

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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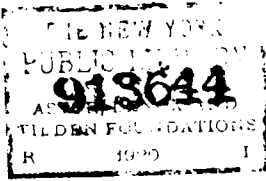
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BIOGRAPHICAL

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MITCHEL, John Purroy,

Publicist, Fallen in World War.

John Purroy Mitchel, the ninety-seventh mayor of New York City, was the son of Captain James and Mary (Purroy) Mitchel. He was born at Fordham, New York, July 19, 1879, and received his preliminary education in the public and parochial schools of his native city, where he was fitted to enter Fordham University. He became a member of the class of 1899 of Columbia University, receiving on his graduation the degree of A. B. The next two years were spent at the New York Law School, the degree of LL. B. being conferred on him. He was admitted to the New York bar in June, 1901, and commenced the practice of his profession, being the senior partner of the law firm of Mitchel & Milan. He married, April 9, 1909, Olive, daughter of Franklin D. Child, of Boston, Massachusetts.

A descendant of a New York family of Irish lineage, which had figured prominently in the history of the city, he early took a part in the civic activities of the city. When only twenty-seven years of age he received the appointment as a special counsel to the City of New York to investigate city accounts. His businesslike and successful methods attracted the attention of George B. McClellan, then mayor of the city, who appointed him commissioner of accounts. He continued his investigations and the revelations which resulted won him public credit, and he was elected at the age of thirty years president of the Board of Aldermen. The most important matter that was in controversy at this time was the subway in-

vestigation, in which he took a leading part. While he was president of the Board of Aldermen, during a part of September and October, 1910, he had full power as mayor, owing to the disability of Mayor Gaynor by an attempted assassination. He, however, resigned this office to become Collector of the Port of New York by appointment of President Wilson.

In the mayoralty campaign of 1913 the death of Mayor Gaynor had removed an important factor. The better element of the Republican and Democratic parties formed a Fusion party with only one object in view, the defeat of Tammany. As a standard bearer, on account of the prestige of the offices he had held and his public services, they chose Mr. Mitchel as their candidate for mayor. He easily defeated Edward E. McCall, his opponent, and was inaugurated mayor of New York, January 1, 1914, being only thirty-four years of age. Mayor Mitchel brought to the chief executive office the physical strength and health of his young manhood, and this, with his acute business acumen, his vast knowledge of city affairs, fully equipped him to perform all the functions of the office. He was the youngest in point of years that had ever filled the New York mayoralty chair, and his administration takes rank, and he was accredited by many, even not his partisans, as one of the city's most successful mayors. His administration was marked by several controversies. One, which attracted nation-wide attention, was over affairs in charitable institutions. Military matters were somewhat of a hobby with him, and during his term of office he took

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a course of training at Plattsburg, New York. During his mayoralty he placed the police department partly on a military basis. He established a military training corps for policemen, and organized an efficient home defense guard as soon as war was declared with Germany. He was credited with having brought the police department to the highest state of efficiency known in the city's history.

The recent war brought manifold duties to be performed by Mayor Mitchel; the members of the different allied commissions were received with honor and hospitality by the chief executive of the city, and praises were universal for the intelligence, manly deportment, and the hearty hand of welcome extended to them by the civic head of the great metropolis. He was constantly called to the reviewing stand at City Hall and elsewhere, and by his presence gave hearty recognition and approval of parades or patriotic display made by the people of the city to illustrate their devotion and allegiance to the country.

Towards the close of his term of office, though frequently urged, he expressed reluctance to accept a renomination, saying he preferred to enter his country's service. He was quoted at this time as having made the following remark: "If I die, it doesn't matter when or how. A man could not die more gloriously than for his country." At the end of his administration Tammany was seeking to gain control of the city government; the Fusion element, however, attracted to its rank men of wealth and prominence who urged upon Mayor Mitchel to become again their nominee. He finally consented and during a heated campaign he was attacked by John F. Hylan, the opposing Democratic candidate, for alleged extravagance in financial expenditures and unnecessary innovations, particularly in the

employment of experts from other cities to assist in the administration of some of the city departments, notably that of education, Mayor Mitchel having established the Gary System of School Education. Mayor Mitchel was a strong advocate of preparedness. His battle cry and his chief issue during his last mayoralty campaign was Americanism.

Judge Hylan was elected, though Mayor Mitchel was second in the race. His defeat for re-election was due to the fact of there being four candidates in the field, the machine politicians of the Republican party insisting on running a nominee against the advice and judgment of the better element of the party who desired to endorse the Fusion candidate, also of the unknown strength shown by the Socialist party. Upon his retirement from office Mayor Mitchel offered his services to the government, it being the dearest wish of his heart to get into the fighting line overseas. He finally joined the aviation section of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and was transferred to San Diego, California, there to go into cadet training to become a full-fledged flier. During his cadetship period of training he was frequently mentioned as having shown unusual daring. In April, 1918, he commenced his trick flying under the instruction of Lieutenant Robert Mairesse, of the French flying corps. He learned to execute the half loop, the full loop, the Immelman turn, in which the plane goes wing over wing; the loop the loop, the tail spin, the scale slip, and many other different flying feats. In May he earned his "double wings" and thereafter was classed as a crack flyer, ranking as a major in the United States Army.

Major Mitchel left San Diego, California, on June 19, 1918, for the Gerstner aviation section of the Signal Corps at

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Lake Charles, Louisiana, intending to complete his training in pursuit work. On the morning of July 6, 1918, he accompanied his instructor, Lieutenant McCaffrey, to the training field. A single seater scout machine was the airplane used, which Major Mitchel entered and piloted to about six hundred feet in the air, when he fell from his seat, his body striking almost at the feet of his instructor.

The wires flashed the sad news over the country that a noble and heroic soul had expired. The flag on the City Hall was lowered to half mast and arrangements were immediately commenced in his native city to give to its worthy son a funeral that would show to the world the grief of his fellow-citizens at their irretrievable loss. Mrs. Mitchell, who had accompanied her husband to California and Louisiana, reached New York with his body and a military escort, July 9, 1918. A throng of citizens stood silently in the corridors of the Pennsylvania station as the casket was borne from the train. The cortege passed through Broadway and other thoroughfares to the home of his mother, everywhere receiving the recognition of the passersby by the removal of their hats and other evidences of their sorrow. The body laid in state at the City Hall from five o'clock on the afternoon of July 10th until nine o'clock of the morning of the following day. A constant procession of mourners from every walk of life passed through the rotunda of the City Hall, their heads bent in sorrow and reverence for an upright life that had been cut down in the noblest performance of his duty to his native country.

The City Hall's bell tolled, the funeral marches of the bands resounded in the air, the tramp of military feet was heard and the caisson containing the remains of New York's youngest mayor slowly

wended its way through the thoroughfares of the metropolis. The skies were clear and blue overhead, and probably the greatest demonstration ever offered by the citizens of New York to the memory of one of her sons was the American aviators from Hempstead field dropping roses from on high on the casket of the former mayor as it passed up Fifth avenue from the City Hall to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Music swells the air, the high and low tones of the choristers are heard, the military band outside of the Cathedral plays the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee," the funeral procession proceeds slowly down the aisle to the nave of the Cathedral escorted by honorary pallbearers, who number in their midst noted citizens of the Nation. The vast audience are hushed with woe and grief, and the low and solemn intonation of the priests of the requiem high mass of the Catholic church resounds throughout the Cathedral. The last sad rites of the interment were held at Woodlawn Cemetery, the body was lowered into the grave, where seventeen soldiers of the 22nd New York Infantry awaited it. The stentorian command of "Attention: Load: Fire," was given, and a triple volley fired across the grave, the bugler raised the horn to his lips and sounded the first long note of the time-honored farewell. Giant airplanes circled over the group of mourners and dropped bouquets of roses near the grave. Thus ended the funeral honors for John Purroy Mitchel.

The life page of Major Mitchel is closed, a transcript of his deeds and character are recorded "On High," and to our Spiritual Father we leave with the fullest confidence the judgment of his acts and deeds.

It is not necessary to transcribe the wired and telephoned encomiums received

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by the widow and mother. Even in the halls of the Upper House of Congress, the Senator from his native State transgressed on the strict rules of that body to eulogize and commend Major Mitchel for his love and death for his country.

BREWER, David Josiah,

Distinguished Jurist.

David Josiah Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. His mother, who was a sister of Justice Stephen J. Field, married Rev. Josiah Brewer, a graduate of Yale, who in 1830 went to Turkey in Asia as one of the first missionaries for the American Board. His father established the first newspaper in Smyrna, and was the first to introduce European education into the Turkish empire.

His parents returned to America when he was yet an infant, and he spent his early years in the State of Connecticut. He obtained a good preparatory education in the schools of that State, continued his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and then entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1856 as a classmate of Chauncy M. Depew and Associate Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court. He then entered the law office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York City, spent one year there as a student, after which he went to the Albany Law School, completing the course at that institution in 1858. In the fall of that year he went to Kansas City, Missouri, remaining for a few months there, and then went up the Arkansas Valley to Pike's Peak, and across the mountains to Denver, Colorado. Returning to Kansas in 1859, he established himself in the practice of law at Leaven-

worth, continuing his residence in that city until his elevation to the Supreme Bench. In 1861 he became a United States commissioner, and in 1862 was elected judge of the Probate and Criminal courts of Leavenworth county. From 1865 to 1869 he was judge of the First District of Kansas.

He took an active interest in educational matters and every movement to improve the city in which he lived. He served for two years as secretary of a library association in Leavenworth, and one year as its president. He was a member of the City Board of Education for many years, serving as its president, and later became superintendent of schools, filling that position in connection with his professional duties. His reports on educational subjects are well-written and able documents. In 1868 he was president of the State Teachers' Association. In 1870 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1882. Later he was appointed a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. When he retired from the State Supreme Bench, he wrote a farewell letter to his former associates, clothed in the most affectionate terms, expressing the high regard in which he held them and the pleasure and profit he had derived from them while one of their number.

While serving on this bench he gave a dissenting opinion on the power of a municipality to issue bonds in aid of railroads, and wrote the opinion of the court that women were eligible to the office of county superintendent of public instruction. A number of women have since held that office in various counties. In the prohibitory cases he sustained the proceedings by which the prohibitory amendment was adopted as part of the State Constitution, and in the liquor

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cases he explained and sustained the statutes. While judge of the Circuit Court he ruled that "a brewery built when the law sanctioned and protected the manufacture of beer, and which was constructed with special reference to such manufacture, if it could not, without loss, be used for any other purpose, could not after a change of policy in the State by which the manufacture of beer was prohibited, be stopped from running until the amount of loss had been estimated and paid to the proprietor." This judgment, however, was subsequently reversed by the United States Supreme Court. He sustained the Maxwell land grant, the largest private land grant ever sustained in this country, and was supported in his decision by the Supreme Court. He also enjoined the State railroad commissioners of Iowa, upon the petition of certain railroad companies, from putting rates so low that the earnings of their roads would not pay operating expenses and interest on their bonds. He was the first to challenge the *dicta* in the Granger cases, concerning the unlimited power of a State Legislature over rates, and has since been sustained by the Supreme Court. He was appointed by President Harrison an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, and was commissioned, December 18, 1889.

Justice Brewer was a person of strong intellectuality, quick of perception, and industrious and energetic in the dispatch of business. He received the degree of LL. D. from three colleges, to wit: Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa; Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas, and Yale, his *alma mater*. In the fall of 1890 he accepted a professorship in the Columbia Law School, in addition to his judicial duties, and afterwards lectured on the Law of Corporations. He delivered an address

before the Law School at Yale, in 1891, on the "Protection of Private Property Against Public Attack," which received very favorable notices throughout the country.

He was married, October 3, 1861, to Louise Landon, of Burlington, Vermont. Justice Brewer died March 28, 1910.

MACKAY, Clarence Hungerford,

Capitalist, Man of Affairs.

Clarence Hungerford Mackay was born in San Francisco, California, April 17, 1874, only son of John William and Maria Louise (Hungerford) Mackay. His father was a "forty-niner" of California, and one of the most prominent and picturesque characters in American biography; his mother was the daughter of Colonel Daniel C. Hungerford, of New England stock.

Young Mackay spent most of his early life in London and Paris with his mother, who had become noted as a patron of art and literature and for the magnificence of her entertainments. He was educated at Vaugirard College, Paris, and at Beaumont College, Windsor, England. He had been instructed in a line of studies that particularly fitted him for a business career, and upon his return to the United States, in 1894, he entered his father's office in New York City, and acquired that practical knowledge of mercantile affairs that later enabled him to carry to successful fruition the many colossal enterprises projected by his father. The energy, foresight and business capacity that were so strongly marked in John W. Mackay were inherited by the son, and at the early age of twenty-two, when most young men are absorbed by social engagements, Mr. Mackay became president of the Forcite Powder Manufactur-

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ing Company, a position he filled for three years. In the same year he was elected a director of the Postal Telegraph Company and of the Commercial Cable Company, and in less than a year was made vice-president of both companies, a position which gave him the administrative control of their operation. Among the great enterprises established by his father were the Commercial Cable Company, in association with James Gordon Bennett, and the Postal Telegraph Company, an adjunct of the former. Clarence H. Mackay had made the workings of these systems a special study, and his energies were directed towards extending their scope. In 1899, upon the conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States and the resumption of business intercourse with Cuba, he organized the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba, and endeavored to obtain the necessary permission to lay a cable to that island, but this was refused by the Secretary of War, General Russell A. Alger. The cable was subsequently laid. The construction of a cable to the Orient had always been a great hobby with Mr. Mackay's father, but it was left to the son to carry the project to a successful conclusion. The laying of this cable, which was begun in 1901, required a period of eighteen months, and during that time Mr. Mackay gave his personal attention to every detail, which involved an expenditure of over \$9,000,000. Mr. Mackay's father died in London, July 20, 1902, and in the following October the son was elected president of the Mackay telegraph properties, comprising the Commercial Cable Company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and the Pacific Postal-Telegraph Cable, the most prominent of which is the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. Mr. Mackay is also president of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and the

Mackay companies; vice-president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company; director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Southern Pacific Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the Long Island Motor Parkway Company, and a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1907-08 he was treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, organized for the purpose of preserving the Lincoln birthplace farm in Kentucky as a national park, for which \$130,000 was subscribed by the American public. Mr. Mackay is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Lawyers', New York Yacht and Metropolitan clubs of New York City, of the Meadow Brook and Westchester County clubs, and of the Pacific, Union and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco. He has been a patron of the trotting turf since his boyhood, and while in France won many races; his successes, it is said, did much to create a demand for light harness horses on the Continent. Until his father's death he was the owner of large stables of thoroughbreds for many years, and his horses, including Banastar, (for which he paid \$11,000), Hero, Aceful, Kamera and Mexican, have often carried his colors to victory.

Mr. Mackay was married in New York City, May 17, 1898, to Katherine Alexandra, daughter of William A. Duer, a lawyer of New York City. Mrs. Mackay is the descendant of a long line of men of eminence, beginning with William Duer, member of the Provincial Congress of New York, of the Continental Congress, and of the first State Convention of New York. She is a prominent member of New York society, but is as well known for her philanthropy and for her active participation in public affairs. She has taken an active interest in the



The American Historical Society

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Walter H. Page

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public school affairs of Roslyn, Long Island, and has been a member of the school board of the town since 1905.

PAGE, Walter Hines,

Litterateur, Diplomatist.

Walter Hines Page was born at Cary, North Carolina, August 15, 1855, the son of A. F. Page, a well-known business man of North Carolina, who was descended from the large and illustrious family of Pages in Virginia.

Walter H. Page gained his elementary education at the Bingham Military School, North Carolina, one of the first preparatory schools established in the Southern States; and afterward attended Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1876. He next attended the Johns Hopkins University, as a fellow in Greek under the famous Dr. Gildersleeve (1876-78), after which he accepted a position as teacher, for a year, at the Louisville Boys' High School.

He began his literary career at this time by sending an essay to the "Atlantic Monthly," which was accepted. Encouraged by this first attempt which won him some notice, he began writing for various newspapers and periodicals, attaining considerable success. In 1880 he accepted the editorship of the St. Louis (Missouri) "Daily Gazette," which he conducted successfully for two years. In 1881 he made a slow journey through the southern States, and wrote an interesting series of letters to the Springfield (Massachusetts) "Republican," the Boston "Post," the New York "World," and other leading newspapers. These letters on the reconstructed South won him a position on the New York "World" as a book reviewer and editorial writer. At the change of management in the

"World" he resigned his position and went South.

At this time North Carolina, and indeed the South generally, had few papers able to make themselves felt beyond the limits of their own domain. This want was felt keenly by the more intelligent North Carolinians, and they eagerly welcomed Mr. Page, whose reputation had been established among them. A newspaper, the "State Chronicle," was founded at Raleigh under his direction, and he threw himself heart and soul into the work of making the resources of North Carolina known to the world. In two years the "State Chronicle" became one of the most important newspapers in the Southeast, and its circulation grew extensively. But the Metropolis had too many attractions for the ambitious young Southerner, so he resigned, and went back to New York, leaving his paper fully established in new hands. He took a position on the "Evening Post," which he held until 1887, when he became the manager and a stockholder of the "Forum," one of the most important high-class periodicals in the United States. In 1891 he became editor, succeeding Mr. Lorretus S. Metcalf. He resigned this position in 1895 and became literary adviser for Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Here he remained for years, when he formed a partnership with Frank Nelson Doubleday, under the firm name of Doubleday, Page & Company. The firm was afterward converted into a stock company, and besides doing a general book publishing business, they publish the following periodicals: "The World's Work," "Country Life in America," "The Garden Magazine," and "Farming." In 1910, the corporation built "The Country Life" Press at Garden City, Long Island, now the main office and works of the company.

Mr. Page was a charter member of the

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New Reform Club, and was for three years one of the most untiring of its executive committee; he was also a member of the University and Natural Arts Clubs. He was the author of "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," 1902. President Wilson, in 1913, appointed him ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to Great Britain, an office he filled with credit to himself and his country. Mr. Page's devotion to his duties as ambassador during the trying times of the late war caused his resignation, on account of ill health, in August, 1918. He returned from England on October 12, 1918, in a critical condition and was carried from the ship to St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, where, during the first few weeks, his condition seemed steadily to improve. Later, in November, he suffered a relapse, and was brought to Pinehurst, North Carolina, where he died December 21, 1918.

FOLK, Joseph Wingate,

Lawyer, Governor, Publicist.

Joseph Wingate Folk was born at Brownsville, Tennessee, October 28, 1869, son of Henry B. and Martha (Estes) Folk. His mother comes from a Virginia family, and his father went to Brownsville, Tennessee, from North Carolina about 1848.

Joseph W. Folk was educated in the Brownsville schools, and at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, where he was graduated in 1890. Removing to St. Louis, Missouri, he was admitted to the bar in 1890, and practiced in the civil courts. He took the stump for the Democratic ticket in 1896 and 1898. He was brought into prominence in 1900 by acting as attorney for the Street Railway Employees' Union, who had gone on a

strike, and by settling the difficulty. In the same year he was elected circuit attorney on the Democratic ticket, representing the Bryan wing of the party, and began the arduous work of ridding the city of official corruption, beginning with an investigation of election frauds, indicting a number of Democratic wardheelers, and when remonstrated with for persecuting men who had voted for him, exclaimed: "One who violates the law is not a Democrat; he is not a Republican; he is a criminal!" For twenty years St. Louis had been in the control of a ring of nineteen men and their subordinates, who controlled the City Council, overrode the mayor's vote and levied blackmail upon every license, privilege and franchise granted by the city, putting as much as \$10,000,000 into their own pockets. In 1898 a New York promoter bribed the members of the Council, at an expense of \$250,000, to obtain a franchise covering most of the street railways, and having obtained it sold it for \$1,200,000, of which the city received not a dollar. The ring also sold a franchise for lighting the city, pocketing \$47,500, and tried to sell the court house, the Union market and the water works. Many of these unconvicted criminals were millionaires, not a few were men of prominence in business circles, and no circuit attorney had dared to attack them. Mr. Folk pursued them relentlessly, exposed their machinations to the public, and in May, 1902, secured the indictment of many, and eventually of all but a few who had fled the country. He then turned his attention to the Legislature, where astounding venality was brought to light, and the lieutenant-governor, confessing to disgraceful corruption, was forced to resign.

Incidentally, he secured a treaty between United States and Mexico, covering bribery. His boldness, his untiring

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zeal in the cause of reform, and his non-partisan spirit commended him to the people of Missouri, irrespective of party, and it was felt that no better man could be found to fill the governor's chair. He was nominated in 1904 by the Democrats, was supported by a large number of Republicans, and though Missouri cast its vote for Roosevelt, he carried the State, polling 326,652 votes to Walbridge's, the Republican candidate's, 296,552.

Governor Folk is the author of the Missouri anti-lobby law; State-wide primary law; two-cent railroad fare law; public utility commission for cities; anti-race track gambling law; law removing derelict officials for failing to enforce the statutes. He was delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention held at Denver, Colorado, in 1908.

After his retirement from his four years' term as governor of Missouri he made an extensive lecture tour of the United States. He was appointed, September 22, 1913, by President Wilson, chief solicitor for the United States Department of Labor and has been since March 1, 1914, chief council for the Interstate Commerce Commission. He conducted the investigations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Rock Island companies, and has appeared before the courts on many important cases for the commission.

The degree of LL. B. was conferred on him in 1890 by the Vanderbilt University, and that of LL. D. by the University of Missouri in 1905, the William Jewett College in 1906, the Drury College in 1907, the Westminster College of Fulton, Missouri, in 1908, and the Southwestern Baptist University of Tennessee, in 1908. He is a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile clubs of St. Louis, of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Baptist church.

Governor Folk was married at Brownsville, Tennessee, November 10, 1896, to Gertrude, daughter of Thomas E. and Sallie (Thomas) Glass.

BEVERIDGE, Albert Jeremiah,

Lawyer, Senator.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, son of Thomas H. and Frances (Parkinson) Beveridge, was born in Ohio at the border of Adams and Highland counties, October 6, 1862. The family, after the Civil War, removed to Illinois, where young Beveridge led a life of privations. He was a plowboy at the age of twelve, railroad logger and laborer when only fourteen years of age, and a teamster at fifteen. He then attended the high school and worked his way through DePaw University and was graduated in 1885. In that year, also, he took first honors in the State and Inter-state collegiate oratorical contests. His health gave way, owing to the arduous nature of his studies, and to improve it he spent some time, after graduation, in the outdoor life of a western ranch. When recuperated, he entered the law office of Senator Joseph E. McDonald, at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he soon became managing clerk.

For two or three years after admission to the bar he was associated with McDonald & Butler at Indianapolis, Indiana, but subsequently established an independent practice. He combined politics with his legal work, identified himself with many important legal cases, and became known as an effective orator and campaign speaker. He never held public office until his election as a Republican to the United States Senate on January 17, 1899, to succeed David Turpie, Democrat, for the term ending March 3, 1905.

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After his election Senator Beveridge went to the Philippine Islands and China, to make a personal investigation of the questions most prominent in American politics in 1899. The result of these observations was his agreement with the report of President Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, and other members of the Philippine commission, endorsing the policy of putting down the insurrection and retaining the islands. On January 9, 1900, he delivered his first senatorial speech, arguing vigorously and aggressively in favor of enthusiastic co-operation with President McKinley's policy. He was re-elected in 1905 and served until March 3, 1911. On his retirement from the Senate, he resumed the practice of law at Indianapolis, Indiana. He was chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, in 1912. Senator Beveridge has published many articles on public events in the periodical press, and in volume form: "The Russian Advance" (1903); "The Young Man and The World" (1906); "The Meaning of the Times" (1907); "Pass Prosperity Around" (1912); "What Is Back of the War?" (1915).

Senator Beveridge married (first) November 24, 1887, Katherine Langsdale, of Greencastle, Indiana, who died June 18, 1900. He married (second) at Berlin, Germany, August 7, 1907, Catherine Eddy, of Chicago, Illinois, a daughter of Augustus and Abby Louise (Spencer) Eddy, and a sister of Spencer Eddy, a noted diplomatist.

FRICK, Henry Clay,

Manufacturer, Man of Large Affairs.

Henry Clay Frick was born at West Overton, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1849, son of John Wilson and Elizabeth (Overholt) Frick. His earliest Ameri-

can ancestors came from Switzerland in 1750 and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. George Frick, his great-grandfather, established himself on a farm in 1770. His grandfather, Daniel Frick, was born in 1796, and was married to Catherine Miller in 1819. Their son, John W. Frick, was born in 1822. Mr. Frick's mother was of German ancestry, and the daughter of Abraham Overholt, one of the largest land owners of his time in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Henry Clay Frick received his education in the public schools and at Otterbein University, Ohio. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store at Mount Pleasant, but in 1869 became a bookkeeper in the office of his grandfather at Broad Ford, Pennsylvania. In 1871 his attention was called to the value of the coking-coal deposits in the vicinity of Broad Ford. Coke-making, then in its infancy as an industry, was a business with which he was not familiar, but after a thorough investigation, with several business friends, he formed a partnership known as H. C. Frick & Company, bought three hundred acres of coal land and built about fifty coke ovens. The business expanded rapidly, as a ready sale was found for the product at foundries and furnaces all over the country, and in 1873 the firm had two hundred ovens. During and after the panic of 1873 he began leasing works and coke lands extensively, and bought more good properties. In 1876 he bought out his partners. The profits were promptly reinvested in coal land, and in 1882 the firm was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. Carnegie Bros. & Company, Limited, became also large stockholders in the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and the capital was increased to \$10,000,000.

The remarkable qualifications as an



American Historical Society

Henry R. Mallery

And by J. A. Mallery 20

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organizer and director of vast business interests shown by Mr. Frick brought him an offer, in 1889, of interest in and official connection with the Carnegie concerns. He was admitted to the firm of Carnegie Bros. & Company, Limited, as its chairman, and on the consolidation of all its interests, except coke, under the title of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in July, 1892, Mr. Frick became the executive head of the new association, with the capital of \$25,000,000. He has necessarily been brought into public prominence occasionally through the labor disturbances incident to the operation of such great industries, notably that at the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company. On July 23, 1892, while efforts were being made to settle the difficulties, an anarchist named Berkman entered Mr. Frick's office, shot him twice and stabbed him. In 1895, at his own request, the duties as the chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, were divided, and a president was appointed, to whom most of the executive details were transferred, Mr. Frick retaining the official title of chairman of the board of managers. In 1897 he also relinquished the management of the minor affairs of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, becoming chairman of its board of directors. The properties of the companies of which he was the official head consisted, in 1899, of mines producing 6,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum; 40,000 acres of coal lands and 12,000 coke ovens; steamship lines for transporting ore to Lake Erie ports; docks for handling ore and coal; a railroad from Lake Erie to Pittsburgh, hauling ore to the works and coal to the lake, and connecting the various works; 70,000 acres of natural gas territory, with 200 miles of pipe line to the works; nineteen blast furnaces and five steel mills, producing and finishing

annually 3,250,000 gross tons of steel. Near the close of the year 1899 a personal difference arose between Messrs. Carnegie and Frick which, however, was speedily adjusted and resulted in the formation of the Carnegie Company, in March, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$160,000,000, embracing the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, the H. C. Frick Company, and more than twenty subsidiary companies.

Mr. Frick is well known in financial circles; he is a director in the City National Bank of New York, the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, also of the American Trust Company. He has for several years made New York his place of residence. In business Mr. Frick is wonderfully quick and accurate in his judgment of men and affairs. It appears easy for him to select the best man for a particular duty. He never lacks courage to vigorously carry out his decisions. He is equally firm and courageous in opposing any measure of which his judgment or strong sense of right disapproves. Personally he is extremely modest, and sympathetic and unassuming in his intercourse with others. His charities are many in number, but are quietly and modestly bestowed.

On December 15, 1881, he was married to Adelaide Howard, daughter of the late Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburgh. To them have been born four children, two sons and two daughters, one son and one daughter being deceased.

MALLORY, Henry Rogers,

Master of Sea Transportation.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant tail forchée gules; a bordure of the second.

Crest—A horse's head couped per pale gules and azure, ducally gorged or.

In the maritime history of the world

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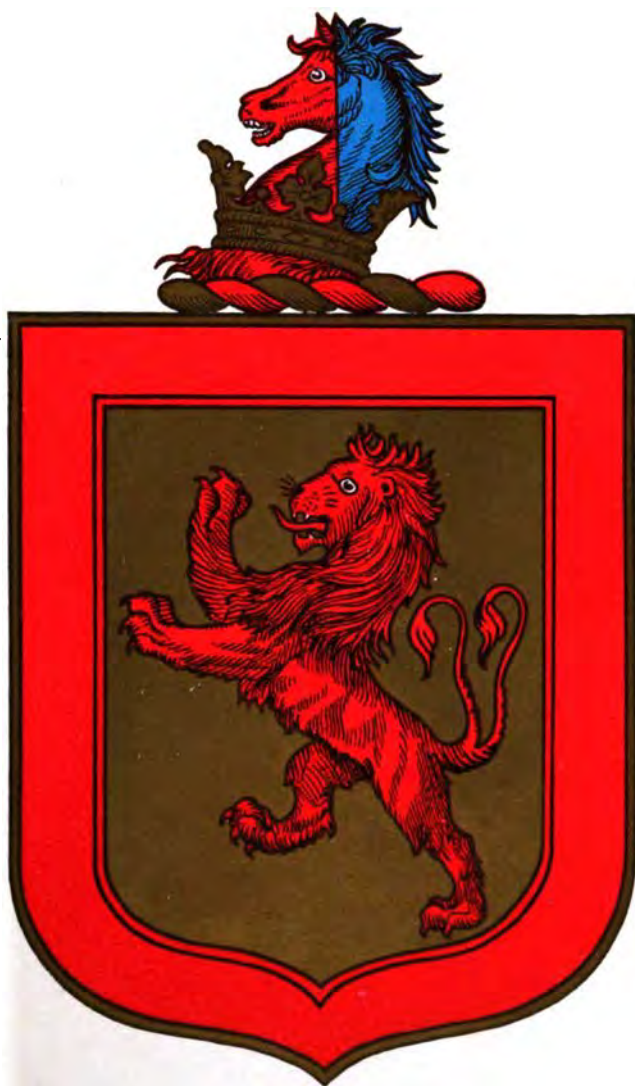
the name Mallory is synonymous with enterprise, progress and industry. The pennant from the mast-heads of their merchant marine has floated in domestic and foreign ports, and generations of the name have been intimately connected with ships and shipping.

The Mallory family in the history of America dates back to 1644, when Peter Mallory left his English home to join the pioneer settlers in the New World. He is on record in that year as one of the signers of the plantation covenant of New Haven, Connecticut. This sturdy progenitor of the family was the father of ten children, of whom eight were sons. His eldest son and namesake, Peter, was born July 29, 1653, and married, May 28, 1678, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lamberton) Trowbridge. Of their family of twelve children Stephen was the seventh child and fifth son. He was born October 12, 1694. He married, in 1718, at Trumbull, Connecticut, Mary, surname unknown. By this marriage there were eight children. Moses, the third child and second son of Stephen and Mary Mallory, was born at Milford, Connecticut, March 10, 1724, and married, August 19, 1744, Frances, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Princhard) Oviatt. He died in his native town, December 7, 1794.

Of the family of ten children of Moses and Frances (Oviatt) Mallory, David, the eighth child, was born in Milford, Connecticut, October 18, 1760. From this sterling ancestor of this prominent New England family is inherited the love of the sea, which is so fitly exemplified by the branch of the family of which this is a record. His loyalty to his country is shown when, at the age of sixteen, he took the place of his father who had been drafted for service in the Continental army. He served the six months required and then enlisted for the remainder of the

war. Later, however, he resigned to follow the sea, sailing on a privateer. Several times he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged, and eventually won considerable prize money. When peace was concluded with England he turned to the civil pursuits of life, engaged in cultivating the soil, and also followed the trade of butcher. He married, at New London, Connecticut, February 23, 1778, Amey Crocker. This marriage resulted in the birth of ten children, all of whom reached maturity and were married. This veteran of the Revolutionary War lived to be nearly an octogenarian, dying at Waterford, Connecticut, in 1838. His wife survived him; she was born in 1760, and died July 8, 1858, lacking but two years of being one hundred years old.

Of the ten children of David and Amey (Crocker) Mallory, the eighth child and fourth son was Charles Mallory. He was born in Waterford, Connecticut, February 24, 1796. His youth was harrassed by the discomforts of poverty, and he therefore received only a limited education. A brother-in-law was engaged in the manufacture of sails at New London, and arriving at an age that necessitated his employment in a useful trade, he served an apprenticeship as sail maker under the employment of his relative, Mr. Beebe. He remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left New London with one suit of clothes, his sail maker tools slung in a bag over his shoulder, and twenty-five cents in his pocket, to seek his fortune. At this time the Government was doing a large business in building ships on Lake Erie and his object was to stop on the way, earn money enough to pay his expenses, and finally to reach the lakes. He arrived at Mystic on Christmas Day, and found some of his old acquaintances playing ball in what was called Randall's



Mallory

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orchard. Here his first work was in repairing a suit of sails for a fishing smack. When this was completed, other work offered, and he continued there employed, expecting when finished to proceed on his journey to the lakes via Boston. After six months he concluded to settle in the neighborhood, married, and continued his work there. Perseverance and industry brought their own reward and he gradually acquired a capital that enabled him to become interested in the building and sailing of ships. It was the era of whaling vessels. He soon owned a fleet, and to enlarge his industry he leased the Mystic shipyard at Mystic, Connecticut, from its owner, Captain Forsyth. In 1837, the year of the money panic, he built the first of American clipper ships to trade with China, India, Australia, and other parts of the world. His active business career raised him to a position of affluence, prominence and importance.

Charles Mallory married, February 22, 1818, Eliza Rogers, daughter of John and Hannah Rogers, of New London, Connecticut. She was a descendant of an ancient and honorable English family of Wiltshire, and numbered among her ancestors the martyr, John Rogers, burned at the stake at Smithfield, England.

Charles Henry Mallory, son of Charles and Eliza (Rogers) Mallory, was born at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, September 30, 1818. His education was obtained at the public schools, also a year was spent at the private school of John Kirby, at Stonington, Connecticut. At the age of fifteen years he had served his apprenticeship in his father's establishment as sail maker. With an inherited love of the sea he shipped, in September, 1833, before the mast. His advance was rapid, and in 1839, at the time of his attaining his majority, was master of the brig "Appalachicola." His father in

1846 was at the height of his business career and requiring a confidential agent in New York City, he chose his son for that position. This was the entrance of Charles Henry Mallory into the commercial life of the Metropolis. He was at this time nearly thirty years of age, a man who had buffeted the world, won distinction for himself, and of habits and business acumen capable of managing the extensive affairs of his father's business. Mr. Mallory's activities connected him with a number of commercial enterprises. His intercourse with merchants of his adopted residential city broadened his mind and ambitions, consequently he became a prominent factor in the line of transportation not only to domestic but to foreign ports. It was in 1862 that Mr. Mallory, who had contracted to build gunboats for the Mexican government, offered them to the United States for active operation in the Civil War. At the close of hostilities they were reconstructed and placed in commercial service along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. It was in 1865 that he founded the firm of C. H. Mallory & Company to engage in a shipping and commission business. His only partner was Elihu Spicer, Jr. Regular lines of steamships were to ply between New York and the ports of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as well as to New Orleans and Galveston, and to Brazilian ports. The corporation was known as the New York and Texas Steamship Company. The firm remained so constituted until 1870, when his two sons, Charles and Henry Rogers Mallory, were admitted as partners.

Charles Henry Mallory married, July 25, 1841, Eunice Denison Clift, daughter of Nathaniel and Eunice (Denison) Clift. The children by this marriage were: Charles, whose sketch follows; Fanny,

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who married C. P. Williams; Henry Rogers, of whom further; Kate; Robert.

Henry Rogers Mallory was born at Mystic, Connecticut, September 21, 1848. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Mystic, New London and New Haven. He commenced his mercantile career at the age of eighteen years as office boy in the New York office of C. H. Mallory & Company, then located at No. 153 Maiden Lane, over the ship chandlery store of J. D. Fish & Company. The pier for the Mallory line of steamers was located at Pier No. 20, East River, New York.

The death of his father, March 21, 1890, which was followed by that of his partner, Captain Elihu Spicer, in March, 1893, caused the steamship lines to pass into the hands of the three Mallory brothers. They had all been thoroughly trained in business methods and ever active in the discharge of duties under their father's regime. The eldest brother, Charles, who was interested in construction, designs and plans for building, undertook the supervision of that branch of the industry, while Henry Rogers was made president of the corporation and his brother Robert treasurer, to conduct the financial and traffic matters of the corporation. Under the direction of the three brothers, with the addition of newer and larger steamers, the business increased to such an extent that by 1906 the Mallory Line was considered one of the most progressive and important water transportation institutions on the Atlantic seaboard. In 1906 the Mallorys sold their steamship interests and the Mallory line was merged by Charles W. Morse with several other large and important steamship companies. This consolidation in its initial stage, however, did not prove successful and it became necessary for the protection of the bondholders and other finan-

cial interests to reclaim and reorganize the properties, so that the original venture existed for a period of less than eighteen months.

In 1908 the various owners and bondholders formed an executive reorganization committee to continue operation of the various steamship lines affected. Henry Rogers Mallory was selected as chairman of this committee because of his technical knowledge, long experience, and remarkable executive ability. Associated with Mr. Mallory in this undertaking were Galen L. Stone, Henry Hornblower, and Alexander R. Nicol. It is said by those most intimately identified with the business that the chaotic conditions and the manifold difficulties confronting the reclaimed lines at that time were ultimately solved by the expert steamship knowledge, unfailing tact, open-mindedness, integrity and the wise, safe and conservative policies of Mr. Mallory. Therefore he naturally succeeded to the presidency of these many reorganized interests incorporated under the name of Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines, and remained president of the AGWI Lines continuously until June, 1915, when he retired from active service on account of ill health, but retained directorship in the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines and each of the subsidiary companies until the time of his death. The Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Lines comprised the Clyde Steamship Company, the Mallory Steamship Company, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, besides other minor subsidiaries, and the magnitude of this enterprise is shown by the fact that these consolidated steamship companies owned over three hundred and fifty thousand deadweight tons of steamers under the American flag, truly the greatest of all

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American steamship companies in existence.

Mr. Mallory was a director in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, the Franklin Trust Company, the San Antonio Company, and the North American Company, and was a trustee of Mount Herman School in Massachusetts. In business life and as an executive official he displayed a strong personality, firmness of character and temperament, uniform courtesy, sympathetic and considerate treatment. These remarkable traits of character not only won him the greatest respect of his business associates, subordinates, and competitors, but the love and admiration of all employees, inspiring others toward greater efforts and exemplifying those virtues which make personal life true and strong. In his private life and home circle he was approachable and democratic; his friendship was hearty and rung with honesty, which cemented a lasting and enduring affection among those who came into contact with him. At his summer home, located at Byram Shore, Greenwich, Connecticut, he ever welcomed his relatives and friends with generous hospitality and a cheering word of good fellowship. The following is an extract from the minutes of a stated monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies Steamship Lines:

The death of Henry R. Mallory brings a loss to this company in which all American shipping interests have a share. Mr. Mallory brought to his business life an inheritance of the sea, commencing with the construction by his grandfather of the first American clipper ships, which were at the foundation of our early merchant marine. This ancestral title was confirmed when his father enlarged and developed the business thus established, and provided the atmosphere of the boyhood and youth of Mr. Mallory which implanted in him the spirit that led to his illustrious career in the marine development of our country.

It is a matter of pride with us that the ship belonging to our subsidiary which bears his name and which had been christened in his personal honor was the first American ship to enter the transport service of the Government in the great world war, and was the first to land American troops and supplies in France, as it had always been a matter of pride with him that in a dark hour of the Government's need it had been his father who was able to supply a fleet of gunboats.

From the earliest days of the American merchant marine, Mallory has been a name conspicuously identified with its development, and Mr. Henry R. Mallory not only well sustained the position of his distinguished family, but added to its prestige.

It is not easy to express the indebtedness of the owners of these properties to his untiring energy and zeal for their welfare. As President of this company, and later as one of its directors, and as a director in the subsidiary companies, our enterprises always commanded his deepest interest and his best service. No mere platitudes of language can adequately give to Mr. Mallory the tribute that is his due, as do the achievements of his long and active life.

He was, in the finest sense of the term, a gentleman of the old school, characterized by courtesy and gentleness, sincere consideration for others, personal rectitude and unimpeachable integrity, a loyal and helpful friend, and always a valuable citizen. Of him it may well be said that his life was a sermon which, in the silent eloquence of quiet deeds, preached constantly to his fellow-men the lasting value of right living.

In his death we sustain a deep personal loss, and we extend to his family and other personal associates our profound sympathy in their sorrow.

A. R. NICOL,
Secretary.

Mr. Mallory's health began to fail in 1917. The end came suddenly as he was spending the winter season at Winter Park, Florida, March 4, 1919. The funeral services were held at the Rye Presbyterian Church, at Rye, New York, the services being conducted by Rev. L. Mason Clarke, of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York, an intimate friend of Mr. Mallory, assisted by

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Rev. Charles G. Sewell, of Rye, New York. The honorary pall-bearers were mainly his business associates in the steamship world. Galen L. Stone, president of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Lines; Alexander H. Nicol, treasurer of that corporation; Harry H. Raymond, president of the Clyde and Mallory Lines; Alfred Gilbert Smith, president of the Ward Line; Franklin D. Mooney, president of the Porto Rico Steamship Company; Edwin M. Bulkley, of Spencer, Trask & Company; William Mason, J. Barstow Smull, and George P. Barron, of Rye. Thus the last sad rites were paid to one who was widely known in the shipping world, of the fourth generation of Mallorys who had dedicated their lives to the struggles, disasters, and successes of the wide, wide sea.

Mr. Mallory is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cora (Pyncheon) Mallory, who is a lineal descendant of William Pyncheon, the founder of Springfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Daniel Pyncheon, of that city. The marriage ceremony took place in Springfield, December 2, 1873. The children by this marriage are: Cora, the wife of Frank C. Munson, of New York City; Clifford Day, of Greenwich, Connecticut; and Philip Rogers, of Rye, New York.

