her children. Here was a home filled with loving affections and lighted with the pure sunshine of charity and kindness. The stricken husband never could feel reconciled to the separation and he aged rapidly. Death came serenely and peacefully to him at the home of his daughter Julia, at the Hotel Osborne in the city of New York, March 12, 1889. His death produced profound sorrow. In the truest sense of the word Nelson Davis White was a self-made man. He became great in his business and while reaping his reward as a successful and eminent manufacturer amid tributes spontaneously offered to him by his friends who also spoke for thousands who were silent, he long enjoyed the privilege which comes to but few, of knowing that his labors were appreciated by those he served so well.

JOSEPH NELSON WHITE

JOSEPH NELSON WHITE was born in the "White House" at Winchendon Springs, Massachusetts, October 4, 1851. He died at his home in Winchendon Springs, March 13, 1919.

During the school vacations Joseph worked in the mill, obtaining a knowledge of the rudiments of the cotton manufacturing business. When twelve years of age he entered Winchendon Academy, and after two years, at his own request, he was sent to the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. Here he came under military training and discipline and Mr. White feels that the habits of order and system which he formed at this school have been of great help to him all through his life. The Highland Cadets visited New York and were entertained by the Seventh Regiment who gave them the use of their armory. The battalion was reviewed by the mayor in front of the City Hall, and the same courtesy was extended to them by the Mayor of Brooklyn. Joseph Nelson White graduated from the academy in 1867 and although but sixteen years of age, stood second in the class. He then took a year's course in mechanical engineering at the Institute of Technology of Boston.

When Joseph Nelson became of age he followed his father and his uncle, John D. Long, in voting for Horace Greeley for President, but since that time he has acted with the Republican party. He was often called to New York and Boston to purchase cotton for the mills, and was frequently the guest of his uncle Wayland, a dry goods commission merchant, who resided in Brooklyn. In this way he made many acquaintances. He was soon able to purchase one fourth of the capital stock of the Nelson Mills Company.

Annie Evans and Mr. White were married September 14, 1875. The newly wedded couple settled down at Rock Cottage, Winchendon Springs, which had been presented to the groom by his father. The next year they took a two months' vacation in Cincinnati, and while there Mr. White began the purchase of cotton for New England Mills, which proved very profitable.

Accompanied by his father and Mr. Evans he attended the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The next year he and his brother Zadoc purchased the Jaffrey Mills in New Hampshire, and here they did a very profitable business.

His uncle, John D. Long, had become Governor of the Commonwealth and Mr. and Mrs. White were frequently invited to public entertainments in Boston. They entertained the Governor and his staff at Winchendon, where a reception was held.

In 1883 he accompanied his father to Europe. While at Manchester, they found that English manufacturers there sold their own goods, instead of employing commission houses, and after their return they adopted this plan of disposing of their manufactured



Joseph A. White

JOSEPH NELSON WHITE

products. Mr. White was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

He had been charmed while in England with Warwick Castle and Kenilworth, and secured photographs which he furnished his architect as a basis of what he desired. He carefully superintended the work as it progressed during the several years occupied in its construction. "Marchmont" with all its magnificent trees, its carefully constructed drives and walks, is a home which well might be the envy of any American citizen.

In 1879 he was chosen a Director of the Safety Fund National Bank of Fitchburg, and was made Vice-president of the Winchendon Savings Bank in 1888. His father having died, John D. Long, Joseph Nelson White and Zadoc Long White became trustees of something over three hundred thousand dollars, under the terms of the will. In 1892 having purchased stock in the Parkhill Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, he was chosen a Director in that concern. The same year he took a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, taking with him his son Nelson, and his daughter Winifred. In 1893 he visited by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Portland, Oregon, taking in the Chicago World's Fair on his homeward journey. He entertained the Hawaiian commissioners, Messrs. Thurston and Castle.

In 1898 he traveled with his wife and his sister, Nellie, and his five children, to England, Scotland and Wales. The same year the White Brothers purchased and rebuilt the White Valley Mills at Barre, Mass.

In 1901 Mr. White was elected a Director in the Monadnock National Bank at Jaffrey, New Hampshire. His son, Joseph Nelson, had left Brown University and gone to Hawaii to learn the sugar business with his uncle, Mr. James B. Castle. Nelson, the oldest son had entered Dartmouth College, but after two years study, preferring a business career, he went into the Nelson Mills.

Mr. White had been for many years president of the Murdock Trustee Fund of Winchendon, of nearly five hundred thousand dollars left for educational and church purposes. His wife, Annie Evans White, died in 1914, in whose memory he gave in perpetual trust fifty thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used to assist the needy poor of his native town.

Mr. White wrote for the readers of this work, "I would say that I feel that the influence of my father and mother has moulded my entire life, intellectually, morally and in a business way.

"I think the requisites for a successful business career are: system, energy, and promptness in disposing of all matters however trivial, and a determination to act according to one's best judgment, and to what one considers the right thing to do."

ZADOC LONG WHITE

ZADOCK LONG WHITE was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, December 29, 1854. He is the second son of Nelson Davis White and Julia Davis Long, a sister of Governor John D. Long. She was a woman of remarkable refinement and exerted a strong and wholesome influence upon her children. When she saw that her son very early manifested the inherited inclination for a manufacturing-life which characterized his father, she in every way shaped his course, instilling into his mind the ambition to do all things in the very best way possible.

The first of Mr. White's ancestors to come to this country was Thomas White of Berkshire, England, who six years after his arrival in 1660, was a freeman of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He served in King Philip's War. His ancestry has been traced as far back as the early part of the fourteenth century, when, even at that period the family was engaged in the manufacture of cloth, which has been their specialty for six hundred years. Thomas White, another of Mr. White's ancestors, was a Revolutionary soldier. Another Joseph White (1792-1864) united the business of wire-drawing with the manufacture of cotton, and built large mills at West Boylston, Massachusetts, and at the same time carried on extensive farming operations — operations greatly forwarded by a system of irrigation which was characteristic of his farsighted views of administration. He was abundantly successful, and wisely utilized the small fortune brought to him by his wife, Matilda Davis, of Paxton, Massachusetts.

Zadoc White was educated in the schools of Winchendon. The influence of home and of his mother was paramount; but contact with the world and association with his extraordinarily gifted father were also determining influences in his career. By the advice of Governor Long he followed a definite plan of self-education and this led him into special interest in history, particularly that of France and of Rome. As a boy he was enthralled by the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

At the age of sixteen he entered his father's employ as book-keeper and afterward as assistant to him in the general management of his business. By faithful application in mastering all the details he gradually relieved his father of the heavy burden. He became superintendent and general manager of the business, and after his father's death in March, 1889, with his brother, Joseph Nelson White, and John D. Long, was one of the trustees of the estate for ten years. He has shared with his brother in the equal ownership and conduct of the firm of White Brothers from 1877 to



Judoc J. White

ZADOC LONG WHITE

the present time. He also added other responsibilities to those of mill proprietorship. In 1877 he and his brother purchased the mills in East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, from the estate of Alonzo Bascom. This business has been greatly extended since and now embraces mills in East Jaffrey, and Barre, Massachusetts. In 1899 a partnership of the heirs of Nelson D. White was formed under the name of Nelson D. White and Son, which has continued until the present time. Mr. White continued as one of the managers of this business until 1907 when he resigned.

Upon the death of his father he became a director of The First National Bank of Winchendon, and was afterward chosen its President, a position he holds at the present time. He has been president of the Falls Company of Norwich, and was president of the Shetucket Company, from 1907 until 1913.

In 1897 he served as a member of the General Court of Massachusetts for one term. He served in the First Corps of Cadets from 1878 until 1881. In club life he is not active, although a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Avon Club of his native town. He is also a Mason. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Unitarian. He has always been particularly fond of foreign travel and more than once visited the Hawaiian Islands. Sports have always interested him, baseball as a school boy, tennis and golf in later life.

In 1884 he married Winifred, daughter of Dr. Joseph Byrd Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been blessed with two children: Julia Davis Long and Kenneth Byrd White.

Mr. White's career shows how a young man, who deliberately sacrificed what are usually considered the advantages of High School and College, and followed the bent of his own will and nature, educated himself to take a prominent and eminently successful part in the great drama of life. His grandfather was the founder and generous benefactor of schools and colleges and there was no pecuniary reason why he should not have followed the usual academic course. Life itself is the great educator and Mr. White's life is an illustration of the value of early choosing a career and devoting to it all a man's best energies and abilities.

If Mr. White were asked what course to study in order to fit young men for a business life, he would advise "thorough training in the fundamental elements of education, a careful course of good reading at all times, and a frequent reference to the Encyclopædia; business will keep his mind free from rust, and reading and travel will educate."

ARTHUR EASTMAN WHITNEY

ARTHUR EASTMAN WHITNEY, of the Whitney Machine Company, mechanical engineer and inventor, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts (in the part set off as Winchester in 1850) July 5, 1847, and died at his home in Winchester, January 15, 1918. He was the son of Joel (June 8, 1807–December 2, 1892) and Esther Maria (Treadwell) Whitney. His father was an inventor of the first rank, able and industrious, noted for his genial disposition, wit, love of books, nature, art and horticulture.