MALLORY, Charles,

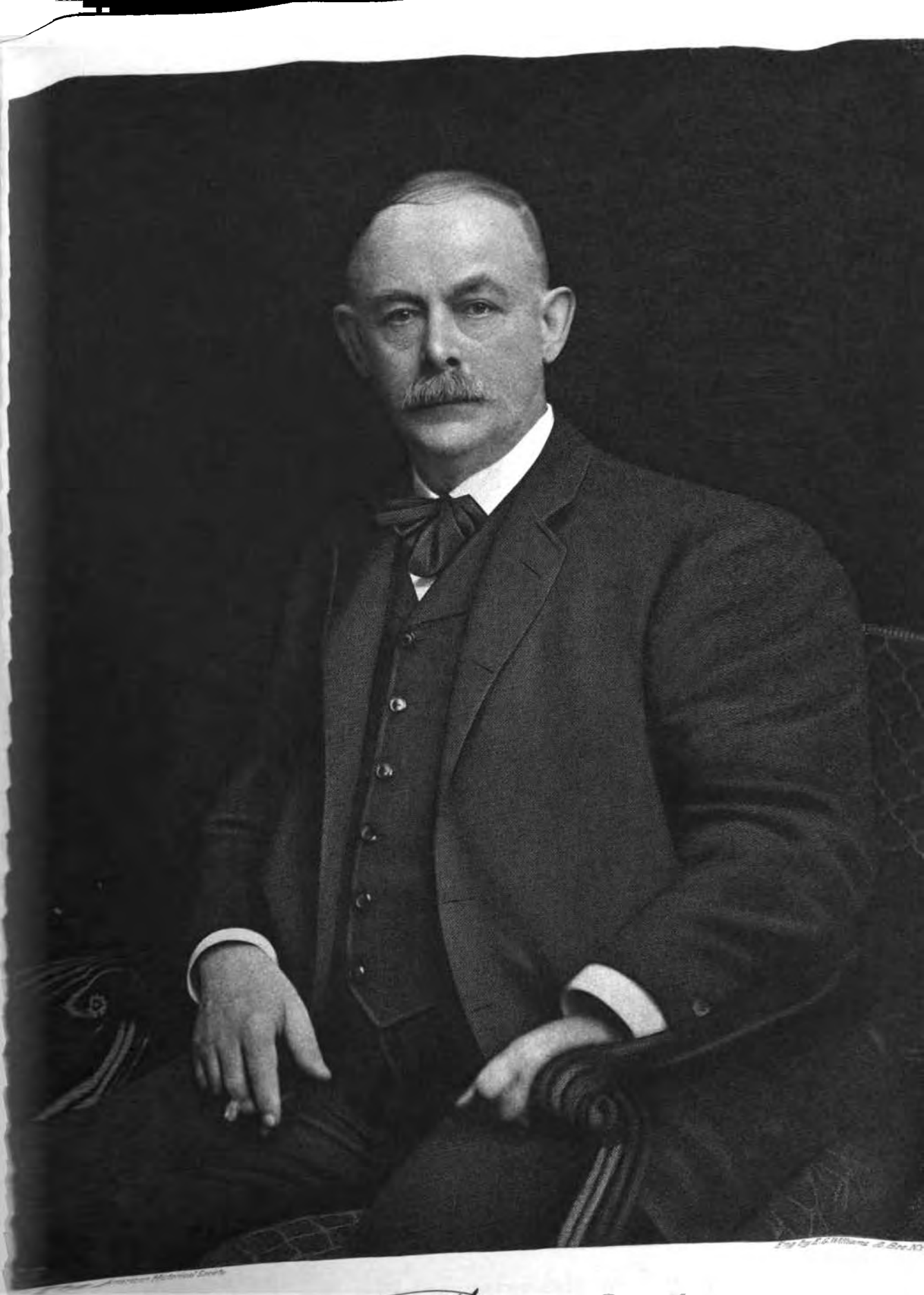
Man of Affairs.

There are few names that have been more closely identified with the history of the American merchant marine during the generation just past than that of Charles Mallory, vice-president of the New York and Texas Steamship Company, and one of the representative business men of the period. His death, which occurred on July 8, 1918, was felt as a se-

vere loss, not only by the great interests with which he was directly associated, but by the business world-at-large, and by a great number of personal friends and associates who valued him for his characteristics as a man.

Charles Mallory, son of Charles Henry and Eunice D. (Clift) Mallory, was born January 18, 1845, at Mystic, Connecticut, and as a lad attended the schools of that place. He then became a pupil at the famous school of Dr. Gold at Green Hill, Cornwall, Connecticut, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Yale University, and after his graduation became a clerk in his father's establishment. He had become interested at an early age in the conduct of the business, an interest that was greatly fostered and developed by his training. In the office he was given a thorough grounding in business methods generally. Upon the death of his father the steamship line passed into the hands of the three young men, with Henry Rogers Mallory as president, Charles Mallory as vice-president, and Robert Mallory as treasurer. Charles Mallory took for his special activity the development of the construction work entered into by the concern. He was himself something of a genius in this line, and the many splendid vessels were the result of this genius, being constructed from plans and designs made by himself. This always remained his particular function until toward the end of his life he retired from active work.

Although the great steamship company of which he was vice-president was Mr. Mallory's chief concern and possibly his most notable achievement, he did not by any means limit his activities to its development. On the contrary he was affiliated with many other interests, especially those in connection with the affairs of Port Chester, New York, where he made



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his home. He always took the keenest interest in the welfare of that place and contributed generously of both his time and fortune towards its advancement. One of the greatest services which he did for Port Chester was the founding and development of the present United Hospital of Port Chester, in association with a group of other public-spirited men. The idea of this hospital originated with Mrs. Mallory, and to its carrying out he devoted much of his time and energy. Prior to Mr. Mallory's connection with the institution it had been known as the "Ladies' Hospital" and was located in an old wooden structure. Mr. Mallory became a member of the advisory board, and his energy and foresight were principally instrumental in its transformation into the modern institution which is now one of the largest of its kind in Westchester county. He promoted both theoretically and practically the erection of the great modern structure on the Post Road and was elected first vice-president of the Hospital Association, a post which he continued to hold to the close of his life. He was always ready to contribute largely of his fortune to this institution, and it was his generosity which in a great measure enabled it to bridge over some difficult episodes in its history. At the time of his death Mr. Mallory was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League of New York, the Engineers' Club of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Larchmont Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Greenwich Country Club, the Manursing Club, and a number of other organizations. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian and attended the church of that denomination at Port Chester. Among other important clubs with which Mr. Mallory was connected

should be mentioned the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, the New York Athletic Club and similar organizations in Canada and Florida. Mr. Mallory was exceedingly fond of fishing and gratified his taste in this direction whenever his time would permit. His winter home was at Brooklyn, but in 1904 he built his charming summer residence at Clifton-on-the-Sound, near Port Chester, and spent much time in arranging and beautifying the estate, with which his house was surrounded. It now abounds with beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees and it was there that he spent as much of his time as possible during the latter years of his life, living out-of-doors among his flowers and devoting his time to yachting, fishing and sailing.

Charles Mallory was united in marriage, October 23, 1872, at Milan, Ohio, with Maria Louise Dimon, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Dimon, and a member of an old New England family.

A friend of Mr. Mallory, who had known him for many years, remarked of him at the time of his death that "he was a good man and a fine gentleman" and these words accurately describe his character and personality. Indeed the great success which he achieved is attributable to no one factor more than to the strength of character which won for him justly the title of a good man. Without doubt, the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty formed the real basis of his character which was, however, endowed with many others, scarcely less noteworthy. He was a man of tolerant and charitable viewpoint, possessing a sympathetic feeling for others. He was a man of broad intellect and of a mind which was continually seeking to explore new realms of knowledge, a taste which he gratified throughout his life and which inevitably led him

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to become the well-informed and highly-cultivated man that he was. Thrown constantly with other brilliant minds from all parts of the world in the carrying on of his great business, he developed that cosmopolitan outlook which is the foundation of all true culture, a culture which was reflected in his every opinion and which made him the most delightful of comrades and friends. He was quite unostentatious in his loyalty to those with whom he was associated. Domestic in his feelings, he took his keenest pleasure in the association of his home life, and the long years of his union with Mrs. Mallory were unusually harmonious ones.

BURROWS, Julius Caesar,

Soldier, National Legislator.

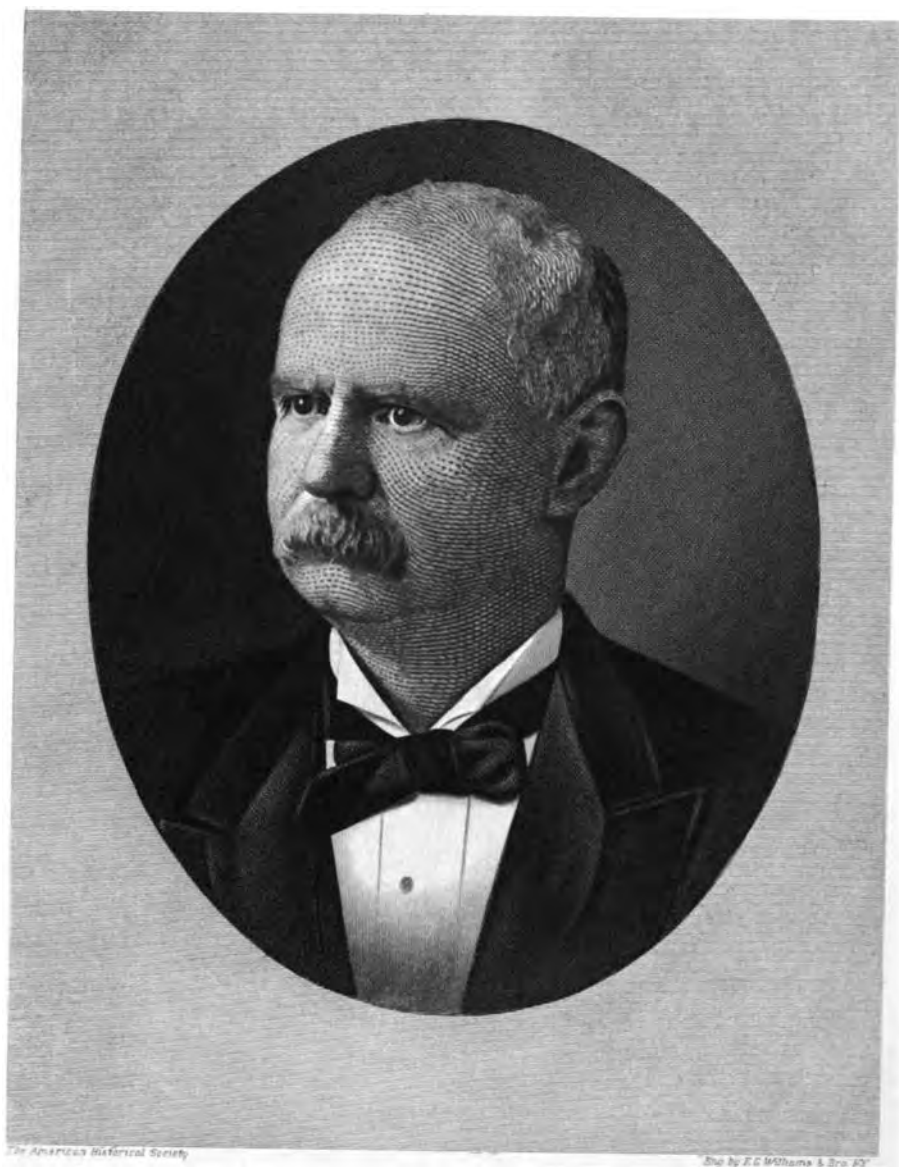
Julius Caesar Burrows, Senator, was born at North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1837, of New England ancestry.

During his boyhood his parents removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he attended the district school and afterward Kingville Academy. During the winter of 1853-54 he taught school and then attended Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, for a year. At nineteen he was principal of Madison Seminary, Lake county, Ohio, and in 1858-59 of the Union School at Jefferson, Ohio, where he also read law with Cadwell & Simonds. In 1860 he removed to Michigan, taking charge of Richland Seminary, Kalamazoo county, and in the spring of 1861 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State.

In the fall of that year he began the practice of his profession at Kalamazoo, but in 1862 entered military service, raising a company of the 17th Michigan Infantry, in which he served as captain until

the fall of 1863. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson and Knoxville. In 1864 he was elected circuit court commissioner. Since that date he had participated in every political contest, being early recognized as a successful and popular campaign speaker. In 1865 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Kalamazoo county, and in 1868 was re-elected. In 1869 he declined the office of supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin, tendered him by President Grant, and in 1872 was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. He served on the committees of claims and expenditures in the War Department, and made his first speech, December 17, 1873, in favor of the repeal of the salary grab act. In 1878 he was re-elected, serving from 1879 to 1883, and after his election in 1884 served continuously until January 23, 1895.

In the House, Mr. Burrows won for himself a commanding position, his speech on the McKinley tariff bill in the Fifty-first Congress placing him in the forefront of defenders of the policy of protection. In the same Congress he was chairman of the committees on levees and improvements on the Mississippi river, and in Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses served on the committee on ways and means. He was twice chosen speaker *pro tempore*. In 1884 he was appointed solicitor of the United States Treasury Department, by President Arthur, but declined the honor. He was elected United States Senator on January 15, 1895, to fill out the term of Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased, and was re-elected for the term ending March 3, 1905, receiving the total Republican vote. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in Chicago, 1908, also a member of the National Monetary Commission



Adlai E. Stevenson

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and its vice-chairman during its existence. During 1867-86 he was associated with Henry F. Severens in the practice of law.

Senator Burrows married (first) in 1856, Jennie S. Hubbard, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, who died in 1860, leaving one daughter. He married (second) in 1865, Frances S. Peck, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He died November 16, 1915

STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing,

Vice-President.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Center College at Danville, Illinois, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Illinois, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was master in chancery of the Circuit Court for four years, and district attorney for a like period. The conspicuous ability with which he discharged the duties of these responsible offices attracted the favorable attention of the people of the State, and in 1864 he was nominated by the Democratic party for presidential elector. In the interest of General McClellan, the nominee of his party for the presidency, he canvassed the entire State, speaking in every county.

At the expiration of his term as district attorney in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing. The firm had an extensive practice in the State and was considered one of the leading law firms in the cen-

tral portions of the State. Mr. Stevenson was nominated by the Democrats of Bloomington district in 1874 for Congress. The district had been safely Republican by an almost invariable majority of 3,000. His opponent was General McNulta, one of the leading Republican orators of the State. The canvass was a remarkable one, the excitement at times resulting in intense personal antagonisms between the friends of the candidates. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded 1,200. He was in Congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. His party renominated him for Congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated for the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 2,000. At the expiration of his second congressional term, he resumed the practice of law in Bloomington. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, the duties of which are very exacting. During his incumbency of this office he had charge of all appointments, and ably seconded the President in his civil service reforms, never dismissing a faithful employee for political reasons. His democratic habits and manners and his affability and invariable courtesy created a host of friends for him. After retiring from the office of the first assistant postmaster-general at the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term, Mr. Stevenson returned to Bloomington. President Hayes, in 1877, appointed him a member of the board to inspect the Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Stevenson was chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to the National Democratic

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for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland. He was elected, serving throughout President Cleveland's second administration.

In 1897 he was a member of the commission to Europe to try to secure bimetalism. He was the unsuccessful Democrat candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1900, and for governor of Illinois in 1908. In the later years of his life he lived in retirement at Bloomington, Illinois. He died June 15, 1914.

Mr. Stevenson married a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Green, president of Center College in Danville, Kentucky, December, 1866.

CLARK, William Andrews,

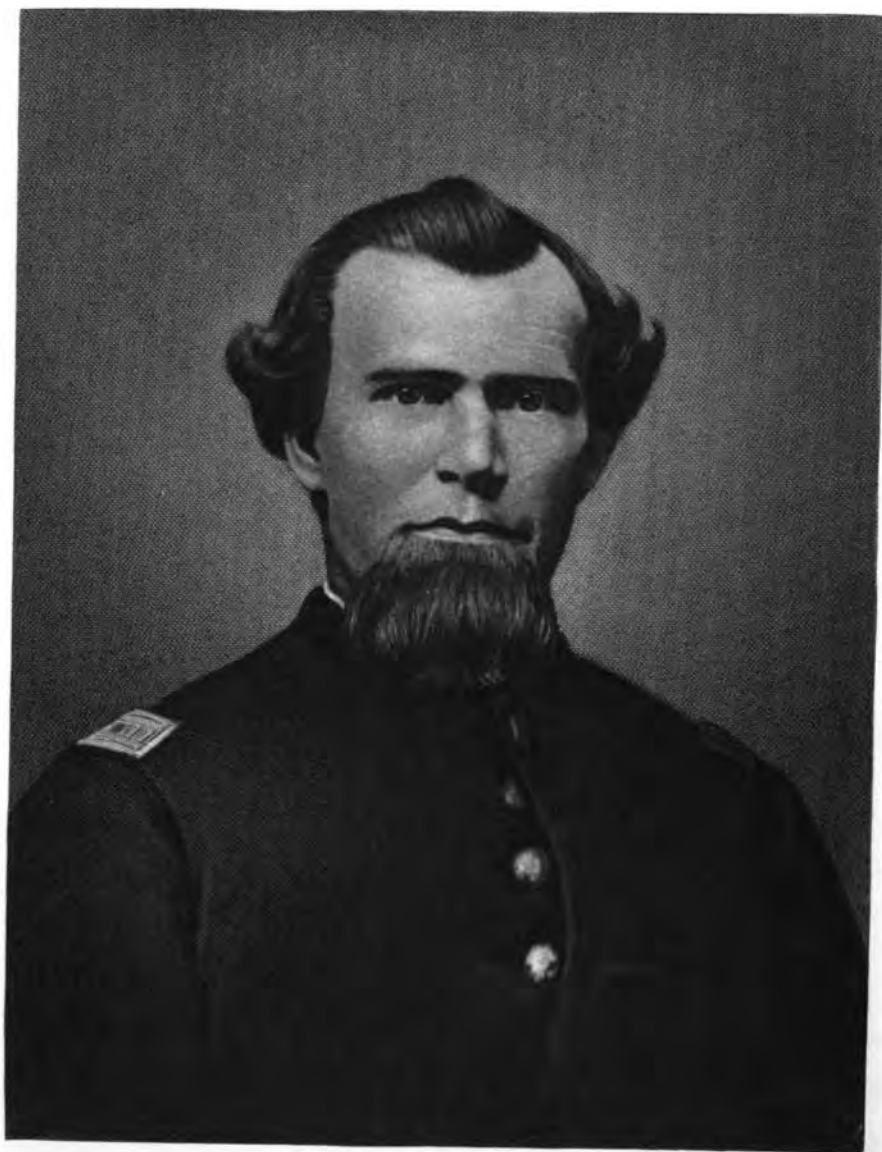
Capitalist, Man of Affairs.

William Andrews Clark was born at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1839. He is the son of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, and a grandson of John Clark, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country soon after the Revolutionary War.

During his early years, William A. Clark worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended the district school through the winter months and he was afterwards sent to the Laurel Hill Academy. His parents, in 1856, removed to Iowa, where young Clark taught school and studied law, though he never practised, at the Mt. Pleasant University, located in the town of that name in Iowa. He continued his teaching in Iowa and Missouri until 1862, when he went to Colorado. He worked for a year in a quartz mine near Central City in that State. The following year he removed to Montana, locating at Bannock. He Convention in Chicago in 1892, and was serving in that capacity when nominated

was one of the first to locate a placer claim at Horse Prairie, Montana, and worked it with remarkable success for two seasons. In the winter he transported a team load of products from Salt Lake City, Utah, to the mining camps, and meeting with success he repeated the trip the following winter. He became interested in 1865 in mercantile pursuits at Blackfoot City, Montana, and three years later in the wholesale grocery business at Helena, Montana. The business in 1870 was removed to Deer Lodge in that territory, and in the same year he established a banking house. This institution was in 1871 reorganized into a national bank with Mr. Clark as the president, and the banking interests were further extended by establishing a house in Butte City, which grew into one of the largest financial institutions of the West.

Mr. Clark to fit himself for a mining career, in the winter of 1872-73, took a course in practical assaying and analysis at Columbia University. He had already purchased several copper mines near Butte City, and in these properties silver was discovered. He organized in May, 1879, the Colorado and Montana Smelting Company, also other subsidiary companies, serving as president or on the board of directors of the following: United Verde Copper Company; Mayflower; Moulton; Ophir Hill Consolidated; Original Consolidated; Original; and the Sunset Mining companies. He also became interested in the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company; the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad Company; the United Verde & Pacific Railway Company; the Butte Electric Railway Company; the Empire Cattle Company; the Clark Montana Realty Company; Colusa-Parrot Mining and Smelting Company; Los Alamitos Sugar Company; the Los Corritos Company;



M^m E. Riley

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Montana Land Company; Natural Mineral Water Company; the W. A. Clark and Brother; Waclark Realty Company; Waclark Wire Company; Western Lumber Company; and Western Montana Flouring Company. His metallurgical knowledge combined with his practical skill in handling metals have largely determined his success.

During the Nez Perces outbreak of 1877, he served as major of a battalion which pursued Chief Joseph and his band of savages. He was appointed by the territorial governor of Montana, in 1876, to represent the territory at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and in 1885 by Governor Carpenter a commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition. He served as president of the constitutional convention of 1884 and 1889, and in 1888 was defeated for Congress on account of a breach in his party. In politics Mr. Clark was always a consistent and active Democrat. He was elected in 1890 to the national senate, but was unable to take his seat owing to confusion arising from the organization of two Montana legislatures. There were two sets of senators elected and the Republicans secured the seats. He was again elected in 1899, but a committee of the Senate produced evidence that bribery had been committed, and reported a resolution declaring that the election was void. Senator Clark, while the resolution was pending, resigned, May 11, 1900. He was re-elected in November of that year, and in January 16, 1901, was re-elected for a full term, took his seat, March 4, 1901, and served until March 3, 1907. Senator Clark is noted for his unostentatious benevolence.

He married (first) in March, 1869, Kate L. Stauffer of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, who died in 1893. He married (second) May 25, 1901, Anna E. La Chapelle,

of Butte City, Montana, a daughter of Dr. La Chapelle, of that city, a firm friend and business associate. He maintains a residence and business offices at Butte City, Montana, and a winter residence in New York City.

RILEY, Captain William Eugene,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

America has every reason to be proud of her citizens who have come to her call in every crisis and proven their loyalty by valorous defense. Among the many who went to the front at the time of the Civil War was Captain William Eugene Riley, who was active in the defense of the Union for three years. In peace times he was a well-known railroad man, and later connected with banking interests of Waterbury. Captain Riley was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in the town of East Hartford, December 19, 1826, son of Samuel and Percy (Brewer) Riley. After attending the public schools he became a student in the East Hartford Academy, and at the age of fourteen gave up his studies to follow the sea, as his ancestors had done generations before him. He followed the sea for seven years, and in 1852 went to California, settling in Sierra county, where he engaged in business. He soon won a host of friends in the community and was held in high esteem by everyone. He was prominent in public affairs, and was elected justice of the peace in 1854, and in this position he discharged his duties with marked fairness and faithfulness. While in this office he performed many marriage ceremonies. In 1860 the community again honored Captain Riley by electing him associate judge of the Court of Sessions, and he again discharged his duties with marked capability and faithfulness, continuing in

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this office until after the outbreak of the Civil War.

Captain Riley had planned to enlist in the Black Horse Cavalry of California, but upon hearing from his parents that one brother had enlisted and that his younger brother was about to be drafted, he determined to return to Connecticut. He returned home and enlisted, however, in the First Connecticut Cavalry under General Custer, becoming a member of Company A under Captain Andrew W. Bowen. He was mustered in as a private September 30, 1862, and again his faithfulness to duty earned for him rapid promotions, and in a month's time, on November 1, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first corporal. He became quartermaster sergeant February 1, 1863, and first sergeant December 18, 1863. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of Company F in the same regiment, February 10, 1864, became first lieutenant June 1, of that year, and on July 3, 1864, was commissioned captain of Company K. He was very popular with the men under his command, and won the respect of his superiors. While at the front he took part in all the battles of the Potomac, including the engagements at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Stephensburg, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Five Oaks and others. Although in poor health, Captain Riley did not resign his position until June 25, 1865, at which time the fighting had ceased and there remained nothing to be done save the final adjustment, Lee having surrendered two months before.

Upon his return home Captain Riley became agent for the Naugatuck Railroad Company at Litchfield, and there continued until he was given the position of freight agent at Hartford for the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company. He remained in that position until he was transferred to Waterbury as

agent for the New York & New England Railroad, which position he filled with great satisfaction for some time. He was next appointed supply agent for the Naugatuck Railroad, and he held this position until he accepted that of bookkeeper with the Manufacturers' National Bank. Captain Riley occupied that position most acceptably for five years, and on account of ill-health was forced to resign, spending his remaining days in retirement.

Captain Riley was married in East Hartford, October 21, 1867, to Harriet Bissell Allen, who was born in Vernon, Connecticut, October 20, 1839, daughter of Salmon and Louise (Johnson) Allen. The Allen coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent, or.

Crest—A demi-lion azure holding in his paws the rudder of a ship or.

Motto—*Fortiter gerit crucem.*

Mrs. Riley is a descendant of some of the oldest New England families, tracing her descent from the Johnson, Noble and Allen families. Her great-grandfather, Johnson, came to America from England and took a township in New Hampshire, and later removed to Willington, Connecticut. Mrs. Riley was educated in the schools of Vernon and in the State Normal School at New Britain, and afterward taught in the public schools of her native city and in East Hartford, devoting eleven years to the profession. She is one of the oldest living public school teachers in the State. Mrs. Riley proved most capable in her profession, imparting clearly and freely to others the knowledge that she had acquired, and her efforts were an effective element in advancing the school interests of both Vernon and East Hartford. She is a lady of liberal education, and throughout her life has devoted much time to religious and charitable work.

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Mrs. Riley has lived in the same house over fifty years, and in point of years she is the oldest woman in the neighborhood. She is a gentlewoman of culture and refinement, and is justly held in high esteem by the community. She holds membership in the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, and has been teacher of the ladies' class in the Sunday school. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Waterbury, and always keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress. To Captain and Mrs. Riley were born two children: William, who was born in December, 1869, and died in the same month; and Florence H., who was born September 29, 1875, and passed away the following day.

While a resident of Waterbury, Captain Riley made his home in Hawkins street, where he purchased a pleasant cottage, which is still occupied by his widow. In politics he was a staunch Republican, giving loyal support to the party which was for the defense of the Union at the time of Civil War, and has always been the party of reform and progress. He never sought office, however, but was content to do his duty as a private citizen. He was scrupulous in his regard for the rights of others, and gave to every man the right of opinion as freely as he demanded it for himself. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and his habits and manner of life exemplified the beneficent spirit upon which the order is based. The death of Captain Riley occurred at his home in Hawkins street, November 30, 1897, and he was laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery, the community mourning the loss of an honorable, upright citizen, who in times of peace was as true and loyal to his country as he was when during the Civil War he fought upon the battlefields of the South. He was devoted to his home and found his greatest hap-

piness around his own fireside, and to all who knew him he was a model man, a loving husband, kind and human citizen, a man of quiet, modest demeanor, but of strong and endurable character.

BANCROFT, Timothy Whiting,

Educator, Author.

Timothy Whiting Bancroft, for more than twenty years associated with the teaching force of Brown University, and a member of its faculty, a conspicuous figure in the educational world of New England and in literary circles of this country, whose death at his home in Providence, December 8, 1890, removed a potent influence for good in the community at large, was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, and a son of Timothy and Sarah Bigelow (Harrington) Bancroft, old and highly respected residents of Worcester, Massachusetts. Professor Bancroft was born at his father's home in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 9, 1837, and it was there that his childhood and early youth were spent. As a lad he attended the local public school of that place, displaying even at that early age a remarkable aptitude for acquiring and attaining knowledge, so that he was regarded as one of the best pupils in the school. He was graduated from the high school there, afterwards preparing for college, and immediately entered Brown University, with which institution so much of the remainder of his life was to be identified. At Brown he took the usual classical course and won for himself an honorable place in the regard both of his fellow undergraduates and his masters and instructors, who realized that in him they had met with one possessing an unusual capacity as a student. He was graduated

from Brown University with the class of 1859, and in 1861 was offered the position of principal of the high school at Waltham, Massachusetts, which he accepted and which he held for the next two years. In 1863 he gave up the profession of teaching for a short time and engaged in business at Boston, Massachusetts, but finding this life not so congenial to his tastes and habits, he willingly accepted the offer of the position of principal of the high school at Newton, Massachusetts, and accordingly went to that city. In 1868, however, his *alma mater* did Mr. Bancroft the honor of asking him to fill the vacant chair of Rhetoric and English. This he at once accepted, and from that time until 1890, the year in which his death occurred, he was constantly identified with this university and became one of its most valued and honored members. Professor Bancroft was elected a member of the faculty of Brown University, and held in high esteem by all his colleagues and associates there, and by the teaching profession throughout the country. There is at the present time a fine portrait of him hanging in the great hall of the university. Professor Bancroft united in himself all the essential qualifications of the successful teacher, possessing at once the profound knowledge of his subjects, a delightful style of imparting that knowledge to others, the broad and profound sympathy with human nature which enabled him to judge keenly of those who sat beneath him, and a genius for leadership which carried them with him eagerly through the realms of knowledge in which he would take them. There are many men today, who having studied under him during their youth, are now both better and more capable members of society, and who owe him the deepest kind of obligations because of the part he took

in shaping their lives and education. But Professor Bancroft did not by any means confine his labors to the class room. His own nature was one which craved strongly for some expression, and his achievements in the realm of original literature and historical writings were hardly, if any, second to his work as a teacher. He was the author of a number of important work on English literature, among which should be mentioned: "A Method of English Composition," published in 1884; "Historical Outlines of the English Language," and "Historical Outlines of American Literature." He was also a poet of rare gift and talent, and in addition to a number of important poems, contributed many delightful articles to newspapers, magazines and other periodicals. In his religious belief Professor Bancroft was a Baptist, and was a member of the First Church of that denomination in Providence. He was always active in church work, and in spite of his many and important duties, served humbly as teacher in the Sunday school for many years, and for eight years acted as its superintendent. He was licensed by the church to preach, and often availed himself of this privilege in the churches of Providence and elsewhere in the surrounding region.

Professor Bancroft was united in marriage, February 2, 1870, with Sarah D. J. Rathbone, a daughter of George S. and Ester Dunn (Jones) Rathbone, old and highly respected residents of this place. To Professor and Mrs. Bancroft three children were born, as follows: Ester D. R., at home with her mother; Louise W., also at home; Edward Rathbone, married Genevieve Doyle, and has two sons: Edward Rathbone, Jr., and William Manton, cotton broker, here in Providence.

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JOHNSON, Hiram Warren,

United States Senator.

Hiram Warren Johnson is a product of the Golden State. He was born in Sacramento, California, September 2, 1866. The family was of New England parentage and came to California in its early pioneer days.

Young Johnson received his early education in the public schools of his native city. His inclinations being toward the legal profession, he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the California bar in 1887. He commenced the practice of his profession in Sacramento. At the time of the hoodling cases in 1906 and 1907, in San Francisco, he was prominently brought before the attention of the people of the State. These cases involved the leading city officials and almost all of the public utility corporations of San Francisco. Many prominent officials and politicians were found guilty and received prison sentences. His efforts for honest government brought him so prominently before the people of the State that he was urged to become a candidate for Governor. Submitting to the wishes of the people, he became their standard bearer, endorsing the principles of the Progressive Republican Party. He was elected and was inaugurated in 1911, for a four years' term.

Governor Johnson, by his election, became a prominent factor in the organizing and founding of the National Progressive party. He was a delegate to the National convention of the party at Chicago, Illinois, in 1912, and was chosen as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket which was headed by Theodore Roosevelt. Governor Johnson was re-nominated and re-elected Governor for a second term, but during his second gubernatorial term he became a candidate for

United States Senator and was elected to that office, taking his seat, March 4, 1917, succeeding Senator John D. Works, of Los Angeles, California.

Senator Johnson married, in 1886, Minnie L. McNeal, of Sacramento, California.

CALDER, William M.,

United States Senator.

One of the present Senators from New York State is William M. Calder. He is to the manner born; Brooklyn, New York, is credited with being his birthplace, on March 3, 1869. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, where he has always resided, and also attended Cooper Institute, New York City. Having no desire for a professional life, on becoming of age he became interested in building dwelling houses in Brooklyn, of which he has erected nearly a thousand.

Senator Calder was made, in 1902-03, building commissioner for the city of Brooklyn. This brought him into politics and he became an aggressive and active Republican. He became a candidate in 1905 for Congress, from the Sixth District of New York, which is located in the residential section of Brooklyn. He was elected by a handsome plurality and took his seat, March 4, 1905, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected to every subsequent Congress up to and including the Sixty-fourth. His career in the House of Representatives was marked by a close attention to business, and though not a finished orator his remarks always secured the attention of his colleagues. He attended, as a delegate, the Republican National Conventions of 1908 and 1912, held in Chicago, Illinois.

The term of James A. O'Gorman as

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Senator from New York expired at the end of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Mr. Calder, though urged by his friends and associates, was reluctant to become a candidate for the office. Yielding to their urgent demands he finally consented, and his name was placed before the people of the State as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, in the primary election. The voice of the people proclaimed him by a substantial vote their choice, and as a Republican nomination was equivalent to an election, he was elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress as a Senator from New York, and took his seat March 4, 1917.

Senator Calder married, in 1893, Catherine E. Harloe, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

LENNON, James Thomas,

Man of High Qualities.

In the accidental death of James Thomas Lennon the city of Yonkers lost a mayor and citizen, and the State of New York a political leader from whom everyone had expected many years more service and even greater political and civic achievements. Mr. Lennon entered the political arena after a successful business career in his profession, pharmacy, and for eight years he was a strong figure in Democratic councils before he accepted public office. His record as a public servant dates from 1904, when he became receiver of taxes for Yonkers, and from that time until his death, which resulted from his being run over by an automobile, he occupied public place. How well his work was appreciated and how highly he was esteemed by his fellows was shown at the polls on many occasions, when, whatever the fate of his fellow party candidates, Mr. Lennon was invariably re-

turned a large and flattering plurality. All of the above is public knowledge, known to all who have followed political events in the city of Yonkers and in the State. That side of his character which was known only to his more intimate friends, but which is worthy of higher tribute than political prominence, was his passionate love of his home and his tender regard for his children. Here this able leader found relief from the cares of public life and inspiration for the faithful service he so long rendered his city. Yonkers paid him due homage when he lay in state in the City Hall, the first person in the history of the city to be so honored.

James Thomas Lennon was born in the city of Yonkers, New York, April 6, 1869, in the house at No. 28 Parker street, and died February 6, 1919, in St. Joseph's Hospital. He attended the public schools of the city of his birth, including a course in the high school, and then pursued professional studies in the College of Pharmacy of New York, whence he was graduated in 1890. His business and professional life, like his political and home relations, was entirely connected with Yonkers, and for fifteen years, in partnership with A. H. Van Houten, who later became city treasurer, he conducted a pharmacy on Elm street, and his own pharmacy at No. 177 Ashburton avenue. The place of business of Mr. Lennon and Mr. Van Houten became the informal gathering place of the younger element in the Democratic party in the Sixth Ward, and in this circle Mr. Lennon's views and opinions carried great weight. During the political storm of 1896, when the silver platform of William Jennings Bryan created such dissension in the party, he assumed the Democratic leadership, a position that was never successfully disputed during the remainder of his life. For

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twenty years he was chairman of the Democratic city committee of Yonkers, having been re-elected annually without opposition, and in 1904 he was appointed by Mayor Michael J. Walsh to his first public office, receiver of taxes. Four years afterward, in 1908, Mr. Lennon was elected comptroller of Yonkers, enjoying the honor of being the only Democrat on the entire ticket to be placed in office. He relinquished this office to enter upon the performance of his duties as mayor, to which place he was elected in 1910, and subsequently re-elected in 1912, 1914, and 1916, the only mayor of the city to serve for four successive terms, retiring from office, January 1, 1918. The qualities that distinguished him during his long public career were keen insight into political conditions and knowledge of men and purposes, an individuality, striking and forceful, and an alertness of mind that found ready expression in his earnest eloquence in speech or debate. His death was tragic in its suddenness and violence, and large numbers of his friends and associates mourn his absence from his accustomed place as men only can mourn the loss of one whose presence was an inspiration and whose company a constant pleasure.

Mr. Lennon was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church, belonging to the St. Joseph congregation, and also held membership in the Knights of Columbus. All branches of the work of the church had his hearty support and co-operation. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the County Democratic Club.

Mr. Lennon married, September 28, 1893, Winifred, daughter of Edward and

Ella Butler, of Brooklyn, New York, and they were the parents of: Helen W., married William Anderson; James Thomas, Jr., served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Winifred C., Marion R., Agnes M., Francis X., Albert A., Irene, Edmund.

READ, William Francis,

Representative Citizen.

The surname Read is found not only in England, where it has been in use since the beginning of the surname era, but in Ireland and Scotland. The name had its origin in the medieval English adjective of color—reed or rede, which signifies literally red, and was applied as a nickname to one of ruddy complexion. Early English registers abound with entries, which is evidence of the fact that as early as the twelfth century the family was well established. The pedigree of the English Reads, of which the American family are an offshoot, covers fifteen generations before the immigration. The line descends from Brianus De Rede, of Morpeth, on the Wensback river, in 1139, through William; Robert; Golfinus; Thomas; Thomas (2); Thomas (3); John, Mayor of Norwich, England, in 1388; Edward; William, a Professor of Divinity; William (2); William (3); Matthew, an Esquire; William (4), married Lucy Henage; and John Read, the founder of the family in America. The New England Reads have figured prominently in the history of this section of the country since the middle of the seventeenth century. Southeastern Massachusetts has been the home of several particularly distinguished branches of the family, and it was here that the forebears of the late Joseph R. Read, of New Bedford, one of

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the foremost business men of the city in the Civil War period, resided for six generations.

(I) John Read, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1598, the son of William and Lucy (Henage) Read, and is said to have come to the American Colonies with the great fleet in 1630. He is first of record in Weymouth, in the Massachusetts Colony, in 1637. In the following year he was of Dorchester, whence he removed to that part of Braintree which is now Quincy. In 1643 he was one of the company which accompanied the Rev. Mr. Newman to Rehoboth, where his name appears the third on the list of purchasers of the town. John Read was prominent in the early town government, and held the office of constable, then of considerable importance. He was a large land owner, and resided in that part of Rehoboth which is now Seekonk, where he conducted an inn. John Read married Sarah ———, and they were the parents of thirteen children. He died September 7, 1685, aged eighty-seven years.

(II) John (2) Read, son of John (1) and Sarah Read, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, August 29, 1640. He removed to Rehoboth, where he is mentioned in the records as "Mr.," a prefix which in those times possessed a distinction which has entirely departed from it now, and which indicated that its bearer was a man of prominence in the community. John Read, Jr., was killed by the Indians, on March 21, 1676, in the fight styled in Massachusetts Colonial records "Pierce's Fight." He married Rachel

(III) Thomas Read, son of John (2) and Rachel Read, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, July 23, 1672, and died November 25, 1748. He married (first)

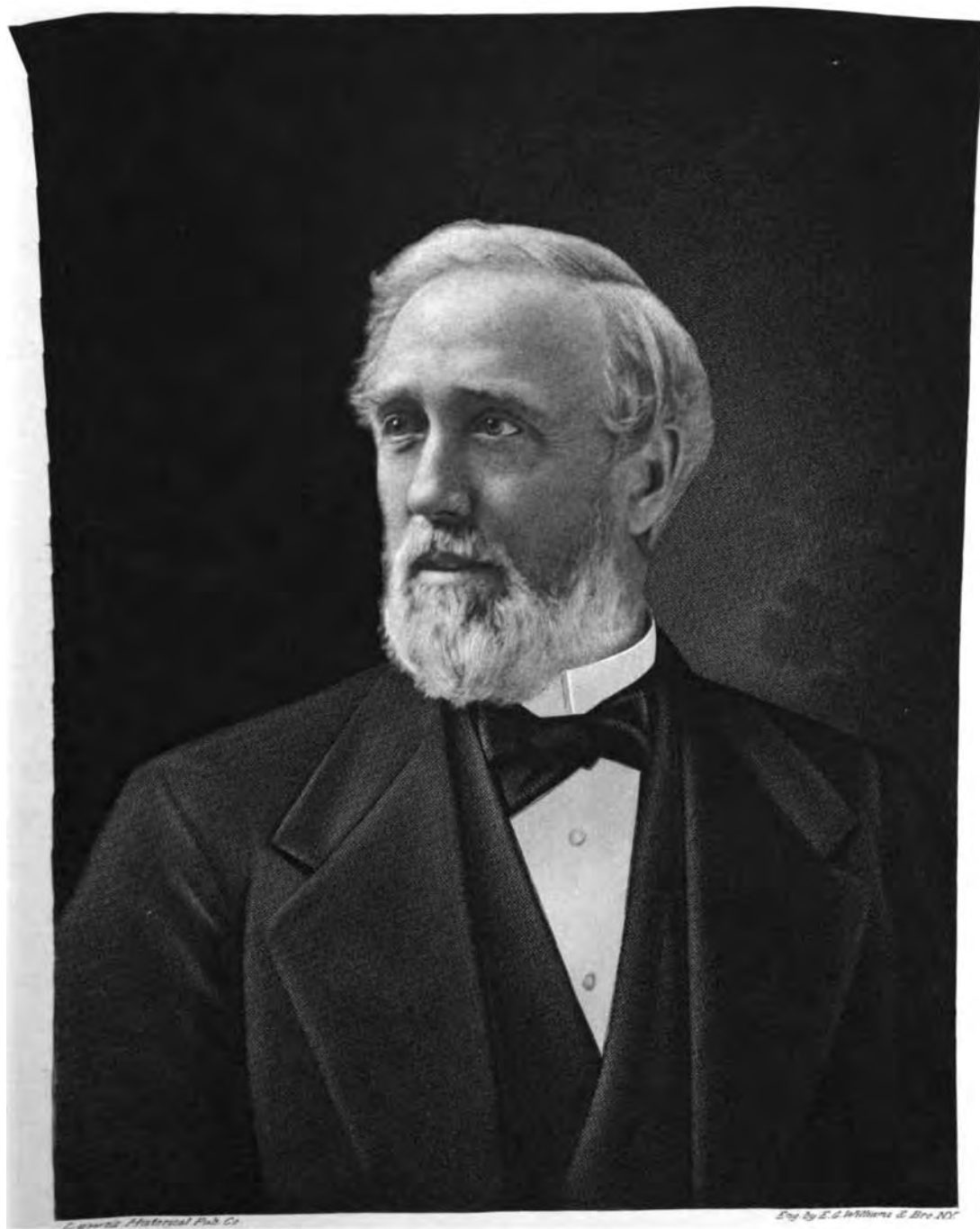
June 21, 1699, Sarah Butterworth; (second) Martha ———.