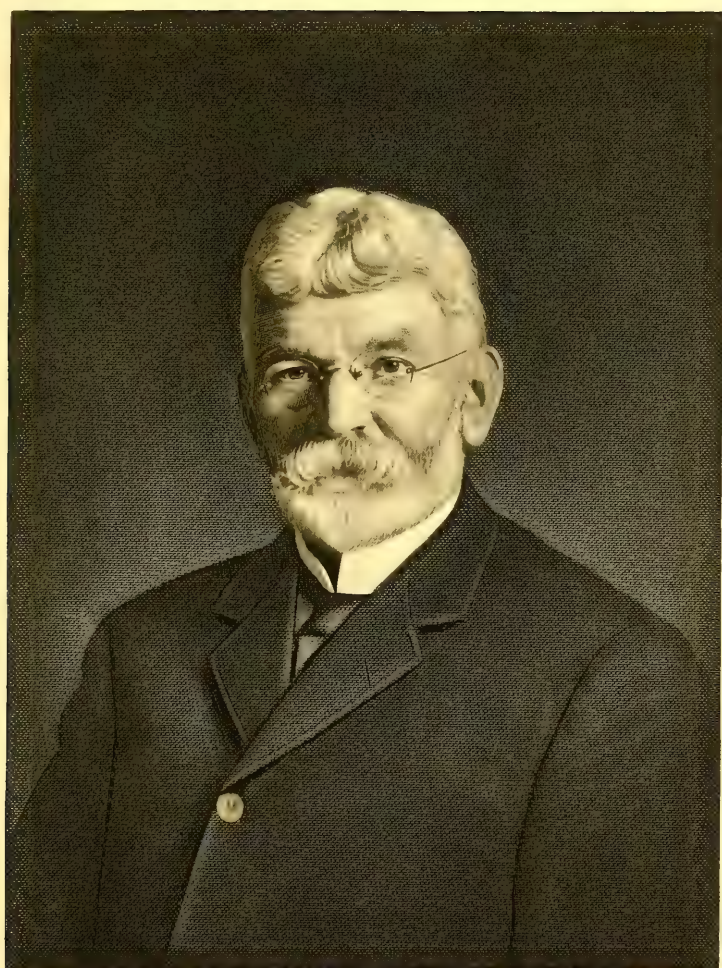
John Whitney, the immigrant ancestor of the Whitneys in America came from London, England, with his wife and several sons, in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He traced his descent from Sir Robert of Whitney, who was living in 1242. The paternal grandparents of Arthur Eastman Whitney were Asa (1767–1851) and Mary (Wallace) Whitney. The maternal grandparents were Nathan Rogers and Judith (Evans) Treadwell.

Mr. Whitney received his education in the public schools of his native town and spent his life there. He was a trustee of the public library for over twenty years, a member of the Board of Selectmen for a number of years, and filled many other local positions of trust and honor.

The Whitney Machine Company manufactures large quantities of leather working machines, much of their product being sold abroad. The shop is located in Winchester Center, on a part of the old mill property occupied by Mr. Whitney's father, Joel Whitney, when he founded the business in 1844.

In religion, as in politics, Mr. Whitney was a Liberal. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the American Unitarian Association, and of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society. He was one of the founders of the Calumet Club and one of its early presidents.

Mr. Whitney's direct ancestors were mostly mechanics and inventors. From the time of John Whitney's first settlement at Watertown, in 1635, down to Arthur E. Whitney, all have lived



Arthur E. Whitney

ARTHUR EASTMAN WHITNEY

within the limits of Middlesex County. Many other descendants of John Whitney, not directly in line with the subject of this sketch, have been notable mechanics, such as Eli Whitney, Baxter D. Whitney and the Whitneys who have so developed the manufacture of chairs in and about Gardner, Massachusetts.

Mr. Whitney was married first to Alice, daughter of Jacob G. and Sarah H. Fletcher, on November 7, 1878, by whom he had two children: Robert Fletcher, and Harold Treadwell Whitney. Mrs. Whitney died on July 15, 1901. On December 2, 1903, he married Alice Emma, daughter of Alfred and Emma (Lawrence) Marston, of Arlington. They had one child, Joel Marston Whitney. The children of both marriages, together with Mrs. Whitney, survive him.

Mr. Whitney was one of the most potent influences in the up-building of the town of Winchester. He did active work in the improvement of the highways, and was deeply interested in the local history. In 1890 he was the moving spirit in promoting the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first white settlement, the first house in the old town of Woburn being built on Winchester territory.

He wrote articles on the subject of the town's early history, particularly on his section of the older town, and delivered papers before historical societies and local organizations on subjects of current interest. He collected a vast amount of legal and historical information regarding estates in the center of Winchester where his ancient mill privilege is situated. The history of this estate has been traced through the family of Richardson back to the time of the early Converse family who were prominent in the formative period of the colony and province of Massachusetts Bay in New England.

His success was due to his ability and high character and the ready use he made of his talents in the promotion of those ends which he believed to be for the general welfare.

As a citizen Mr. Whitney was progressive, patriotic and public-spirited, imbued with the highest sense of honor, and zealous in advancing all worthy movements and enterprises.

MITCHELL WING

MITCHELL WING, for the past three decades one of the leading citizens and business men of his community, and founder, president and treasurer of the Mitchell Wing Company, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 28, 1854, and died at his home in Newton, Massachusetts, January 6, 1918.

Mr. Wing was educated in the Friends' Boarding School, now the Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island, where the Quaker characteristics of thrift and industry were early instilled in him. Upon the completion of his education Mr. Wing essayed various activities. For two years he taught school. Then he was a hotel Clerk at Lake Mohonk, New York, and then he became a book-keeper in Boston. At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Wing established a business in Boston, which is now known as the Mitchell Wing Company.

He was elected a member of the Common Council of Newton in 1894 and for the two successive years following; serving the last year as president of the Council. Always actively interested in educational affairs he served two years as a member of the School Committee from 1912 to 1914. He was also a trustee of the Read and the Eliot Memorial Funds.

In fraternal and social circles Mr. Wing was past master of Dalhousie Lodge of Free Masons, a member of Newton Royal Arch Chapter, and Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Hunnewell Club, the Twentieth Century Club, and the Boston City and Rotary Clubs.

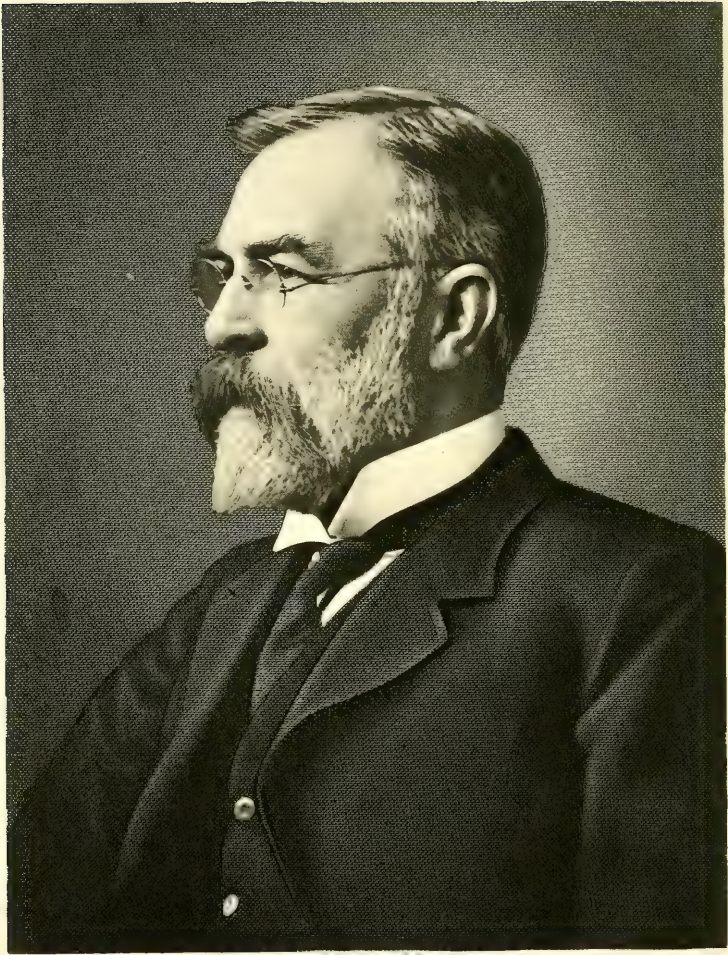
Mr. Wing is survived by his wife, who was Abbie B. Freeman of Sandwich, Massachusetts, one son, Alfred H. Wing of Newton, and one daughter, Mrs. Donald P. Beardsley.

An organizer and manager of a large business enterprise, a loyal citizen and a true gentleman, Mr. Mitchell Wing was a man to be long remembered. The honesty of purpose and the sincerity of his life conspired to make his relations with his employees and all with whom he came in contact singularly felicitous. He was always approachable, and his manner was simple and cordial. Whole-souled, democratic and sincere, he made friends universally and their loyalty was composed of admiration as deep as their affection.

His word was truly as good as his bond, and his estimate of the value of the services of others was both just and generous. He was conspicuous in his community for his honorable and capable business relations, and for his cheerful readiness to help good causes and befriend the great circle of fellow-beings with whom he came in contact in all walks of life, and who honored him not only for his strength of character and business sagacity, but for his geniality, democratic impartiality and practical Christianity.



Mitchell King



A. H. Henshaw

SIDNEY WILMOT WINSLOW

SIDNEY W. WINSLOW was born in Brewster, Massachusetts, named for the Brewster of the *Mayflower*, September 20th, 1854. He died at his home in North Beverly, Massachusetts, June 18th, 1917. He was the son of Freeman Winslow, a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, one of the early settlers on the Cape, and of Lucy Rogers, whose forefather, Thomas Rogers, was a passenger on the *Mayflower*. He came of a race than which there is no better on the American continent, a race in whose veins runs the blood of a genuine democracy of fishers and fighters, in whose hearts beat the courage of seamen and the audacity of explorers, navigators and adventurers.

The length of a man's line is as nothing; it is the quality of the stock that counts. A fidelity to simple and right living, a tenacious hold on plain principles and a dogged adhesion to the truths that are changeless and the traditions that are inspiring, — these things are in the blood of Cape Cod, they are in the fibre of her men and women; they were in the make-up of Sidney W. Winslow. He had the gift of imagination, which is the eye of the soul; he had the pride of a strong, simple, democratic ancestry; he was of the breed that had carried the American flag all round the earth, which had made the name and fame of Massachusetts familiar in every port of the world, which had whitened the Seven Seas with its sails, and had raised up sons to serve the land in every crisis; and he did not forget.

He came into a family that was poor and industrious, and not ashamed to work, and into a community that held all honest work to be honorable and indolence the unforgivable sin. When his father gave up the sea he came back to the land to live and labor after the fashion of his fathers. The sea was first in the heart of Cape Cod in the middle 19th Century; the land and its affairs were only incidents in the life of its people, — a place that furnished a home and a haven where the race was perpetuated and where the sailor, his day done and his toils past, spent the evening of his years.

When the sea primacy of New England passed away, Cape Cod, with the ingrained industry and practical habits that are second nature to a people trained to the order, obedience and sober purpose of shipboard, turned to the typical industry of Massachusetts — shoe-making — as a means to that livelihood the sea no longer afforded, and to eke out the meagre harvests of her sterile and stubborn acres. Freeman Winslow set up a shop to make shoes in Brewster. From Brewster in time he moved to Salem, where the sea and its traditions were still fragrant and where industries of various kinds were operating. There he started a little shoe

SIDNEY WILMOT WINSLOW

factory and there the boy Sidney W. Winslow acquired the rudiments of his education in the grammar and high schools of the old city. There as a boy he went to work for his father in his factory to learn the trade and business that were to be his life work.