(IV) Noah Read, son of Thomas and Martha Read, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, December 26, 1717. He married Anna Hunt, and died in Rehoboth, October 14, 1773.

(V) Thomas (2) Read, son of Noah and Anna (Hunt) Read, was born in Rehoboth, December 25, 1752, and died there September 2, 1816. He married Hannah Bourne, who was born December 24, 1761, died January 10, 1817. Mr. Read was a well known citizen and prosperous farmer of Rehoboth.

(VI) William Read, son of Thomas (2) and Hannah (Bourne) Read, was born in Rehoboth, October 19, 1785. During the greater part of his life he was a resident of Somerset, but later removed to Fall River, where he died November 2, 1863. On March 6, 1807, he married Sarah Rogers, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Hannah, born October 9, 1808, died June 16, 1838. 2. Peter, born January 22, 1810, died January 22, 1811. 3. William, born February 13, 1811. 4. Thomas, born April 30, 1814, died October 5, 1822. 5. Francis Bourne, born March 15, 1816. 6. Joseph R., mentioned below. 7. Julia Ann, born December 21, 1821, died, unmarried, in 1904.

(VII) Joseph R. Read, son of William and Sarah (Rogers) Read, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, July 15, 1818. On completing his schooling he learned the tailor's trade in Fall River, and later went to New Bedford where he was employed as a cutter by the outfitting firm of O. & E. W. Seabury until 1850, when with Edward T. Taber, who had also been in the employ of the firm, he purchased the business. The business was conducted very successfully under the firm name of Read & Taber for several years. The



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late Nathan Ellis was subsequently admitted to partnership, and on his death, Darius P. Gardner became a member of the firm. Mr. Read remained the active head of the business from the time of taking it over in 1850 until his death in 1879. He was a business man of fine ability, conservative in his investments, yet progressive in his policies, and under his direction the business of Read & Taber became the most flourishing of the kind in New Bedford. Mr. Read was for a quarter century prior to his death one of the leading figures in business life in the city.

He was also active for many years in public affairs in New Bedford, and although for a long period he refused to accept political honors he was a vital factor in all movements for the advancement of civic welfare. In 1874 he accepted nomination for office after continued urging, and was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. At the expiration of his term he refused renomination, but retained his active interest in civic affairs until his death. Mr. Read was a man of cultured and scholarly tastes, and gave much of his leisure time to reading. His library contained valuable collections in all branches of literature. History and historical research interested him deeply.

On November 17, 1844, Mr. Read married Cynthia A. Potter, who was born September 30, 1823, and died January 19, 1913, daughter of Jonathan and Cynthia (Howard) Potter, and a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Potter, founder of the family in America, who settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, shortly after the founding of the town, and was one of the signers of the "Compact" in 1639. The Potter family has been prominent in Rhode Island for over two hundred and fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Read were the

parents of the following children: 1. Clara A., born September 28, 1845, died July 9, 1914, while on a tour of Scotland. 2. William Francis, mentioned below. 3. Ella Howard, born December 13, 1850; Miss Read makes her home in New Bedford. 4. Charles Warren, born January 19, 1853; married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Theodore Dean Williams, of New Bedford. Joseph R. Read died at his home in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 12, 1879.

(VIII) William Francis Read, son of Joseph R. and Cynthia A. (Potter) Read, was born in New Bedford, October 14, 1848. He married, November 22, 1879, Eleanor Masters, of Syracuse, New York, who died May 21, 1908. They were the parents of three sons: 1. Warren Kempton, born August 18, 1883; now in the employ of the Kilbourn Mill, New Bedford; married, October 27, 1907, Jessie Sawyer, of Sharon, Massachusetts; their children are: Warren Kempton, Cynthia A., and William S. 2. Joseph Masters, born 1885; a cotton broker of New Bedford; married Amelia Haselton, of Rome, New York; their children are: Eleanor M., Elizabeth H. and John H. 3. Everett Preston, born April 25, 1887; married Pauline Mowry, of Rome, New York; they are the parents of one daughter, Nancy.

Du PONT, Thomas Coleman,

Financier.

The Du Pont family is of French extraction and the great-grandfather of Thomas C. Du Pont, Pierre Du Pont de Nemours, a French economist and statesman, came to America in 1800, with his two sons: Victor Marie and Elenthere Irenée. The elder Du Pont had made the acquaintance

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of Thomas Jefferson when he represented the United States at the Court of France and they had become close friends.

Elenthere Irenée Du Pont established, in 1802, the Du Pont Powder Works on the Brandywine near Wilmington, Delaware. His son, Antoine Bidermann Du Pont, married Ellen Susan Coleman. They were the parents of Thomas Coleman Du Pont, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 11, 1863. His preliminary education was obtained at Urbana, Ohio, and we find him a student at the famous Chauncy Hall School of Boston, in which he graduated to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied engineering. At the age of twenty he entered the service of the Central Coal and Iron Company at Central City, Kentucky. By the time he was thirty he had become superintendent of the mines and later was made president of the company. He also became president of the McHenry Coal Company and the Main Jellico Mountain Coal Company. He removed in 1893 to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to become manager of the Lorain Steel Company's plant, located in that city, also president of the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company.

Retiring from active business at the age of thirty-seven, he went to live at Wilmington, Delaware, in the home of his ancestors. Two years later, at the request of his kinsmen, he assumed the presidency of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and by reorganizing it so as to include many minor concerns it controlled, he made it the greatest enterprise of the kind in the country. He resigned the presidency in 1914 and sold out his large holdings of the company's stock.

Mr. Du Pont, being in pursuit of active duties, came to New York as he face-

tiously states it "looking for a job." This he found in the erection of the enormous office building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of America. Millions were involved in the enterprise, and when the building was finished he purchased fifty-one per cent of the insurance company's stock, which controlled over \$600,000,000 of assets. This was cheerfully surrendered without profit when the society was mutualized.

At an expense of \$30,000,000, he constructed a highway across the State of Delaware, which, with the adjoining land, he presented to the Commonwealth. In the early part of 1918 he purchased the controlling interest in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel of New York City. He was also elected president of the Industrial Finance Company, formed for the purpose of making loans to small borrowers whose character and earning capacity are their main capital.

He has always taken a great interest in the National Guard and has subscribed abundantly to all war projects. He has been chairman of the Republican State Committee of Delaware since 1904, and a member of the National Committee since 1908. He is a director in many corporations, both manufacturing and financial. He is a member of the American Society of American Engineers; the Engineering Association of the South; the American Society of Mining Engineers; American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Architects' Club. His social clubs are the Rittenhouse and Southern of Philadelphia; Metropolitan of Washington; Metropolitan, Lawyers, Manhattan, New York Yacht, of New York City; Wilmington and Wilmington Country of Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. Du Pont married, at Wilmington, January 17, 1889, Alice Du Pont, of that city.

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JEFFERSON, Joseph,

Distinguished Actor.

Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. He was the third of the name, coming of a race of actors. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, the first, was himself the son of an eminent English actor and manager. He was born at Plymouth, England, in 1774. He came to this country, and made his first appearance in New York, February 10, 1796, at the theatre in John street. He continued attached to the same company until 1803, when he removed to Philadelphia, and was permanently engaged in that city during a period of twenty-seven years. He made his last appearance in New York at the Chatham Garden Theatre in August, 1824. He died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1832. Mr. Jefferson married, in 1800, Miss Fortune, by whom he had a large family of children.

His son, Joseph Jefferson, who married Mrs. T. Burke, and was the father of Joseph Jefferson of this review, was esteemed a very excellent actor in "Old Men." He was born in 1804, and died in Mobile, Alabama, November 24, 1842. He was educated for a scene painter, having a great deal of artistic talent.

Joseph Jefferson, the third, was brought up in the precincts of the theatre from the time he was an infant. When living in the city of Washington, the house where his father resided adjoined the theatre which he managed, and the boy had the run of the establishment. Here he remembered seeing Fannie Kemble, and Tyrone Power, the great Irish comedian. As an infant he was frequently taken upon the stage where a child was required, his first public appearance having been as the child in "Rolla." He was then about three years

old. He is also said to have appeared in an entertainment of "living statues." T. D. Rice, the celebrated "Jim Crow," had at that time burst upon Washington in his remarkable impersonations of negro character, an entirely new novelty on the stage. Little Joseph Jefferson was greatly taken with this performance, and imitated him with such success that the comedian took him upon the stage, blacked and dressed him as a miniature likeness of himself, producing him before the eyes of the astonished audience from the mouth of a bag turned upside down. The effect was quite startling and a complete success. Afterward the boy appeared in New York in a combat scene.

In 1838 the family started west from Albany and played Utica and other towns, arriving in Chicago, where they played a short season, and then went to Galena, Dubuque and other western towns, and so on to Memphis. In Memphis, Mr. Jefferson, Sr., obtained a job of decorating at the establishment of a sporting gentleman who wanted the ceiling of his card-room frescoed; and so, playing and painting, they arrived at Mobile in October, 1842, when the yellow fever was raging, and where the father of the family died two weeks after their arrival. Here the mother opened a boarding-house and here young Jefferson had the opportunity of acting with Mr. Mae-ready and the elder Booth. From Mobile they went to Nashville and other towns along the river, playing to small audiences and entering upon a course of most primitive acting—absolute "barn-storming," giving entertainments in the dining-room of hotels, barns and out-houses, or anywhere that offered convenience. In this manner they traveled through the State of Mississippi, and then went to Galveston, where the company with which Mr. Jefferson was engaged played

for a short season, and thence proceeded through the leading towns of Texas into Mexico, following the United States army into the latter territory. Returning to New Orleans, Mr. Jefferson resided in Philadelphia, where he appeared at the Arch Street Theatre under management of Mr. Burton. He afterward conducted the dramatic performance at Peale's Museum at Philadelphia, and started on his first star engagement, during the continuance of which he learned that his mother was in Philadelphia, to which city he returned.

In 1849 he married a Miss Lockyer, an actress, at the time under engagement at the Chatham Theatre in New York. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Jefferson played the important part of Mar-ral in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," the elder Booth playing Sir Giles Overreach. He had two seasons of metropolitan stock acting, and then went to Macon and Savannah, Georgia, in partnership with a friend, where they managed for a time the local theatres. During the next six years Mr. Jefferson was engaged part of the time as an actor and part as stage-manager in different cities, in 1853 being stage-manager at the Baltimore Museum for Henry C. Jarrett. In the next year he was manager for John T. Ford of the theatre in Richmond, Virginia, where the romantic drama of "The Sea of Ice" was produced with great success, and was followed by another showpiece, entitled "The Naiad Queen." At this theatre played during the season: Agnes Robertson, Edwin Forrest, Edwin Adams, and other noted actors.

Mr. Jefferson sailed for England and in London he made the acquaintance of and was hospitably received by Robson, Wright, Compton, Buckstone, Phelps, and other well-known players. From London he went to Paris, where he re-

mained three weeks, when he sailed for home. At the opening of Laura Keene's Theatre in Broadway, New York, in September, 1857, Mr. Jefferson was engaged for the leading comedy characters. He made his first appearance that season as Dr. Pangloss in Coleman's comedy, "The Heir at Law." In 1858-59 Tom Taylor's "Our American Cousin" was produced with the most remarkable success of any piece of that period. Mr. Jefferson's performance of the shrewd, keen Yankee, "Asa Trenchard," was an instance of admirable character-acting entirely original in his own mind, and a conception so different from the customary stage Yankee as to eventually obliterate that caricature from the stage.

During Mr. Jefferson's engagement at Laura Keene's Theatre, he played New Noggs, in "Nicholas Nickleby;" Caleb Plummer, in "The Cricket on the Hearth;" Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir at Law;" Bob Acres, in "The Rivals;" and Dr. Ollapod, in "The Poor Gentleman." It is doubtful if any American actor has ever played any one of these characters with the careful excellence of Mr. Jefferson, while, with the exception of one or two, no English comedian has ever excelled him in either of them. After "Our American Cousin" was taken off the stage, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced, and Mr. Jefferson was to have played Bottom, but after rehearsing the part, he saw that he would make a failure in it and accordingly resigned the character. He then took the play of "Our American Cousin" on a starring tour, with the understanding that he would give the management one-half the profits for the use of the play. In 1860 Mr. Jefferson went to California, and afterward to Australia, meeting with great success in the latter country. At Hobart Town, Mr. Jefferson played "The Ticket-

of-Leave Man" before a large audience, including at least one hundred ticket-of-leave men, who were quite ready to raze the theatre to the ground if one of their kind were ill-treated by either playwright or actor. The play, however, was an enormous success, and Mr. Jefferson became very popular in Hobart Town, especially among the criminals, who looked upon him as necessarily one of them, since he understood and played the part of Bob Brierly with such truth to nature.

In 1865 Mr. Jefferson left Melbourne and sailed for England via Callao and Panama. On arriving in London he met Dion Boucicault, to whom he suggested working up the play which has since been known as "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson's account of the way in which he happened to hit upon this part is interesting. During the summer of 1859 he boarded with his family at an old Dutch farm house in Pennsylvania, and while there came upon the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," and was greatly pleased to find therein a pleasant reference to himself by Mr. Irving, who had seen him play Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin" at the Laura Keane Theatre. Thinking of Washington Irving, he thought of the "Sketch-book," and then of Rip Van Winkle. The story had already been dramatized three or four times, and had been acted in London and without any great success. Mr. Jefferson got together the various dramatizations and out of them concocted one which he played in Washington, under the management of John T. Raymond. The result was not entirely satisfactory, but still holding to the possibilities of the play, he offered it to Dion Boucicault as a theme on his arrival in London. Boucicault re-wrote the drama to about the condition it has been in ever since.

Its first performance was at the Adelphi Theatre, where Mr. Jefferson had then an engagement with Benjamin Webster, on Monday, September 5, 1865. The play ran one hundred and seventy nights. At the conclusion of his London engagement he acted in Manchester and Liverpool, and then took a sailing vessel for New York. "Rip Van Winkle" was produced for the first time in America in Mr. Boucicault's version at the Olympic Theatre, New York, September 3, 1866. It at once established itself in the hearts of American play-goers, and became thereafter the most taking card in Mr. Jefferson's collection.

On December 20, 1867, in Chicago, Mr. Jefferson married his second wife, Sarah Warren. He played an engagement in Chicago, and afterward through the cities of the West, and from that time forward, for more than twenty years, this drama was played by Mr. Jefferson through all the principal cities of the United States. It is stated that Mr. Boucicault received in purchase-money and royalties for his work on "Rip Van Winkle" about \$25,000. In 1875 Mr. Jefferson made a third visit to London and Paris, and also visited Scotland and played at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. He visited Ireland and played at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, but did not make a favorable impression upon the Irish audiences there. At Belfast, however, "Rip Van Winkle" made a decided hit.

A few years before making this trip, Mr. Jefferson purchased a plantation in Louisiana, on Bayou Teche, where he lived in the winter, while he spent the summer on his farm, which he purchased in New Jersey. Besides his remarkable ability as an actor, Mr. Jefferson made a considerable reputation in private as an artist of decided ability of the im-

pressionist school. His paintings are a very pleasing reminder of those of the celebrated French artist, Corot. In 1889-90, Mr. Jefferson's autobiography was published in the "Century Magazine." As an actor Mr. Jefferson was remarkable for having discarded most of the traditions of the stage, even in the performance of such well-worn characters as Bob Acres, Dr. Pangloss, Dr. Ollapod, and others of the old English comedies. He seemed to find unsuspected resources in these characters, as he did in all of those which he made his favorites. His absolute truth to nature in rendering stage characters was perhaps his most marked quality. In his "Asa Trenchard" he placed upon the stage a character whose simplicity was only equalled by its absolute verity as a transcription of a certain American type. Deeply pathetic, at the same time vital with a humor peculiarly its own, his Rip Van Winkle stands out as one of the most brilliant and beautiful creations of the stage. This character perhaps has chained the attention and seized the fancy of the American people more than any other outside the range of the Shakespearean drama.

In the later years of his life he lived in retirement, playing only a few weeks in each season in a few favorite parts. He was an enthusiastic angler and resided in the summer at Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, where he enjoyed the friendship of the late Grover Cleveland, also an ardent disciple of Isaak Walton. Mr. Jefferson's death occurred April 23, 1905.

SHEEHAN, William Francis,

Attorney, Public Official.

It is difficult to write a memorial of William Francis Sheehan and convey

thereby a fair view of his capacity and character. He was born November 6, 1859, and began life's practical activities at an early age. He received his education in the public schools of his native city—Buffalo—attended St. Joseph's College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1876. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of Charles F. Tabor, then a practicing lawyer in Buffalo, who afterwards, through Mr. Sheehan's efforts, became attorney-general of the State. In January, 1881, Mr. Sheehan passed his examination for the bar and carried off the honors of his class. In 1882 he became associated in the practice of the law with Mr. Tabor, under the firm name of Tabor & Sheehan. This firm was thereafter enlarged by the addition of John Cunneen, who also became attorney-general of the State, and of Mr. Coatsworth, the firm doing business in the city of Buffalo. This continued until January, 1895, when Mr. Sheehan took up his residence in the city of New York, and formed the firm of Sheehan & Collin, which continued for ten years.

In 1905 a partnership was formed, composed of Alton B. Parker, who had resigned as chief judge of the Court of Appeals to run for President upon the Democratic ticket in 1904, and Edward W. Hatch, who resigned from the bench of the Supreme Court to become a member of the firm which was constituted under the firm name of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, and was continued until November 30, 1912, when Judge Parker retired from the firm, which thereafter continued under the name of Hatch & Sheehan, until the first of October, 1915, and was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Hatch.

*On January 1, 1916, Mr. Sheehan organized the firm of Ingraham, Sheehan &



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Moran—Judge Ingraham having resigned his position as presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to enter such association. This firm continued until March 14, 1917, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Sheehan.

The chronology expresses the instrumentalities through which Mr. Sheehan exercised his professional activities and gained distinction for himself at the bar of New York. The waves of passing events soon obscure, if they do not quite obliterate, in the memories of men the most brilliant achievements. Life is so tense and active that the considerations of men are ever with the present, and the past rapidly fades into indistinct memory. Mr. Sheehan's career is among the most remarkable of the many distinguished men which this State has furnished, and in personal achievement he is entitled to a high place in its history. He was a large man in every sense—physically and mentally. In his early days he was an athlete, which found expression in rowing, and he was stroke-oar in a crew which at one time won the championship of America, in the ordeal of which he undoubtedly shortened his days. When he was twenty-five years old he was elected a member of the Assembly from the First District of Erie county, and took his seat in the Legislature in 1885, and was thereafter elected for seven consecutive terms; was made the leader of his party for five successive terms, and was a member of the Judiciary and Ways and Means committees during that period of time. In 1891, his party having secured a majority in the Assembly, he was elected its Speaker. In this year it was said of him in "Harper's Weekly:"

In these days of kaleidoscopic politics, a young man barely thirty-one years of age who has been chosen by the same constituency to serve them for seven terms in the State Legislature, who has

been selected by his party for five successive sessions as leader on the floor of the House against a restless, resourceful and aggressive majority, must possess qualities other than those of a successful politician. Mr. Sheehan is a born parliamentarian, a well-equipped debater, an earnest and vigorous speaker, and an uncompromising partisan. He enjoys the distinction of having been nominated consecutively more frequently for Speaker than any other man in the history of the State, and with the exception of Edmund L. Pitts, who was elected in 1867, of being the youngest of seventy-one Speakers who have filled this honorable position.

In 1888 Mr. Hill became Governor, and at that time was formed a firm and lasting friendship between Governor Hill and Mr. Sheehan which lasted until the former's death. The political history of the State during this period was fraught with unusual interest, not only among the leaders of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but in its great opponent, the Republican party. While Mr. Hill and his supporters uniformly opposed the aspirations of Mr. Cleveland and his supporters, in which Mr. Sheehan joined, it is nevertheless the fact that the integrity of character, which was enduring in Mr. Sheehan through every vicissitude of political and professional life, engaged the confidence of Mr. Cleveland, and the personal friendship which existed between them was never shattered. In every contest in which Mr. Sheehan engaged he fought in the open, and no subterranean chicanery ever marred his life, political, professional or social. This Mr. Cleveland recognized, and while political contests were bitter, they did not abate respect for character.

In the autumn of 1891 Mr. Sheehan was elected lieutenant-governor and became the presiding officer of the Senate. His partisanship in those days was uncompromising, but in the discharge of his duties he recognized his obligations, and no man has ever presided over the deliberations

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of the Senate, who received more uniform commendation from both parties for dignity of bearing, impartiality of ruling and urbanity in treatment. His sense of justice was a strong and dominating feature of his character, and in the exercise of official power Mr. Sheehan maintained what was right with the same virility that he exhibited in purely partisan matters. As a member of the Democratic State Committee, and later as a member of the National Committee, he was recognized as one of the strong and dominating characters in forming and shaping the policies of his party, and he came to be recognized throughout the entire country as among the leaders of his party and did much, probably as much as any other one man, in shaping its destinies, until the nomination of Mr. Bryan, in 1896. Mr. Sheehan disagreed then with the policies which found dominating expression under Mr. Bryan's leadership. He opposed them with all his power, and when he failed retired from active participation in political affairs, until the nomination of Judge Parker, in 1904, gave him the opportunity to lend efficient support through the management of that campaign. During the intervening years and until 1911, when Mr. Sheehan became a candidate for the United States Senate, his advice was constantly sought by party leaders in Washington and by distinguished men of his party throughout the country. It may be said that while he freely discussed political situations with all, he was out of harmony with the policies of the Democratic managers in Washington which prevailed during this period. His political activities practically closed with his candidacy for the United States Senate in 1911. During that strenuous period, which lasted for over three months, he was subjected to tremendous strain. The situation produced abnormal difficulties; he had

ardent, uncompromising friends and bitter enemies. Some of his friends were willing to go to all lengths for his success. Mr. Sheehan, with characteristic firmness, set himself as adamant against any scheme for the promotion of his election which would carry with it a taint of any character. After he had reached the conclusion that he could not be elected, his only desire was to retire from the contest with clean hands and an unstained reputation. This he succeeded in doing, and finally was enabled to relieve himself from a candidacy, which he had deemed hopeless for a considerable time, with a reputation untarnished, with a character for integrity which had been raised among his fellowmen, and with the respect of all. Mr. Sheehan's last public service was rendered as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1915. He devoted himself to the discharge of his duties in that relation with the same intensity of purpose that characterized all of his activities, and at the conclusion of his labors therein he had established himself in the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, and was recognized as one of the able and valuable members of the convention. From his associates therein have come the highest tributes to his courage, his ability and his efficiency. He took part in many of the important debates of the convention, particularly on the amendments affecting home rule, reapportionment, budget, and the method of choosing State officers; and as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which he gave singular attention, he contributed from his vast store of experience acquired during his public career and in the courts many of the provisions which were incorporated in the Judiciary article.

Remarkable as Mr. Sheehan's political career, his professional activities were equally distinguished. In a city which

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holds the leadership among the members of the bar of the country, he built up a reputation for character and ability in that branch of the law in which his professional activities found expression, which placed him in the very first rank. It is rare, indeed, in a city where competition is as keen among lawyers as it is in the city of New York, that a large business is established in a short period. It is usually through a line of several generations that a controlling legal business is built up. Within two years after Mr. Sheehan came to New York and formed the firm of Sheehan & Collin, he had established a business which embraced within its clientele numerous gas and electric light companies, railroads, a trust company and a general business which equaled in proportion and surpassed many old established firms. We have never known a man so intense in application upon every matter entrusted to his care. To whatever activity Mr. Sheehan devoted himself he threw every ounce of his energy and ability to make it a success. He was so constituted that he could not do otherwise. It was a physically destroying characteristic; it entered into his attempts at relaxation, and he played golf as though his future depended upon his success at the game. No obstacle daunted his courage, and no task presented itself that he felt incapable of surmounting its difficulties, and he literally wore himself out in the tenseness of his application. He had a charming personality and a smile which was as fascinating as a woman's. His clients' interests were his own, and in his devotion to them he left nothing undone which he thought would bring success. This charm of personality, devotion to clients' interest and the success which he obtained, inspired confidence among the financial and business interests of this great city. There was

scarcely a lawyer at this bar who had a wider acquaintance with the leaders of the financial interests of this city than Mr. Sheehan, and no man enjoyed a higher reputation for character and ability. Mainly, his professional activities were expressed through corporate law. In the organization of corporations, in devising plans to meet business needs, in rescuing business interests from disastrous conditions and in furnishing plans for rehabilitation, he had no superior, and but few equals. So long as he remained in vigorous health he was constantly employed in connection with corporate management of large concerns by the leading business men of this city engaged in such relation. No man was more sensitive of his honor in his professional relations. He had been criticised and pilloried in connection with his political activities, which is the common fate of all men who engage therein, but he held high the honor of his profession, and no act of his ever placed a stain upon it. He attained in his profession high rank, and earned and deserved the competence which he acquired, and when the end came, no lawyer enjoyed the confidence of the financial and business community to a higher degree than did he. It had been won by intense effort and devotion, and he deserved it all. In his social life Mr. Sheehan was delightful. No man possessed more devoted friends, and perhaps no man incurred more bitter enmities—the latter comes to be the fate of forceful men, even though possessed of a lovable nature. In his domestic relation no man was more fortunate.

Mr. Sheehan married, November 27, 1889, Blanche Nellany, a daughter of Michael and Maria Regina Nellany, and enjoyed that mutual confidence, love and affection which makes the marriage relation ideal.

The mourners at Mr. Sheehan's fu-

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neral came from all ranks of life—those high in financial circles, the leading bankers of the great metropolis, his professional brethren of all degrees and stations, his friends in every walk, and those lowly ones whom he had aided by his charity, and the workers who had been benefited through legislation procured by him and for whom he had otherwise cared. It was the highest, the best and the last tribute that could be paid to a noble character.

SMITH, William Alden,

United States Senator, Journalist.

William Alden Smith was born at Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan, May 12, 1859, son of George Richard and Leah Margaret (Alden) Smith, and grandson of Barney and Hannah (Putnam) Smith.

He was educated at the public schools of his native town until twelve years of age. Then he moved with his parents to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and his father becoming ill, he secured a position as cash and errand boy in a dry goods store. At the age of fourteen he and his younger brother started in business as pop corn vendors. By this means and by serving as a messenger boy in the Western Union telegraph office, he was able to support his parents for several years. In 1879 he became connected with the law firm of Burch & Montgomery, combining his studies with the duties of office boy, and four years later was admitted to the bar. When soon after his preceptor, Mr. Montgomery, was elected to the bench, he succeeded him as a member of the firm. He is now a member of Smiley, Smith & Stevens, one of the leading law firms of Michigan.

Mr. Smith's political career began in 1879, when he was enrolled on the list

of pages for the Michigan House of Representatives. During 1888-1892 he was a member of the Republican State central committee, and during 1895-1907 represented the fifth Michigan district in the Fifty-fourth to the Fifty-ninth Congresses, was unopposed for a seventh term and unanimously re-elected to the Sixtieth Congress. On January 15, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected to the United States Senate to succeed General Russell A. Alger for the term beginning March 4, and on the death of Senator Alger was elected to fill out the unexpired term, taking his seat on February 11, 1907. He was re-elected January 16, 1913, to succeed himself, his term expiring March 3, 1919.

Senator Smith is president and principal owner of the Grand Rapids "Herald," the leading morning newspaper of Western Michigan, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from Dartmouth College in 1901. Courageous, determined and self-reliant, he has fought his way to a high place in the political, social and private affairs of the country.

He was married, in 1886, to Jane, daughter of Peter Osterhout, of Grand Rapids, and has one son, William Alden Smith, Jr.

GOODELL, Abner Cheney,

Lawyer, Writer, Public Official.

Abner Cheney Goodell, a life member and former president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, died in his old home at Salem, Massachusetts, July 19, 1914, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, October 1, 1831, the oldest son of Abner Cheney and Sally Dodge (Haskell) Goodell.

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He was a lineal descendant of Robert Goodell, of Salem, who came to New England from Ipswich, England, in the good ship "Elizabeth" in 1634. From this immigrant ancestor his line of descent was traced through Zachariah II, of Salem; Joseph III, of Salem; Joseph IV, of Grafton, Massachusetts; Joseph V, of Grafton and Warwick, Massachusetts; Zina VI, of Warwick and North Orange, Massachusetts; and Abner Cheney VII, his father, who was born at North Orange, Massachusetts, February 9, 1805, and married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 2, 1829, Sally Dodge Haskell, born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 5, 1805, daughter of Aaron and Eunice (Dodge) Haskell.

In 1837 the family removed to Salem, and Abner Cheney Goodell was sent to the public schools, and his progress was so rapid that he graduated from the Salem High School at the age of sixteen, at the head of an unusually excellent class. After graduating he was employed for two years in his father's machine shop, but he still continued in private his studies in Latin, mathematics, and his beloved English literature. It is told of him that with the first money he earned he bought a copy of Cowper's Poems. In 1849, when Mr. Goodell was eighteen years of age, his mother's youngest brother, the late George Haskell, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, observing his nephew's unusual mentality, took him into his law office, thus winning the boy's lifelong devotion. There under his uncle's guidance, his attention was directed particularly to the study of the law governing real estate, but Mr. Haskell always approved and encouraged his brilliant nephew's interest in other learning, and to him Mr. Goodell owed much. Mr. Haskell lived until 1898, followed always by his nephew's grateful affection.

Mr. Goodell completed his law studies in Salem with Northend & Choate, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, at the November term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. In January, 1853, he began the practice of his profession in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1858, a successful lawyer. Of his reported cases the most important are *Harvey vs. Mosley*, in which was decided for the first time, the age of consent of marriage in Massachusetts, and *Commonwealth vs. Hutchings*, which is recognized as a leading case and accepted as authority both in this country and Great Britain.

In 1856 he was appointed and the next year was elected register of the newly organized Court of Insolvency for Essex county, which was merged with the Probate Court in 1858. He was then elected register of this new Court of Probate and Insolvency for Essex county, and held the office by re-election continuously for twenty years. In 1865 he was elected alderman by unanimous vote on all the tickets, an office which he desired in order that he might help in the establishment of a water system for the city of Salem. He drew the ordinance, defining the duties of the Board of Water Commissioners, and this board was chosen during the same year, thus accomplishing the work according to Mr. Goodell's hope. In 1865 Mr. Goodell became president of the Salem and South Danvers Street Railway Company. When he assumed the management, the company carried a debt of \$40,000, with its stock almost valueless, and when he left the company, after nineteen years of service, the stock brought \$200.00 a share, and during the last four years of his presidency paid 22% interest annually, and earned 30%.

This result was a triumph of organizing power and executive patience through

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many difficult years, and it was always true that Mr. Goodell's ardent interest in the past was matched by his wise citizenship and his practical outlook ahead. It was he who first suggested a railway between Salem and Marblehead, but he was refused a right of way and it was years before that means of communication was established. When in 1877 Alexander Graham Bell made his experimental trial of the first telephone line in Massachusetts between Salem and Boston, before the Essex Institute in Lyceum Hall, Salem, Mr. Goodell's recognition of the usefulness and value of the invention was instant. The motion he submitted to the meeting was thought to be perhaps too enthusiastically sanguine as to the value of the new instrument. It was however accepted, and Mr. Goodell's words stand on the records as a witness alike to the quickness of his mental processes and to the soundness of his judgment in practical affairs. After giving up his law practice, Mr. Goodell was frequently consulted on abstruse matters of law and points of ancient practice. All his learning in the law and his marvelous industry were brought into splendid use when in 1865 Governor Andrews appointed him on a commission under a resolution of the General Court to prepare for publication a complete copy of the Statutes and Laws of the Province and State and Massachusetts Bay Colony, from the time of the Province's Charter to the adoption of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, with suitable marginal references to the statutes and judicial decisions of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and to such other authorities as, in their opinion, would enhance the value and usefulness of the work.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Goodell was connected with this service, but there were several interruptions, and he was

actually engaged in this important work for nineteen years. After 1879 he made the work his chief employment and gave much time to the task so fitted to his tastes and his attainments. There was some criticism of his painstaking methods, but those who were fitted by their own pursuits and training to understand the difficulty and worth of his service had only words of grateful praise for his accomplishment. Men learned in the law realized the value to the country and posterity of his work, unique in the beginning, which would increase with the passing of each year. His notes, becoming ultimately more voluminous than the original text, are a monument to his learning and to the unending patience of his scholarly mind. "Nobody but Abner Goodell could have done it" was the verdict of a man fitted to give judgment, when the fourth volume of the Province Laws were finished in 1881.

Mr. Goodell was elected a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, August 6, 1862, a director in 1884, and was chosen president to succeed the late Marshall Pinckney Wilder, in January, 1887. He served the society as president until June 22, 1892, when his resignation, which had been announced at the May meeting of that year, took effect and he was succeeded in the chair by the Hon. William Claflin. He was a life member and senior vice-president of the Essex Institute at Salem, Massachusetts, and was one of the oldest and foremost members of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. To all of these societies he was a frequent and valued contributor. He was a corresponding member of the Historical Societies of New York, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island, and member of the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, Mas-

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sachusetts, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Prince Society, and was at one time a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He had been a trustee of the Peabody Academy of Sciences of Salem and its secretary since February, 1867, when he was appointed to the board by the founder, George Peabody, of London, England. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Harvard University, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College in 1865. In politics Mr. Goodell was first a Free-Soiler and later he went into the Republican party when it was organized. He was a Unitarian, and devoted to the First Unitarian Church, at Salem. During his residence in Lynn Mr. Goodell formed many friendships amongst the old Quaker families, ties which held through life, as did his devotion to their noble faith and simple form of worship. His sensitive nature, keenly alive to spiritual values, responded inevitably to their high sense of the immediate dependence of the human spirit on the Divine spirit, and to awaken the soul of man and touch it to eternal issues. For years he attended the quarterly meetings of the Society of Friends, held usually at Newport, Rhode Island, gaining fresh power from this association with their austere and lovely ways of thought.

Mr. Goodell was united in marriage, November 26, 1866, with Martha Page Putnam, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Page) Putnam, of Danvers, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Moses Putnam, who was a pioneer shoe manufacturer in Danvers, Massachusetts. Mrs. Goodell was also a granddaughter of John Page, of Danvers, and great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Page, of Revolutionary fame. Their first son, George Haskell, was born at Danvers,

Massachusetts, December 26, 1870. Soon afterwards Mr. Goodell removed to the house at No. 4 Federal street, Salem, which he bought a few years before, and here he made his home the remainder of his long life, adding to it a beautiful library room, a fit place for his remarkable collection of books. The house was once the old jail, standing almost on the site of the still older building where the victims of 1692 were imprisoned and on land once owned by the immigrant ancestor of his family, Robert Goodell. In part of this house Mr. Goodell's parents lived for many years, enjoying the daily attention of their devoted son and his estimable wife. Here also was born their second son, Alfred Putman, February 18, 1877.

Abner Cheney Goodell will always be remembered as a true friend and polished gentleman of flashing wit and charming presence. He was an able lawyer and a scholar of good parts, never allowing any lapse in his devotion to learning even through the years when he was most occupied with his duties as a wise and useful citizen and man of affairs. In this memoir dedicated to his memory it is meet and proper to dwell especially on the breadth of his historical learning and the fullness of his antiquarian knowledge, legal and social, that vast store of particularly exact detail of New England's early days that his memory held so easily and that was always at the service of fellow-students. He was the John Seldon of New England's learning. To walk with him through the streets of Salem was an adventure back into the early years of the town he loved so dearly. His brilliant talk illustrated the foibles as well as the virtues of the new colonial and provincial days, and one felt really intimate with them as Mr. Goodell's wonderful memory and exact topographical knowledge

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led the listener to their very homes, and seemed to see them coming out of their old fashioned doorways and going about the old streets, taking their part wisely or foolishly in town affairs. The romantic touch that Mr. Goodell knew so well how to give never failed to arouse even the duller mind to keen interest in the early days, but he allowed no confusion between what might possibly have occurred and that which is certainly known to have happened. There was always authority behind his picturesque phrases, and he was much interested in that black spot in New England history, the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692, and he devoted much time to the study of its rise, progress and end, intending to write a book on the subject. His manuscript notes and the books he collected for this work are said by those fitted to judge to be of unmeasured value for the guidance of future generations. His book on this witchcraft subject never was written, but there is in existence one result of these studies, the manuscript of an address given by him before the Danvers Historical Society in 1892 when that body commemorated the outbreak of the Witchcraft Delusion in Salem.

His late years were passed among his books and in the constant companionship of his beloved and devoted wife. The limitations daily forced upon him by the physical disabilities incident to his advanced years were borne with a gallant fortitude. The affectionate care that was always given him was met with an unfailing gratitude and with his characteristic chivalric courtesy. He retained to the last his keen interest in the affairs of the world, and the end of his long life came peacefully as befitted one "whose soul was well prepared for death." A brilliant wit, a charming writer, a ripe scholar, a distinguished antiquarian, learned in the law, a good citizen, a true friend, Abner

Cheney Goodell was first, last and always a good man.

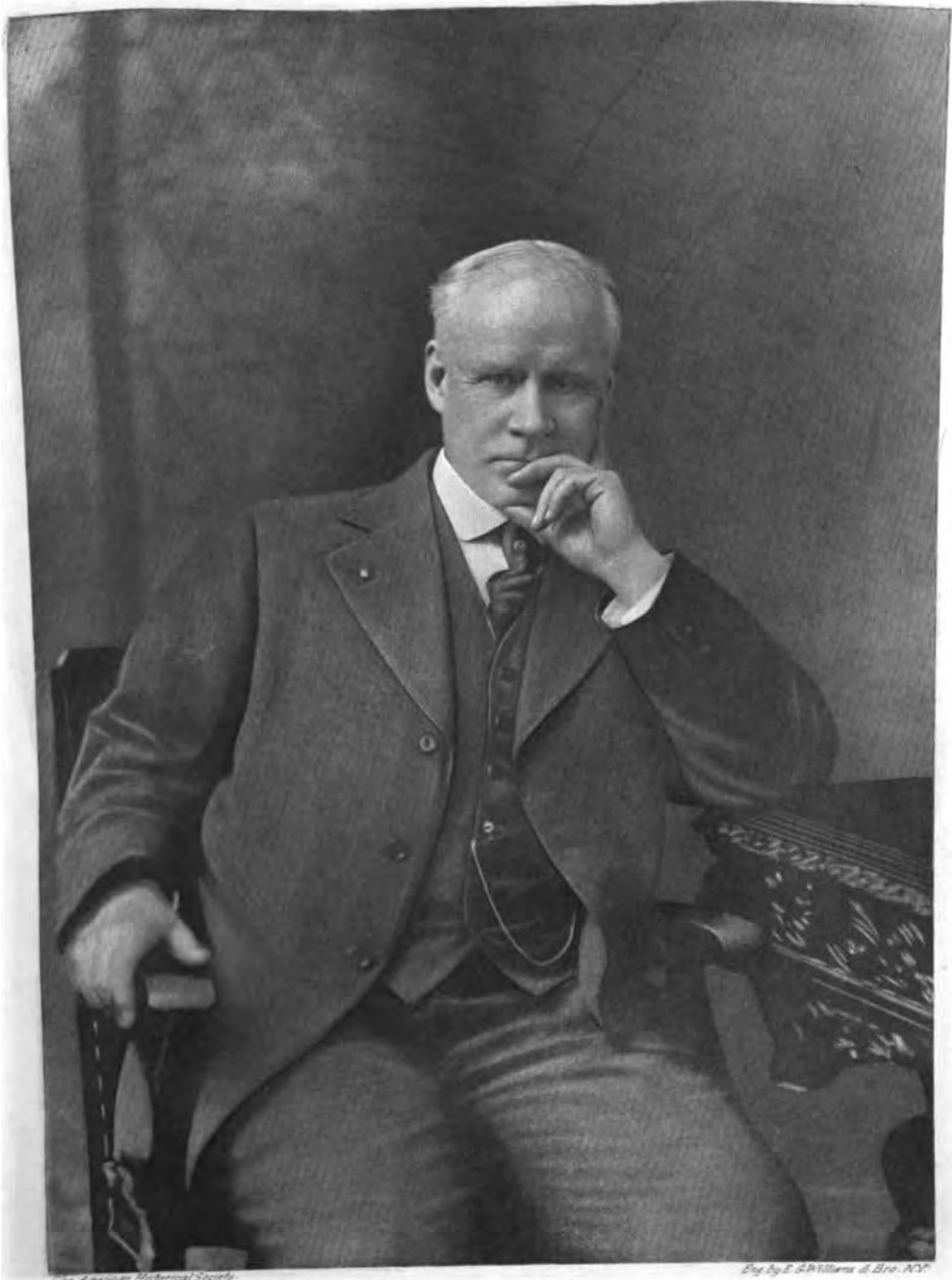
BICKFORD, Thomas,

Clergyman, Educator

The fact that knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the large term of education is well-recognized by the majority of present day educators and scholars. While the development of the mental powers is of paramount importance in the education of the individual, the acquisition of knowledge is not the only end to be held in view. The feelings are to be disciplined, worthy motives are to be awakened, a spiritual consciousness is to be expanded and deepened, and above all a definite purpose for usefulness is to be built up through sane and rational relationships. All great educators have realized these truths intuitively; and in proportion to his ability to instill right principles into the lives of those about him the success or failure of the instructor or of youth may be justly computed.