In the days following the Civil War the shoe industry was loosely organized, and the shoe machinery business was in its infancy. As a workman and foreman under his father, Sidney W. Winslow acquired a thorough knowledge of conditions. In the little factory he made himself a master of the technique of his business; he acquired the art of managing men, of gaining their confidence, inspiring their loyalty and commanding their obedience. He studied the methods of manufacture and its economics, the demands of markets and the sources of supply; and in the rattle and clamor of the factory he dreamed dreams.

The days of hand and household labor in the shoe business were passing and the factory and the machine held the future. He was keenly interested in every labor-saving device that lessened labor and increased product in the industry. In 1883 he secured control of the Naumkeag Buffing Machine, invented by his father; and later he took over a lasting machine, the invention of Jan Ernest Matzeliger, which solved the problem deemed insurmountable of superseding lasting by hand labor.

Mr. Winslow was a masterful man, a leader of men, who loved order and hated waste. Patient and far-seeing and recognizing the stern logic of facts, he knew that the reckless, unscientific, cut-throat competition that so often marked the shoe industry was a destroyer of business, a breeder of bankruptcy, a maker of idleness. He noted with concern the vicious consequences of industrial anarchy — feverish activity alternating with silent shops; rushing factories to-day, idle men and machinery to-morrow; manufacturers at the mercy of markets; sullen and discontented labor the victim of a bad system; unhappy homes and suffering dependents; and later, the evils of the vicious circle — distrust, labor wars, strikes, disorder and industrial instability.

These were the constant and ever-present evils of the shoe industry in those days of business inefficiency and disorganization; they bade fair to wreck it; and they revolted a man whose temper and training demanded order and efficiency; who loved a battle and despised a brawl; and who knew, that, given the opportunity and the means, he could cure the disease that was destroying a typical Yankee industry and preserve it to New England by giving it prosperity and permanence.

The mystery of the sea that was in his soul made him dream dreams; and the blood of fishermen and fighters that was in his veins made him act; and he determined to conquer the conditions.

SIDNEY WILMOT WINSLOW

Men believed in him; his capacity for leadership was acknowledged; his shrewdness and thoroughness were understood; his practical common sense, his "gumption" was proverbial; and where he led men were willing to follow.

New England's internecine warfare was building up rival manufacturers in the Middle West, close to the sources of the industry's raw materials and at the door of markets growing daily in wealth and population. Most men in the shoe industry saw the danger and realized the peril; Winslow had the courage and leadership to save the situation.

Mr. Winslow's remedy lay in the consolidation under one control of the non-competitive shoe machinery companies to the end that the waste of men, time, money and energy involved in the use of superfluous management and directories and the employment of numerous unnecessary and unrelated repair squads in factories acting independently of each other, might be eliminated. The economies of effort and energy represented by one harmonious control of these separate and non-competitive machine companies was too plain to admit of argument. The employment of competent mechanics to install and care for all classes of machinery in factories instead of a separate mechanical squad for every separate kind of machine, was so obviously a question of common sense, so palpably a move along the lines of economic efficiency that even the dullest man in the industry could see its value.

The law of the survival of the fittest works inexorably in competitive industry; and the numberless companies owning and operating machines that performed certain minor operations in the making of shoes and which fought each other fiercely, were giving up the struggle, and only those representing some plain, vital, mechanical principle applied to shoe machinery with practical and profitable results were surviving the struggle. In the consolidation contemplated, Mr. Winslow aimed to secure inventions and machines that were basic in principle, develop and standardize them, eliminate the machinery of doubtful worth and ephemeral character, and give to the trade an organization that would insure strength and stability.

This was the dream he dreamed and which he materialized in the United Shoe Machinery Company. He forestalled the coming of the Trust, the industrial tyrant which had already cast its shadow and placed its grip on other industries. The industrial ogre that destroyed all competitors and competition, enslaved the producer of raw materials, oppressed labor and looted the consumer, was not to his liking. That sort of monopoly was a negation of the American idea and he would have none of it; it meant the suppression of industrial freedom, the discouragement of individual initia-

SIDNEY WILMOT WINSLOW

tive and the destruction of that sane competition that stimulated energy and invention. It is questionable if the Trust of the demagogue and agitator ever existed; the monopoly that plundered under the protection of precedents and oppressed with the aid of legal interpretations, that made courts a mockery and codes a menace; nevertheless, Mr. Winslow was too clear-headed to imagine that the cure for industrial anarchy lay in industrial tyranny. His ideal was the application of the American democratic idea to business, an industrial federation, with a strong central governing body protecting the weak, encouraging the ambitious and inventive, discouraging the greedy, and animated and guided by a policy of enlightened self-interest, which saw profits in fair play, and industrial peace and permanence in the square deal.

A strong, resolute, masterful man, Winslow was essentially a democrat from skin to marrow, a Cape Cod democratic individualist in heart and soul, who believed that leaders should lead and captain courageous walk the quarter-deck. His traditions taught him that the warrant for authority was native ability, plus knowledge, training and experience, and not the product of wealth or inheritance. His standards were essentially American, acquired in an American community and inherited from an ancestry whose independence, common sense and self-reliance were proverbial.