The true educator, with his finger on the pulse of his own times, inevitably provisions the initial needs of the next generation, and contributes as much to pedagogy through reform of methods as through actual teaching. In this sense, as pioneer, inventor, executive, and seer, as well as thorough scholar, the Rev. Thomas Bickford was a great educator.

The founder of Sea Pines School was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, December 30, 1854, and died in Boston, July 6, 1917. He was named after his father, Thomas Bickford, a carpenter by trade. Thomas Bickford, Sr., married Temperance Snow Foster, a woman of high and noble character whose sympathetic interest in the welfare of others was transmitted to her son, Thomas. Her forefathers



From the American Historical Society

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

Thomas Dickford

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were of English stock, and the American ancestor of the family may be traced to Elder William Brewster. Rev. Thomas Bickford's paternal grandfather was also called Thomas. He was a great lover of the sea and served on the frigate ship, "Constitution," for many years. He resided in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Thomas Bickford, the educator, graduated from Hamilton University, New York, 1875, and held pastorates in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. It was not until 1906, however, that the plan of establishing a school for girls, unique in its purpose and method of instruction, was put into execution. From an unpretentious beginning, the school developed in a remarkably short time to such an extent that more elaborate equipment and accommodations became necessary to provide for the increasing numbers of girls and young women from all parts of the country who had been attracted to "Sea Pines School" because of its unusually healthful environment and the recognized practicality of its educational curriculum.

The school, as it now stands, is situated amid pine groves and winding paths on the curving shores of Brewster, Massachusetts. A more nearly ideal location for such an institution is unimaginable. In this happy environment the students, inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals, grow to efficient womanhood. Here, sheltered by the friendly pines, the pupils receive instruction and acquire those habits which time will ameliorate but not destroy; counsel which will render age venerable and life more dignified and useful. The girl is taught to think for herself that she may think with others; to live the life God intended she should live as a center of human energy for good; in a word, her potential powers as a person are revealed that she may become not

merely an individual, but a personality. This result is achieved through the intimate companionship of strong and cultured teachers to whom the girl herself is the chief object of study rather than simply the various scheduled subjects.

Sea Pines School and the unique system of self-development which is the keystone of its purpose, are the creations of the brain of one man, the Rev. Thomas Bickford. He conceived the idea, he obtained the money that furthered the plan, he organized it into a living actuality and he has led the institution into its present distinct status in the field of education. That structure, the child of his brain and very soul, stands out as a magnificent accomplishment of one man's mind and spirit. The school is fortunate in that it has in his daughter, Faith Bickford, long associated with her father, one thoroughly competent to carry on the work. She is a young woman of unusual attainments and a worthy successor to the presidential chair at Sea Pines. Her sister, Addie Frances Bickford, head of the Department of Home Sciences and Arts, is her chief assistant. The education of these two young women was an envious one, received as it was under so far-seeing and compelling a teacher as their father, philosopher, poet, and scientist in one. Mr. Bickford's wife, Anna, daughter of Anson and Electa (Bowen) Searl, is a woman of high and noble character, winning the warm friendship of all who are brought within the sphere of her influence, and performing with tact and grace the many and exacting duties which devolve upon her as the "Mother" of the Sea Pines School of Personality.

Mr. Bickford was a man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, free from petty importances, and wholly absorbed in his work. The paternal tenderness, patience and enthusiasm which he manifest-

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ed at all times as principal of the Sea Pines School of Personality won for him the reverent devotion and loyal admiration of every student. To them he was an ideal man who lived as well as preached the doctrine of the ideal. They referred to him affectionately as "Father," and he in turn regarded them with the kindly spirit and warm heart of a devoted parent.

In his lectures he made ideal characters vivid, and thus stimulated his girls to reach up to the high and noble. His manner of speaking was original, and a deep earnestness and sincerity pervaded his utterances and carried convictions. The following quotation from one of his addresses, engraved on a beautiful bronze memorial tablet, was presented to the school by the class of 1918:

There is no satisfaction in this world like that of feeling that we wanted to be good and strong and beautiful, and that really we are becoming so. This result has not been given us. We have won it. We have denied our lesser desires for it. Sometimes we almost failed, but not quite. Now we are realizing the satisfaction of character. This is evolution. This is Personality.

Mr. Bickford was a man of strong personality and of imposing presence. Absolutely without fear, he never hesitated to denounce what he believed to be wrong and uphold what he believed to be right. He always contributed to those interests which promote culture, which work for the christianizing of the race, and recognize the common brotherhood of man. His ripe and varied experience, his judicial mind, and his careful observation rendered him the trusted counselor of his pupils at all times and in all phases of their lives. Young and old sought him to settle doubts and disputes, and to find in his courage and strength of convictions renewed faith in themselves.

FRANKLIN, Mason Barney,

Inventor, Veteran of Civil War.

The late Mason Barney Franklin, of Providence, inventor, and for many years a well known figure in Grand Army circles in Rhode Island, was descended paternally from the Franklin family of New York. Maternally he was descended from some of the foremost families of South-eastern Massachusetts.

Mason Barney Franklin was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, April 5, 1842, the son of William Augustus and Martha Smith (Barney) Franklin. He was educated in the schools of Swansea, and on completing his studies engaged immediately in mechanical pursuits for which he had displayed a considerable genius from earliest childhood. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was employed in Rhode Island, and on the first call for men enlisted as a private in the Second Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, accompanying his regiment almost immediately to the battle-fields of the South. He served throughout the war, and on the conclusion of peace returned to Providence, where he engaged for a short period in the jewelry trade. He subsequently abandoned this line of business, however, to devote his attention entirely to inventions, several of which he patented, among them being a shade pull invention of extraordinary merit, and an improved molding hook. He was well known in manufacturing circles in Providence.

On June 14, 1866, Mr. Franklin married Rebecca Orswell Messenger, who was born August 21, 1839, daughter of Warren Elbridge and Angeline (Orswell) Messenger. Mrs. Franklin, who survives her husband, resides at No. 91 Ford street, Providence. She is descended from several New England families of early Colonial date. Mason Barney Franklin died



John Crane

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at his home in Providence, January 30, 1918.

(The Barney Line).

The Barney family of Bristol county, Massachusetts, dates from the year 1630, when Jacob Barney, its founder, is first of record in Salem, in the Massachusetts Colony. The name has been continuous in Bristol county for more than two hundred years, during which period it has ranked honorably among the sturdy yeomanry of New England.

(I) Jacob Barney, the founder, is thought to have been a native of Swansea, Wales, whence he emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1630. He was made a freeman, May 14, 1634, and represented Salem in the General Court in 1635, 1638, 1647 and 1655. He served often in the capacity of selectmen, and seems to have been a man of broad tolerance, since he opposed the sentence of the General Court against those who petitioned for freer franchise.

(II) Jacob (2) Barney, son of Jacob (1) Barney, was born in England, and married (first) August 18, 1657, at Salem, Massachusetts, Hannah Johnson, who died June 5, 1659. He married (second) April 26, 1660, Ann Witt, daughter of John and Sarah Witt, of Lynn. Jacob Barney was a Baptist minister and founded the churches in Charlestown and Swansea. The opinion has been advanced that he was also the founder of the First Baptist Society in Boston in 1668. He removed from Salem not earlier than 1673, going to Bristol and Rehoboth. His will, dated July 13, 1694, was probated February 25, 1695. His widow Ann died March 17, 1701, in Rehoboth.

(III) Joseph Barney, son of Jacob (2) and Ann (Witt) Barney, was born in 1673, and came to Rehoboth in 1690, with his brother Josiah. He married Constant Davis, daughter of James and Eliz-

abeth Davis, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(IV) Daniel Barney, son of Joseph and Constant (Davis) Barney, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1697. He was a resident of Rehoboth and of Swansea. He married Freeloove Wheaton.

(V) Daniel (2) Barney, son of Daniel (1) and Freeloove (Wheaton) Barney, was born in 1736. He married Rachel Bowen, member of a prominent Swansea family.

(VI) Jonathan Barney, son of Daniel (2) and Rachel (Bowen) Barney, was born in Swansea, and resided there throughout his life. He married (first) Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Marmaduke Mason.

(VII) Mason Barney, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Mason) Barney, was born in 1782. He married (first) in 1802, Martha Smith, who died a few years after their marriage. He married (second) in 1812, Polly Grant.

(VIII) Martha Smith Barney, daughter of Mason and Polly (Grant) Barney, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, where she married William Augustus Franklin, of New York. They were the parents of Mason Barney Franklin. (See Franklin).

CRANE, John,

Civil War Veteran, Philanthropist.

Crane Arms—Argent a fesse between three crosses crosslet fitchee gules.

Crest—A crane proper.

There could be no more familiar nor authoritative an account of the life and labors of Major John Crane than the one quoted below, which was written as a memorial by the Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, and which contains an intimate appreciation of Major Crane's career:

It very rarely happens that it is given to a man to be a source of inspiration to his fellow-men in

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more than one phase of human effort. A man may, during his lifetime, have given evidence of exalted and self-denying patriotism, or have been conspicuous in the great field of charity, or an example of the highest type of the successful and upright business man, or a great leader in movements for the uplifting of mankind, but the average man cannot hope to establish a claim for recognition for more than one of these achievements. John Crane, however, was entitled to credit for a distinguished career in all. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, on the tenth day of February, 1840. His mother died while he was quite young and his father took the family to the State of Wisconsin. War was declared between the North and the South when he had hardly attained manhood, but, with two other young men, he organized a company of volunteers and was elected first lieutenant. This company offered its services to the Governor of the State and was assigned to the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and was incorporated with other regiments which were known as the "Iron Brigade," and as such attained great distinction for noteworthy services during the war. Mr. Crane served with the Sixth Wisconsin until the winter of 1862, when he resigned, but only for the purpose of aiding in the organization of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, an Irish regiment, which was being raised in that State. He was successful in organizing Company A and became its first lieutenant. This regiment in March, 1862, was ordered South, and their first stop was at St. Louis, whence they went to Tennessee, arriving at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, a couple of days after the Battle of Shiloh. The regiment was assigned to the division of General McArthur, with whom it served during the campaign, taking part in numerous skirmishes and the Battle of Shiloh. About this time the Adjutant of the regiment resigned and Lieutenant Crane was appointed Adjutant, which position he held until the close of the war. Upon the organization of the Seventeenth Army Corps, General J. B. McPherson commanding (afterwards killed before Atlanta), the regiment became one of the regiments of this corps, taking part in the campaign before the Siege of Vicksburg. They participated in the siege, and the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas MacMahon commanding, joined with others in making the first assault on the breast works at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. The regimental officers and men were most highly commended by

their commanding officer. John Crane bore a distinguished part in this assault and was personally complimented by the general commanding. The Seventeenth Corps was part of the Army of the Tennessee under General Sherman and served in all its campaigns before Atlanta and on the march to the sea. Notwithstanding the fact that John Crane was of a naturally impulsive nature, during the battle his ability to command and exercise a complete supervision of his men was never affected. His bravery was characterized by unflinching fearlessness, but never marred by recklessness. He remained in the service until the war was concluded.

In the year 1868 Mr. Crane engaged in business with Colonel MacMahon, to whom reference has been made. Later William A. MacMahon, who served in the same regiment, entered the business, which was conducted under the name of Crane & MacMahon at the time of Mr. Crane's death, which occurred on April 8, 1908, in New York City. The tie that had been formed with the MacMahon brothers in the service was strengthened by Mr. Crane's marriage to their sister in the year 1866. She still survives him.

From the outset, even when his time was much taken in forming his business relations and organizing his affairs, he was deeply and practically interested in charity. He commenced then the practice which was continued to the end of his life, not only of giving most liberally, but also of devoting his time and personal attention to the relief of the poor. For many years he was chairman of the society of St. Vincent de Paul and it was largely due to his gentle but firm persistency that persons able to do so were made to contribute. It was rarely that a meeting of the committee was held that there was not some practical suggestion by him towards procuring those already interested to take a still greater interest or to secure the sympathy of people who had not already contributed in the great work. His effort in this important field was never limited to satisfying the physical suffering of the moment, but included a practical and effective course, having for its end not only the provision for pecuniary resources, but the inspiration of new courage and hope. The battle always became easier and the prospect more hopeful after a visit from John Crane.

"Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began."

Since he carried into business the great elements of character that had made him a dis-

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tinguished and able soldier and was constantly inspired by the broad spirit of charity which engendered the desire for fair dealing, it was only natural that his efforts should meet with success and that he and his associate should attain a position in the business world distinguished for an honorable policy and ability to produce effective results.

The reward which attended his efforts in the great spheres of life, to which reference has already been made, caused a deeper appreciation of the value of spiritual inspiration. He realized that the battles that he had fought on the field of war and in civic life had been won because of his reliance not upon man or things, but upon the Supreme Being. He took advantage of every opportunity to convey this great lesson to his fellow men. When about ten years before his death Governor Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Steuben County, New York State, he was given an opportunity that probably brought him more real gratification than any other one thing in his philanthropic career. He organized at the Soldiers' Home religious societies which furnished spiritual gratification to the veteran soldiers, and also gave them a new occupation that tended to relieve the monotony of institutional life. It seemed to him as if he were again, after the lapse of so many years, participating with pathetic care and solicitation in the careers and welfare of those who, under his guidance, were giving their lives to their country. It is not difficult to imagine what this opportunity meant to Major Crane. It is needless to say that the duty was discharged, not only in a manner that gave happiness to the inmates at the time, but also inaugurated methods that were so meritorious as to remain permanently to the advantage of the Home.

Major Crane never entered actively into politics, although he was a man of clear and positive views as to public welfare. From time to time he freely lent his voice and aid to movements having for their object civic betterment.

He was for many years the almoner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and gave the same intelligent and able consideration to the appeals made to the Society by the unfortunate as he had given to many other cases of distress. He was a most active and faithful member of the latter society, and, in fact, was deeply interested in anything that concerned the Irish race and furnished evidence of the great benefits it had conferred upon mankind.

Major Crane was especially interested in American-Irish history because of its eloquent testimony in support of Irish virtue and ability. His own noble record will always be a bright page in the annals of the race in this country.

Major John Crane was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt, with whom he was in constant touch during Mr. Roosevelt's entire public life, and he was frequently a guest at White House functions. There was much in common between these two men, their upright fearlessness, the strong courage they had in their convictions, and their impulsive championship of all that to them seemed good. Both have, in the next life, claimed the reward of the well-doers. Major Crane was a member of the Loyal Legion.

John Crane married, January 30, 1866, Mary A. MacMahon. No children were born to this marriage.

BATCHELDER, Charles Henry,

Prominent Manufacturer.

When Charles Henry Batchelder passed away at his home on Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts, on February 14, 1919, at the age of sixty-three years, a career of great usefulness was brought to an end, and the community in which he had made his home so many years mourned the death of a man of fine, natural endowments, spotless probity of character, and an influence of inestimable value. In all the walks of life Mr. Batchelder so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most honorable citizen. He was courteous alike to all, and in bearing and instincts was, in the best sense, a true gentleman. His career was an intensely interesting one, and taken from every angle he was a man of the most sterling worth. He was self-made, inasmuch as he rose to affluence through his

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own efforts and not through a lucky turn of fortune's wheel, and he was the last man to ascribe the least merit to himself. For more than a quarter of a century, he had been identified with the awning manufacturing business, and was one of the largest awning manufacturers in New England.

The birth of Charles Henry Batchelder occurred in Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 9, 1855, the son of Joseph and Betsy Keith (Tucker) Batchelder, his father, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, his mother native of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The English surname, Batchelder, is identical with Bacheller, as is variously spelled in the early records. The name itself is derived from the word "bachelor," the ancient meaning of which was simply young man. The earliest mention of the name indicates that it was given originally to mark the condition of its possessor as an unmarried man or a young man, when there was another of the same personal name in the vicinity. The English registers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, where the name is first found, use the French prefix "Le." Thus we find Jordanus Le Bachelor and Gilbert Le Bachelor, and we may be reasonably sure that the names Gordon and Gilbert Le Bachelor are found recorded in Normandy. In the early part of the fourteenth century the prefix "Le" was dropped. Before 1660, the name Batchelder was common in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Hampshire, Bucks, Norfolk and Suffolk counties, all in Southeastern England.

There were seven immigrants of this name in New England: Alexander Batchelder, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Rev. Stephen Batchelder, of Lynn, Massachusetts; Henry Batchelder, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; Joseph and John

Batchelder, of Salem, Massachusetts; William Batchelder, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; John Batchelder, of Wattertown, Massachusetts.

Charles Henry Batchelder was a descendant in the eighth generation of the immigrant ancestor, the Alexander Batchelder who settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1630. Mr. Batchelder was educated in the public schools of Dorchester and Roxbury, Massachusetts. After completing his education, his first employment was with the firm of M. Boynton & Company, awning makers; he remained with this firm a few years and later engaged in business for himself, establishing the tent and awning firm of C. H. Batchelder & Company, Boston, of which he was the sole owner. Mr. Batchelder was one of the charter members of the Awningmen's Association, and was widely known as the dean of awningmen in New England. He was a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Columbia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Saint Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Joseph Warren Commandery, Knights Templar, and was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. For many years he was prominent in the Order of Pilgrim Fathers, and held all the important offices therein.

On August 15, 1893, Charles Henry Batchelder was united in marriage with Mary Catherine Shaw, daughter of Donald and Jean (Chisholm) Shaw, both natives of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder were the parents of three children, namely: 1. Charles Shaw, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts; he was educated in the Dorchester public schools and Dartmouth College. He enlisted in the aviation branch of the American Expeditionary Forces, and was stationed in Texas until the death of his father summoned him to succeed his father as head

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of the firm of C. H. Batchelder & Company. 2. Louis E. Tucker, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts; graduated from Harvard Seminary at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 3. Alison Keith, born in Dorchester; graduated from the Dorchester High School and the Lawton School of English Speech and Expression. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Batchelder has continued to reside in the old Batchelder homestead on Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Better luck could not befall a man than to be brought under the influence of a high-minded man like Charles Henry Batchelder. He was always approachable, a wise counselor, and a sympathetic friend. He stood for everything that was honorable, and was a man of honor above reproach. He had the warm affection of a father, the solicitude of a friend, and the wise caution of a guardian. He had the faculty of inspiring affection among his associates, who recognized his goodness, honesty and courage. Energy, self-confidence, and a strict adherence to the moral law, were the traits which seemed to lie at the bottom of Mr. Batchelder's character, and shape and guide its whole development. Such was the character and life record of a worthy son of worthy and sturdy New England ancestors, and his memory will long live in the hearts of those who knew him.

BRICKETT, Frank Elwin,

Manufacturer.

It can be truly said of the late Frank Elwin Brickett that his own labors constituted the foundation upon which was built his success in life. For many years well known in manufacturing circles of Haverhill, Massachusetts, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business

world in general, and the friendship of all those whom he met socially. He made for himself an enviable reputation, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his associates, whom he always endeavored to please. He was honest and sincere in all business transactions, always conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of integrity, being the possessor of much tact, as well as managerial and executive ability, and unfaltering enterprise. Mr. Brickett was clear and far-seeing, and ever ready to grapple with any project that was presented to him, however great its scope. His death occurred at his home on Fourth avenue, Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 5, 1915, at the age of fifty years.

Frank Elwin Brickett was a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, having been born in the North Parish of Haverhill, November 28, 1865, the son of Daniel and Louisa (Perley) Brickett, both natives of Haverhill. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Hannah Dustin, one of the most famous women of American history. There has been a monument erected to her memory in the City Common of Haverhill. On his maternal side he was a descendant in the eighth generation of Allan Perley, the English ancestor, who was born in Wales, England, in 1608, and came to America with Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and settled on the plantation at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and removed thence to Ipswich, where he died, December 28, 1675.

Frank Elwin Brickett was nine years old when his father died, and he made his home with his uncle, Nathan Perley. He received his education in the public schools of Methuen and Haverhill, Massachusetts, and upon completion of his school days he found employment in the

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factory of The Sherwood Shoe Company. In 1885 he became identified with the shoe manufacturing firm of J. H. Winchell & Company, and was associated with this firm at the time of his death, being the oldest member of the factory organization. Mr. Brickett was superintendent of the stitching department of the factory for twenty-seven years, and in 1912 he was advanced to the position of purchasing agent, which position he held at the time of his demise. He served as a councilman from Ward Four in 1902, during ex-Mayor Isaac Poor's term of office. He was a prominent member of the Haverhill Association of Superintendents and Foremen, having served as its secretary and president for a number of years. He was a member of Saggahew Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Haverhill Council, Royal and Select Masters, Pentucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Palestine Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Haverhill Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was vice-president of the Larchmont Club and a member of its board of directors. He was also a member of the Kenosha Driving Club for many years. In banking circles he was also well known, being a director of The Haverhill Co-operative Bank.

On February 23, 1887, Frank Elwin Brickett was united in marriage with Phoebe Catherine Lynch, daughter of Robert Adolphus and Anna (Cahill) Lynch, both natives of New York. Mrs. Brickett is a descendant of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her grandfather, Robert Adolphus Lynch, was an officer in the English army, and her mother was born in London, England, the daughter of John and Anna Cahill. Mr. and Mrs. Brickett were the parents of one daughter, Iva Mae Brickett, who

married Walter S. Bailey, and they are the parents of three children: Dudley John, Thelma Elizabeth, and Velaska; all three children were born in Haverhill. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Brickett has continued to reside in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

The Haverhill "Gazette" paid the following tribute to Mr. Brickett's memory:

Genuine sorrow was apparent on every hand at the funeral of Frank Elwin Brickett, which took place from his home on Fourth avenue. Hundreds of friends and fellow-employees visited his home for the purpose of consoling the grief-stricken wife and daughter and to pay their tribute of respect to one whom everyone esteemed. The services were largely attended, the home being thronged with friends and associates of Mr. Brickett who wished to indicate their loyalty of regard to his memory. His absence will be felt most severely by his many friends in the shoe factory, but he was also well known in fraternal and social circles, being a member of a number of lodges and clubs. These were all represented at the services conducted by the Rev. Nicholas VanDerpyl, pastor of the Centre Congregational Church. Following the church services, the Haverhill Lodge of Elks conducted the services of that fraternity, and committal services were conducted by the officers of Saggahew Lodge of Masons.

The memory of the individual may fade, but the result of the good work which he has done remains as a permanent advantage to his race. Not every man who rears to himself the monument of a successful life leaves his memorial in the popular heart, but this was undeniably true of Mr. Brickett whose wish was to be recorded "as one who loved his fellow-men."

RICHARDSON, Leander P.,

Dramatist, Critic.

The late Leander P. Richardson, well-known dramatist and dramatic critic of New York City, where his death, Feb-



Leander Richardson

ruary 2, 1918, was felt as a severe loss by his many friends and associates, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, his birth occurring there February 28, 1856. Mr. Richardson was a son of Albert B. Richardson, an old and highly respected resident of Cincinnati. The elder Mr. Richardson enlisted as a young man in the Union army. He saw considerable active service, but was unfortunately taken captive by the Confederates, and died in one of the prison camps of the South.

The early life of Leander P. Richardson was spent in his native city of Cincinnati, and as a lad he attended the local public school. He was, however, obliged at an early age to abandon his studies and seek some remunerative employment, and when still in his teens set out for himself and secured a position in a printing office. Here he learned the trade of printer and afterwards worked at that craft in various cities. Later, however, he permanently settled in New York City and here became associated with the local newspapers. From an early age Mr. Richardson had been interested in dramatic matters, and in New York he became one of the leaders of the group of men who promoted the founding of the New York "Telegraph," a publication devoted especially to the stage and sporting interests. He also published a weekly booklet entitled "The Enquirer," which dealt with local topics. About this time he attempted some original plays and was so successful that he wrote a number for the leading New York producers. Eventually he became a dramatic critic for William A. Brady, the famous producer. Despite his somewhat meagre schooling, Mr. Richardson was of that alert and observing character which readily learns in the great academy of experience and became, not merely a well-educated man, but a man of unusual culture

and familiarity with the best in literature and life. He was a well known fixture in literary circles in New York, and especially in connection with the newspapers and the stage, his writings being almost entirely devoted to drama and dramatic matters. Many of them appeared in the professional magazines and his work was always in demand. In politics Mr. Richardson was an ardent Democrat and always maintained a keen interest in city issues as well as in those of the State and country-at-large. His interests, however, were almost entirely centered in his profession, and he devoted very little time to outside pursuits of any kind and was essentially retiring, never seeking the limelight for himself and always devoted to his home life. His winters were spent in New York, but he owned a charming summer residence near Paterson, New Jersey. In his religious belief Mr. Richardson was a Roman Catholic.

Leander P. Richardson was united in marriage with Mary E. Winner, a native of Middletown, New York, a daughter of Paul Winner, an old and highly respected resident of that place. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, as follows: Leonora A.; Leander T.; James K.; and Eugenia W.

The life of Mr. Richardson was one well worthy to serve as a model of earnest and disinterested endeavor. Possessed of qualities above the ordinary, of an unusually capable and alert mind, a winning personality, and strong character, his talents were largely devoted to the interests of the community, and he was content to receive the reward contained in a knowledge of work well done. The sterling virtues of simplicity and charity, which were the essential factors in his brilliant career, were not overlooked by his associates, who admired and appreciated them,

and the future seemed to hold in store an even more brilliant career than the past, when his death cut short his career in the prime of his achievement.

PERLEY, John Monroe,

Coal Operator.

Prominent among the residents of Wakefield, Massachusetts, who occupied a high place in the business affairs of the community, was the late John Monroe Perley, who was a man of marked capacity, decided character, and of the most undoubted integrity. He had no disposition to put himself forward, but in whatever position he was placed he was emphatic and decided. The record of his career sums up the things that are essential for the man who desires to make a success of his life. Closeness of application to one's vocation, uprightness in dealing, honesty and promptness in all matters were the qualities which insured the success of Mr. Perley. He was one of those men who labor not alone for their own day and generation, but also for those who are to come after them. His name was well known in the business world as that of a man to be trusted and one with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. New England has acquired a well-deserved reputation for the large number of keen, progressive business men which she has sent out in all directions, and Mr. Perley was an example, and one whose life is well worth imitating. His death, which occurred at his home in Wakefield, Massachusetts, April 6, 1917, removed from all earthly environment a man of true judgment and of the most unblemished character.

John M. Perley was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, January 12, 1844, a son of David Erie and Abigail (Cressey) Perley,

and he was a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of that part of the country, his immigrant ancestors having come to America from Wales, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, but the origin of the name Perley is Norman-French. David Erie Perley was a farmer in Rowley, Massachusetts, having inherited the farm which had been in the family for several generations. John M. Perley was reared on the home farm in Rowley, Massachusetts, attending the grammar schools of his native town, but being the eldest of the five children born to his parents he was compelled to leave school when but a small boy as his help was in demand on the farm, on which he would work in the summer months, while in the winter he would drive oxen in the timber business with his father. Mr. Perley always regretted his lack of educational advantages, but by close observation of his fellow-men, and by the reading of good literature, he was able to keep abreast of the times. When twenty-one years of age he started to buy up timber lots for himself, and continued in that vocation for twenty years. When about forty-two years of age he removed to Malden, Massachusetts, and entered into the coal business, establishing the Malden Coal Company, which he operated successfully until he was compelled to dispose of this business on account of ill health. Later he conducted a coal business in Woburn, Stoneham and Lynn, and in 1891 he removed to Wakefield, where he again entered the coal business, this time the business being known as the Wakefield Coal Company, Mr. Perley having built the elevator for coal shutes. He built up a business which he continued to operate until 1907, when on account of failing health he retired from active business pursuits.

On April 27, 1876, Mr. Perley was mar-



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Daniel V. B. Hegeman

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ried to Margaret Howe, a native of Boxford, Massachusetts, and a daughter of William Appleton and Ruth Guild (Bartlett) Howe. Mrs. Perley's parents were both members of old New England families, her father being a native of Massachusetts, and her mother a native of New Hampshire, her parents, however, having come from Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe Perley became the parents of two daughters: 1. Ethel H., who became the wife of Selden W. Tyler, a graduate of Yale, and now an associate manager in the Carter Ink Company, of Boston; they are the parents of two children: Warren, and Ruth Howe. 2. Alice C., who became the wife of William F. Thoman, a graduate of Columbia, and now a construction engineer in New York City; their family consists of two daughters: Jeannette Perley, and Margaret.

Mr. Perley was a quiet, unassuming man, with a kind and genial disposition, and those who knew him best were his staunchest friends. He had been a member of the Protection Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Georgetown, Massachusetts, for forty-seven years, being one of the earliest members to join the lodge at that place. He was a constant attendant and his family are members of the Congregational church of Wakefield. Mrs. Perley is also a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Perley was charitably inclined, and with broad sympathies was ever ready to aid those in misfortune. In his home life he proved himself no less a loving husband and father than a true friend, a good neighbor and a model citizen.

HEGEMAN, Daniel Van Brunt,

Financier.

Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman, late of New York City, where for a number of

years he was a prominent figure in banking circles and held the position of president of the Nassau National Bank, was a native of New Utrecht, New York, where his birth occurred September 27, 1869. He was a son of Peter Antonides and Anna C. (Van Brunt) Hegeman, old residents of that place, where his father was engaged in business as a farmer for many years and was also associated with the Nassau Bank. As a lad Mr. Hegeman attended the public schools of New Utrecht, then an independent community on Long Island, but now a portion of the Greater City of New York. After completing his studies at these institutions he was sent to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and there continued his studies until fifteen years of age. It was at this age that Mr. Hegeman first became associated with the Nassau National Bank and he remained with that institution, serving it in various capacities for thirty years before his retirement. He began in a clerical capacity but was rapidly promoted through various ranks and held the positions of note teller, assistant cashier, cashier, vice-president and finally president, and he became widely known in financial circles here. Mr. Hegeman was always keenly and actively interested in local affairs, and was one of the Committee of One Hundred appointed to assist in the nomination of John Purroy Mitchell, who was duly elected and became mayor of New York City. He was also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and was very active in this capacity in promoting the material interests of the community. Mr. Hegeman was a member of the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Rembrandt Club, the Hamilton Club, and the Campfire Club of New York, and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was always an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports and pastimes, and

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especially of the games of baseball and golf, and was a member of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Garden City Golf Club. He was also affiliated with the local lodge of the Royal Arcanum here. Mr. Hegeman was a man of strong religious beliefs and attended the Reformed Dutch Church, situated on Brooklyn Heights. He was very charitable by nature, and supported liberally the philanthropic undertaking of his church. He was also the treasurer of the Eye & Ear Infirmary on Livingston street, Brooklyn.

Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman was united in marriage, June 2, 1897, at the Church of New Utrecht, with Louise De Mund, a daughter of Dr. Frederick and Phoebe (Emmans) DeMund. Two children were born of this union as follows: Daniel, Jr., born March 25, 1907, at Brooklyn, and Anna Catherine, born July 7, 1911, at Redding, Connecticut.

KEAN, John,

Man of Affairs, National Legislator.

Senator John Kean was the third John Kean to win prominence, the first having been his great-grandfather, John Kean, of South Carolina, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1785-87, and cashier of the first Bank of the United States at Philadelphia. He married Susan, daughter of Peter Van Brugh and Mary (Alexander) Livingston, the former a son of Philip Livingston, Second Lord of the Manor of Livingston, New York, the latter a daughter of James Alexander, Surveyor-General of New York and New Jersey. John Kean died in 1796, and his widow married (second) in 1800, Julian Niemcewicz, a Polish patriot and litterateur, who came to America with Kosciuszko. The same year she

bought "Liberty Hall," built by her uncle, William Livingston, first governor of the State of New Jersey, and changed its name to "Ursino," after Count Niemcewicz's place in Poland, from which time it has been in the Kean family.

Peter Philip James Kean, born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 27, 1788, died at New Lebanon, New York, October 2, 1828, son of John and Susan (Livingston) Kean. He graduated from Princeton University in 1807. He was prominent in the military affairs of the State of New Jersey, and in 1824, when the Marquis de Lafayette revisited the United States, Governor Isaac N. Williamson appointed Major Kean to the reception committee to welcome him to the State, a post to which his fluent knowledge of French proved an added qualification. At the time of his death Mr. Kean was colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the State of New Jersey. He married, February 18, 1813, Sarah Sabina, daughter of General Jacob and Mary (Cox) Morris. General Jacob Morris was a son of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John (2) Kean, born March 27, 1814, at Ursino, son of Peter Philip James Kean, was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1834, and one of the leading men of his day. He was one of the original stockholders of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, was one of the organizers and builders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, its vice-president for many years, and from 1841 to 1847 served as its president. He was for a long time president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, president of the Elizabethtown Gas Light Company, and interested in many other enterprises of note. He was active in politics, first as a Whig, later as a Republican. He was vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church

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in Elizabeth for many years, and possessed many exceedingly fine qualities that endeared him to a very large circle of friends. His personal appearance was most striking, his finely proportioned body agreeing with his great height. It is said he never forgot a face and was most courteous in his treatment of all. He died in New York City, in January, 1895, aged eighty-one years. He married, January 13, 1847, Lucy, daughter of Caleb Ogden and Caroline Louise (Pitney) Halsted. Children: 1. Peter Philip, died in 1848. 2. Caroline Morris, married George Lockhart Rives. 3. Susan Livingston. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. Julian Halsted, a graduate of Yale University, class of 1876, and Columbia Law School, LL.B., a prominent business man of Elizabeth, New Jersey. 6. Christine Griffin, married W. Emlen Roosevelt. 7. Lucy Halsted. 8. Hamilton Fish, an eminent banker of New York City, senior member of Kean, Taylor & Company, and prominent as executive and director in many large corporations; he is active in Republican politics in New Jersey; he married Katharine Taylor, daughter of Robert and Kate Wilson (Taylor) Winthrop, of New York. 9. Elizabeth d'Hauteville. 10. Alexander Livingston.

John (3) Kean, son of John (2) and Lucy (Halsted) Kean, was born in "Ursino" (near Elizabeth) New Jersey, December 4, 1852, lived there and died there, November 4, 1914. John (3) Kean, after preparing in private schools, entered Yale University, class of 1876, but did not graduate, receiving, however, from Yale in 1890 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He entered Columbia Law School, was graduated LL.B., class of 1875, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1877, but never practiced. He was associated in business with his father, whom later he succeeded in many of his official posi-

of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, tions and enterprises, becoming president of the Elizabethtown Water Company, president of the Elizabethtown Gas Light Company, vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Company, trustee of the Atlas Assurance Company (Limited) of London, and was largely interested in other corporations of note. He took an active interest in politics from his earliest youth.

His wealth and corporate connections rendered him a man of importance, while his congeniality gained him many friends, so that in 1882 he was the Republican nominee for Congress. He served in the Forty-eighth Congress (1883-'85), was defeated for re-election, was renominated and elected two years later, serving in the Fiftieth Congress (1887-'89). He was an important factor in the legislation of that period, and won a firm position among the national leaders. He was chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee in 1891-'92, and in the latter year was the party candidate for governor of New Jersey, but was defeated by William T. Werts. In 1889 he was the unanimous choice of the party caucus for senator, was duly elected, and from 1889 until 1911 was United States Senator from New Jersey, having been re-elected in 1905. Those twelve years brought out the full strength of his ability and proved his right to rank with the great leaders of his day, although he figured but little in public debate. He was chosen secretary of the Senate caucus, and was chairman of the committee on contingent expenses. He was a practical politician, keeping himself in the background, but furnishing facts, figures and plans by which others worked. His house in Washington was known both as a political and social center.

After retiring from the Senate in 1911,

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at the expiration of his term, Senator Kean lived quietly at "Ursino" until his death, November 4, 1914, a singular and interesting character, a useful man in his own chosen path, a friend well worth having, and one of the men of his day against whose honor there was not even an imputation. Senator Kean never married.

PAINE, Charles Emery,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. Charles Emery Paine, one of the rising young physicians of New York City, where he had already made a name for himself as a specialist in the diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and where his death, which occurred at his home at No. 694 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, November 18, 1918, was felt in medical circles as a severe loss, was a native of the State of Maine, born in the town of Camden, August 13, 1882. Dr. Paine was a son of Arthur and Hattie (Coombs) Paine, old and highly respected residents of that place, and was descended on both sides of the house from distinguished Maine families.

The early life of Dr. Paine was passed at his native place, and it was there that he received the preliminary portion of his education. He was sixteen years of age when he first came to New York City, in 1898, and here he completed his preparation for college. While yet a lad Dr. Paine's attention had been strongly drawn to medicine as a science, and before he had completed his schooling he had determined to adopt it as his career in life. Accordingly, upon completing his studies, he matriculated at the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and there took the usual four year course, devoting himself during that time especially to the study of the diseases of the eye, ear and

throat. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1903, and at once became an interne at the Metropolitan Hospital, where he gained the practical experience necessary to supplement the theoretical knowledge of his medical course, and in 1905 was appointed visiting surgeon to the nose and throat division of the Cumberland Street Hospital, and continued in that capacity until the close of his life. He was also a member of the staffs of the Jamaica Hospital, the Infants' Hospital of Brooklyn, and was asked to serve on the board of the Peck Memorial Hospital just before his death. In spite of his youth Dr. Paine had built up a large practice in the specialty that he had chosen, and was already regarded as very much of an authority in diseases of the eye, ear and throat. Dr. Paine was a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of Brooklyn, and was affiliated with a number of important organizations here. He was a member of the New York Homoeopathic Society, and the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and belonged to the Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Temple.

Dr. Paine was united in marriage, November 10, 1909, at Brooklyn, with Virginia Durfrey, of that city.

In the death of such brilliant young men as Dr. Paine, whose career seems to have barely more than entered upon the course destined for it, the community instinctively feels that it has sustained a loss, but when that career is not concerned purely with private affairs and plans and is directed towards the benefit of others, the feeling is very legitimately increased until it becomes a more personal sorrow such as most men can expect only from their personal friends. This is, of course, particularly true of the med-



Charles E. Paine, M. D.

ical profession than which, among all the careers, there is none more altruistic if its ideals are lived up to and certainly none which makes greater calls upon the self-sacrifice of those who practice it, nor is properly undertaken without a sincere intention of aiding one's fellow creatures in their distress and need. The amount of these that it lies within the reach of the physician to relieve is, of course, well nigh limitless, his province being by no means confined to physical ills, but extending to those no less distressing ones of the mind and spirit, for the true physician neglects half his function when he overlooks these. There is, perhaps, a certain tendency in some quarters today to regard this second realm as not pertaining to the physician's duties for, like all the sciences, that of medicine has made such wonderful advances during the last half century that its practice has become a matter of even greater difficulty than in former years for those who would attempt to keep abreast of the most modern knowledge in its various departments. In response to these new demands, physicians have adopted the very natural expedient of devoting themselves more and more to the separate departments of the science, becoming specialists, in short, as the only way to practically apply the immense mass of knowledge now at their disposal. In the case of the less intelligent this has meant a more complete concentration upon special problems so that the individual patient tends to become the mere "case," but there are many notable exceptions who labor under no such misconception of their office. Of these the late Dr. Paine was a fine example, his cheerful spirit and optimism in the sick room being in itself a therapeutic agent of no mean value, so that his death has deprived the community in general and his patients in particular of one

whose ministrations it will be difficult to duplicate.

CUSHING, Adoniram J.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Adoniram Judson Cushing, one of the most prominent attorneys of Providence, Rhode Island, whose death occurred on August 11, 1916, descended from one of the pioneer families of New England, his ancestors having settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in the early Colonial days.

Adoniram J. Cushing was the son of Alpheus Nelson and Charlotte Everett (Foster) Cushing, well known residents of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he was born February 11, 1849, and it was there that he spent the earliest days of his childhood.

Mr. Cushing began his education at the local schools, and later was sent by his father to the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. He then went to the University Grammar School in Providence, where he completed his elementary education and was prepared for college. It was his determination to follow a professional career, and with this in view he entered Brown University in Providence, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1870. His *alma mater* later conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts on account of his brilliant scholarship. He studied law in the office of the firm of Thurston & Ripley, prominent attorneys of Providence, and was admitted to practice at the Rhode Island bar on May 30, 1872, commissioned standing master in chancery on October 12, 1895, and subsequently admitted to practice in the Federal courts on November 27, 1896. Mr. Cushing made for himself an enviable reputation not only among his professional colleagues, but in

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the community-at-large, where he was respected and esteemed for the high standards which he always maintained. Important litigation was entrusted to him and he acquitted himself so brilliantly in the handling of many important cases that he soon occupied a conspicuous place among the attorneys of this vicinity. He established offices at 19 College street and later at 20 Market square, remaining there a number of years until he removed to the Industrial Trust Company building a short time before his death. In addition to his legal business, Mr. Cushing was always keenly and actively interested in local public affairs and held a number of responsible posts in the gifts of the community. In the year 1899 he was elected a member of the Common Council, serving in that capacity until 1902, when he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. Upon entering that body his fellow members chose him as president thereof and he continued to hold that office until 1904, officiating as acting mayor on several occasions with his usual dignity and exercising in the performance of his difficult and responsible duties the utmost tact and justice, so characteristic in all his rulings. During this period Mr. Cushing performed invaluable service to the community in which he had chosen to live, always upholding useful reform legislation and being responsible for the introduction and passage of many important city ordinances. Mr. Cushing was also a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles, and was a member of a number of prominent organizations. He was particularly active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was past grand master of the Grand Lodge of this order in Rhode Island, and for four years was the representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He was also a member of Redwood Lodge of

Masons, and a life member of both the Eagles and the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mr. Cushing was prominently connected with the Rhode Island militia, and here his extensive legal knowledge and broad judicial mind caused him to be elected to the office of judge advocate general with the rank of colonel, which title he continued to hold for a number of years.

On June 19, 1879, at Providence, Rhode Island, Adoniram J. Cushing and Mary E. Becker, daughter of Andrew and Eliza M. (Stratton) Becker, were united in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Cushing one daughter was born, Alice May.

CROXTON, John G.,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

Now and then we meet a man so forceful in character and magnetic in personality that when he vanishes forever from the scenes where he has long been a familiar presence, it is difficult to realize that he has, indeed, departed. Such is the case with the late John G. Croxton, for many years head of the firm of Croxton, Wood & Company, shoe manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Croxton, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was always notably civic-spirited, and was active in the promotion of the religious and benevolent interests of his city.

The Croxtons are of old English record, "Croxton Park," near Cambridge, England, being the one-time seat of the family. The arms are as follows:

Arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent, debruised by a bend compony or and gules.

Because of the conversion of the family to the Quaker sect their property was forfeited to the government, and at an



American Historical Photo

Eng. by Philip S. Jones

John G. Cuyler

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early day members settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. From this locality they entered the Colonial forces during the Revolution, Samuel Croxton being killed in the battle of Germantown, in which engagement several of his relatives also participated. John G. Croxton made his home in Stark county, Ohio, and there he and his wife, Susan (Smith) Croxton, became the parents of John G. Croxton (2), of Philadelphia.

John G. Croxton was born in Magnolia, Stark county, Ohio, March 18, 1839. He received his education in the schools of his section. He had planned to enter West Point, to which institution he had received an appointment, but the outbreak of war between the North and South caused him to relinquish this program and he was one of the first to enlist, being mustered into the Union service in September, 1861, as quartermaster-sergeant of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, serving in that capacity until 1863. By the fall of 1864 he had risen through the grades of second and first lieutenant to a captaincy, his rank at the close of the war. His service was all with the Army of the West, being in action in the battles of Chickamauga and Murfreesboro, and in the fall of 1864 he went with General Sherman to Atlanta. When General Sherman's army was divided he was sent with General Thomas to Nashville, participating in the fighting at that place and at Franklin. Captain Croxton was a member of the force sent to Texas toward the end of the war as a manifestation to Napoleon III., of France, that the United States were prepared to uphold the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. When Napoleon withdrew the troops he had landed and quiet had been restored in diplomatic and military circles, the American forces were withdrawn from the border and

Captain Croxton's company, one of the first to be formed, was among the last to leave the government service.

Captain Croxton was appointed an officer in the internal revenue service at the end of the war, Ohio his district, and after a short time he left New Philadelphia where he had been stationed, and with a life-long friend, Andrew G. Wood, established in the grocery business in Cincinnati. He and Mr. Wood retained their partnership when they came to Philadelphia, about 1872, and began the manufacture of shoes, as Croxton, Wood & Company. Their venture was very successful, and soon the partners took prominent place in the business life of the city. Mr. Croxton was a member of the joint board of the Shoe Association, and was an enthusiastic member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. The splendid qualities that had gained for him success in private enterprise were whole-heartedly devoted to the welfare of the Chamber, and its usefulness to its members and the welfare of the community-at-large was due in no small measure to his efforts, his clarity of vision and soundness of judgment being dominant factors in its great growth. He represented the Philadelphia organization at the world's convention of Chambers of Commerce in Boston in 1912, making a truly representative ambassador from his city and deriving satisfaction and pleasure from mingling with the world's leaders of progressive business. For over a quarter of a century he was a director of the Market Street National Bank, and was one of the first directors of the Bourse. Politically Mr. Croxton was a Republican, but never took any active part in public affairs, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loy-

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al Legion, the Union League, Manufacturers' Club and Merion Cricket Club.

It was said of one active in philanthropic work and now deceased that he was "a man of wonderful heart." How aptly does this phrase describe Mr. Croxton! In all he did his heart as well as his head was a factor. In business it made him the kind, just, friendly employer, loyally respected and loved by every man in his service. It made him a citizen whose interest in the needy and unfortunate led him to devote time and thought to the best means of assisting them and also to the more difficult task of inspiring them with hope and courage in waging the battles of life for themselves. His sympathies went out to his fellow-men unfettered by considerations of race or creed. He was a man of fine fibre and cultured tastes, in feeling and in manner always the gentleman.

So clearly does John G. Croxton's personality stand forth in the foregoing paragraphs, meager and inadequate as they are, that it seems as if no words of the biographer could bring it more plainly into view. It remains for the artist to show the generation now coming forward to take the places of those retiring from the scene, what manner of man was the manufacturer and citizen—his fine presence, strong features, kindly eyes and general aspect of command and benevolence. He was a man who made friends easily and held them long.

John G. Croxton married, November 14, 1868, Gertrude Bailey, daughter of John E. and Eliza Ann (Church) Bailey, of Toledo, Ohio, descendant of the well-known Bartlett family of New England, Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, signer of the Declaration of Independence, being a member. Mr. Croxton's family life was ideal, his wife going hand-in-hand with him in his benevolence of thought and deed.

The death of Mr. Croxton, which occurred February 3, 1913, was mourned as that of a man who had enduringly stamped his individuality on the life of his generation, and who had so directed his efforts as to leave the world better than he found it. Below are quoted the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Market Street National Bank:

It is with sincere regret that we find ourselves called upon to record our sorrow for the death of Mr. John G. Croxton. He was one of the organizers of this association. He has for more than twenty years served as a member of the Board, being one of the vice-presidents for three years, and in that capacity he rendered valuable service in the work of developing the commerce of Philadelphia. His participation in the debates that have been held on this floor was marked with logic and clearness of expression, and on occasion influenced the action taken by this organization on important questions. His genial manner endeared him to all who knew him, and to those who knew him best his taking away will be the greatest loss.

With sorrow we record the death in Havana, Cuba, on February 3, 1913, of our beloved friend and long-time associate, John G. Croxton. Mr. Croxton had been a member of this Board continuously since January, 1888, having been first elected within a year of the bank's organization. A successful business man of the most sterling character, he was a sound adviser, absolutely free from prejudice; always fair-minded; he was charitable but impartial in his judgment. He rightly maintained that character was even more important than capital. Genial and even tempered, his presence always tended to make any meeting both pleasant and profitable. We shall greatly miss his wise counsel and faithful friendship which some of us have cherished for more than thirty years. Modest and retiring in disposition, Mr. Croxton would desire no public eulogy, and to those who know him none is necessary. His life was ever clean and helpful to his day and generation. Philadelphia has lost one of her most useful, public-spirited citizens whose sound judgment has served her well.

In one sense it is impossible to say of John G. Croxton that he has "ceased from earth." He is still with us, not only in

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the hearts that loved him, but in the lives of those to whom he carried relief, healing, courage and regeneration. The example and work of this one man will make the Philadelphia of the future a better and a greater city than the Philadelphia of the past.

BISHOP, Louis Faugeres, A. M., M. D.,

Specialist, Consultant, Author.

Louis Faugeres Bishop, eminent specialist and consultant in diseases of the circulation, professor of diseases of the heart and circulation at Fordham University, consulting physician in cardiovascular diseases at Mercy Hospital and attending physician to the Lincoln Hospital, has had an enviable success in his chosen field of practice, in which he is a recognized authority in this country.

Louis F. Bishop was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 14, 1864, a son of James and Mary Faugeres (Ellis) Bishop. He received a liberal classical education in the schools of his native city, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Rutgers College, graduating from the latter in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1889 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. William Elmer, of Trenton, New Jersey, and in 1886 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He then became resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital, where he remained from 1889 to 1892, and was for three months identified with the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and held an appointment at the Vanderbilt Clinic for five years. In 1893 Dr. Bishop engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where

he has continued with eminent success to the present time, his later years of practice being devoted exclusively to general consultation work on diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Dr. Bishop has contributed numerous valuable articles to medical literature, among them being: "The Course and Management of Complicating Myocarditis," delivered before the American Medical Association; "Chronic Cardiac Disease and its Management," delivered before the New Jersey State Medical Society; "A Clinical Study of Myocarditis," delivered before the American Medical Association; "Early Recognition and Management of Arterial Degeneration," delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1901. Dr. Bishop's principal books are: "Heart Disease, Blood Pressure and the Nauheim Treatment," published by Funk & Wagnalls, and "Arteriosclerosis," published by the Oxford University Press. Dr. Bishop is a member of the following medical organizations: Member and former secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1895-1903, and for two years chairman of the section on Medicine; the American Medical Association; the New York Pathological Society; Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Dr. Bishop is the worthy representative of a distinguished ancestor, Dr. Louis Faugeres, his great-grandfather, after whom he was named. Dr. Faugeres was one of the most prominent physicians in New York in his day, and was one of the organizers and a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, on the charter of which his name appears enrolled. He died in New York City in the year 1814. Dr. Bishop belongs to the best element of the really progressive medical profession of the metropolis,

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which is second to none in the world. The success he has attained is due to no extraneous influences that count so largely in the rise of many, but is owing to the qualities of his mental constitution, which would not allow of his remaining in the rank and file. His habits of long and continuous hard work and study have contributed to give him an eminence among his colleagues which is widely acknowledged.

On November 14, 1899, Dr. Bishop was married to Charlotte Dater Gruner, a daughter of Sigfried Gruner, deceased, in his lifetime president of the New York Cotton Exchange.

LUCY, Jeremiah,

Retired Business Man.

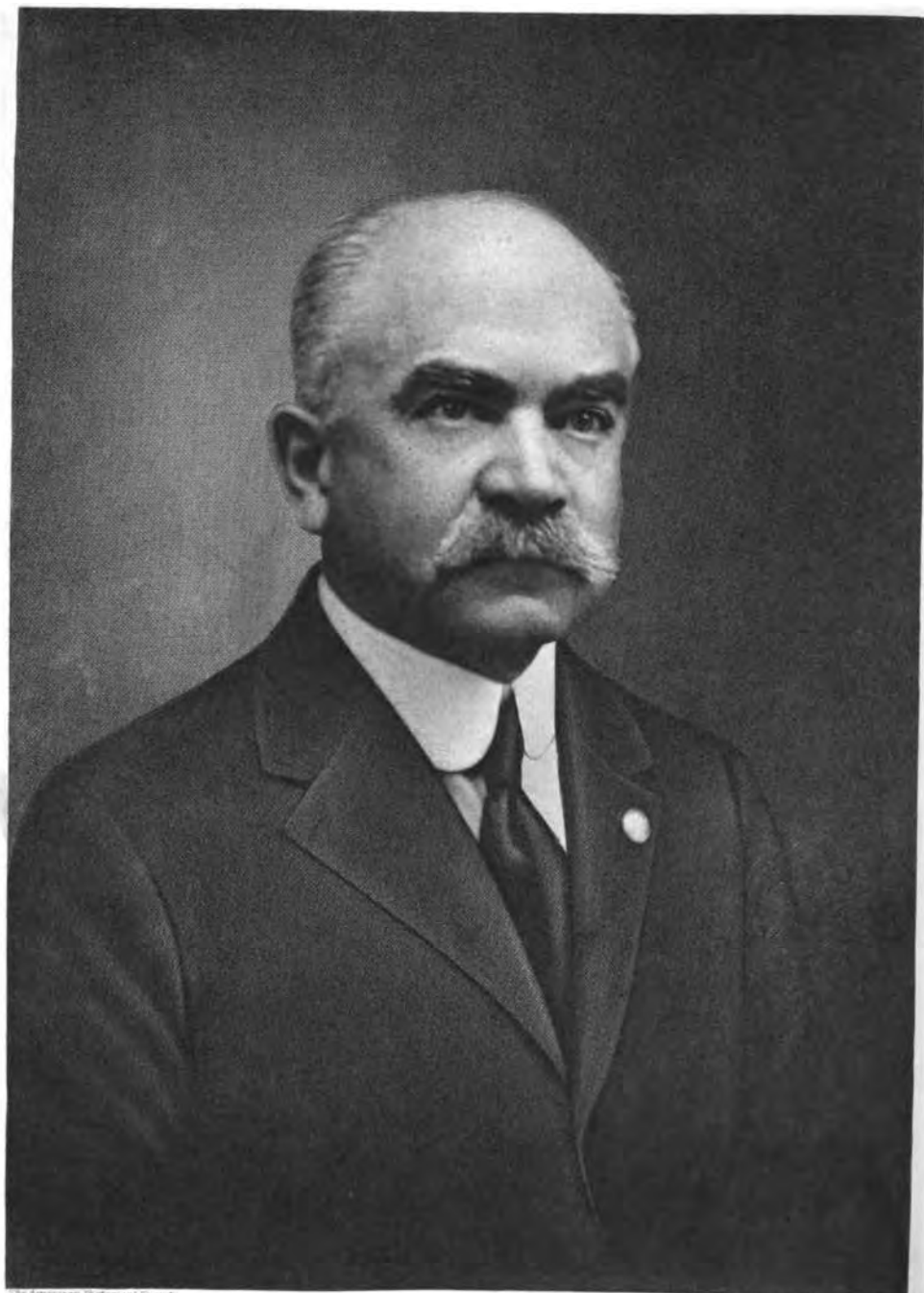
The career of a successful business man not only directly benefits society, but, when the result of individual effort, it affords an incentive to others for high endeavor and the achievement of like success. For this reason worthy examples, such as the life story of the late Jeremiah Lucy, not only justify, but merits a place in the biographical history of representative men of New England.

The memory of Jeremiah Lucy, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, will ever be a benediction, and his career an inspiration. We are never ready for Death, that greatest of all life's mysteries, but when it comes to our true friends, even the hurrying business world is willing to halt and pay a tribute of respect to those who have played a real part in it. Among all the many countries whose people have come together in the United States and made up its complex population, none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to us, or the quality of the element she has add-

ed to our population, than has Ireland. Certainly the number of those that have come here from those green shores has shown how warm was the hope with which her oppressed sons and daughters looked towards a new life in this great Democracy, and not less certainly are we grateful for the splendid, the peculiarly Irish qualities of courage and light-hearted enterprise, with which the whole great fabric of our citizenship has been colored.

A notable member of this race who made his home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, was Jeremiah Lucy, prominently connected in that place with the business interests of the region, a successful, broad-visioned merchant and in the truest sense of the word a self-made man, a man remarkable for the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet a man whose life as an open scroll invites the closest scrutiny. In the death of Mr. Lucy, who passed from life at his residence in Lawrence, Massachusetts, on October 17, 1903, at the age of fifty-eight years, Lawrence suffered the loss of one of its best known and most highly respected citizens. He was a man of manly qualities, strong personality, and the possessor of business principles of a very high character. The strength of his business ability is demonstrated by his rise in the business world, and the beauty of his character was shown in his devotion to his family and in his quiet and unostentatious benevolence.

Jeremiah Lucy was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in the year 1845, the son of Jeremiah and Johanna (Murphy) Lucy, both natives of Cork. He received his education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to the United States, locating in the city of Lawrence, where he immediately



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found work in one of the big woolen mills. By practicing rigid economy he saved sufficient money to enable him to engage in the grocery business at No. 369 Elm street, Lawrence, Massachusetts. He soon established a splendid provision business, and in order to supply the demand of his customers he added liquors, wines, ales and beer, catering strictly to the family trade, and also doing a wholesale business. He conducted his business successfully for over a quarter of a century, when he retired, and the succeeding years he devoted to his family and in looking after his real estate interests. He was always interested in the civic affairs of the city of his adoption, but never aspired to hold any public office. He belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, to which he was always a liberal contributor.

In 1869 he was united in marriage with Mary Newman, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kiley) Newman, both natives of Cork, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Lucy were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living as follows: 1. Jeremiah, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts; married Mary LaFrance, and they are the parents of five children: Ethel, Rosemary, Newman, Vincent, and Dorothy. 2. Catherine, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts; lives with her mother in the old Lucy homestead on Manchester street, Lawrence. 3. Hannah, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts; married William Wood, who died in December, 1918. 4. Nellie, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts; lives with her mother on Manchester street, Lawrence.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Lucy has continued to reside in the Lucy homestead, Lawrence, Massachusetts. In closing this memorial tribute to the memory of Jeremiah Lucy it can be truly

said of him that he was a man of unusual strength of character and business ability, and he made his way to success through fair dealings with his fellow-men. He inherited his fine, moral, religious instincts from his Catholic parents, and after he arrived at manhood he constantly endeavored to live up to the precepts of the religion that was taught him at his mother's knee. He was as kind and devoted a husband and father as ever lived, and it was within the sacredness of his own home that his cherished form and speech will be forever missed and mourned. He was one of the most genial and agreeable of men, and no man was ever larger hearted or more unselfishly devoted to his family. He was honorable and square in business, and lived a clean, christian life in every way. He kept well-posted upon the affairs of the day in the City, State and Nation, and talked enthusiastically and understandingly about the questions of the hour. He possessed a retentive memory, which was well stored with recollections of men and events. He enjoyed to converse in a reminiscent manner, and was both a good listener and conversationalist. There was no relation of life in which he did not play his part most worthily, and in which he might not well serve as a model for the coming generations. A true and loyal friend, Jeremiah Lucy was one of that stamp of men who leave their impress on the community which is thus enriched by their presence, and who will not soon be forgotten by their fellow-men.

WHITE, Daniel Smith,

Noted Hotel Proprietor.

Daniel Smith White, one of the proprietors of the great Hotel Traymore at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the largest re-

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sort hotel in the world, and a prominent and influential citizen of that place, is a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, his birth having occurred on his father's farm in that region, December 5, 1853. He is a son of Barclay and Beulah S. (Shreve) White, prosperous and highly respected farmers of Burlington county, his father having died at the town of Mt. Holly, New Jersey, in 1907. Mr. White's grandfather was Joseph White, brother of Josiah White, the first man to use coal as a means of melting iron, and the first to ship coal to Philadelphia. He was the owner of a large tract of land which included the falls of the Schuylkill river, and he sold these to the city of Philadelphia, which has utilized it as a source of the city water supply. Mr. White's mother, Beulah S. (Shreve) White, was the daughter of James S. Shreve, of Burlington county, New Jersey.

The early education of Daniel Smith White was obtained at the local public schools in Burlington county, and he afterwards attended a private school in Philadelphia, where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania, where he took the usual classical course. Mr. White's father was Superintendent of Indian Affairs during President Grant's administration, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, and there the young man went, after leaving college, in 1871, and worked as a clerk in his father's office for about twelve months. He then became receiving teller of the First National Bank of that city, which was the parent institution of the great banking house of Kountze Brothers, now of New York City. After a year in this position, he returned to his father's office, and there once more took up clerical work, continuing for about two years. He was ap-

pointed Indian trader, in which capacity he served for three years, by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and later engaged in a general mercantile business at Sheldon, Iowa. In the year 1886, after seven successful years in that line of business, Mr. White sold out his interest for a good price, and as an equal partner with his father-in-law, W. W. Green, and his brother-in-law, G. E. Knight, purchased the Hotel Traymore at Atlantic City. The Traymore was at that time a comparatively small hotel, with accommodations for one hundred and twenty persons, the building being of frame construction, but with an ideal situation on the ocean front. It was the opportunity inherent in this splendid location which first appealed to the excellent business judgment of Mr. White, and he also foresaw the enormous development as a resort of Atlantic City. In 1887 he added to his hotel six private baths, and from that time to the present has made most extensive additions and alterations in order to bring it up to its present great proportions and make it adequate to the enormous patronage which its popularity has won. Mr. White has reconstructed the hotel no less than six times, and it is now the largest resort hotel in the world. It contains seven hundred rooms with baths, each of which is supplied with hot and cold fresh water, and hot and cold salt water, the rooms themselves being large and spacious, while the magnificent public dining-room and the superbly fitted lobby make it the showplace of the city and one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. The dimensions of the building are enormous, it being one hundred and fifty feet wide, by five hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and it is constructed of reinforced concrete, which makes it quite fire-proof. It is sev-

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enteen stories in height, measuring about two hundred and twenty feet from the highest roof to the ground. The Traymore is open all the year round, and winter and summer alike see it filled to overflowing with guests.

Mr. White is president of the Hotel Traymore Company, and for thirty years has been the active executive manager. He is a most indefatigable worker and possesses the soundest business judgment and an extraordinary capacity for organization which, in combination, has made possible his truly great achievement. In addition to his activity as manager of this enormous hostelry, Mr. White is also very active in the general affairs of Atlantic City and is connected with a number of important interests here. He is a director and stockholder of the Guarantee Trust Company, which office he has filled for a considerable period, and in 1916 was elected its president, an office which he holds at the present time. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Hotel Men's Association of the United States, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and many other organizations. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, loving life in the open air, and in this connection he is affiliated with the Seaview Golf Club of Atlantic City, and the Country Club of Atlantic City, of which he is vice-president. He is also a member of the Seniors Club of Rye, New York. In his religious belief Mr. White is a Friend, and attends the church of that denomination at Atlantic City.

Daniel Smith White was united in marriage, June 10, 1879, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Serena B. Green, of Delaware City, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred July 31, 1854, a daughter of Walter W. and Hannah C. Green, of that place.

Mrs. Daniel S. White, by her great industry and executive management, has largely contributed to the success of the business of the Hotel Traymore. She is an ardent and earnest worker in assisting our soldiers and sailors. She is a woman of sterling character and extreme modesty and a model home woman.

KING, James Joseph, A. B., M. D.,

Specialist, Author.

James Joseph King. Specialist in Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, Attending Larynologist to the Hospital of Ruptured and Crippled, New York City, Assistant Surgeon in Othology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chief-of-Clinic of Ear, Nose and Throat, at Gouverneur Hospital, has already attained a fixed place of prominence in his profession, a fact which derives additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. King is still a young man in the early prime of his years. Whether as physician, author, or as an important factor in the affairs of medical institutions, he is characterized by abilities of a superior order. His native talents developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by research and practice gives to him a fine equipment of learning and skill.

James Joseph King was born at Columbia, Tennessee, March 9, 1882, a son of Meredith David and Katherine Lavinia Jane (Smith) King, the former at one time a well known business man and leading citizen of that State. He attended the public schools of Columbia and completed his classical education at the University of Tennessee, graduating therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1904. He entered upon the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, but complet-

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ed his medical course at the University of Louisville, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1907. Immediately upon receiving his degree he received an appointment as interne at the Knoxville General Hospital, where he remained for one year, when he went to Philadelphia, where he became resident physician at the Children's Hospital during 1907-08. After completing his service at the Children's Hospital, he engaged in private practice at Freeland, Pennsylvania, continuing until 1911, when he came to New York City to take up research work and experimental medicine in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He was house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Clinic during 1911-12, and in 1913 opened offices in New York, limiting his practice to the treatment of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. King has given the branch in which he specializes profound study, the extent of his research and understanding being evident in his practice and in his writings. In the field of authorship, Dr. King has made many contributions of noteworthy merit to medical literature, one of his most important productions being a book on "Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, from the Practitioner's Viewpoint," published in 1916, that was well received by the profession, the entire book having been run through several editions of the "International Journal of Surgery." Dr. King devised a tonsil enucleator, and in his research has been actively interested in the relation of focal infection in tonsils, *et cetera*, to systematic conditions such as rheumatism.

Dr. King is a member of the Authors' League of America, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, a

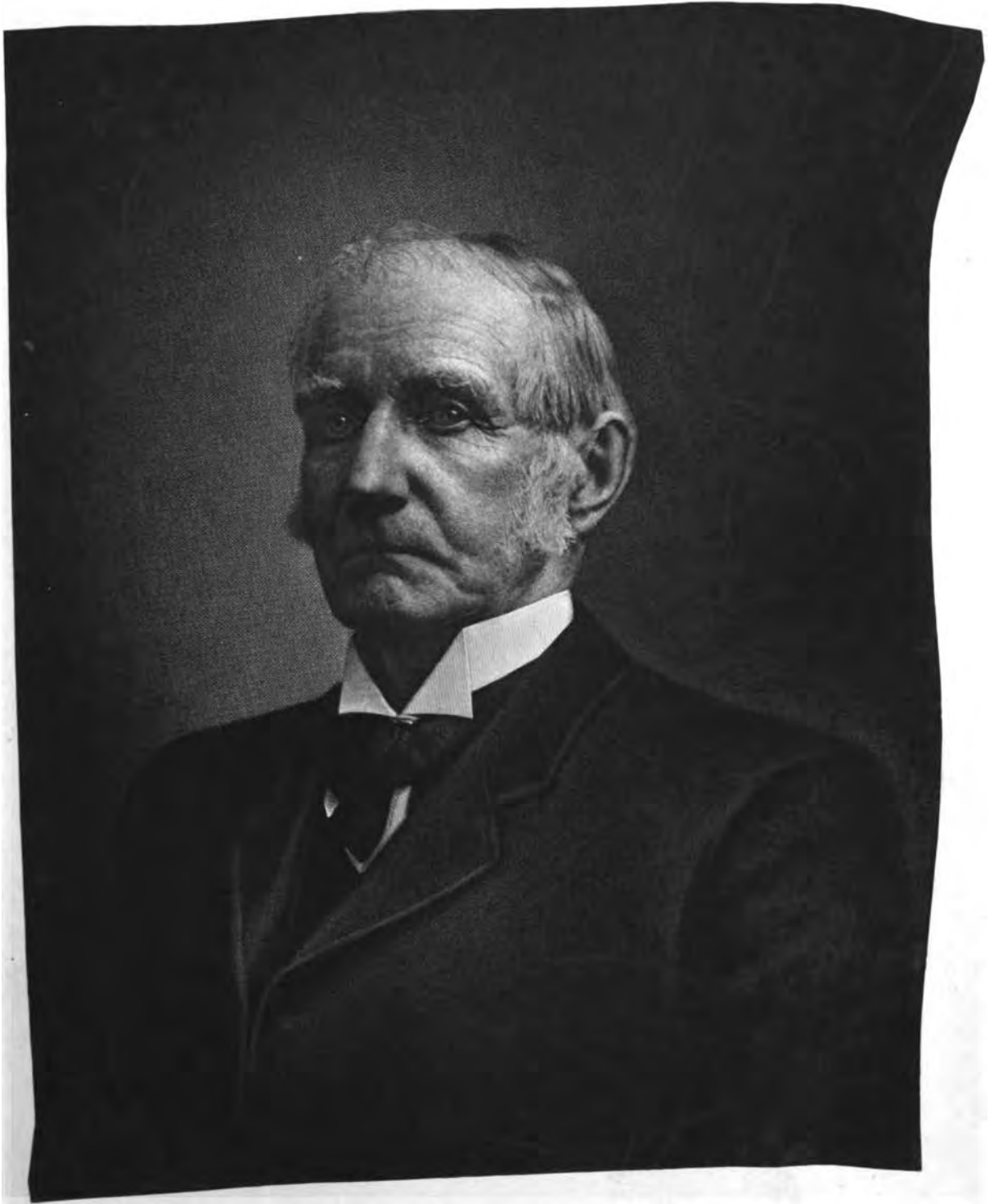
member and secretary of the Manhattan Medical Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology. Dr. King is president of the Tennessee Society in New York, a member of the Southern Society of New York, the Columbia Yacht Club, Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternities. Dr. King had the advantage of four years of drill practice and military training while a student at the University of Tennessee, and is acting government examiner for the ear, nose and throat for the aviation service. His office address is No. 40 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

On October 2, 1918, Dr. King received a commission as captain in the Medical Department, United States Army, and was sent to the Base Hospital, Camp McClellan, Alabama. He was made instructor in diseases of the ear, nose and throat there. Later he was transferred to the Air Medical Service, being sent to the Medical Research Laboratory at Mineola and assigned to a study of the internal ear of birds and fishes. He was honorably discharged from the army, April 9, 1919.

FRISBIE, Edward Laurens,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

By the middle of the thirteenth century the surname Frisbie was well established in several counties in England, and we find numerous entries in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. The name is of local origin, signifying that those who first adopted it were residents of Frisby, a chapelry in County Leicester, whence families of the name spread into all parts of England. Early entries preserve the particle "de," which disappears toward the close of the fifteenth century.



E. L. Frisbie



Frisbie

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Frisbie Arms—Argent, three fleurs-de-lis gules.

The Connecticut Frisbies are the descendants of Edward and John Frisbie, for whom long established tradition claims a Welsh origin. Both were signers of the Plantation and Church Covenant of the town of Bradford, Connecticut, in January, 1668, and both became the progenitors of families which have wielded powerful influence in the life of Connecticut since the earliest days of the colony. The late Edward Laurens Frisbie, well known manufacturer and public man of Waterbury, was a lineal descendant of Edward Frisbie, who came from Wales and settled in the Hartford Colony soon after its establishment, and who, in 1644, was one of a party that purchased Totoket (now Branford) and organized a town government there. The line descends through Elijah Frisbie, the first of the name to settle in Waterbury.

(I) John Frisbie, the first of the direct line to whom it has been possible to trace, was a resident of the town of Branford. He married Abigail Culpepper, and among their children was Elijah, mentioned below.

(II) Elijah Frisbie, son of John and Abigail (Culpepper) Frisbie, was born in Branford, and resided there until 1759, when he removed to Wolcott. Here he lived on the Waterbury road until his death on February 15, 1800, at the age of eighty-one years. Elijah Frisbie's house stood in the historic Bronson's Meadow until 1801. A stone was set in the boundary line between Waterbury and Wolcott at that date, "where the centre of the house was." Elijah Frisbie married (first) Abigail Culver, who died April 19, 1771; (second) Elizabeth Ives, who died October 11, 1776; (third) Lydia Redfield.

(III) Reuben Frisbie, son of Elijah and

Abigail (Culver) Frisbie, was born in Branford, Connecticut, and removed to Waterbury with his father, settling on Bronson's Meadow, where he resided until his death. He married (first) Hannah Waklee, May 25, 1769. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Waklee, and died in Waterbury, November 22, 1778. He married (second) Ruth Seward, daughter of Amos Seward, on June 3, 1779. Reuben Frisbie died September 10, 1824, aged seventy-eight years.

(IV) Daniel Frisbie, son of Reuben and Hannah (Waklee) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 16, 1771. He was a prosperous farmer and prominent resident of Waterbury. He married, September 29, 1794, Eunice Hill, daughter of Jared Hill. Daniel Frisbie died November 15, 1850, aged eighty years.

(V) Laurens Frisbie, son of Daniel and Eunice (Hill) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 2, 1800. He married, in 1821, Artimesia Welton, who was born April 15, 1798, daughter of Richard Welton, Jr., and Sarah (Gunn) Welton, his wife; she was a descendant of John Welton, the founder, through Richard, Eliakim, Richard (2) and Richard (3). Their children were: 1. Sarah Mariend, born September 22, 1822. 2. Edward Laurens, mentioned below. 3. Felicia Ann, born July 31, 1827.

(VI) Edward Laurens Frisbie, son of Laurens and Artimesia (Welton) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 22, 1824. He spent his childhood on his father's farm, was educated in the local district schools, and on completing his studies returned to farming. In 1837, at the age of twenty-three years, he entered the kettle department of the Waterbury Brass Company, where he remained until the summer of 1848, when the old method of manufacturing kettles by stamping

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was superseded by a machine for spinning them. In the spring of 1849 he entered the employ of Brown & Elton, and was engaged in casting brass and German silver with this firm until it was dissolved and the new firm of Brown Brothers formed. Under the new organization he was made foreman of the casting department. His connection with Brown Brothers covered a period of thirty years, during which time he rose rapidly to a position of influence in the firm, eventually taking a leading part in its management. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the business, and thenceforward until his retirement from active business life in 1883 he directed the policies of the firm. During the greater part of this period he was actively and prominently identified with numerous industrial and financial enterprises in Waterbury. Mr. Frisbie was a member of the board of trustees of the Waterbury Savings Bank, and for several years was its president. He was a prime factor in the movement which resulted in the founding of the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee until his death. He was also a director of the Manufacturers National Bank and was its president at the time of his death.

In 1854, Mr. Frisbie made his entrance into public life in Waterbury, as the representative of his district in the Connecticut State Legislature. From this time forward he took an active and influential part in the official affairs of Waterbury, serving in various public offices, and lending his support continuously to all movements which had for their end the betterment of civic conditions. In 1872 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Mr. Frisbie was also a member of the Board of Selectmen before the incorporation of Waterbury as a city. Under the city government he served as member of the city council, and as member of numerous

boards and committees. He was a member of the board of assessors and justice of the peace for many years. Mr. Frisbie was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and until his death was a prominent leader in the councils of his party. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian; when St. John's Parish was divided and Trinity Parish formed, he became a vestryman in the newly-established church and was later one of its wardens. Despite the varied and insistent nature of his public service and his business and financial interests, Mr. Frisbie was essentially a home lover, finding his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside. His home was the center of a wide and cultured circle of friends. A man of deep sympathies, sincere in his purpose and steadfast in his attachments, Mr. Frisbie's friends were legion, and his death caused genuine sorrow among hundreds.

On February 11, 1850, Mr. Frisbie married Hannah A. Welton, daughter of Hershel Welton, of Wolcott; she died July 10, 1857. Two of their four children died in infancy; two attained majority: Mary A., who became the wife of Ellis Phelan, and Edward Laurens, a resident of Waterbury. Mr. Frisbie married (second) Josephine Deming, daughter of Abner Deming, of Derby; she died October 14, 1872, leaving one daughter, Josephine. On October 2, 1884, Mr. Frisbie married (third) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, of Waterbury (see Welton VII). Mrs. Frisbie is a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, holding a life membership in the chapter. She is also a member of the Woman's Club, and was at one time its president, the third woman to hold the office. She has long been active in the benevolent and philanthropic efforts of Trinity Church, and has been a



Welton

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generous donor to all such endeavors in Waterbury. Mrs. Frisbie is widely and eminently known in the more conservative social circles of the city.

Edward Laurens Frisbie died at his home in Waterbury, April 13, 1909.

(The Welton Line).

Arms—Argent, a mullet gules, on a chief of the second a demi-lion rampant of the field.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant argent, gutté de sang.

The surname Welton, of local origin, and therefore of ancient date, appears in medieval English registers of as early date as the Hundred Rolls, 1273, where we find the entry—Roger de Weltone—for County Bedford. Parishes of the name flourished in the thirteenth century in counties Oxford, Lincoln, Northants, and in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The particle "de" was eventually dropped, and the name in its present form has figured in English life and affairs for over seven hundred years.

The American Weltons, distinctively a Connecticut family, comprise the progeny of one John Welton, an Englishman of substance, whose descendants have played notable parts in the public, professional and business life of Connecticut Colony and Commonwealth, for two and a half centuries. The line of ancestry traced herein is that of the late George Wales Welton, one of the organizers of the Waterbury Brass Company, and one of the leading business men of Waterbury in the middle decades of the last century.

(I) John Welton, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was, according to family tradition, originally a resident of Saybrook, whence he removed early to Farmington. Here he was one of the pioneer settlers, and in 1672 was one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town. In 1674 he was a signer of the articles of

agreement. John Welton shared in all the allotments except the first, and was probably in Mattatuck as early as 1679. Here he was one of the twenty-five who pledged themselves to pay the salary of Mr. Peck, the first minister. In 1691 he was a member of the local militia, with the rank of corporal. In 1708 he was selectman, and for eight years, between 1698 and 1714, filled the office of town constable. He lived on the south side of West Main street. His house lot, containing two acres, was bounded on the east by lands of Thomas Judd, Jr., west by land of Abraham Andruss, Sr., and north and south by the highway. John Welton married Mary ———; she died October 18, 1716. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom were born in Farmington before the removal of the family to Waterbury. John Welton died June 18, 1726; his son George was administrator of the estate. He was one of the leading men of the early settlement at Waterbury.

(II) Richard Welton, son of John and Mary Welton, was born September 27, 1679, and is reputed to have been the first child of English parents born in Waterbury. In May, 1699, and in 1723 became a townsman. He was apparently a carpenter by trade and was a sergeant of militia. He first bought the house and a lot of three acres on the corner of Grove and Willow streets of his brother Stephen, for which he gave "a horse and a young steer and a parcel of timber," on August 1, 1703. In 1711, "in consideration of a two year old heffer," he conveyed the land (no mention is made of the house) to John Scovill. In 1708 he had purchased the house of Joseph Gaylord, Jr., on Buckshill, and removed there. Richard Welton married Mary Upson, daughter of Stephen Upson.

(III) Richard (2) Welton, son of Rich-

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ard (1) and Mary (Upton) Welton, was born in Waterbury, January 5, 1701. He was a prosperous land owner and farmer. On November 3, 1724, he married Anna Fenton, daughter of Jonathan Fenton, of Fairfield; she died December 17, 1765. He died January 11, 1766.

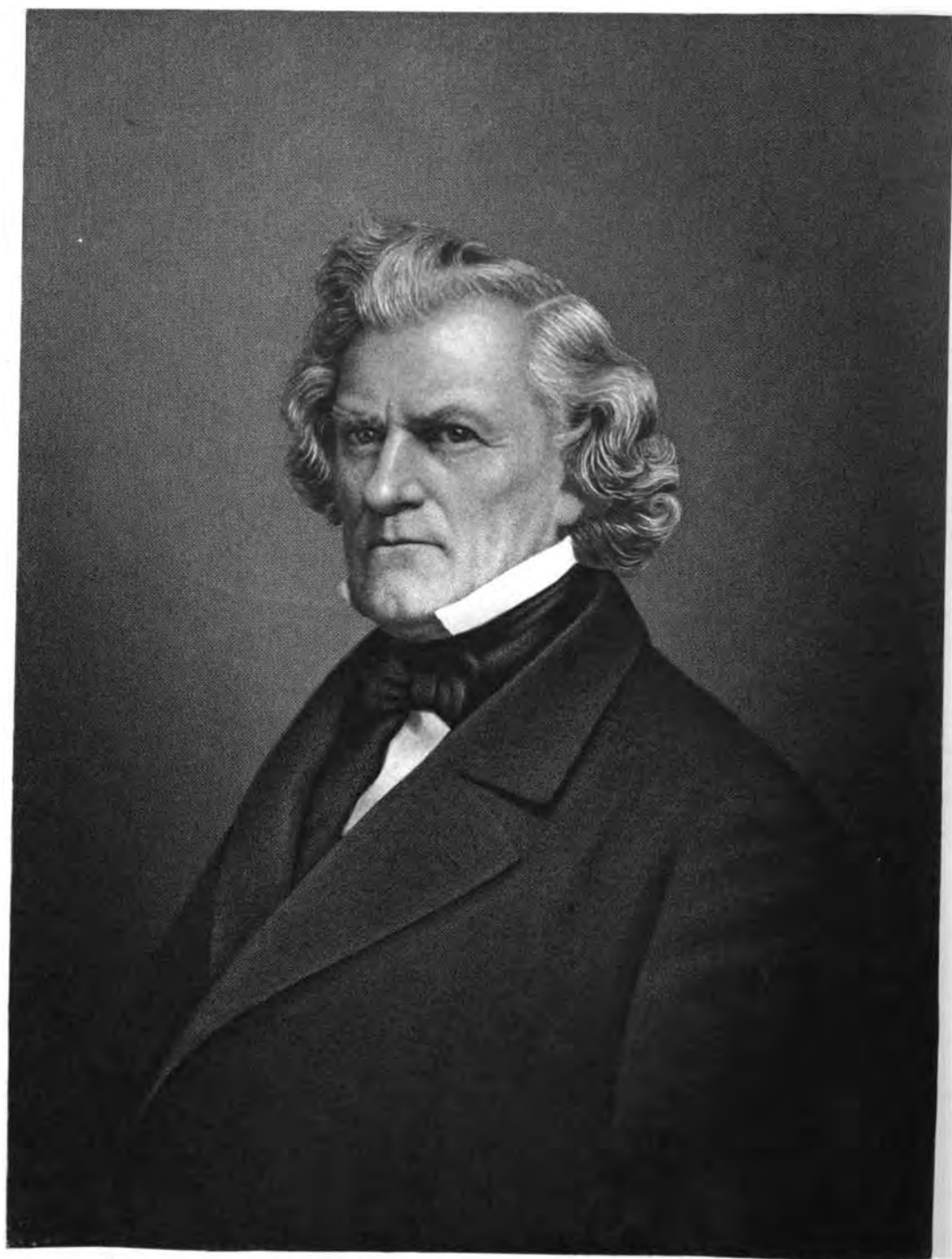
(IV) John (2) Welton, son of Richard (2) and Anna (Fenton) Welton, was born January 26, 1726-27, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was a farmer of Buckshill. From an early period he was a prominent member of the Episcopal society, and held the office of senior warden. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he espoused the cause of the colonies, became a moderate Whig, and was confided in by the friends of Colonial independence. In 1784 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and the same year was elected to the Legislature, of which he was a useful and much respected member for fifteen sessions. It is said that few men were listened to with more deference than he. He died January 22, 1816. John Welton married, January 5, 1758, Dorcas Hickcox, daughter of Captain Samuel Hickcox. She died June 13, 1815.

(V) Richard Fenton Welton, son of Captain John (2) and Dorcas (Hickcox) Welton, was born April 17, 1767. On reaching manhood he removed to the center of the town, and lived on East Main street, near the west end of the lot on which the church of the Immaculate Conception stands. His lot was bounded on the west by land of James Scovill's, the division line being about where the west line of Phoenix alley now is. About 1803 he established a general merchandise business, in a store which he owned on the corner of East and South Main streets. About 1810, his health failing, he gave up his business, and returned to Buckshill, where he purchased a small farm. In 1817 he disposed of this and removed to a farm

near the present residence of Hiram E. Welton. Richard F. Welton married (first) Sarah Anna Hickox. He married (second) Anna Porter, daughter of Dr. Timothy Porter. They were the parents of three children: Caroline, George W., mentioned below; Joseph C.

(VI) George Wales Welton, son of Richard Fenton and Anna (Porter) Welton, was born in the old Welton homestead on East Main street, Waterbury, August 26, 1809. After preparatory studies in the Buckshill school, he entered the Waterbury Academy. On completing his studies he turned to agricultural pursuits, and until 1845 was engaged successfully in extensive farming operations. In the latter year he was one of the prime movers in the formation of the now famous Waterbury Brass Company, and until 1857 filled the position of superintendent of the company's plants. In 1857 he became superintendent of the Holmes, Booth & Haydens plant, and served in this capacity for thirteen years. Throughout this period he was a leading figure in the manufacturing circles of Waterbury, a man whose judgment and ability were eagerly sought and highly respected. Mr. Welton was one of the founders of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, and a member of its board of directors until his death. He was also a stockholder in the Oakville Pin Company.