These things are cited here to give some understanding of the psychology of Sidney W. Winslow, some hint of the hidden springs of action of a man who was at once a dreamer and a dynamo.

By the year 1899 the processes of natural elimination and survival in the shoe machinery industry had worked out in such fashion that the business was practically concentrated in three major concerns, the Consolidated & McKay Lasting Machine Company, the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, and the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, which were not competitive, since the machines they made were adapted to certain particular classes of operations, differing from each other. These three companies, under the initiative and through the efforts of Mr. Winslow, were consolidated into one concern in 1899 under the name of the United Shoe Machinery Company. Recognizing his peculiar fitness for leadership and having full knowledge of his constructive genius, his practical capacity, financial ability and a high regard for his character and courage, the organizers chose Mr. Winslow for the presidency of the Company.

A great, prosperous and successful enterprise is a shining mark that invites the assaults of envy and the shafts of slander; but founded on right principles, sustained in justice, conducted on a policy of fair play, and managed with prudence, patience and resolution, it will endure. Because it was conceived in the brain of a great

dreamer and fostered by a man who knew no fear and faced all foes with confidence, the United Shoe Machinery Company grew in influence and power for good.

With all his masterfulness and that touch of willfulness inseparable from all strong natures, Mr. Winslow was a just man, a man with a very human side to him and with a fine tenderness for those who suffered and failed. One who served with him from the beginning recalls that at the close of a stern labor battle when the victory was won and the terms of the peace agreement were about to be signed, Winslow called him into his office and said to him, "Has this matter been closed up fairly and justly to both parties? Is the price of peace satisfactory to the men?" Then came a pause and, looking his lieutenant in the eye, he added, "Have the wives and children been considered?"

The financier and captain of industry wanted a victorious peace; the democrat thought of his fellow worker; the Man of Cape Cod wanted the wife and child written into the contract.

Winslow demanded efficiency, obedience and discipline in his army of workers; but he never wanted subserviency; his sea-faring standards survived always; good work and devotion to the interests served were not incompatible with manhood and personal independence. If in hours of nerve tension — and he had many of them — he seemed brusque and perhaps harsh, his innate sense of justice quickly removed any sense of humiliation.

He hated falsehood, trickery, double-dealing and sharp practice. He was a hard fighter, but a square one. He despised treachery and ingratitude and it is very doubtful if he ever forgot or forgave them. His career is one that New England can profitably pause to study, for he represented a quality and type of leadership growing rarer in Massachusetts.

The need of Massachusetts is more men and leaders of the Winslow type, Americans who remember American traditions and incarnate American democracy, men who show their pride of simple, honorable ancestry by deeds, not words; men who justify their pride in their tree by their fruits, not by their failings. Sidney W. Winslow owed all he had, and all he was, to the toils, the struggles, and simple living of fathers who took into their souls the essence of the sea and soil they fought and conquered. As men today are true to the teachings and traditions of their American forebears, and seek here in Massachusetts the sources of their inspiration, and the justification of their ideals, just in that measure will they be useful to America and worthy of leadership.

Sidney Wilmot Winslow is dead; the soil that made him holds him in its bosom; he was weighed in the balance and not found wanting and his memory will endure.

CARL WIRTH

CARL WIRTH, a distinguished painter and decorator, was born in Kreuznach, Germany, December 18, 1854, and died in Boston, November 20, 1916. He was the son of Peter Wirth, a prominent musician, a well educated man and of good standing in the community. His mother was Elizabeth Bohn, a woman of refinement, possessing many excellent qualities and whose helpful influence cast its spirit over his life. She had a ready tact, a cheerful disposition and a loyal unselfish nature.

Mr. Wirth early manifested a taste for and considerable skill in designing and artistic painting. Being temperamental like his father he was unfitted for close or continued application or for exhaustive toil. He was particularly endowed with a sense of the artistic and beautiful and took an extensive course in the Art School of Vienna and also received tuition in Boston.

He began active work at the age of seventeen as a Decorative Painter in Vienna. The friendships made and the tuition received during this period of his life were most beneficial. Until he was thirty he worked in Vienna, and then at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and of many Singing and Social Societies.

His chief mode of recreation was walking, automobiling, fishing and general sports. He was a fine companion and his sense of appreciation of the beautiful was keenly felt by those who had the privilege of associating with him. He was quiet and reserved in his conversation but thoroughly companionable.