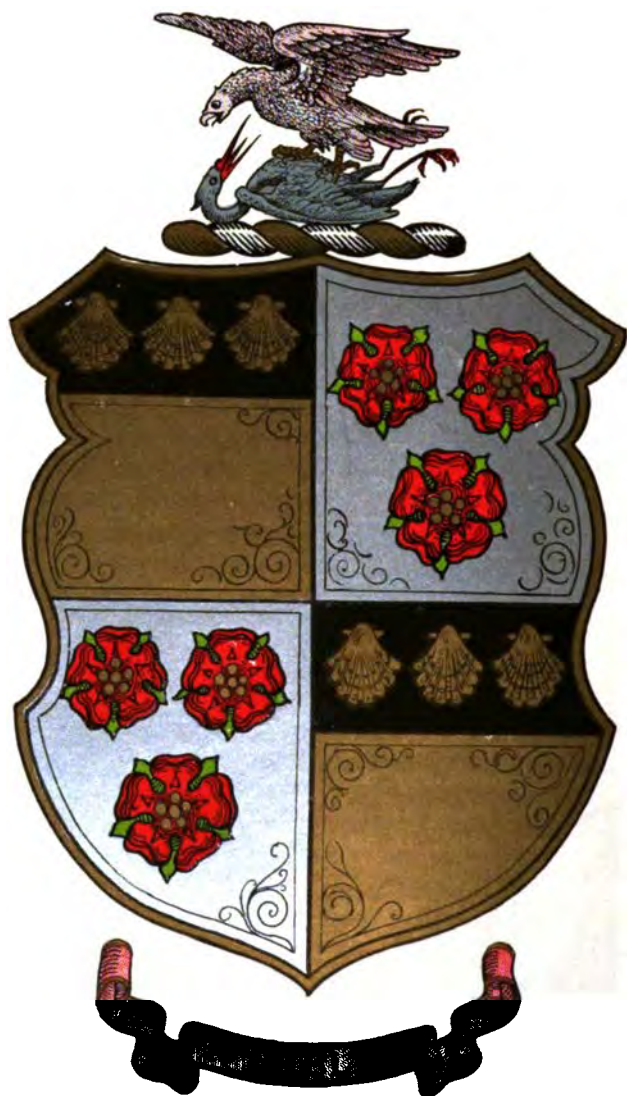
George Wales Welton stands out predominantly from the ranks of those men who directed the first industrial and commercial growth of the city of Waterbury, and laid the foundation for its present commanding position in the manufacturing life of New England. He was a man of long vision, cognizant of the resources of his native city, and ambitious for its development. Every public movement for the advancement of civic interests had his interested support. He remained aloof from politics however.



Geo W Melton



Mary (Graham) Weston



Graham

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On September 11, 1837, Mr. Welton married (first) in Waterbury, Harriet Minor, daughter of Archibald Minor, of Wolcott, Connecticut. They were the parents of a daughter, Harriet Minor, who became the wife of Leverett D. Kine, of Thomaston, Connecticut. On December 22, 1840, Mr. Welton married (second) Mary Graham, who was born in Hartford, daughter of Cyrus Graham. Their children were: 1. Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of George E. Bissell, the noted sculptor; they have five children: i. George Welton, dean of the Michigan State College at Lansing. ii. Isabella Graham, at home. iii. Harry Johnson. iv. Joseph Welton, died in childhood. v. Percy R., United States army. 2. Emily J., mentioned below. 3. Ellen Caroline, who married James E. Coer, of Waterbury. 4. George Richard, now deceased; married Nellie C. Webster, of Thomaston; their daughter, Gertrude Webster, is a graduate of St. Margaret's School, of Wellesley College, and the medical department of the University of Michigan; Miss Welton is now a well known physician of New York City, and is in charge of the X-ray department of the Polyclinic Hospital of New York. 5. Child who died in infancy.

(VII) Emily J. Welton, daughter of George Wales and Mary (Graham) Welton, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 27, 1845. She married, October 2, 1884, Edward Laurens Frisbie, of Waterbury (see Frisbie VI).

(The Graham Line).

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first, for Graham; 2nd and 3rd argent, three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, for the title of Montrose.

Crest—A falcon proper, beaked and armed or, killing a stork argent, beaked and membered gules.

Motto—*N'oubliez.* (Do not forget).

Few families, says Sir Walter Scott, can boast of greater historic renown than that of Graham. Great obscurity and numerous fables invest the origin of the name, yet even Sir Robert Douglas repeats the old story that the Grahams are descended from the famous warrior, Robert Graham, who with his men breached the Roman wall in 420 and won it the name of Graham's Dyke in the time of Fergus II. (Graham's Dyke is still the local name for the Roman fortified frontier, consisting of rampart, forts and road, which ran across the narrow isthmus of Scotland from the Firth of Clyde and formed the northern boundary of Roman Britain. The first authentic appearance of the name in Scottish history occurs circa 1143-47, when William of Graham was one of the witnesses of David I. to the Holyrood Charter. In this entry the name is spelled De Graeme, which would indicate a local origin. The descendants of this progenitor form one of the largest and most distinguished families in Scotland. They possess the dukedom, marquisesates and earldom of Montrose; marquiseate of Graham and Buchanan; earldoms of Airth, Kincardine, Monteith and Strathern; viscountcies of Dundas, Dundee and Preston; lordships of Aberuthven, Kilpoint, etc.; barony of Esk, etc.

The American families of the name descend from several unrelated progenitors. Connecticut and Massachusetts boast many distinguished Graham families. Tradition has it that the Grahams of Connecticut descend from three brothers. One of the first of the name to settle within the limits of the colony was Benjamin Graham, of Hartford. Several members of the family rendered valiant service during the American Revolution. Mrs. Emily J. (Welton) Frisbie, widow of the late E. L. Frisbie, of Waterbury,

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Connecticut, (see Frisbie) descends maternally from the Graham family.

(I) Jesse Graham, great-grandfather of Mrs. Frisbie, was born in 1761, and was but fifteen years of age on the outbreak of the American Revolution. He enlisted as a drummer-boy, however, and his name appears on the payroll of the Fourth Connecticut regiment, Colonel Zebulon Butler commanding, as having received pay from January 1, 1781, to December 31, 1781. His name again appears on the Census of Pensions, as returned under the Act for Taking the Sixth Census in 1840, at which time he was a resident of Chatham, in Middlesex county, and was seventy-nine years old. Jesse Graham was a farmer and well known resident of Chatham for several decades. He married, and among his children was Cyrus Graham, mentioned below.

(II) Cyrus Graham, son of Jesse Graham, was a well known resident of West Hartford. He married Fanny Curtis, and they were the parents of Mary Graham, mentioned below.

(III) Mary Graham, daughter of Cyrus and Fanny (Curtis) Graham, was born May 18, 1817, and died February 13, 1892. She married, December 22, 1840, George Wales Welton, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Their daughter, Emily J. Welton, became the wife of the late Edward Laurens Frisbie, of Waterbury. (See Frisbie).

HAYES, Charles Woodman,

Man of Lofty Character.

Certainly among all the communities of the State of New Hampshire, great or small, there is none that can point with pride to a higher average of good citizenship among its members than the city of Dover, New Hampshire, none which can

boast of a greater number of their sons per unit of population whose names deserve to be remembered as having had to do with the development and growth of the place. Among these names, that of the late Charles Woodman Hayes stands high. Self-made in the truest sense of the word, successful in his business undertakings and aims, his career was an apt illustration of the value of character in determining the measure of success possible to attain. Industry, thrift and perseverance marked his way through life, and to these qualities he added business ability of a higher order, and an honesty of purpose that enabled him to avoid those business and moral pitfalls that abound everywhere to trap the unwary. His death, which occurred in Madbury, New Hampshire, September 26, 1915, while on a visit to the place of his birth, was not only a severe loss to his loved ones, but to the entire community in which he had lived for so many years. It is of interest to note that Mr. Hayes died in the same house in which he was born. Mr. Hayes was a member of one of the oldest of American families, and inherited from various New England ancestors those qualities of enterprise and industry which lead to success and have made the New Englander preëminent throughout the United States and many other sections of the world.

Charles Woodman Hayes was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, September 11, 1836, the second son and youngest child of Samuel Davis and Comfort (Chesley) Hayes. The name Hayes is of Scotch origin. It was originally written Hay, and means an enclosed park or field. Four families of the name of Hayes came to New England in the seventeenth century.

(I) John Hayes, the immigrant ancestor of Charles Woodman Hayes, settled in Dover Corner, New Hampshire, about

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1680. He had a grant of twenty acres of land, March 18, 1694, and this was laid out November 4, 1702. It lay between localities known as Barbardoes and Tole-end, and it is probable that most of his land was secured by purchase. He died October 25, 1708, of malignant fever, four days after he was taken sick, as appears by the journal of Rev. John Pike. He was married, June 28, 1686, to Mary Horne.

(II) Deacon John (2) Hayes, eldest child of John (1) and Mary (Horne) Hayes, was born in 1687, and lived in Dover, at Tole-end. He was deacon of the first Dover church, being the third in succession from the establishment of that church. He died June 3, 1759, and was buried on Pine Hill and his tombstone is still in existence. He married (first) Tamsen (Wentworth) Chesley, widow of James Chesley, and daughter of Deacon Ezekiel Wentworth, of Somersworth. She died December 30, 1753, at the age of sixty-five years. He married (second) Mary (Roberts) Wingate, widow of Samuel Wingate.

(III) Hezekiah Hayes, fifth son of Deacon John and Tamsen (Wentworth-Chesley) Hayes, was born February 2, 1720, in Dover, New Hampshire, and settled in Barrington, New Hampshire, where he died, February 24, 1790. He entered the army August 7, 1778. He married Margaret Cate.

(IV) Elihu Hayes, second son of Hezekiah and Margaret (Cate) Hayes, was born August 18, 1757, in Barrington, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He married, in Barrington, April 28, 1772, Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis, and granddaughter of James Davis, one of the earliest settlers of Madbury, New Hampshire.

(V) Jonathan Hayes, eldest son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Davis) Hayes, was born April 25, 1774, and married Mary

Ham, July 3, 1794. She was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, April 11, 1773. They lived in New Durham for three years, and in 1797 moved to Madbury, which became their permanent home. He died March 27, 1851. His wife died December 25, 1859.

(VI) Samuel Davis Hayes, second child and eldest son of Jonathan and Mary (Ham) Hayes, was born in New Durham, April 8, 1796. His parents moved to Madbury when he was two years of age, and that place was his home during the remainder of his life of eighty-eight years. In 1814 he went as drummer with the Madbury Company of State Militia to the defense of Portsmouth. He afterward held all the company offices in the militia. He was seven times elected selectman, and he held other town offices. He married Comfort Chesley, third daughter of Samuel and Nancy Chesley, of Madbury. She was born October 8, 1806, married July 1, 1827, and died August 6, 1870. Immediately after their marriage they moved to a new and comfortable house on a farm adjoining his old homestead. This house was the successor of the original log garrison, and the farm, until their occupancy, had been occupied by three generations of the Daniels family, to whom it had been originally granted by the English crown. Samuel D. Hayes died February 1, 1884, having outlived his wife fourteen years. He and his wife were the parents of three children, the youngest of whom was Charles Woodman Hayes.

(VII) When Charles Woodman Hayes was a child of but two years of age he met with a thrilling experience. While out in the pasture with his brother, he strayed off and was not seen after four o'clock in the afternoon. All night the search for him continued, and the next morning at eleven o'clock he was discovered mired in a swamp a few rods from the Bellamy

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river, about one and one-half miles from home. Mr. Hayes attended the public schools, and then fitted for college at the military gymnasium at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth College Chandler Scientific Department, in 1858. He taught school nearly ten years. While teaching in Eliot and Baring, Maine, he took an active part in religious matters, acting as leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1866 he returned to Madbury to take care of his parents and cultivate the farm. He at once became actively interested in the affairs of the town, especially educational and religious matters. He held the office of superintendent of the school committee for a period of six years, and was a member of the school board eight years. In June, 1869, he canvassed the town for the establishment of a religious meeting and Sabbath school at Madbury town house. The people united with the Congregational Society at Lee Hill in the support of a minister. For ten years services were held at Madbury, during which time Mr. Hayes filled the position of leader of the choir, superintendent of the Sabbath school and chairman of the financial committee. Since 1858 Mr. Hayes practiced engineering and land surveying in Madbury and neighboring towns; he was a collector of taxes in 1872, and town treasurer for twenty-two years.

On November 8, 1866, Mr. Hayes married Ellen Maria Weeks, a daughter of William and Mariah (Clark) Weeks. Mrs. Hayes was born April 29, 1843, at Strafford Corner, New Hampshire, William Weeks, her father, was born in 1812, and married, May 12, 1842, Mariah Clark, daughter of Hezekiah and Hannah (Ham) Clark. Mrs. Hayes is a granddaughter of Elisha and Polly (Potter) Weeks, and a great-granddaughter of Daniel Weeks

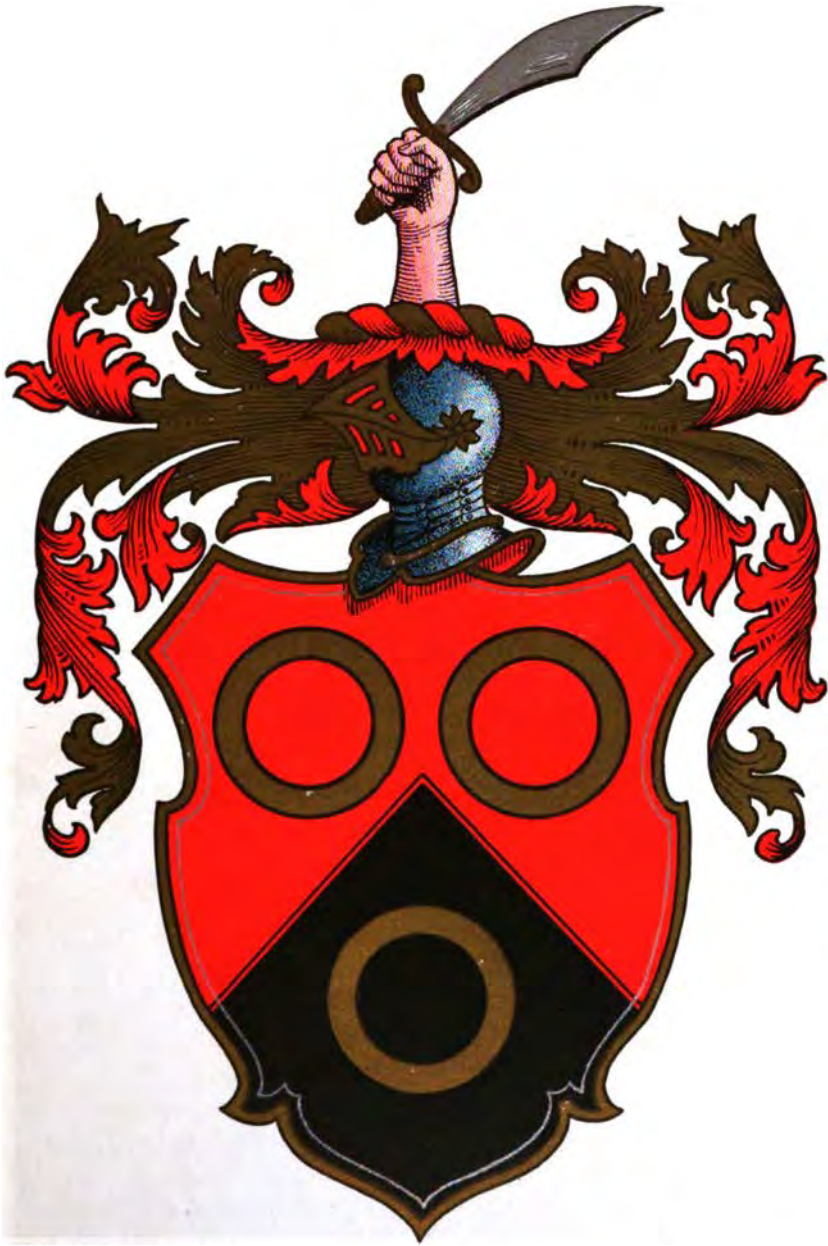
of Gilford, New Hampshire. The Weeks coat-of-arms, is as follows:

Arms—Per chevron gules and sable, three annulets or.

Crest—A dexter hand grasping a scimitar proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodman Hayes were the parents of four children, all daughters: 1. Nellie Marie, married October 30, 1895, George E. Crosby. 2. Anna Lillian, married, June 19, 1901, Charles Sumner Fuller, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. 3. Cora Eunietta, died April 17, 1879. 4. Clara Comfort. In the fall of 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and family moved to Dover, New Hampshire, where Mrs. Hayes still resides, at No. 61 Belknap street.

There is a pretty tradition in connection with the Hayes coat-of-arms. In the reign of Kenneth III., of Scotland, A. D. 980, the Danes were pursuing the flying Scots from the field when a countryman and his two sons appeared in a narrow pass, brandishing an ox-yoke; they rallied the fugitives and turned the course of battle. The king in reward for their valor gave to the countryman and his two sons, afterward known as Hay, as much land on the River Tay as a falcon flying from a man's hand could cover prior to settling down. This tract, six miles in length, was afterward called Errol. The stone on which the falcon lighted is still pointed out in a little village called Hawkstone. For eight centuries the family of Hay have borne "three escutcheons gules, with a broken ox-yoke as a part of the crest, two Danes in armor as their supporters, and the motto *Renovate animos.*" The Earls of Errol bear this motto, together with a falcon crest. In Scott's library at Abbotsford, among other coats-of-arms is that of Hayes, which has a cross between four stars, the



Weeks

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falcon crest, and the motto *Recte*. The present English family of Hayes, of Arborfield, Berks, have the "three escutcheons gules," and the falcon crest. The following arms belong to the family herein under consideration:

Arms—Argent, three inescutcheons within a bordure nebulee gules.

Crest—A hand proper holding an ox yoke or, bows gules.

Motto—*Renovate animos* (Renew your courage).

Charles Woodman Hayes was a man of high ideals, to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his life, and might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. In all the relations of life he displayed those cardinal virtues that have come to be associated with the best type of American character, an uncompromising idealism united with a most practical sense of worldly affairs. His success was of that quiet kind which integrity and just dealing with one's fellow-men is sure to bring when coupled with ability such as his, a success of the permanent type which the years increase and render more secure because it rests on the firm foundation of the trust and confidence of his community. In his career as public servant he showed himself without any personal ambition, and actuated with no desire other than to further the advantage of the community, and to strengthen his party wherever that did not conflict with the public welfare. His private virtues were not less remarkable than his public, and the deep affection with which his family and intimate friends regarded him is the best tribute which can be paid to the strength and sincerity of his domestic instincts. He was the most devoted of husbands and fathers, ever seeking the happiness of those about him; and the most faithful friend, winning by

his charming personality a host of intimates who repaid his fidelity in like kind. The community at large has felt the wholesome and inspiring effect of his example, and it will be long before its members cease to miss those with whom he came in contact.

SOUTHWICK, George H.,

Man of Enterprise.

The death of George H. Southwick, which occurred in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 6, 1911, not only brought to a close a career of great and beneficial usefulness, but also deprived that town of one who was universally regarded as a leading citizen, and whose name was honored throughout the entire community. The life of New England has developed many self-made and prosperous citizens, whose industry and close application brought to them success and won for them the confidence of their fellow-men. Every city, great or small, owes much to its business men, especially to those whose sound judgment and far-sighted sagacity control the future in dealing with the present, and who, perceiving in advance the approach of emergencies, are never found unprepared to meet them. To this class of men belonged George H. Southwick, a man who was ever benefiting his fellow-men, and seeking to leave the world the better for his having been in it. The man who achieves success solely by well directed efforts of his own natural abilities and strength of character is a type which has and always will appeal with peculiar force to all. Mr. Southwick was an example of this type, and was generally beloved and justly honored for his sterling worth, high principle, and unswerving integrity.

George H. Southwick was born in

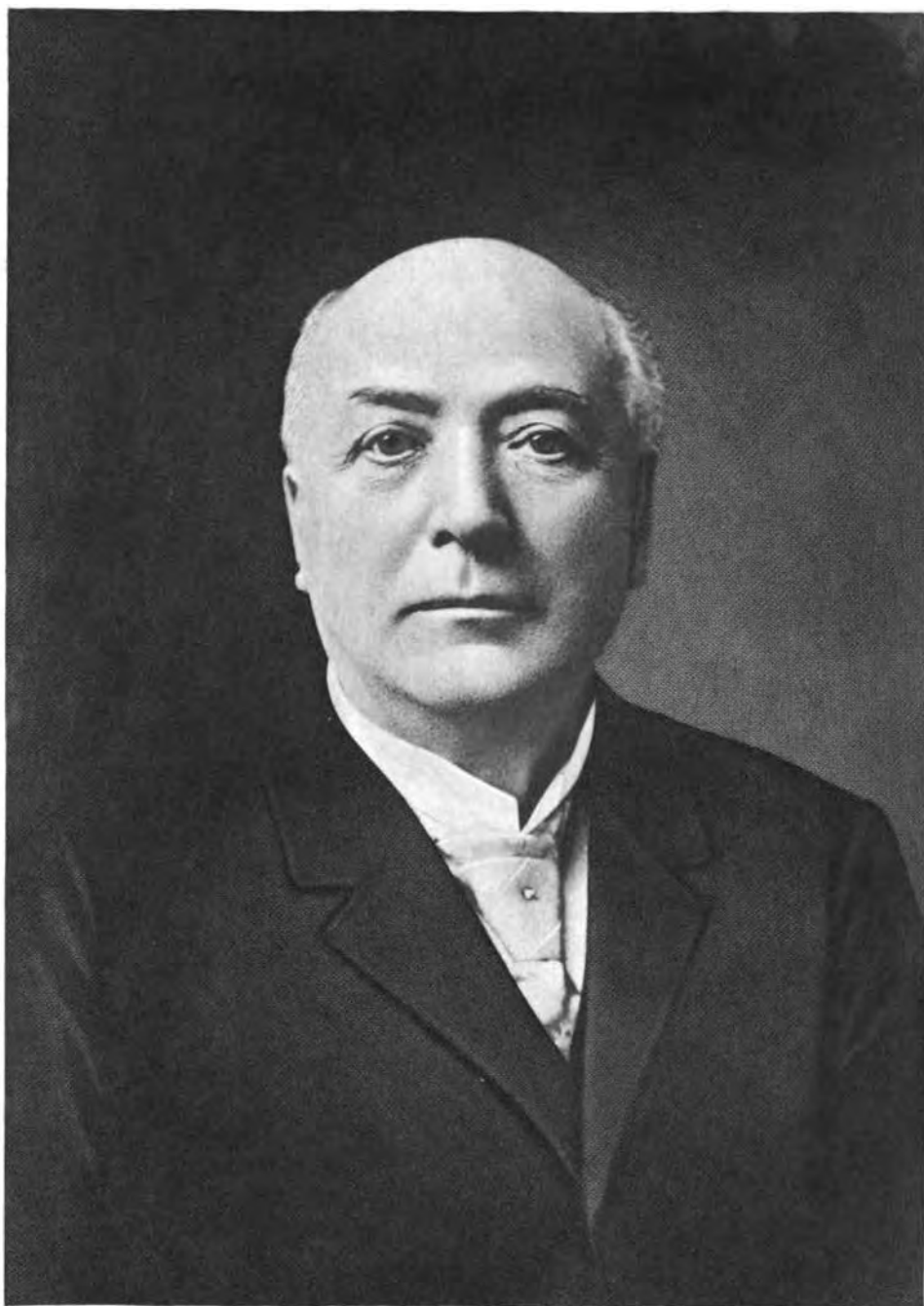
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

South Danvers, Massachusetts, June 14, 1821, at which place he attended the public schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade under Edward Perkins, who at that time was a well known contractor in Salem. In 1862 Mr. Southwick came to Beverly, Massachusetts, and engaged in business for himself, and soon became recognized as one of the leading contractors of that city. Upon coming to Beverly, Mr. Southwick took charge of the provision business which was established by E. Pousland, and which business in turn passed into the control of Charles Moulton and son, Benjamin Butman, Louis and Edward Southwick, and then to George H. Southwick and Edward Southwick. This provision store was the largest of its kind in the city. Upon the retirement of Edward Southwick, George H. Southwick conducted the business alone until 1881, at which time he admitted his son, George L. Southwick, as partner, the firm then becoming known as G. H. Southwick & Son. This firm became one of the leading concerns of its kind in this section of the State. During Mr. Southwick's last year in the contracting business, he erected twenty-seven houses in various sections of the county. George H. Southwick took a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the civic betterment of Beverly and the surrounding community. He was for seven years overseer of the poor and did splendid work in that capacity, always having a kind word and a helping hand for those in need, but whatever he did for those in distress was done in a quiet, unostentatious manner. Mr. Southwick was very prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being often honored by Bass River Lodge, of which he had long been an enthusiastic member, and when the Odd Fellows' building was erected in

Beverly, he was a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Southwick was the owner of much real estate in Beverly, owning the building occupied by the Robertson Company on Abbott street, also considerable of the property on Cabot street between the City Hall and Abbott street. He also owned considerable tenement property throughout the city. He was a great reader of papers and magazines, and he had made a very interesting scrap book of various clippings he had picked up from time to time. Mr. Southwick was very active for a man of his years, took a keen interest in all the topics of the times, and was a very interesting conversationalist. He was the oldest of seven brothers, and his death was the first in the family for a period of twenty-seven years.

George H. Southwick was united in marriage with Adeline Cheever, a daughter of Captain Thomas Cheever, one of the best known sea captains of Danvers. Captain Cheever made many voyages to India and other foreign ports, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Rosamond H. Pearson, of Beverly, has in her possession a set of dishes among other things brought home by Captain Cheever from these voyages. Mrs. Adeline (Cheever) Southwick lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, dying at her home in Beverly, October 23, 1916, beloved by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southwick were the parents of two children: George L., a prominent retired business man of Beverly, Massachusetts, and Rosamond H., who became the wife of Ira Brown Pearson.

Ira Brown Pearson, a former business man of Boston, Massachusetts, died in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 25, 1885, at the age of thirty-three years. He was born in New York City, a son of Ira and Georgianna (Shortney) Pearson. Being left an orphan when a small child, Mr.



Dr H R Chipman

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Pearson was raised by an aunt in Methuen, Massachusetts, where he grew up on a farm. As a youth he worked for L. A. Smith, in his coal office in Salem, and later he was employed by Mr. Dean, a coal dealer in Boston. Mr. Pearson formed a partnership with F. A. Marston, establishing themselves in the coal business, but death coming to Mr. Pearson at the age of thirty-three years cut short what promised to be a successful career. Mr. Pearson married, November 25, 1876, Rosamond H., daughter of the late George H. and Adeline (Cheever) Southwick. Mrs. Pearson was born in Danvers, but has lived in Beverly since a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson became the parents of three children. Henry Southwick, married Grace Pickett; Mary E., wife of Arthur Trow Foster, and they are the parents of two children, Rosamond and Julia; Chester L.

CHIPMAN, William Reginald,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

Nature seemed to have fitted the late Dr. William R. Chipman, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, for administration to the sick, and his gentle manner and genial sympathetic presence never failed to carry cheer and comfort wherever he went. Unflinchingly he responded to the exactions of an arduous calling, often when as much in need of rest and care as were those who sought his aid. He disregarded the prospect of compensation, for it was enough for him to know that there was suffering which he might relieve. In both private and professional life, Dr. Chipman bore many burdens, seemingly more than falls to the average lot of mankind, but he carried them with fortitude and patience. The great and cruel wrongs of human-kind grieved him no less than

the sufferings of the sick. He passed away at the age of sixty-nine years, at his home on County Road, Chelsea, Massachusetts, October 7, 1918, a man greatly beloved and highly honored, not more for his professional skill than for his manly qualities of heart and mind. In all the world there is no man accorded a place so near the heart of the people in general as the "doctor," and the death of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir came as a severe blow to the community in general, in which he had resided for a period of forty-two years. A man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses, and a remarkable force and determination of character, Dr. Chipman commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. It is unnecessary to add that as a physician he was held in the highest estimation by his fellowmen, and the record of his daily life was filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially the medical profession, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unrelenting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage, and to this proud eminence we may safely state that Dr. Chipman rose. He devoted his entire life to his chosen profession, and was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards.

Doctor William Reginald Chipman was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, May 30, 1849, a son of Hon. William Henry and Sophia (Coggsell) Chipman, and was of both English and Irish descent. He comes of a long line of professional folk, medical and clerical, on both the maternal and paternal side. His father was for several years a member of the Dominion Parliament for Ottawa, and was a gentleman of considerable literary culture, and

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highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Dr. Chipman was a direct descendant of "Mayflower" stock.

Dr. Chipman received his primary education in the public schools, and graduated from King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, at the age of nineteen years, later attended the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated with honors. After being in the United States Marine Service for about a year, he came to Chelsea in 1876. Dr. Chipman had been in continuous practice in Chelsea since 1876, with the exception of the time he spent abroad, taking post-graduate courses in London, Paris and the University of Geneva, Switzerland. Within the last few years Dr. Chipman went abroad, Mrs. Chipman accompanying him, and received still further professional honors. He had an extensive practice during his active years, and in later years he was called in consultation to a great extent. His wide knowledge and experience helped some of the younger members of the medical corps of Chelsea over critical situations, as he was always ready to give his advice in a professional way when it was sought. For nearly eleven years he held a professorship in the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was one of the founders of Tufts Medical School, and was elected to the professorship of surgery at the time of the establishment of that school. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, a member of the Chelsea Board of Aldermen for three years, and was at one time a candidate for mayor. He was a member of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights Templar. He was also a member of Columbian Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Chipman was a valued member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and was senior war-

den for some years. A genial man, with a great fund of humor at his command, and the life of any company in which he chanced to be, he was held in great respect by all who knew him.

Dr. Chipman married (first) Mrs. Annie Stocker Raddin, of Saugus, who died in 1906. He married (second) Ella M. Stewart, a native of Nova Scotia, but a resident of Boston, at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Albert and Margaret (Clem) Stewart, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia, but who later came to the United States. He is also survived by a stepson, Dr. F. S. Raddin, two brothers, Ross Chipman, who resides at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, the other Dr. Henry Chipman, of Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, who died a few months after our subject, and a sister, Elizabeth, who is the wife of Rev. Dr. Robert Somerville, a Presbyterian clergyman of note in New York City.

The funeral services of Dr. Chipman were held at St. Luke's Church, the Rev. George A. Barrow, Ph.D., officiating. Interment was in the family lot in the Saugus cemetery. Commitment services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Eaton, an old time friend of the doctor. Dr. Chipman had followed the trend of modern thought through the medium of the leading medical journals, and was held in the highest esteem by his professional brethren. He was most unselfish in his devotion to his profession, allowing no call to go unheeded if it were possible to meet it, even when there was no likelihood of fee or reward. Dr. Chipman was indeed a man who was honored and loved in his own profession, and was ever ready to respond to the call for the exercise of his skill, and there can be no doubt that his cheery smile and words of comfort and sympathy were of as great value as the medicine which he administered to his patients. It

may truly be said of this eminent physician, "in him the world has lost a true friend."

BECKWITH, William Leprilete,

Representative Citizen.

A more honorable antiquity than that of the Beckwiths is vouchsafed to few American families. Mathew Beckwith, the founder of the family in America, was an Englishman of established family and position, the descendant of a long and notable line of forbears. The Beckwiths date from the time of the Norman Conquest in England, and are for the greater part, except where the name has been taken by adoption, descendants of the valiant Sir Hugh de Malebisse, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England. The pedigree of the American Beckwiths, in the line of the late William Clark and William Leprilete Beckwith, extending from the year 1066 to the present day, covers a period of twenty-five generations. The family, though a comparatively small one, has played a prominent part in American affairs, and many of its sons have attained note in professional and business life.

Arms—Argent a chevron between three hinds' heads erased gules.

Crest—An antelope proper, in the mouth a branch vert.

Motto—*Jouir en bien.*

(I) Sir Hugh de Malebisse, founder of the house, according to the Domesday Book, "held lands, time of William the Conqueror." He was born in Normandy, and accompanied William to England in 1066, taking part in the battle of Hasting. He had three sons:

1. Richard de Malebisse, who was a witness to the charter of Albert de Rainville.

2. Hugo de Malebisse, mentioned below.

3. Galfred de Malebisse, who in 1142 willed all his lands to God, Madame St. Mary, and the Monastery of Newbo, and became the first Prior.

(II) Sir Hugo de Malebisse, son of Sir Hugh de Malebisse, was living in 1139; his will was proven in the third year of the reign of King Stephen. He married (first) Emma, daughter of William de Percy and Adalaid de Tonbridge. By his second marriage to Maude, daughter of Knyveton of Knyveton, he became Lord of Knyveton.

(III) Sir Simon de Malebisse, son of Sir Hugo de Malebisse, married the daughter of John, Lord of Methley. He was Lord of Cowton in Craven.

(IV) Sir Hercules de Malebisse, son of Sir Simon de Malebisse, married, in 1226, Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce, daughter of Sir William Bruce, Lord of Uglebarby, which lordship and other lands he had inherited from his ancestor, Sir Robert Bruce, of Skelton Castle, the progenitor of the Royal Bruces of Scotland. It is from this marriage that the surname of Beckwith was derived. Lady Beckwith Bruce possessed by inheritance an estate or manor of land, called "Beckwith," in the old Anglo-Saxon "Beckworth;" the name is derived from "Beck," a brook, and "Worth," an estate. With a view evidently to the perpetuation of the name Sir Hercules de Malebisse was required by the marriage contract, dated 1226, to assume the surname of Beckwith. Sir Hercules was Lord of Cowton in Craven, inheriting this title and estate from his great-grandfather, Sir Hugh the Norman, Lord of Clint.

(V) Sir Hercules (2) de Malebisse, son of Sir Hercules (1) de Malebisse, succeeded to the estates of his father. He married a daughter of Sir John Ferrars, of Tamworth Castle, who by marriage into the house of Marmion inherited by tenure of the Castle of Tamworth the office of Champion of England.

(VI) Nicholas Beckwith de Clint, son of Sir Hercules (2) de Malebisse, married the daughter of Sir John Chaworth.

(VII) Hamon Beckwith, son of Nicholas Beckwith de Clint, took upon himself in 1339 the coat-of-arms of John Lord de Malebisse, in proof of his descent presenting to the Earl Marshal of England the marriage contract of his great-grandfather, Sir Hercules de Malebisse, to the Lady Beckwith Bruce. The decision of the Earl Marshal, dated 1339, is an interesting document not only in point of its bearing on the early history of the family, but in point of antiquity, insight into legal procedure of the times, etc. It is extant in the Herald's Office, London, England. The document reads as follows:

Be it known to all Nobles, where this present writing shall come, be seen, or heard; whereas Hamon Beckwith, son and heir of Nicholas Beckwith, was named by the Earl Marshall of England, by a process that was dated from the aforesaid Marshalls Manor of Reayssing Castle, in the County of Norfolk, Jan. 18th, the year of our Lord, 1339. That the said Hamon Beckwith should usurp and take unto him a coat of arms, which was appertaining unto John Lord de Malebisse, for which better use by virtue of this process, we charge you, that you will appear at the new Mansion House of Saymore, before us and bring with you all such evidence and records of arms, that we may allow, grant, and set our hands to your teste and posterity forever, and also that your appearance will be the 14th day of October, next coming, in the aforesaid year above written. And the said Orator did appear at the said day appointed, and did bring with him such evidence, whereof one piece dated from the 10th year of Henry the 3rd, which was in the year of our Lord 1226, from one Hercules de Malbie, the son of Simon de Malbie, Knight, who married the Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce, one of the daughters of Sir William Bruce, Lord of Uglebarby, and certain others lands in Pickering, that the said Hercules de Malbie should change his name, or else his coat, and his posterity forever; and so it was that the said Hercules de Malbie changed his name from de Malbie to Beckwith, and did hold his coat, whereof I the said Earl Marshall

Peter Mawlam, Lord of de Luke, Lord Chamberlain to our Sovereign Lord, King Edward 3rd, and Henry Lord Percy, Sir Robert Boynton, Knt., and Sir William Acton, did see and allow it in proof, and the said coat to be his own lineally descended, whereof we have our hands and seals, to the aforesaid teste, the day and year above written, in the presence of many.

Hamon Beckwith was seized of the Lordships of Clint and Uglebarby, and the manors of Beckwith and Beckwithshaw.

(VIII) William Beckwith, son of Sir Hamon Beckwith, was seized of the manors of Beckwith and Beckwithshaw, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of King Edward III. He married a daughter of Sir Girard Urfleet, Knight of Wighill, in County York, who commanded a Knight's retinue at the battle of Agincourt in France.

(IX) Thomas Beckwith, son of William Beckwith, was of the Manor of Clint, to which he succeeded his father, in the fourth year of the reign of Richard the Second. He held the manors of Magna Otringer and Huxley near Thursk, and married the daughter of John Sawley, of Saxton.

(X) Adam Beckwith, son of Thomas Beckwith, succeeded to the Manor of Clint; he married Elizabeth de Malebisse, reuniting the two branches of the de Malebisse family after a separation of over three hundred years.

(XI) Sir William (2) Beckwith, eldest son of Adam Beckwith, married a daughter of Sir John Baskerville. The Baskervilles, one of the most noted of the ancient houses of England, are lineally descended from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, and Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty in France.

(XII) Thomas (2) Beckwith, of Clint, son of Sir William (2) Beckwith, succeeded his father, and by marriage with the daughter and co-heiress of William Has-

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lerton, became Lord of the manors of Fily, Muston and Thorpe, which his wife had inherited from Havisia, the daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Neville. Thomas Beckwith, of Clint, died in the tenth year of the reign of Henry VII.

(XIII) John Beckwith, son of Thomas (2) Beckwith, of Clint, married the daughter of Thomas Radcliff, of Mulgrave.

(XIV) Robert Beckwith, of Broxholme, was the son of John Beckwith, and succeeded his father in the eighth year of the reign of Edward IV.

(XV) John (2) Beckwith, son of Robert Beckwith, of Broxholme, succeeded to his father's lands and estates, and the manors of Clint and Thorpe.

(XVI) Robert (2) Beckwith, son of John (2) Beckwith, inherited the manors of Clint and Thorpe. His will, dated October 16, 1536, was proved March 24, of the following year. He married Jen-net ———.

(XVII) Marmaduke Beckwith, son of Robert (2) Beckwith, held the manors of Dacre and Clint. In 1597 he sold the Manor of the Clint, which had been in the family from the year 1226, and purchased the manors of Featherstone and Acton, in Yorkshire. He married (first) Anne, daughter of Dynley of Bramhope, and they were the parents of eleven children. He married (second) Ellen, widow of William Style, of Haddockon, County York.

(The Beckwiths of New England).

(I) Mathew Beckwith, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in New England, and the progenitor of the greatest number of the Beckwiths in America, was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, about 1610. All evidence points to the fact that he was a son of Marmaduke Beckwith. He emigrated to New England in 1635, and settled first in Connecti-

cut, residing for a short time at Saybrook Point, whither he removed to Branford, where we find record of him in 1638. He was among the first settlers of Hartford, in 1642, and was of Lynn, in 1651. Here he purchased large tracts of land on the Niantic river, and was left a legacy by Captain Lyrado. His property holdings were very extensive, part laying in Lyme and part in New London. That he was a man of wealth and position is evident from the fact that the first vessel launched from the harbor at New London, the barque "Endeavor," was built especially for him by Mould & Art, ship builders. The "Endeavor" subsequently traded with the Barbadoes, where she was sold in 1666 for a cargo of sugar. Mathew Beckwith was one of the most successful and prominent of the early planters of New London and the surrounding country, and like men of this class in the Colonial period carried on an extensive trade with the Barbadoes and West Indies. He was the owner of many vessels which, however, he never sailed, but placed in the care of competent mariners. He died December 13, 1681, and "His death being sudden, and being the result of an accident, a jury was summoned, who gave their verdict, but he came to his death by mistaking his way of a dark night, and falling from a cliff of rocks." Mathew Beckwith left an estate valued at £393, and was survived by his widow, Elizabeth Beckwith. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mathew, mentioned below, was the eldest.

(II) Mathew (2) Beckwith, son of Mathew (1) and Elizabeth Beckwith, was possibly born at Saybrook, Connecticut. He is first of record in Waterford, where he became a freeman in 1658. He subsequently resided in Guilford, where he was one of the founders of the church. Mathew Beckwith married (first) Elizabeth ———; (second) Elizabeth, daughter of

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Mathew Griswold, of Lyme, Connecticut, who was the widow successively of John Rogers, founder of the sect sometimes known as the "Rogerine Quakers," and Peter Pratt, who died March 24, 1685. She married, in 1689, Mathew Beckwith. He died in New London, Connecticut, June 4, 1727.

(III) Jonah Beckwith, son of Mathew (2) and Elizabeth Beckwith, was born at New London, Connecticut, December 27, 1673. Early in life he removed to Lyme, Connecticut, where he was a prominent figure in the affairs of the Congregational church all his life, serving as deacon. Jonah Beckwith married Rebecca —, July 12, 1701. She was born in Lyme. He was a prosperous and highly-respected member of the early community.

(IV) Benjamin Beckwith, son of Jonah and Rebecca Beckwith, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, October 18, 1706. He was a life-long resident of the town.

(V) Benjamin (2) Beckwith, son of Benjamin (1) Beckwith, was born in Lyme, Connecticut. He was at one time a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, where his son, Alonzo S., was born.

(VI) Alonzo S. Beckwith, son of Benjamin (2) Beckwith, was born in Hartford, Connecticut. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he established himself in business. He later returned to Hartford, however, and there rose to considerable prominence in business life. He married Laura Moseley Clark, of Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of the following children: 1. William Clark, mentioned below. 2. Laura C. 3. Charles. 4. Henry Clark, died in August, 1882; married Clara Brownell, niece of Bishop Brownell, of Hartford, Connecticut. 5. Charlotte G., married Daniel R. Crouse, of Utica, New York.

(VII) William Clark Beckwith, M. D., son of Alonzo S. and Laura Moseley

(Clark) Beckwith, died October 7, 1868, in Providence. He studied for the medical profession, and practiced in New York State, in the city of Rochester, from 1851 to 1855. In the latter year he came to Providence, Rhode Island, where he established himself in practice, and became one of the leading physicians of the city. He married Jane Leprilete Miller, daughter of Dr. Lewis Leprilete Miller, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Providence, and at one time president of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Mrs. Beckwith died February 10, 1889.

(VIII) William Leprilete Beckwith, son of Dr. William Clark and Jane Leprilete (Miller) Beckwith, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 8, 1850, and died at Warwick Neck, Rhode Island, August 21, 1888. He married Emily Matilda Jones, who died July 1, 1887. They were the parents of one child, Lorian Carrington, mentioned below.

(IX) Lorian Carrington Beckwith, only daughter of William Leprilete and Emily Matilda (Jones) Beckwith, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 5, 1887. Miss Beckwith resides in Providence and is well-known in the social circles of the city.

ROOT, Edward T.,

Enterprising Citizen, Civil War Veteran.

Little is known concerning the origin of the surname Root. Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," advances the opinion that the name is of baptismal origin, signifying literally "the son of Root;" he derives his theory from the fact that no prefix denoting a local derivation appears in the early entries of the name.

The Connecticut family of the name

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traces descent from John Roote, through his sons, Thomas and John Roote, all of whom were among the pioneer settlers of the Connecticut Colony. John Roote, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of Badby parish, Northamptonshire, England, whence he emigrated to the New England Colonies about 1636. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Farmington, Connecticut. His descendants, though not numerous, have figured prominently in the life and affairs of Hartford county for two hundred and fifty years. The late Edward T. Root, late senior member of the firm of Root & Boyd, and a well known business man of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a member of the Southington branch of the family, and a lineal descendant of John Roote, the founder.

Edward T. Root was born in Waterbury, February 12, 1840, son of George and Temperance (Bronson) Root, and grandson of Reuben Root. The latter was a native of Southington, and during the American Revolution was employed in New York City as a ship's carpenter; he made his home in New York, where he died. He married Hannah George, and they were the parents of George Root, who was born in New York City, in 1796. George Root was educated in the schools of New York, afterwards learning the cabinet making trade. Shortly after attaining his majority he removed to Waterbury, where he engaged successfully in cabinet making and ship carpentering throughout his life. He married Temperance Bronson, daughter of Samuel Bronson, and a member of the well known Bronson family of Waterbury; Samuel Bronson was a member of the Continental army in the American Revolution. George Root was an old-line Whig, but allied himself with the Republicans on the formation of the new party. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist.

Edward T. Root was educated in the public schools of Waterbury, and at the age of sixteen years discontinued his studies. In 1856 he secured a position as clerk in the postoffice, under Elisha Leavenworth, where he remained for about a year. In 1859 he entered the employ of the firm of Hall & Smith, insurance brokers, and thus began his long connection with the business in which he later rose to a position of leadership in Waterbury. In August, 1862, in response to a call for volunteers to defend the cause of the Union, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, under General Banks. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Waterbury and took up his old position with J. W. Smith, who following the retirement of his partner in 1863 had carried on the business under his own name. Mr. Root rapidly became a factor of importance in the business, and in 1878 was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Smith & Root. Business was carried on successfully under this name until 1891, when Mr. Smith retired from active participation in business affairs. The firm name was retained, however, until June 15, 1895, when Mr. Root admitted George E. Boyd to partnership. As senior partner of the firm of Root & Boyd, Mr. Root filled a conspicuous and important place in the insurance world of Waterbury; the firm transacted an extensive business, writing insurance of every description. Mr. Root was an able business man, a keen executive and organizer, and he was widely known and eminently respected in business circles for the fairness and integrity of all his dealings.

Mr. Root was active in public life in Waterbury for many years. He was a member of the Board of Assessors, and for two terms a member of the Common Council. In January, 1887, he was elect-

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ed to the Connecticut State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He was a prominent figure in club and fraternal circles in Waterbury. He had attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order, and was also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, serving on the building fund committee of the former, on the Building Association of the latter. Mr. Root was a member of the board of governors of the Waterbury Club. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and for many years he was clerk of Trinity parish. His death on October 6, 1910, removed from Waterbury a man who had long been a vital figure in many departments of the life of the city. The public press said of him: "He disappears from Waterbury's life, where he has filled for many years a substantial position, while yet he was a power and influence for good citizenship in many forms."

On June 3, 1868, Mr. Root married (first) Julia M. Rogers, daughter of Isaac Rogers, of Chester, Vermont; she died in 1886, leaving an only son, Frederick H., who died on January 29, 1895. Mr. Root married (second) on May 10, 1888, Caroline W. Blake, daughter of Dr. Amos Shepard Blake. Dr. Amos Shepard Blake was the first resident dentist of Waterbury, as well as a noted inventor and one of the foremost citizens of the city in day. He was born in Brookfield, Vermont, January 18, 1812, son of Joseph and Prudence (Shepard) Blake, and was educated at the Southmade Academy and at Scott's Military School at Montpelier. He then took up the study of dentistry under his brother, Dr. E. W. Blake, and practiced his profession successfully at Alstead, New Hampshire, and Montpelier and Chelsea, Vermont, before removing to Connecticut. In 1844 he came to Waterbury, which was his home thenceforward until his death, with the exception

of the years 1852-55, which he spent in Eagle Harbor, Michigan, as superintendent of the mines of the Lake Superior region. On his return to Waterbury he established himself as the first resident dentist, and practiced successfully for several years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he withdrew from practice and entered manufacturing fields, possessing marked inventive genius. During the winter of 1830-31 he constructed the first locomotive ever seen in New England. It was designed to illustrate the practicability of travel by railroad and was large enough to carry two passengers at a time around a hall on a circular track. Dr. Blake's inventions numbered nineteen, and all were covered by patents. During the Civil War he was superintendent of the American Flask and Cap Company, which in one year delivered one hundred tons of percussion caps to the United States government. In 1865, in partnership with Henry R. Chambers and William Lamb, he organized the firm of his day. He was born in Brookfield, Vermont, January 18, 1812, son of Joseph and Prudence (Shepard) Blake, and was educated at the Southmade Academy and at Scott's Military School at Montpelier. He then took up the study of dentistry under his brother, Dr. E. W. Blake, and practiced his profession successfully at Alstead, New Hampshire, and Montpelier and Chelsea, Vermont, before removing to Connecticut. In 1844 he came to Waterbury, which was his home thenceforward until his death, with the exception

While in Vermont, Dr. Blake served for a number of years as one of the judges of jail delivery, under the old law which authorized imprisonment for debt. He was prominent in public affairs in Waterbury during the entire period of his residence in the city. In 1846 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and subsequently filled the office of councilman, alderman, assessor and road commissioner. In 1869, 1874 and 1875 he represented the town in the Connecticut State Legislature. During his stay in Michigan he

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was a county commissioner. He was one of the promoters of the Riverside Cemetery, and was active in raising the money by subscription for the purchase of the cemetery site. He was also a member of the committee which named Waterbury's streets, and was influential in having the names officially adopted. Dr. Blake stands out with marked prominence among the business and public men of Waterbury in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. He died in Waterbury, February 18, 1895.

He married in Chelsea, Vermont, Eliza Cordelia Woodward, daughter of Henry Woodward, of Chelsea; she died February 25, 1895. Dr. and Mrs. Blake were the parents of two children: 1. Ellen Cordelia, who became the wife of John A. Hitchcock, of Liverpool, England, now deceased; Mrs. Hitchcock now resides with her sister, Mrs. Root, in Waterbury; her daughter, Helen, became the wife of Ernst Hannay, and resided in London. 2. Caroline Woodward, became the wife of the late Edward T. Root. Mrs. Root survives her husband and makes her home on Tower road, in Waterbury. She is well known and highly respected in the conservative social circles of the city, and is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church and of the Woman's Club.

CLARK, Charles Hull,

Man of Affairs, Legislator.

There is no name more numerous represented in the pioneer settlement of New England than this. The many families bearing it render distinctions somewhat confusing and uncertain, except in a few clearly defined and prominent branches. The name appears at a very early date in several New England colonies. Connecticut alone, for more than

two and a half centuries the home of the forebears of Hon. Charles Hull Clarke, well known manufacturer and public man of Hartford county, harbored six or more immigrants of the name in the early decades of its history. The Clark immigrants were for the most part men of superior mentality and attainments and their traits are evident today in their descendants, many of whom have gained great prominence in professional and intellectual fields.

The surname has an origin of great antiquity and interest, taking its source from the office of clerk, i. e., clergyman, a clerk in holy orders. In medieval English ecclesiastical law, a clerk was any one who had been admitted to the ecclesiastical state, and had taken the tonsure. With time the word also developed another sense. In the Middle Ages the pursuit of letters and general learning was confined to the clergy, and as they were practically the only persons who could read and write, all notarial and secretarial work was discharged by them, so that eventually the word came to be used with special reference to secretaries, notaries, accountants or even mere penmen. Thus it will be seen that when the adoption of surnames became more common, and the taking of a name from one's calling or occupation became frequent, the class of men who adopted the surname Clark or Clarke were men of learning, scholars, students, and intellectuals, who transmitted a rich heritage to their progeny. The accepted English pronunciation, with the broad "a" regardless of spelling, is found in the South of England as early as the fifteenth century.

(I) James Clark, immigrant ancestor, founder of the family of which Hon. Charles H. Clark is a member, was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to America is not known. He

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was, however, one of the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, and was one of the company, consisting of Governor Eaton and others, who met in Mr. Newman's barn to frame the civil compact. On October 17, 1661, he married (second) Ann Wakefield, widow of John Wakefield; the name of his first wife, the mother of all his children, is not known. Before 1669 he removed to Stratford, where he died.

(II) Ebenezer Clark, son of James Clark, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 29, 1651. He settled in Wallingford, and became the founder of one of the most prominent of the Hartford county branches of the family. On May 6, 1678, he married Sarah, daughter of James Peck.

(III) Stephen Clark, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Peck) Clark, was born in Wallingford, December 7, 1696. He was a prosperous landowner and farmer there all his life. He married Lydia (or Ruth) Hotchkiss, and died November 1, 1770.

(IV) Amasa Clark, son of Stephen and Lydia (Hotchkiss) Clark, was born in Wallingford, November 25, 1753. He settled in Cheshire and engaged in agricultural pursuits there all his life. On December 28, 1785, he married Lydia Hull, daughter of Deacon Zephaniah Hull, of Cheshire. He died December 30, 1833.

(V) Theodosius Clark, son of Amasa and Lydia (Hull) Clark, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, October 22, 1788, and grew to young manhood on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching in a district school in his native town, and in 1810 came to Southington to teach in the Plantsville District. In 1811 and 1812 he taught at what is now Plainville, and in Farmington in 1813 and 1814, while for several years following he taught in the district schools in the southern part of Southington. In 1824 he was a teacher in

the South End District. In connection with his teaching, Mr. Clark also engaged successfully in farming in Southington. During the seasons of 1826 and 1827, and again when the canal was being constructed around Enfield Falls, he was commissary at Suffield. In 1819 he united with the First Congregational Church of Southington, and in 1834 was elected deacon, which office he held until 1865. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, and throughout his long residence in Southington was an honored and influential figure in its life. Theodosius Clark died July 27, 1865. On October 26, 1816, he married Chloe Clark, who died April 5, 1848; she was a daughter of Seth and Chloe (Bailey) Clark, and belonged to a branch of the Clark family prominent in and around Southington for several generations.

(VI) Hon. Charles Hull Clark, son of Theodosius and Chloe (Clark) Clark, was born in Southington, October 23, 1832. He received his early education in the schools of Southington, and later attended the Lewis Academy. In 1852 he entered the nut and bolt factory of his brother to learn the business at the munificent wage of ten cents an hour. In 1853, on attaining his majority, he was admitted to partnership. In 1854, with his two elder brothers, under the firm name of W. J. Clark & Company, he embarked in the manufacture of bolts and carriage hardware. The venture proved highly successful, and Mr. Clark was active in its management until 1862, when he put aside all business interests to answer the call for volunteers to defend the cause of the Union. On August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was made quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. In 1863 he was made a member of the staff of Colonel James Wood, com-

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manding the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, before Atlanta. In this connection he took part in one of the most stirring of the southern campaigns, and foraged the territory in Tennessee over which his father had travelled forty years before introducing clocks and Yankee inventions. In 1864 he was mustered out of the service. On his return to civil life, Mr. Clark resumed his connection with W. J. Clark & Company in Southington, and once again became active in the management of the business as superintendent of the plant. On the retirement of the senior member of the firm in 1871, the name was changed to Clark Brothers Bolt Company. In 1882 Mr. Clark retired from active participation in the affairs of the concern, although he still retains his interest in the business.

From early manhood, Mr. Clark took deep interest in public affairs, and for nearly half a century he has been a vital figure in the public life of Southington. The welfare of Southington, its development and growth along all lines, have always been close to his heart. In 1895 he was elected to represent the town in the Connecticut State Legislature. During his first term he was made a member of the committee on manufactures. In 1899 he again accepted the nomination of his party and was returned to the Legislature, serving during this term and his third term on the committee on manufactures. In 1915 he was reelected and served for another year, during which time he rendered valuable service to his native town; he was also a valued member of the committee on banks. Mr. Clark was one of the principal factors in the organizing of the Green Line Electric Railroad from Waterbury to Milldale in 1912, and for twelve years prior to that date had worked indefatigably to secure the

charter for the road. The ultimate success of the venture was due not only to his unceasing efforts in the beginning but to his wise management of the organization as its president, which office he has filled since 1912. With his own hand, Mr. Clark drove in the spade which brought out the "first spoonful" of earth, and initiated the work on the new roadbed. Mr. Clark has long been an influential figure in financial circles in Southington. He was one of the founders of the Southington National Bank, a member of its first board of directors and president from 1882. He is now president of the Southington Trust Company, and a member of the board of directors of the Southington Savings Bank. Mr. Clark has been active in Grand Army circles for many years, and is a member of Trumbull Post, No. 16, Department of Connecticut, of which he was commander for several years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and a member of the Plantsville Congregational Church.

On August 21, 1862, Mr. Clark married Mary E. Dickerman, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Gale) Dickerman, of Guilford, Connecticut. Mrs. Clark died October 8, 1918. Hon. Charles Hull Clark still resides in Southington, a beloved and still vital figure for good in the life of the town.

PLUMB, Wheaton Solomon,

Business Man, Public Official.

The origin of the surname Plumb (Plume, Plumbe and its other variations) is lost in antiquity. It is one of the oldest of English surnames. The American Plumbs descend from the English family

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of County Essex. The name of Robertus Plumme appears on the Great Roll of Normandy, A. D. 1180. John Plume was in Hertfordshire in 1240, and in 1274 the surname is found in Somersetshire, Cambridge and Norfolk. The branch of the Connecticut family herein under consideration, of which the late Wheaton S. Plumb, well known business man and prominent citizen of Southington, was a member, traces an authentic pedigree to John Plumb, or Plumbe, of Toppesfield, County Essex, England, born about 1505; his descendant, John Plumb, of Wethersfield, was the immigrant and progenitor of a widely dispersed line.

(I) John Plumb, of Toppesfield, County Essex, England, was born about 1505. He married Elizabeth ———, and among their children was Robert, mentioned below.

(II) Robert Plumb, son of John and Elizabeth Plumb, was of Toppesfield. He married Elizabeth Purcas.

(III) Robert (2) Plumb, son of Robert (1) and Elizabeth (Purcas) Plumb, married Grace Crackbone.

(IV) John (2) Plumb, son of Robert (2) and Grace (Crackbone) Plumb, was born in County Essex, England, July 28, 1594, and in 1634 was seated in Ridgewell Hall. The exact date of his coming to America is not known, but as early as 1636 his name appears on the Colonial records of the town of Wethersfield, in the Connecticut Colony. In 1637 he represented the town in the General Court, and at different times filled important public offices. In 1644 he removed to Branford, where he died in 1648. He married Dorothy ———, and among their children was Robert, mentioned below.

(V) Robert (3) Plumb, son of John (2) and Dorothy Plumb, was born in County Essex, England, and baptized at Ridgewell, December 30, 1617. He accompanied his father to Wethersfield, but

remained there only three years. In 1639 he was one of the first settlers of Milford, where he resided during the remainder of his life. On January 9, 1642, he married at Milford, Mary Baldwin, daughter of Sylvester Baldwin; she died there, February 1, 1707-08. Robert Plumb died May 12, 1655, and his widow married (second) March 16, 1676, William East.

(VI) John (3) Plumb, son of Robert (3) and Mary (Baldwin) Plumb, was born at Milford, Connecticut, August 12, 1646. He also settled at Milford. In 1719 and 1722 he deeded land to his only surviving son, Joseph, and provided that it should be entailed, according to the laws of England. He made a similar deed to his grandson, John, son of deceased son, John, in 1723. John Plumb owned a considerable estate in Milford and the vicinity, the greater part of which he left entailed in his deeds to his sons. On November 24, 1668, he married Elizabeth Norton. His son Joseph administered the estate, April 10, 1728.

(VII) Joseph Plumb, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Norton) Plumb, was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1683. He and his wife joined the church, June 8, 1718. He lived for a time at Wallingford, where the birth of his children Lois and Thankful is recorded. He returned to Milford in later life, however, and was a prominent and respected citizen there until his death. On December 5, 1709, he married (first) Elizabeth Bailey, who died November 17, 1726; he married (second) Thankful Gaylord, who married (second) Hezekiah Rue.

(VIII) Simeon Plumb, son of Joseph and Thankful (Gaylord) Plumb, was born at Milford, Connecticut, October 10, 1738. He settled at Wolcott, Connecticut, where he died in 1813. In 1762 he married Mary Atkins. They were the parents of Solomon, mentioned below.

(IX) Solomon Plumb, son of Simeon

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and Mary (Atkins) Plumb, was born at Wolcott, Connecticut, in 1769. He was a prosperous farmer of Wolcott all his life. On January 28, 1790, he married Lucretia Scarritt.

(X) Willard Plumb, son of Solomon and Lucretia (Scarritt) Plumb, was born in Wolcott, July 29, 1796, and was a farmer there all his life. On January 1, 1822, he married Polly Hall, daughter of Herman and Lydia (Hitchcock) Hall, and they were the parents of Wheaton Solomon, mentioned below.

(XI) Wheaton Solomon Plumb, son of Willard and Polly (Hall) Plumb, was born in Wolcott, Connecticut, January 23, 1829. He was educated in the local schools, but at an early age discontinued his studies. He learned the trade of clock making during his boyhood with Seth Thomas at Thomaston. Later he went to Waterville, where he learned the machinist's trade with the Waterville Knife Company, the original knife makers of that place. He succeeded in amassing \$7,000 in capital by the time he was twenty years of age, a feat which is conclusive evidence not only of his ability as a business man, but of his indomitable courage and untiring perseverance. In 1849 he entered into partnership with the Co-operative Knife Company, at Unionville, investing all his capital in the venture. The business failed, and he was forced to commence at the beginning again. For five years he was connected with a cutlery concern in Meriden. On the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the employ of the Springfield Armory. Later he was employed in the Meriden Tool Company's shop, where he worked under Mr. Beach, inventor of the now famous Beach chuck. When Mr. Beach disposed of his interests to the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company, of New Bedford, Mr. Plumb was engaged in the capacity of expert, to start the business in that city.

His connection with Southington, which was his home during the latter part of his life, dated from 1868. In April of that year, Mr. Plumb accepted the position of superintendent of the Southington Cutlery Company's knife department, and was prominently identified with the management of this business until 1894, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Plumb was prominent in business circles, and did not restrict his activities solely to the above line of work. He was a man of shrewd business judgment, alert to every changing phase in the business world, conservative yet thoroughly abreast of the times. His co-operation in matters of public interest was constantly sought, and every movement which had for its end the advancement of civic welfare found his ready support. He was a stockholder of the Southington Cutlery Company, the Atwater Manufacturing Company, the Blakeslee Forging Company, and the Southington Water Company. From 1884 until his death he was president of the Southington Savings Bank. He was president of the Southington Lumber and Feed Company from the time of its formation in 1870 until his demise. He stood very high in the regard of the community and an evidence of this is the fact that he was often called upon to act as administrator for important estates which were settled in the Probate Court. In political affiliation he was a member of the Republican party, and for ten years prior to his death was assessor. He was also the first selectman of Southington. Few of his contemporaries filled so honored and influential a place in the life of Southington, and his death was sincerely mourned. He had been a man of broad vision, tolerant and liberal in his views, unrestricted by the bounds of denominationalism, and had possessed the gift of reaching the better nature of all with whom he came in contact. Conse-

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quently his friends were legion, and he was a vital factor for good in the community in which he lived.

On October 10, 1853, Mr. Plumb married Maria A. Douglass, daughter of Nicholas G. and Elizabeth (Cowing) Douglass, of Warren, Rhode Island. They were the parents of two children: 1. Eva M., wife of Homer W. Terry, both deceased. 2. Willard W., deceased; he succeeded his father as manager of the Southington Cutlery Company's plant; he also engaged in farming in Southington, and was the owner of two farms; he married Anna Eldredge, and they were the parents of two sons, who died young, and two daughters: Lulu, wife of Roy C. Mellen, of Westfield, Massachusetts; Cora, wife of Frederick G. Lockwood, of Bridgeport, and mother of Graydon F. Lockwood. Mrs. Plumb survives her husband and resides at No. 181 South Main street, Southington, which has been her home for over half a century. Wheaton S. Plumb died at his home in Southington, August 1, 1897.

DITMIS, George Onderdonk,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

Arms—Azure, a fesse wavy argent.

Crest—Between two ostrich feathers proper, a mullet argent.

(I) Jan Jansen Ditmarschen, of Ditmarschen, in the Duchy of Holstein, Kingdom of Denmark, was of Scandinavian lineage, his ancestors settling in Holstein, where they acquired the German language and took part in the Reformation under Christian III. and IV. He was designated Jan Jansen Platneus (flat-nose) to distinguish him from innumerable Jan Jansens residing in the region. About 1637 he immigrated to the New Netherlands, where he obtained a patent,

March 23, 1647, for twenty-four morgens of land on Manhattan Island. He next occupied a farm on the Dutch Kills, Newtown, Queens county, Long Island, granted him on the same date, and which included what was afterwards known as the John Van Alst estate. He apparently did not remove to Kings county, where his son, Jan Jansen Van Ditmarsen, settled. His death occurred prior to 1650. Jan. Jansen Ditmarschen married Aeltje, or Neeltje, Douwes, or Douwensen, and his widow remarried in the same year in which he died. They were the parents of the following children: Jan Jansen Van Ditmarsen, mentioned below; Douwe, or Dow, Jansen; and Raynier Jansen, who married Lysbeth Van Rarestein.

(II) Jan Jansen Van Ditmarsen, eldest son of the common ancestor, Jan Jansen and Aeltje (Douwes) Van Ditmarschen, was born, probably on Manhattan Island, about 1643, settled in Flatbush, but did not remove with his father to the farm on the Dutch Kills in Queens county, Long Island. With his wife, Adrianna, he is mentioned as among the oldest members of the Reformed Dutch church at Flatbush, in 1677, and he took the oath of allegiance to the English there in 1687. He kept a tavern at Flatbush in 1676, and owned a double lot on the road to the ferry situated on the west side of the highway, according to a map filed in the office of the Secretary of State, August 8, 1681. He purchased from Garret Lubertsen, April 24, 1681, a farm of twenty-seven morgens at Flatbush, on the west side of the highway to the ferry, patent to which land had been purchased from the Indians and patented by Governor Stuyvesant to Lubertsen, May 17, 1662, with meadows as per liber A., p. 49, Flatbush records. It was located half a mile south of the Reformed church of Flat-

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bush. He was a leading man in the community and held various offices of trust in the town. Jan Jansen Van Ditmarsen extended his acreage by the purchase of contiguous lands as he could, and a portion of his large estate was still in the possession of his descendants in 1825, when Major John Ditmars sold his share to the estate of David Johnson. This sale was a wedge which divided the tract through successive sales of parcels of varied acreage now mapped as house lots, and embraced the site of old Greenfield (modern Parkville). Jan Jansen Van Ditmarsen married, about 1643, Adriana —, and the following children were born, probably all in Flatbush: 1. Dow Ditmars, mentioned below. 2. Laurens Ditmars, of Flatbush, baptized April 25, 1680, married, October 29, 1701, Elizabeth Hegeman, daughter of Joseph Hegeman, of New Lots, a constable of Flatbush in 1727-28, died July 25, 1769. 3. Johannes Ditmars, born about 1682 at Flatbush, married, 1716, Jannetje Remsen, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Ditmars) Remsen. 4. Rebecca Ditmars (supposed) married Peter Staats, of Gowanus.

(III) Dow, or Douwe, Ditmars, son of Jan Jansen and Adrianna Van Ditmarsen, was born at Flatbush, Long Island, and lived there during his childhood and early life. He later sold his farm there to his brother Jan, or Johannes, Ditmars, and removed to Jamaica where he is recorded to have died "far advanced in years," in or just prior to 1775. He was a lieutenant in Captain Richard Hewlett's company in the French and Indian wars, and took part in action under Abercrombie when he, with sixteen hundred men, attempted the reduction of Fort Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758, and which met with disaster. He was also with Colonel Broadstreet, August 27 of the same year,

when Abercrombie's loss was retrieved by the capture of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, the victory belonging chiefly to the gallantry of the Queens county troops under Colonel Isaac Corsa, whose sister Sarah subsequently married Walter Franklin, of Flushing, New York. He subscribed £7 10s towards building a church at Wolver Hollow, September 9, 1732, and his service in the French and Indian wars entitled his direct descendants to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars. Dow Ditmars died in, or just prior, to 1755. He married, September 22, 1687, Catherine Lott, daughter of Peter Lott, the immigrant, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John or Johannes Ditmars, married and had children and died prior to July 1, 1752. 2. Peter Ditmars, married Sarah —, and died before 1729. 3. Dow Ditmars, Jr., married Jarytje —, and settled at Raritan, New Jersey. 4. Abraham Ditmars, mentioned below. 5. Adriaentie Ditmars, who married William Cornelise Van Duyne, of Newtown.

(IV) Abraham Ditmars, fourth son of Dow or Douwe and Catherine (Lott) Ditmars, was born at Flatbush. He removed with his parents to Jamaica, and there died on his farm, August 7, 1743. He married, June 18, 1725, Brickje (Bregie) Remsen, daughter of Abraham and Ann (Middaugh) Remsen, of Newtown. She was baptized December 7, 1707, and died August 31, 1750, his widow, aged forty-three years. Of their children those that survived to maturity were as follows: 1. Catrina Ditmars, born June 21, 1727. 2. Anatie Ditmars, born January 12, 1733, married Leffert Lefferts. 3. Douw Ditmars, mentioned below. 4. Abraham Ditmars, born December 9, 1738, at Jamaica, died November 19, 1824; married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of John Johnson.

(V) Douw Ditmars, first son and third

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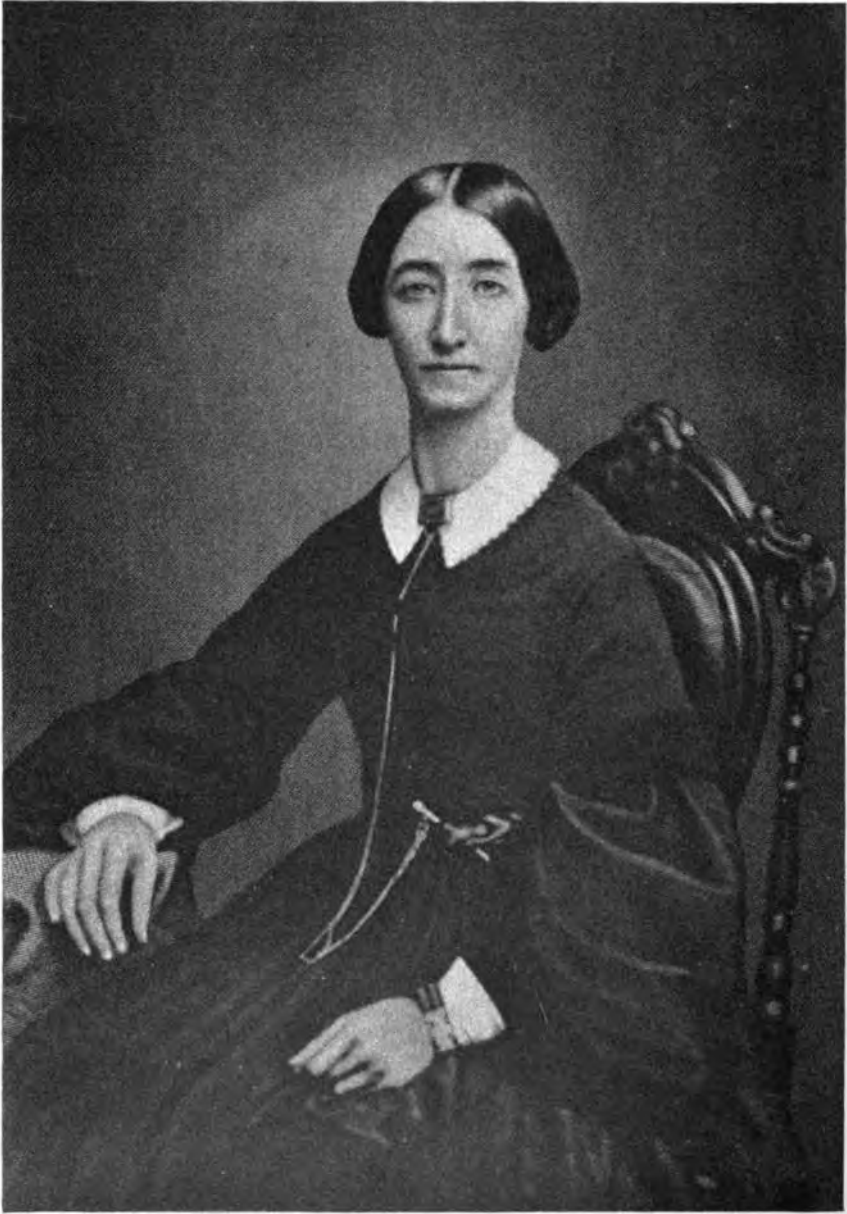
child of Abraham and Brickje (Remsen) Ditmars, was born August 24, 1735, at Jamaica, and there died August 25, 1775. His will is dated June 5, 1775, and in it he bequeathes his son Abraham his "silver hilted sword." Douw Ditmars married Maria Johnson, eldest daughter of Jan Bartense and Cataline (Schenck) Johnson, of Jamaica, born August 11, 1733. They were the parents of the following children: 1. John D. Ditmis, mentioned below. 2. Abraham Ditmars, born December 9, 1738, at Jamaica, died November 19, 1824; married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of John Johnson. 3. Bridge Ditmars, married Peter Rapelje, of New Lots, December 29, 1791. 4. Maria Ditmars, married Jacob Rapelje, Sr., of Newtown.

(VI) John D. Ditmis, eldest child of Douw and Maria (Johnson) Ditmars, was born at Flatlands, Long Island. He held the rank of major in the War of the Revolution, was a member of the State Assembly in 1802 and 1804, an unsuccessful Democratic candidate in 1815, a State Senator from 1816 to 1821, and an unsuccessful candidate in 1806 and 1827. He also served as surrogate of Queens county shortly after the second inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States. He was trustee of Union Hall Academy, and an officer in the Reformed church of Jamaica. He died March 11, 1853. John D. Ditmis married, November 5, 1791, Catalina Johnson, eldest daughter of Martin Johnson, who died July 6, 1847. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Martin Ditmais. 2. Douw I. Ditmis, mentioned below. 3. Abraham Ditmis, died May 17, 1732; married, April 18, 1827, Katie or Catherine Onderdonk, daughter of Lott and Susanna (Schenck) Onderdonk, of Cow Neck. 4. Phebe Ditmis. 5. Maria Ditmis. 6. Catalina Ditmis, married, Jan-

uary 1, 1815, Jacob DeBevois. 7. George Ditmis.

(VII) Douw I. Ditmis, second son of John D. and Catalina (Johnson) Ditmis, was born February 11, 1795, and died June 24, 1853, at Jamaica. He married, April 27, 1817, Catherine Onderdonk, daughter of George and Sarah (Rapelje) Onderdonk) of Cow Neck (Manhasset), and granddaughter of George and Elizabeth (Schenck) Rapelje, and of Adrian and Maria (Hegeman) Onderdonk. She was born November 3, 1796, died October 27, 1880. Her cousins were Horatio and Henry Onderdonk, the latter for many years a teacher in the schools of Jamaica. To Mr. and Mrs. Ditmis the following children were born: 1. George O. Ditmis, mentioned below. 2. John Ditmis, born April 6, 1822, died unmarried, January 14, 1893. 3. Jacob Adrian Ditmis, born December 31, 1824, resided on a farm at Hollis, Long Island; married, June 1, 1859, Helen W. Stoothoff.

(VIII) George Onderdonk Ditmis, eldest son of Douw I. and Catherine (Onderdonk) Ditmis, was born July 22, 1818, at Jamaica, Long Island. He removed with his parents to Manhasset in 1820, and returned with them to the old farm at Jamaica in 1830, where he was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. The great success that he met with in his subsequent career was undoubtedly due to his skill and supreme knowledge of the soil and its needs, and to his habit of growing a diversity of crops so as not to be dependent upon times and seasons. His farm was the wonder of his neighbors, if not their envy, as his barns were always full and his market products brought the highest prices. He grew rich, as riches were counted in those days, and yet he was wise enough not to make himself the slave of hard labor, but to spare his physical strength and use his supreme



Phebe Johnson Ditmis

knowledge in directing the efforts of others in work mapped out by his experience gained by well directed efforts in early manhood. His fellows recognized that a good farmer makes a good civil officer, and he was called upon to fill many of the highest posts in their gift, but he did not become a slave to politics any more than to farming. He served the people "irrespective of politics and could be trusted with vital interests as they arose," being fully able to cope with intrigue that selfishness or avarice generated in public concerns. In a word, he was honest, earnest and sincere. His religious life was that of the church of his father, and the work of reformation in which his ancestors were promoters under the Danish kings, lost in his day none of the vitality grafted into the Reformed church as then established. He held all the offices of honor and trust in his church at Queens, and was a church worker, if not a communicant, from early youth. He was interested in the Sunday school, in mission work, and later in life as a member of the consistory and as a communicant and elder. His last days were darkened by loss of eyesight and he was obliged to delegate to others the work he so dearly loved, both in the church and in the civic affairs of the town. He was released from worldly duties when seventy-seven years had been well spent, and a beloved dominie, the Rev. Andrew Hegeman, under whose pastoral care he had passed his best and most useful years, paid the following tribute to his memory:

In the death of Mr. Ditmis, the Reformed Church of Queens has lost another of the old and faithful friends. Since organization of the church in 1858, he has been an attendant and supporter and friend. For twenty years he was a member of its communion and served in its eldership for a time. Although a serious affliction of almost total blindness kept him from the house of God and the assembly of the saints during the last ten years of his life, yet he never lost interest in

the work or welfare of the church. Blessed of God, he was ever ready to use his means to meet the demands and necessities of his church. Vigorous in mind to the very last, he kept himself informed thoroughly upon the world's work around him, and he was able to discuss intelligently almost every topic of interest in state and union. His advice and judgment were thorough and motive, and his neighbors and friends and family took pleasure in seeking and following it. Well preserved in body, he rounded out the years of his life in great physical comfort and happiness. He was cheerful in spirit in spite of the infirmity of lost sight. A son and two daughters remain to mourn him. In early years they were left without a mother's care, but he faithfully watched over and guarded them, and they in turn have devoted themselves in his declining years, one of his daughters giving up almost her time and self to his comfort. It is a pleasure to one who had the joy of receiving this father and his daughter at the same time into the communion of the Christian Church on earth to bear this testimony concerning one who has gone from us into the heaven—only gone before us a little while. Though dead, he still speaks to us. Though absent, we yet love him.

George Onderdonk Ditmis died at Jamaica (now Hollis), Long Island, February 1, 1896. He married, June 19, 1854, Phebe Johnson, daughter of George and Catherine Johnson. George Johnson served in the War of 1812 at Fort Green and elsewhere. Mrs. Ditmis was born January 4, 1824, and died December 27, 1866, leaving four children to the care of her husband. She was a lady of the old school type and possessed many fine qualities both of mind and heart, which had endeared her to a wide circle of friends. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ditmis were as follows: 1. Catherine Ditmis, mentioned below. 2. Georgianna J. Ditmis, born May 5, 1859, married I. Cornell Remsen. 3. John Dow Ditmis, mentioned below. 4. Martin G. Johnson Ditmis, born January 30, 1862, and died February 18, 1878. 5. Margaret Nostrand Ditmis, twin of the above, died October 8, 1862. 6. Caroline Maria Ditmis, born November 9, 1863, died August 10, 1864.

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(IX) Catherine Ditmis, eldest child of George Onderdonk and Phebe (Johnson) Ditmis, was born November 26, 1856. She was twenty-two years of age at the time of her mother's death, and after that event took her place in the household. After the death of her father she made her home with her sister, Mrs. I. Cornell Remsen, in the old homestead, until the death of the latter in 1908. Miss Ditmis now resides at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, Long Island.

(IX) John Dow Ditmis, the last male member of the ninth generation of this branch of the Ditmis family, third child and eldest son of George Onderdonk and Phebe (Johnson) Ditmis, was born December 18, 1860, on the old Ditmis homestead adjoining his present home on Hollis avenue, Queens, Long Island. He was educated at the district school, then at a school at East Jamaica, and finally at the Maple Hall Institute, on Union Hall street, Jamaica. Upon completing his studies he engaged in farming as an occupation, and assisted his father in his work on the home place, and seemed to inherit the natural talent for the business possessed by his father. For twenty years he continued to raise vegetables for the market until his health became impaired when, on the advice of his father, he leased one-half of the farm to a neighbor and continued to operate the remainder for home use only, and continues to be so employed at the present time. He married, April 26, 1903, May Payntar, daughter of John W. and Ann Elizabeth (Furman) Payntar.

McKENZIE, Theodore Hall,

Consulting Engineer.

The lineage of the ancient Clan Mac Kenzie, as asserted by Douglas and oth-

ers, is pure and unadulterated Scoto-Gaelic, with a strain of Irish. The entire clan trace descent from Colin of Kintail (d. 1278), and their name is a variant of Mac-kenneth. So rigid were the laws of clan membership and descent, that it is possible to assert beyond the possibility of controversy that all who bear the surname of MacKenzie descend from the ancient progenitor, and may claim kinship in however remote degree with the foremost members of the family in Scotland to-day.

The late Theodore Hall McKenzie, one of the best known and most able civil and consulting engineers in New England, although an American by birth, was a member of the ancient Scottish family of the name. He was born in Yalesville, Connecticut, March 29, 1847, the son of William McKenzie, a native of Scotland, who came to America in early youth. He learned the trade of mason in Scotland. William McKenzie settled at Yalesville, Connecticut. He later established himself in business as a contractor and builder, and engaged in this work successfully until his death. Among the largest contracts awarded him were the fort at Newport, Rhode Island, Fort Adams, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tunnel at Hartford; he also built the brown stone church at Wallingford, and numerous other public buildings throughout Connecticut. William McKenzie married Temperance Hall, member of an old and prominent Connecticut family. He died in Wallingford.

Theodore Hall McKenzie was educated in the schools of Wallingford and Meriden, and later entered the Literary Institute at Suffield, where he pursued the scientific course and studied surveying. At an early age he gave promise of great genius in the field of engineering, and during 1866-68 he assisted his father in

the construction of public works. From 1868 to 1872 he worked with location and construction gangs on several railroads in Connecticut and Massachusetts, for the practical experience which he felt necessary to a thorough knowledge of his profession, and during the same period took private lessons from professors of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. In 1873 he accepted the position of division and resident engineer on the Providence & Springfield Railroad. In 1875 he resigned this position to accept the post of city engineer of Meriden, where he prepared plans for the sewerage of the city, and also built reservoirs for an addition to its water supply.

In 1878 Mr. McKenzie was elected secretary of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, hardware manufacturers, of Southington, Connecticut, which position he held for ten years. During his connection with this firm he built the water works of Southington and Plainville. He also planned a sewage disposal plant for Meriden, which was the first in Connecticut. In 1888 Mr. McKenzie established himself independently as consulting engineer, maintaining offices in Southington and Hartford. In this field he rose rapidly to a position of prime importance. His work for the next eighteen years consisted of the construction of fourteen water-works and twelve sewage systems; among these were the water works at Nagatuck, Litchfield, Wallingford, Simsbury, Terryville, Newton, and South Manchester, Connecticut, and Brewster, New York; and the sewerage disposal plants at Manchester, South Manchester, Norfolk, Bristol, Ridgefield and Sharon, Connecticut, Johnstown and Gloversville, New York; also water power developments at Berlin, Connecticut, and Croton Falls, New York. In 1906 he laid aside all other work to devote his time solely to the

appraisal of mills and water power on the Croton and Ashokan water-sheds, when the work was begun to increase the water supply of the city of New York. He was also engaged in a similar work for the Barge canal in New York State, and was frequently called as an expert witness in litigation regarding such property.

In 1887 the Legislature of the State of Connecticut constituted a State Board of Civil Engineers to inspect dams and approved plans for new dams and reservoirs; Mr. McKenzie was a member of this board for more than a quarter of a century, and during part of that time was its chairman. He was secretary and superintendent of the Southington Water Company for twenty-seven years, and for four years was secretary and manager of the Terryville Water Company. He served as the engineer member of the Connecticut State Board of Health for twenty years. He was a prominent figure in all organizations of the engineering profession, and was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Water-Works Association, and the American Public Health Association.