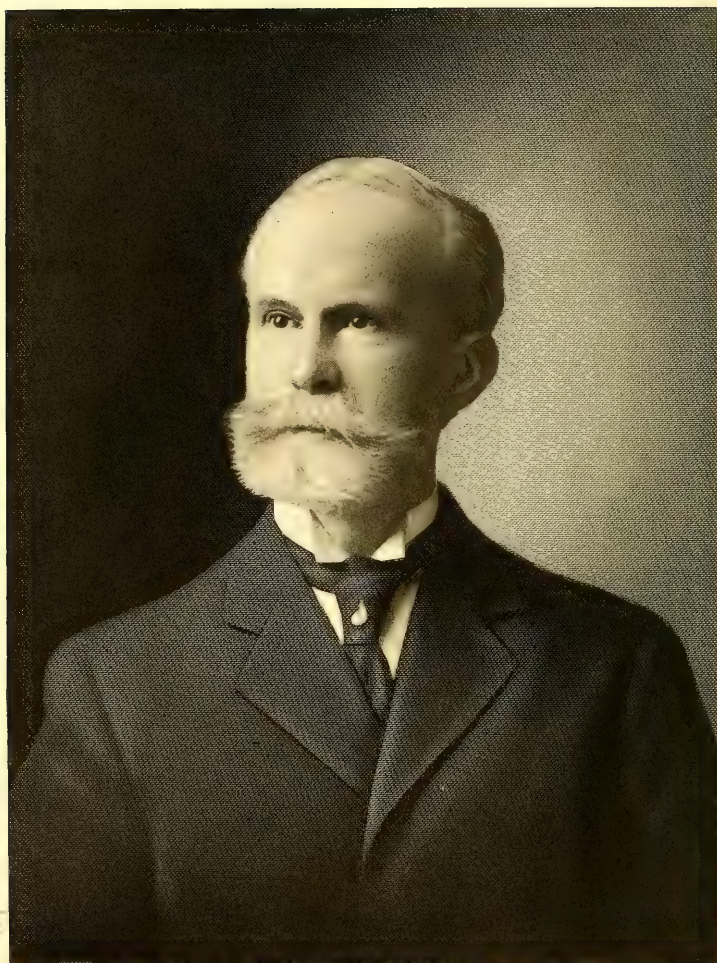
On May 23, 1885, he married Mina C., daughter of Maximilian and Elizabeth Nold. They had five children, one of whom is living — Elizabeth (Wirth) Alger.

Mr. Wirth early learned to estimate properly the value of leisure time. He advanced steadily step by step in his art year after year, until at the time of his death he was one of the best known artists in Boston.

All the reforms of the day found in him a strong upholder and he participated in many enterprises which were for the welfare of the community. He possessed courage and enthusiasm, and a supreme regard for the rights of the community or individual. He radiated the spirit of goodness, graciousness and unselfishness. The most distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Wirth was his marked independence. He thought for himself and reached his own conclusions. Calm and serene, thoughtful yet firm, his life was a noble inspiration to all.



Carl Wirth



Henry R. Hood

HENRY RICHMOND WOOD

HENRY RICHMOND WOOD was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on May 12, 1846. He died December 26, 1916, of valvular heart trouble. He was the son of Richmond Brownell and Emeline Maxfield (Lewis) Wood. His father was a well-known carpenter at New Bedford, who also kept a small store, and who was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, June 8, 1814, and died in New Bedford, November 9, 1907. He was a man characterized by strict honesty, gentleness and kindness. Henry Richmond Wood was also a descendant of the Tabor family, his grandfather being John Tabor, and his grandmother, Hannah Tabor. His paternal grandparents were Esek Wood and Rebecca Kelley.

As a boy he was quiet and studious, with strong musical tastes, fond of animals and interested in reading and in outside sports, helping his father after school hours in carrying on the little store, while attending the Grammar and High Schools of New Bedford.

At the age of sixteen he went to work as a clerk in the New Bedford Post Office, meanwhile pursuing his musical studies, becoming at length successively the organist in the 2nd Trinitarian, 1st Universalist and Unitarian Churches in his native city. After a period of service in the Post Office, in New Bedford, he secured a position in the New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank of that city, and profited so well by his experience there, that, in 1869, at the age of twenty-three, after a short service in the Taunton National Bank of Taunton, he was chosen Treasurer of the Taunton Savings Bank, the position which he held at the time of his death on December 26, 1916.

He was organist in the Unitarian Church in Taunton, the position he occupied for almost half a century and held nearly up to the time of his death. He was also Treasurer of the South Eastern Massachusetts Musical Association, in whose success he was greatly interested, and was prominent in all musical events, concerts and festivals, in the city of Taunton.

His character and his experience as Treasurer of the Savings' Bank, gave him an enviable position in financial circles and as one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Taunton, he did excellent service.

He was a member of the Savings' Bank Treasurers' Club, of the American Guild of Organists, Treasurer of the Beethoven Musical Club of Taunton, and a member of the Winthrop Club in that city.

Politically, he was identified with the Republican Party, and his church affiliations were with the Unitarian denomination.

On December 25, 1869, he married Ellen M., daughter of Hiram and Catherine (Howland) Haskell, and grand-daughter of Rebecca and William Howland, 3d, a descendant of Henry Howland, who

HENRY RICHMOND WOOD

came from England to this country in the early Colonial days. They have one son, Carl Paige, now Professor of Music and College organist in Carlton College, in Northfield, Minnesota, and two grandchildren.

To thousands of people who have had relations with the Taunton Savings' Bank since its inception forty-seven years ago, Mr. Wood was known by his ever kindly, pleasant and helpful manner; and those who enjoyed his personal companionship have been impressed by his warm-heartedness, his sincerity and his devotion to the ideals of home life.

With the founding of the Taunton Savings' Bank Mr. Wood became its leading spirit; and the great success which it achieved is in a large measure due to his unflinching interest in the people generally and the encouragement which he lent them in creating habits of thrift and foresight. Starting from nothing, the bank has grown to resources of over five million dollars, a great part of which became the accumulations of honest toilers, many of them new-comers to these shores, who had been attracted by Mr. Wood's kindly, democratic manner and influenced by his efforts to have them provide for the future. His probity as a business man and his authority in financial matters were early recognized.

Mr. Wood's love for music led him to take an active part in the festivals and other concerts in which Taunton people of musical inclinations were interested. As a member of the Southeastern Massachusetts Musical Association he was one of the active promoters of events that attracted many artists of ability and wide renown. His assistance could always be relied upon in extending the influence of the art of music.

He was an enthusiastic supporter of new legislation to permit the Massachusetts Savings Banks to allow interest monthly on deposits made, and his one strong reason for favoring this change in the law was to encourage the habit of thrift among the wage earners.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Taunton Savings Bank, January 8, 1917, the following resolutions were passed: "Bringing to his duties the qualities of diligence, tact, thoroughness, unswerving honesty and unquestioned ability and a desire to be of real service, not only to the institution but to the entire community, his life was one of distinct accomplishment and manly attainment.

"His steadfastness of purpose and resourcefulness in endeavor, brought to those associated with him an inspiration to honor, progress and justice."

Another friend said: "He was really and truly a gentleman of that school that unfortunately has too few representatives left — a school that taught one to have faith in his fellows and to look for the good in others, rather than evil."

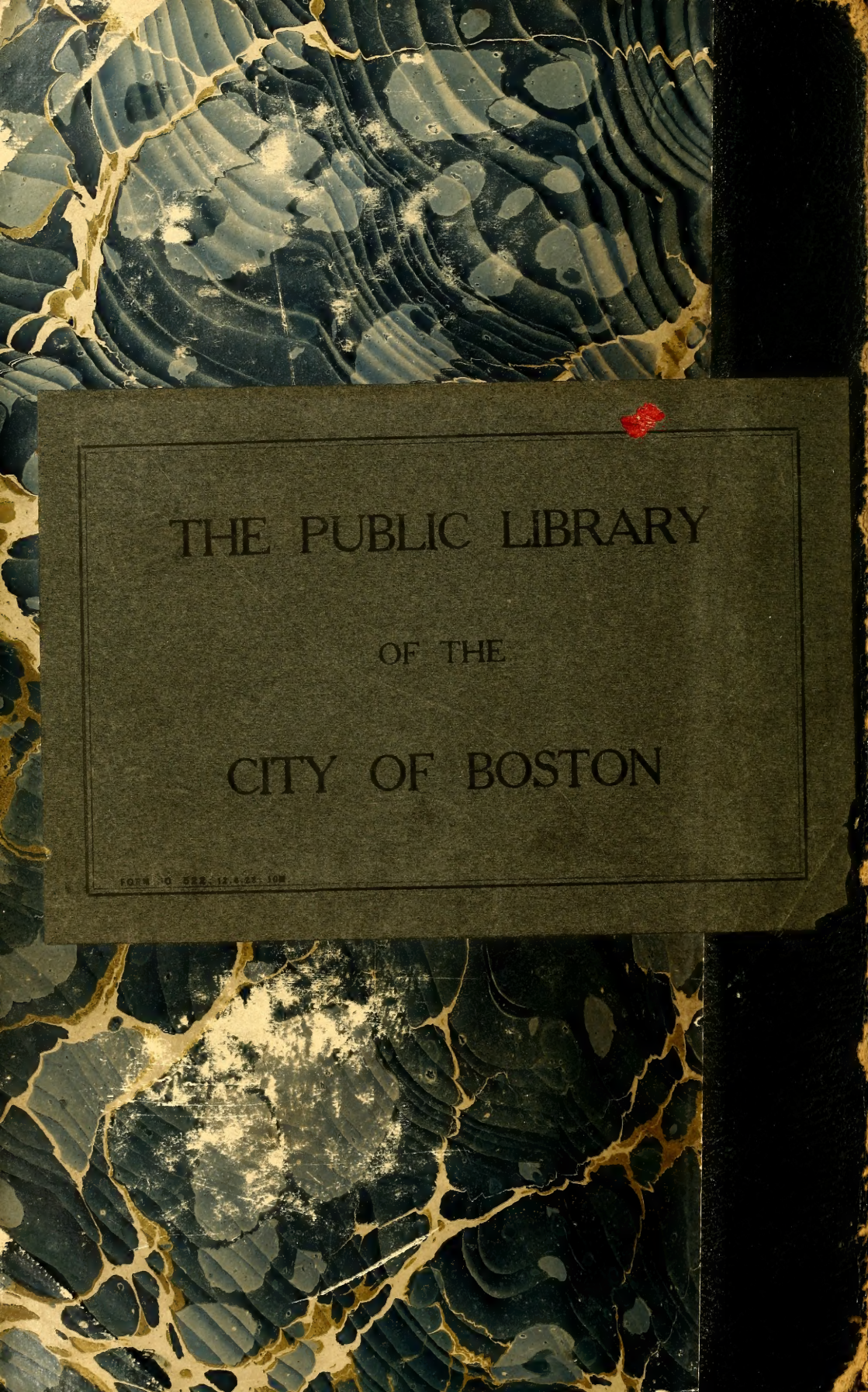
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