At the time of his death, Mr. McKenzie was one of the foremost leaders of the engineering profession in Connecticut. He was widely known as a man of fine ability and as a capable executive and organizer; and he was eminently respected both in his profession and in the business world as a man of unimpeachable honesty. In manner somewhat abrupt yet kindly, he made many friends and few enemies. Southington, his home during the greater part of his life, loved and honored him, and his death was deeply and sincerely mourned. He was well known in the Masonic order in Connecticut. In religious belief he was a Baptist.

On October 11, 1871, Mr. McKenzie

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married Mary E. Neal, daughter of Roswell Alcott and Eunice (Atkins) Neal. Their children were: 1. Samuel H., superintendent of Southington water works; married Antoinette Bowers; they are the parents of a daughter, Eleanore. 2. William A., superintendent of Wallingford water works; married Helen Canard; their children are: Helen M. and William Neal McKenzie. 3. Eunice J. 4. Fannie L. Both daughters reside with their mother in Southington.

Theodore Hall McKenzie died at his home in Southington, May 3, 1916. The following tribute to his memory by Robert E. Horton, a fellow member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, appeared in the transactions of the society, shortly after his death, and gives a clear insight not only into the character of the man, but of the nature and importance of his work:

I knew Theodore H. McKenzie quite intimately during the period from 1906 until the time of his death. My association with him was largely in the matter of preparation of technical evidence in water-power claims on Esopus Creek. However, he was also associated with me in the defense of certain water-power and flood claims arising from the construction of the Barge Canal, we being both employed by the State of New York on these matters. We were also associated on certain matters involving water-power and water supplies, quite a number of matters, in fact, in New England. I would say of Mr. McKenzie that one might on first acquaintance easily misjudge him because of his inclination to be apparently brusque and very direct and frank in anything he had to say. The frankness and directness were true characteristics of the man. The brusqueness was apparent, not real, as on better acquaintance he was found to be exceedingly genial and cordial, in fact, I have known but few men who were so carefully and consistently loyal and devoted to their friends as Mr. McKenzie.

In professional work Mr. McKenzie may be said to have belonged to the older school of practical engineers. The methods which he adopted for the solution of problems were nearly always simple and direct. He had had a very wide experience in engineering work in certain lines, es-

pecially water supply, sewerage, and water-power work. This experience had given him most excellent judgment in matters to which it related. He would reach conclusions at times in so simple and direct a manner as perhaps to arouse suspicion on the part of some of the younger generations who believe that correct results in similar matters can only be reached through long processes of calculation. To one, however, who knew Mr. McKenzie's rich experience, his judgment would be mostly highly esteemed.

Mr. McKenzie was at times somewhat severe in his criticism of those whom he believed to be dishonest or unprincipled in their actions. He was himself apparently incapable of anything but absolute frankness. This trait was often evident in his work as an expert witness, wherein he would very readily admit any necessary qualification of testimony he had given which was brought to his attention. This was at times perhaps a little distressing to attorneys with whom he was associated, but, on the other hand, he numbered among his most steadfast friends many attorneys prominent in the trial of technical cases, both those with whom he had been associated and those whom he had opposed.

NEAL, Roswell Alcott,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

The surname Neil, common to all Northern Europe in its various forms, of which Neal is one of the most usual, is of baptismal origin, and signifies literally "The son of Neil." It is found in every possible guise in English, Scotch and Irish records of very early date. O'Neils furnished monarchs of ancient Ireland, kings of Ulster and princes of Tyrone. The Scotch MacNeils form one of the strongest and most noted of the Scottish clans from time immemorial. The name originally had the significance of champion, which it retains to-day in the Gaelic language. The English Neals were well established in several parts of the kingdom at the time of American Colonial emigration, and were entitled to bear arms in numerous branches.

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The Connecticut Neals, of which the late Roswell Alcott Neal, of Southington, was one of the most distinguished representatives in the latter half of the nineteenth century, comprise the progeny of Edward Neal, who was an early settler in Massachusetts. In the second generation the family was established in Southington, Connecticut, by Edward Neal, Jr., son of the founder, and has since ranked among the foremost families of the countryside.

(I) Edward Neal, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was one of the first settlers of the town of Westfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1698. He married Martha Hart, daughter of Edmund Hart; she was born October 12, 1640.

(II) Edward (2) Neal, son of Edward (1) and Martha (Hart) Neal, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, February 9, 1679. He settled in Southington, Connecticut, where he died in April, 1768. In his will, dated October 7, 1762, he gives his son William twenty acres of land where his house stands, bounded northwest and east on highway, south on Thomas Neal's land; also fifteen acres, bounded east on John Bell's land, west and south on highway, and north on his own land. The remainder of the estate, with the exception of a few legacies, he gives to his son John.

(III) John Neal, son of Edward (2) Neal, was born in Southington, October 28, 1719. He was married in Southington, March 13, 1745-46, by the Rev. Jeremiah Curtiss, but the record fails to give the name of his wife. He was a farmer and prominent resident of Southington all his life. John Neal was the principal legatee under his father's will.

(IV) John (2) Neal, son of John (1) Neal, was baptized in Southington, Connecticut, June 16, 1754. He was a life-long resident of the town. He married Phoebe

Judd, who died April 3, 1831, aged seventy-eight years. John (2) Neal died February 6, 1831.

(V) Elisha Neal, son of John (2) and Phoebe (Judd) Neal, was a skilled clock-maker at Southington, Connecticut, for many years, and a man of considerable mechanical genius. He was a resident of Southington and New Hartford, and late in life removed to Otsego, New York, where he remained until after the death of his wife. On December 25, 1814, he married Naomi Frost, who was born August 10, 1792, daughter of David and Mary Ann (Hitchcock) Frost, and a lineal descendant of Samuel Frost, founder of the family in Connecticut. Her line of descent was through Samuel Frost, immigrant ancestor, who was born in England in 1704; emigrated to America and served in the French and Indian wars; he married, March 21, 1733, Naomi, daughter of Edward and Mary (Thorp) Fenn. Their son, David Frost, was born September 15, 1743; married, November 5, 1762, Mary Beach, daughter of Joseph and Experience Beach, of Wallingford, and lived on Wolcott mountain. Their son, David (2) Frost, was born March 1, 1767; married, October 23, 1791, Mary Ann Hitchcock, daughter of David Hitchcock, and died on Wolcott mountain, March 18, 1850. Their daughter, Naomi Frost, became the wife of Elisha Neal; she died at Otsego, New York, May 18, 1854, and her husband returned to Southington where he resided until his death.

(VI) Roswell Alcott Neal, son of Elisha and Naomi (Frost) Neal, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, in January, 1821. He was educated in local schools, but at an early age abandoned his studies, and entered his father's clock-making shop at Southington, where he was grounded in what was then one of the leading industries of Connecticut. The

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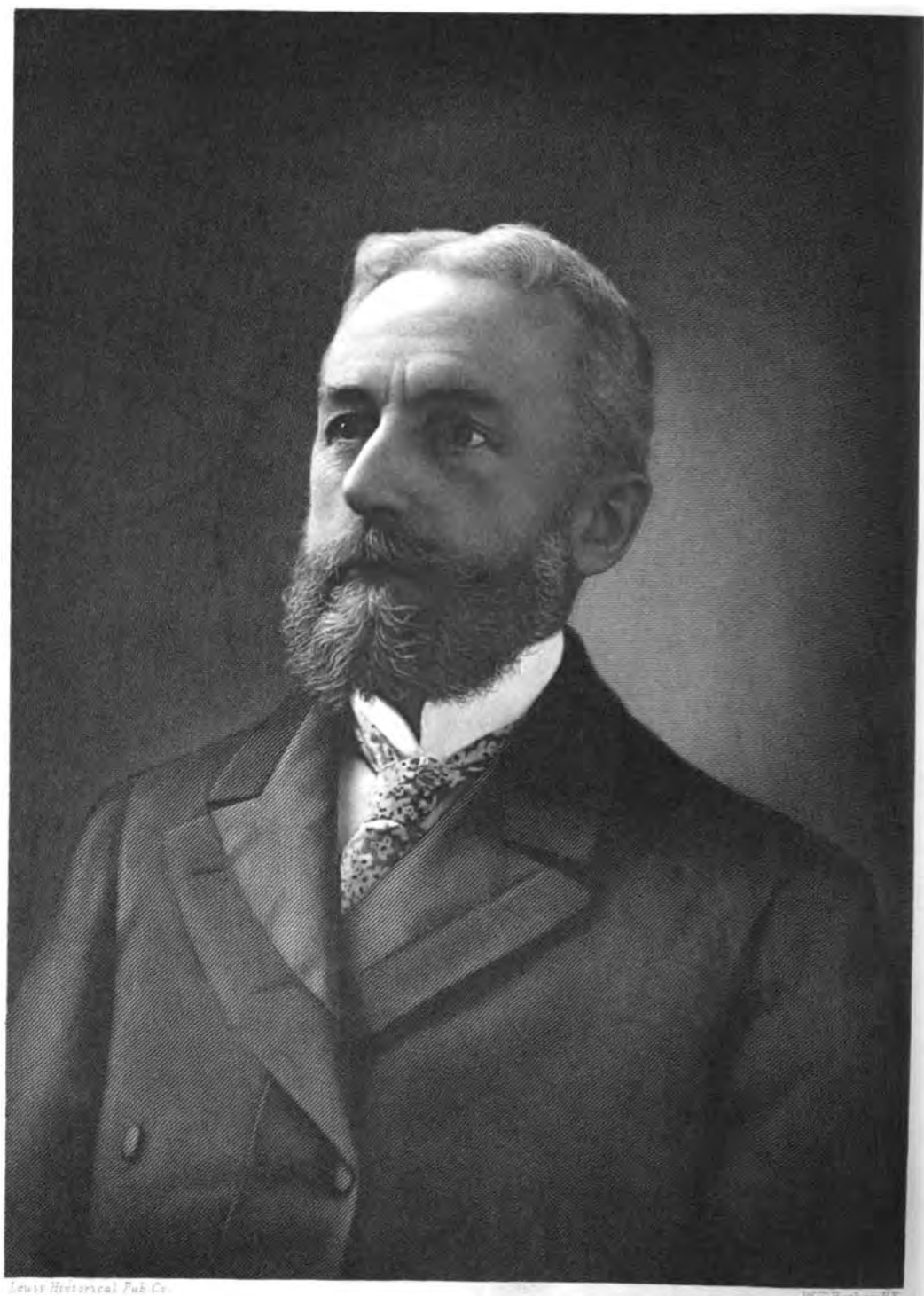
products of the Connecticut shops were then finding a ready market throughout the country, where they were being introduced by young salesmen, who as yet bore the undignified title of "Yankee peddlers." In 1840 he went to work on a farm in Bristol, and there remained until reaching his majority. In 1842 he launched out for himself in a clock selling trip to Maine. This venture proved fairly successful, and in his profits he laid the foundation of his fortune. On his return he formed a partnership with M. W. Atkins, of Bristol, for the manufacture of steel yards. The partnership was dissolved in 1849, in which year Mr. Neal removed to Southington, where he became connected with the firm which three years later was formed into the Peck-Smith Manufacturing Company, and here he found his life work, devoting to the business the executive and commercial powers which had been steadily expanding under his previous experience. In 1861 he was elected president of the company, a position which he held until the company, in 1870, became absorbed in the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, to which he was also called as president.

Several competing firms had located in Southington and the vicinity, and the idea of consolidation and greater financial and industrial strength took root and grew. During the period from 1849 to 1870 the capital of the Peck-Smith Manufacturing Company had grown from \$50,000 to \$150,000, and under the most capable management of Mr. Neal it had been most prosperous. The dividends were generous and regular. During one year one hundred per cent., was paid, another year sixty per cent., and for several years twenty-five per cent. was the regular dividend to the owners. The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut in 1870, with a

capital stock of \$635,000. This was at various times increased until at the time of Mr. Neal's retirement from the presidency in January, 1887, it had reached \$1,500,000. From 1870 to 1884, Mr. Neal continued the active head of the business, but during the last three years of his official connection with the company his health compelled him to relinquish many of the more exacting duties. He had given to the advancement of the company the same untiring zeal and industry which had characterized his previous work. He had wide experience and vast resources of energy and determination. Under his management the business increased rapidly, and by division of labor the cost of production was considerably reduced. After thirty-five years of active business life, he was warned that his physical powers were failing, and in 1887 tendered his resignation, and lived in retirement until his death, which occurred August 15, 1891.

Mr. Neal was also prominently identified with several other large manufacturing enterprises in Southington and the vicinity, and was connected in an executive capacity with several hardware manufacturing companies. For a number of years he was president of the Southington Cutlery Company, the Aetna Nut Company, the Aetna Match Company. He was also prominent in financial circles, was president of the Southington National Bank, and a director in numerous other banks, insurance companies and corporations.

Mr. Neal was a splendid type of the New England manufacturer, eminently progressive, keeping apace if not ahead of his competitors. He was courteous, frank, true to his promises, and the trade had confidence in his word. He was full of hope and encouragement. He was an excellent judge, both of character and



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trade conditions. He had strong convictions, detested shams and pretenses, won and deserved confidences, and was courageous enough to voice and act his opposition to trade methods which he believed unfair and unjust. He was a strong, close friend, but could be an unrelenting enemy. Of plain speech, with simple, unassuming manners, he was easily approached in every way, being a man of the people, in touch and sympathy with his fellow-men. At times stern, his heart would melt at the bare recital of a story of injustice or suffering. He was massive, without adornment, honest in heart and soul. With pluck and perseverance he overcame all obstacles, never suffering defeat, and never resting until his aim was accomplished. He laughed at failure, feared no competition and had the confidence of a victor entering the arena to win. Conscience and courage were his capital. He was content to be and appear what he was. His memory was tenacious of facts and details. He spoke with directness and to the point. He was a stanch friend of education and of the schools, for a number of years serving as president of the board of trustees of the High School at Southington, and his children were educated in the best schools in the State. His mind remained unclouded to the last, and his death brought to the town a feeling of personal loss. Mr. Neal was a Democrat in political affiliation, although never influenced by party lines against his better judgment. He represented Southington four times in the Connecticut State Legislature, and identified himself actively with all movements which had for their end the advancement of the town's welfare. In religious belief he was a Baptist.

On April 14, 1846, Mr. Neal married Eunice Atkins, daughter of Lloyd and Charity (Crampton) Atkins. They were

the parents of the following children: 1. Mary E., who became the wife of the late Theodore Hall McKenzie, of Southington, whom she survives. 2. Lloyd O. 3. Josephine N. 4. Stephen D. 5. Julia T. 6. Fanny. Roswell A. Neal died at his home in Southington, Connecticut, August 15, 1891, in his seventy-first year.

CURTIS, Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar,
Notable Journalist.

While the fame of Cyrus H. K. Curtis securely rests upon his own achievement, it is also an interesting truth that he descends from an ancient English family and one of the oldest in the United States. The surname Curtis is derived from a Norman-French word, *Curteis* or *Curtois*, meaning courteous, civil. The name is supposed to have been brought to England in the eleventh century by the Normans in the train of William the Conqueror. The family has been traced definitely to Stephen Curtis, of Appledore, in Kent, England, to about the middle of the fifteenth century. In America the family is traced to the year 1631, twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The name in early New England records is found as both Curtis and Curtiss, both spellings being yet retained in different branches of the family. The coat-of-arms of the Curtis family of Kent and Sussex, England, from whom William Curtis descended is:

Arms—Argent a chevron sable between three bulls' heads cabossed, gules.

Crest—A unicorn passant or between four trees proper.

(1) The family name was brought to America by William Curtis, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, coming in the ship "Lion" on her first voyage. His fath-

er, William Curtis, came a year later, but in the same ship, settling in Roxbury. He was accompanied by his three brothers—Richard, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts; John, left no descendants; and Thomas, who later settled in York, Maine. William Curtis was also accompanied by his wife, Sarah (a sister of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian apostle) and four children. He was born in England, 1590.

(II) William (2) Curtis, eldest son of William (1) Curtis, born in England, 1611, preceded his father to this country in 1631, settling at Scituate, where his later life was spent on his North river farm, where he died leaving issue.

(III) Benjamin Curtis, second son of William (2) Curtis, was born in Scituate, January, 1667. He built, owned and operated the Curtis Mills on Third Herring pond. He married, in 1689, Mary Sylvester, and died leaving issue.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Curtis, eldest son of Benjamin (1) Curtis, was born in Scituate, December 14, 1692, died in Hanover, that State, February 21, 1756. He married, December 13, 1716, Hannah Palmer, and had male issue.

(V) Thomas Curtis, second son of Benjamin (2) Curtis, was baptized September 4, 1720, at Scituate, but spent his life in Hanover. His first wife, Sarah (Utter) Curtis, died December 28, 1753, and he married (second) February 26, 1756, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Faith Rose. He had issue by both wives.

(VI) Thomas (2) Curtis, son of Thomas (1) Curtis, and his first wife, Sarah (Utter) Curtis, was baptized June 10, 1749, at Hanover, and like his father was a shipmaster. He settled in Maine with his wife, Abigail (Studley) Curtis, of Hanover, to whom he was married June 6, 1770.

(VII) Rev. Reuben Curtis, son of Thomas (2) Curtis, was born in Maine,

in 1788, and became an ordained minister of the Baptist church, laboring many years as an evangelist in his native State. He married, December 1, 1808, Abigail, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Foster) Safford. She was born May 22, 1791, survived him, and married a second husband.

(VIII) Cyrus Libby Curtis, second son of Rev. Reuben Curtis, was born in Maine, January 7, 1822, and was a resident of Portland in that State. He was a decorator, and well known locally as a musician. He married, July 3, 1844, Salome Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Salome (Coombs) Cummings. She was born 1819, died 1897, leaving a son Cyrus H. K., and a daughter, Florence G., who was born in August, 1855, died 1888.

(IX) Cyrus H. K. Curtis, only son of Cyrus Libby Curtis, and now the world-famous publisher of the Curtis publications—"The Ladies' Home Journal," "The Saturday Evening Post," the "Country Gentleman," and the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1850. He attended the public schools of that city until he was sixteen years of age, and then left high school to engage in business, although he had been since 1862 a news-boy, and since 1863 had published in his own amateur printing office a boys' paper called "Young America." In 1866 occurred the great Portland fire, causing enormous losses, but none more severe than that of the young publisher, who saw his entire plant destroyed. He settled in Boston in 1869, and was publishing papers, continuing there until 1876, when he came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his great work in journalism has been accomplished. He founded the "Tribune and Farmer," a weekly publication. Expansion seems a part of Mr. Curtis' nature, and everything in time becomes too small

to fit his ambition. He had the "Tribune and Farmer" on a paying basis, and then sought a new outlet. This came in the form of "The Ladies' Home Journal," first published in 1883 for the benefit of his women readers. The child soon outstripped the parent, and from its first year's circulation of twenty-five thousand copies has grown to be the leading woman's journal of the country, with a circulation over two million copies monthly, and read wherever English speaking women are found. "The Tribune and Farmer," having served its purpose of introducing its off-spring, "The Ladies' Home Journal," was sold, the new journal absorbing for a time the great energy of its owner. But with "The Journal" completely organized, with a capable head in every department, Mr. Curtis sought new fields to conquer, and found it in "The Pennsylvania Gazette," then a paper with a weekly circulation of three thousand five hundred copies. "The Gazette" was founded in 1728 under the name of "The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette," by Samuel Keimer, the first employee of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. The latter became the owner of the paper in the following October, and dropped the cumbersome title, retaining only "Pennsylvania Gazette." In 1897, when Mr. Curtis purchased the paper, it had a circulation of two thousand. The circulation of "The Saturday Evening Post," successor to "The Pennsylvania Gazette," is now over two million two hundred thousand copies weekly. Nothing better shows the business acumen and vitalizing energy of the principal owner of this great publication than the above figures. How it was done and how it is still being done forms material for a volume. There is nothing in the history of journalism that can compare with the world-wide enthu-

siastic organization that forced the circulation of "The Post" to this enormous figure in a few years. From an unknown publication, a demand was created that forced hostile news companies and dealers to add it to their list or lose a host of customers. Now it can be purchased everywhere every Thursday morning. While Mr. Curtis would be the last man to say "I did it," there is the fact—that as the head of the Curtis Publishing Company he did do it by surrounding himself with a corps of heads of departments ready and eager to work out the plans of their chief. "The Home Journal" is still the leader in the field of women and the home, but has many imitators. "The Post," a man's journal, is supreme and alone in its field. While its circulation department is the greatest in the world, "The Post" has gained its position through the excellence of its editorial department and policy. Whether in science, discovery, politics, or fiction, the articles and stories are from the most eminent in their several fields. The advertising is most artistic and carefully chosen, another innovation, and the fact that the advertisement appears in "The Post" is a guarantee to the reader that the firm advertising is a reputable one.

With the two leading periodicals of the country, a monthly and a weekly, beautifully housed in a specially-designed and imposing building on Independence and Washington Square, Philadelphia, one would suppose Mr. Curtis would find full vent for his energy. But not so, there was still another field that offered him an irresistible inducement, that of the farm, field and country home. He purchased "The Country Gentleman" and to this is being applied the same principles that succeeded so well with "The Home Journal" and "Post." This property was purchased in 1912 and has responded to

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the application of Curtis methods with gratifying promptness, and with a weekly sale up in the hundreds of thousands. To these publications, all published in the new building, each covering its own special field, Mr. Curtis, in 1913, bought "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," and within a short time has caused it to more than regain the proud position in daily journalism it held for so many years under the late George W. Childs. In the field of journalism it stands preeminent among Philadelphia papers.

While for many years the business has been incorporated as the Curtis Publishing Company, Mr. Curtis, as president, has had entire supervision, and while he has built up a wonderful organization, editorial and advertising, he has furnished the policy that must be followed and selected the men to act as his lieutenants. He is a thorough master of the details of the publishing business, and has a secure position in the journalistic hall of fame.

The building that Mr. Curtis has erected as a home for his enterprises deserves mention. Always solicitous for the welfare of his people, it is nowhere shown so strikingly as in the modern character of the arrangement of rooms to get the best light and the sanitary arrangement of the departments. Experience and modern science have taught many valuable lessons, demonstrating the value of light, sanitation, nourishing food, suitable clothing, proper exercise and physical recreation in raising the standard of employees and in arousing an ambition to excel, each in his field of effort. Here the Curtis methods should serve as an object lesson to every employer. The standard of its work is patent to all, but the excellence of the methods by which an army of employees is kept cheerful, happy, contented and loyal has been often overlooked, but is a direct result of a Curtis meth-

od of securing efficiency, as marked as its policy of themselves giving the highest grade of service to their employers, the reading public.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Curtis have caused his services to be much in demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. He is a director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and the Real Estate Trust Company; a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and an investor in many Philadelphia enterprises and companies. He is a Republican in political preference, but takes no active part in politics and opens his columns to representative men of all parties. During the campaign of 1912 articles appeared from each of the three leading candidates for president. He is a well known clubman, belonging in Philadelphia to the Union League, Manufacturers', City, Franklin Inn, Poor Richard, Automobile, Corinthian Yacht, Huntington Valley Hunt clubs. His love of yachting is shown by membership in the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, the Portland Yacht Club of Portland, Maine, the Megomticook Country and Yacht Club of Camden, Maine. His New York clubs are the Aldine, New York Yacht, Press and Advertising.

During the many years of Mr. Curtis' business activity he steadily maintained the habits of close and systematic application which were formed in early youth and might be said to constitute the cornerstone of his extraordinary success. He is a fine type of the broad-gauge business man, of clear vision, sound judgment and remarkable capacity for detail. Also, he is a man of kind feelings and generous impulses, making due allowance for the failings of his fellow-men while de-

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manding of them the same strict devotion to duty which he has always exacted from himself. All this appears in the portrait which accompanies this biography and without which the testimony furnished by the printed page would be extremely inadequate. He looks the man he is.

In March, 1875, Mr. Curtis married (first) in Boston, Massachusetts, Louise Knapp, born in that city, October 24, 1851, daughter of Humphrey C. and Mary (Barbour) Knapp; she died in February, 1910. Their only child: Mary Louise, married, in October, 1896, Edward W. Bok, the talented editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal." Their children are: Curtis and Cary. Mr. Curtis married (second) Kate S. Pillsbury, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Curtis home, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, is one of the show places of the State.

Throughout his career Cyrus H. K. Curtis has been animated by the spirit of progress, ever pressing forward and seeking to make the good better and the better best. He has furnished a true picture of the ideal business man, one who creates and adds to the wealth of nations while advancing his own interests. The great organization which he has founded and developed is a monument to his far-sighted business ability, but no less is it a monument to his philanthropy. He has given to hundreds employment and opportunities for self-culture and self-development, and the wealth which has come to him he has held in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows. While increasing the material prosperity of the community he has labored for its moral and spiritual betterment. Publisher, business man, philanthropist—he is one of those of whom future generations will say: "The world is better because he lived."

McDONALD, Edgar,

Financier, Humanitarian.

It is in accordance with the dictates of human nature no less than of enlightened social policy to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of the community and their fellowmen—a commendable custom of all ages and of all peoples. In contemplating the noteworthy career and many estimable personal qualities of the late Edgar McDonald, his name and character stand revealed as one eminently worthy of such honor. A keen sense of personal loss was felt by many Brooklyn people in his death. Endeared to his friends by the attributes that command sincere admiration and strong friendships, Mr. McDonald was of the type the world relinquishes with deep regret. In his death the banking business lost one of its ablest officials. As president of the Nassau Bank, he was for many years identified with banking institutions. A sound financier, he was considered conservative, but unusually broad in his outlook, but liberal where liberality was justified. He possessed what might be termed an instinct for finance. He seemed to read the true value of an investment and could go to the heart of a business proposition quickly and unerringly. As a banker Mr. McDonald adhered to the traditions that brought him in close contact with the patrons of the bank, and so lovable was his character and genial his disposition that all who came in contact with the man were at once attracted to him, many frequently coming to him for counsel, advice and help. He early gained the confidence of the customers of the bank of which he was the executive head and attached them to him, making friends for himself and

for it. He came to understand their personal needs and privileges, and always of an extremely helpful nature he guarded their interests as zealously as if they were his own. He was a man of ready sympathy, blended with the ability to say "no" if necessary, but in a way that left no sting. He did not hold himself aloof from his employees, but always maintained the most friendly relations with them and they respected him as he trusted and respected them. Personally Mr. McDonald was one of the kindest hearted of men, always considerate of others, and of warm, genial, social instincts. Of great nobility of character, he possessed an innate refinement and charm of manner that greatly endeared him to friends and acquaintances. He not only filled an important place in the business and financial interests of Brooklyn, but was a practical philanthropist, a friend of education and culture, and a pillar of religion and charity. In every aspect of his career he exemplified sterling ideals of manhood and Christian character.

Edgar McDonald was born in the Heights section of Brooklyn, April 28, 1845, the son of William and Mary (Willis) McDonald. After completing his education, he entered the Nassau National Bank at the age of nineteen; when he retired, after fifty-four years of service, he was president of the institution. On his fiftieth anniversary the directors and officers of the bank addressed to him a complimentary letter of congratulations and tendered him a banquet. Mr. McDonald had lived all his life in Brooklyn. A devout churchman, he was an active member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the best known lay members in the Methodist denomination. One of his strongest characteristics was his devotion to the church and its institutions. His religion was unobtrusive, but

life-long and of a very practical type. He carried the precepts of the religion he professed into the affairs of every day life. At the time of his death Mr. McDonald was a director of the Nassau National Bank. He was formerly treasurer and trustee of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, treasurer and trustee of the Seaside Hospital, treasurer and trustee of the Herriman Home, treasurer and trustee of the American Humane Association, and the Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, treasurer of the Brooklyn Church Society, director of the Nassau and Dutchess Fire Insurance Company, and the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and the American Bible Society.

On May 6, 1868, Mr. McDonald was married to Emma Ackerman. Mr. McDonald's tastes were domestic to an unusual degree, and he was blessed with the congeniality and happiness of an ideal home. Admired for his success in the business and financial world, he was much beloved in all the relations of life, and he left to his family and friends as his choicest legacy a fragrant memory.

ANDERSON, John Berry,

Representative Citizen.

The story of the life of John Berry Anderson reads like a romance of an early time. His courageous struggle for an education and for work, and the cheerful optimism with which he made the most of his difficult circumstances and finally won his way to a position of esteem and honor in the community for whose development he had done so much, make interesting reading. He showed himself a true son of the American spirit which

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has done so much to people the continent with pioneers of his type. That he hewed his way to success, as in the earlier times the settlers felled the forest and built their simple houses, showed that he was of the same sturdy fibre and that his manhood was of as vigorous a type as theirs. To be of the blood of such men should be a matter of well-justified pride, as indeed it is also an honor to a community to have produced such a citizen.

The Anderson family in Gorham to which John B. Anderson belonged dates back to a very early period in the history of the town. They were a number of Scotch emigrants who settled there, the first of the name being Archibald Anderson, of Bannockburn, who was born in Scotland, April 8, 1718, and died April 24, 1786. He married Anne Malcolm, who died April 16, 1807, at the age of eighty-six. They came to Warren in 1753, and there they became the progenitors of many descendants in Gorham and in other sections of New England. It was of this hardy race that John B. Anderson came and his qualities can readily be traced in their courage, fortitude, rectitude and their thrift and foresight for the future. Such is the Scotch blood wherever it is found throughout the world.

Named in infancy, John, Mr. Anderson, after reaching maturity, adopted for a middle name the family surname, Berry, in order to be distinguished from another John Anderson in the neighborhood. He was born in Gorham, Maine, in 1806, and died in 1889. His father, ——— Anderson, of Gorham, married Betsey Strout, and died at the age of fifty-six. Their children: 1. John B., of this review. 2. Sarah, married her cousin, Chandler Berry, and they were the parents of two children: Eugene, who resides at Poland, Maine, and Rose, who married ——— and resided at Poland,

Maine; her daughter, Rose, married ——— Blair, at Mechanic Falls, Maine, and they are the parents of three children: Julia Blair, resides at West Poland, Maine; Lester Blair, married Bessie ———; and Marjorie Blair, who resides at West Poland, Maine. 3. Timothy, married ——— and had six children, three of whom are living at the present time (1919): i. Mary E., who married Ebenezer Whiting, of Hanover, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three sons, namely: William Whiting, married ——— and has one son, William, all of whom reside at West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Walter Whiting, married ——— and has two sons and one daughter; Eben Whiting, married ——— and has one son. ii. Sarah A., who became the wife of ——— Gould; no children. iii. William, unmarried.

John B. Anderson had the Scotch respect for education, and his custom was to tramp for five miles back and forth to the schools of the town during the six weeks of the year when he was able to go to school at all. But he was a canny lad and he finally made an arrangement with a farmer friend to live with him until he was twenty-one years old and pay for his board with the help he gave him on his farm. This was when he was sixteen years of age and this gave him therefore five good school years. This incident is indicative of that desire for information which he always had to the end of his days. He never ceased to be a student and he became through this one of the best posted men of the neighborhood on all questions of the day. But he did not neglect his end of the contract, and so valuable did his friend consider his services that at the end of the time he presented the young man with two fine cows.

His next employment was as a drover, helping to take cattle to Dover, New

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Hampshire. There he obtained work in a paper mill and remained for a time. He saved up his money, however, in order to pay for his expenses to Boston and during the time he expected to be looking for work in that town. Fortune favors not only the brave but even more so the farsighted and thrifty, and this was so in his case. He obtained employment the very day he landed with a farmer named Ford, on what is now Tremlett street, Dorchester. This town was destined to be the place of his residence and the scene of his labors during the remainder of his life, and to find in him a citizen who would be active in promoting its growth and development. After a few years he gave up farming and found employment with Roswell Gleason, a manufacturer of Britannia ware and silver plated ware, a product that was later displaced by the electro-plating process. He remained in that business for thirty-five years until the plant of his employer was destroyed by fire. He then retired from active participation in business life. By his thrift and by his prudent investments he had accumulated a competence. He had acquired early in life the habit of economy and owed much of his success in after life to his carefulness in watching against the little leaks that waste so much money. Although careful, he was never penurious, and what he saved by intelligent thrift he spent with the same well directed care to help the needy. He was shrewd and far-seeing, with an active and zealous sympathy for every progressive enterprise that looked towards promoting the welfare of the town.

When the formation of a gas company was first discussed, it was decided to issue shares of a par value of \$100 each. Later he bought two or more of these original shares from a neighbor. Afterwards, when the Milton Gas Company

was organized, it was decided to give holders of five shares in the original gas company an extra share. So Mr. Anderson acquired two more of the original shares, and as this enterprise appealed strongly to him he kept on acquiring more shares until he finally was the owner of one hundred shares. He was a man whose entire success was due to his well directed and intelligent industry, and his natural business instinct. It has been well said of him that he not only made the most of his opportunities but often made the opportunities themselves. His upright dealing and his invariable fairness to his opponent won for him the confidence and affection of his fellow townsmen. Though no one took a keener interest in the welfare of the town, he was never an aspirant for public office. He was a member of the Know Nothing party during its short-lived activity. But his interests and aims were essentially domestic, and he always found his real happiness in the circle of those of his own household. In 1853 he purchased the residence, which was then about fifteen years old, at No. 415 Washington street and this is still owned by his daughter, Mrs. Bass. This stands on an eminence commanding one of the finest views in Dorchester Bay, and is shaded in front by two majestic elms that have seen many generations pass by beneath their verdure. Such old places call up many memories of the early days and set one musing upon the procession of human beings that they have watched through the long days from childhood to age and then seen no more.

Mr. Anderson married Joanna Brackett Flint, daughter of Joseph Flint, of Braintree, Vermont. She was a smart, capable woman, of a lovable disposition, honored and esteemed in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were the parents of six

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children: 1. Albert, died at the age of nine. 2. John B., Jr., served in the Civil War during the period of four years, was wounded in the arm and side, and returned to his home from a hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he died in 1908. 3. Sarah V., who married Quincy Cheever Bass; she is a member of the Dorchester Woman's Club, and very active in all charitable work. 4. Daniel B., deceased, was a soldier in the Civil War, a three months man, enlisting after the return of his older brother. 5. Joseph, deceased. 6. Edward, died in infancy.

(The Flint Line.)

(I) Thomas Flint, the immigrant ancestor of the family in this country, came from the principality of Wales. His name appears on the town records of Salem in 1650. He may have come earlier, as he had a mother here as early as 1643. He was one of the first settlers of Salem Village. He made large purchases of land, the second lot recorded being for fifty acres which was bought in January, 1662, in Salem. This farm has remained in the possession of his descendants. He died April 15, 1663. His wife's name was Ann. They had six children, one of whom was Joseph.

(II) Joseph Flint, fourth son of Thomas Flint, was made freeman in 1690. He married, August 6, 1685, Abigail Howard. He lived in Salem on a farm set off to him from his father's. He died in 1710, intestate. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom one was Nathaniel.

(III) Nathaniel Flint, second son of Joseph Flint, was born December 11, 1688, died June 3, 1766. He settled in Windham, Connecticut, about 1716. He married (first) February 17, 1715, Sarah Cutler, of Salem, who died December 20,

1726. He married (second) May 22, 1727, Mary Davis, who died February 22, 1728. There were no children of this marriage. He married (third) December 11, 1734, Mercy Abbee, who died December 5, 1771. Of this marriage also there were no children.

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Flint, son of Nathaniel (1) and Sarah (Cutler) Flint, was born September 5, 1720, in Windham, now Hampton, Connecticut, and died in January, 1795. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Bidlack, who died in 1749. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Gennings) Hovey. There were three children by the first marriage, and ten by the second, of whom one was Jonathan.

(V) Jonathan Flint, son of Nathaniel (2) and Mary (Hovey) Flint, was born November 17, 1755, in Hampton. He moved to Vermont, and married Mary Amidon, and they had seven children, of whom one was Joseph.

(VI) Joseph (2) Flint, son of Jonathan and Mary (Amidon) Flint, was born March 15, 1789. He was a farmer in Braintree, Vermont. He married Anna Bass, who was born June 6, 1790. They had ten children, one of whom was Sarah V., born April 6, 1819, and another Johanna B., who married John B. Anderson, as before mentioned, and became the mother of Mrs. Sarah V. (Anderson) Bass. The name of Mrs. John B. Anderson was a combination of her father's and her mother's names, Joseph and Anna. Anna Bass was a daughter of Jonathan Bass, who removed to Braintree, Vermont, from Quincy, Massachusetts, and was one of the first settlers. Mrs. Sarah V. (Anderson) Bass traces her descent through other lines to John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame.

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CALDWELL, Alexander,

Manufacturer.

The late Alexander Caldwell belonged to that class of men who, possessing by nature and inheritance excellent business abilities, are successful in more than one kind of activity. Throughout his life he made his home in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he was well known and highly esteemed, not only in business circles but in social life as well. His bright and happy disposition attracted many friends and won for him popularity and confidence. His high ideals and exemplary character were interwoven with his activities, and were thoroughly appreciated by his family, friends, business associates, and all others who knew him. However cosmopolitan the institutions and ideals of a community may be, there is always one kind of aristocracy that remains, that must remain, and that is the aristocracy of worth. It is the very essence of all true and honorable success, as well as the foundation, and no higher compliment can be paid a man than to make the statement that he is a member of this kind of aristocracy. No better example can be found than Mr. Caldwell, whose death, which occurred at his late residence, No. 52 Olive street, Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 5, 1916, came as a sorrowful shock to his many friends and acquaintances. His friends were, indeed, legion, numbering many high in official and business life, who received the tidings of his death with great and deep regret. Mr. Caldwell was blessed by nature with gifts of a high order, which he did not hesitate to use. He developed a strong business ability, and possessed a progressive habit of closely following the trend of modern thought.

Alexander Caldwell was born in Newburyport, May 5, 1827, a son of the late

Captain John Caldwell, who during his lifetime was one of Newburyport's most prominent citizens. The ancestors of this branch of the Caldwell family were Scotch-Irish, but while the immediate ancestors of Alexander Caldwell were born in Ireland, the Scotch in their blood predominated, as was clearly shown by their industry, frugality, bravery and religion. Liberal in their ideas of government, as Calvinists ever are, America has had no better citizens from Europe, and bred none better at home, than the Scotch-Irish and their descendants. In the South they have been of the Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun stamp, while in the North they have attained eminence in war and peace. In the battles for liberty they have been of the bravest, as Bunker Hill, Bennington and New Orleans can attest.

The name Caldwell in Scotch is spelled "Cold-wold," meaning the hazelwood or divining rod, the latter being a symbol of authority, and as such was hung for a long time in a conspicuous place in the Bavarian court rooms. During an early period in the settlement and development of New England there came from over the sea to America the ancestors of Alexander Caldwell. One of them, James, was born on the ship during the voyage to America, and the other, Alexander, was born shortly after their arrival in this country. The family settled in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, many of their kinsfolk having previously settled in the valley of the Merrimack, where they founded towns, cleared farms and helped to give us Christian civilization in place of the wilderness. In the course of time Alexander Caldwell drifted down to Newburyport, which was at that time one of the half-dozen chief towns of Massachusetts, having much wealth and an extensive foreign and domestic trade. Young Cald-



Alexander Caldwell

well found employment in a distillery in the manufacture of New England rum, which was then the common drink of the people. There was at that time very little beer or ale, and almost everybody drank "new Rum." The clergy, the magistrates, the deacons and the people in general drank it. The battles of the Revolution had been fought on it, the greatest religious revivals sanctioned it. It was furnished in most work shops, on the farms and on board the ships at least twice a day; and on the visits of neighbors it was deemed a mark of respect to offer and drink it, and there was very little drunkenness.

Alexander Caldwell, the first of his name to come to Newburyport, after having learned thoroughly the art of distilling rum, built a distillery, which has been owned and operated by the Caldwells for considerably more than a century. He died in 1832, at the age of eighty-five years, leaving behind a good record for industry, sobriety and integrity. Up to about the time of his death this was a large industry in Newburyport, as it was also in the country-at-large, and a great fleet of vessels ran between Newburyport and the West Indies, England, France, Spain and other ports. At that time Newburyport exported a great deal of fish, lumber, provisions and agricultural products, and imported coffee, sugar, molasses and other merchandise. The wharfs for the whole length of the town were covered with molasses casks, which largely went to the distilleries, which at that time numbered about a dozen. Some years prior to the death of Alexander Caldwell, in 1832, the business which he had established passed into the hands of his son, John Caldwell, who was born in 1783, and had previously been a ship-master. He died in 1859, at the age of seventy-six, and through his death the town lost one

of its best citizens. He had a number of brothers, most of whom engaged, more or less, in distilling. Joseph was a distiller at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; James was a dry goods merchant; Alexander was a distiller at New Orleans; Abner was a distiller in Dover, New Hampshire, and later in trade and commerce on Ferry wharf; William was for a time a merchant at New Orleans, but was later in South America. At one time two of those brothers were engaged in distilling at Norfolk, Virginia. They have followed the business of the first Alexander Caldwell in five States of the Union; intelligent, upright, public-spirited citizens of good repute, some of them eminent for their piety, active in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and more than unusually particular in educating their children. Captain John Caldwell in his day was noted for his regular attendance at the Prospect Street Church and for his liberality to parish contributions. His wife was also a devout member of that church, and the children were regular attendants. Captain John Caldwell and wife were the parents of five sons and one daughter. This daughter married into one of the best families in Worcester county, Massachusetts; William W., the eldest son, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and he held a very creditable place among American poets, John G. Whittier having said of him "that he was the best lyric poet in New England." Two volumes of his poems were published. Joseph Caldwell was a prominent business man of Philadelphia, John Caldwell was a grocer in Newburyport, and Alexander and George J. Caldwell were both prominent and influential business men of Newburyport, having many other business interests besides their interests in the distillery. This old distillery, which

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had come down in the family for three generations, always had the reputation of producing the best liquors of its kind in the United States, and this establishment, covering an acre of ground with its bonded warehouses attached, not only was a source of wealth for its proprietors, but was a valuable auxiliary to the National Treasury, and as far back as 1873 paid a federal tax of over \$300,000 a year, or more than a thousand dollars a day for each working day of the year.

Alexander Caldwell, in whose memory this sketch is dedicated, did not confine himself to one line of business, but was very active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his native town. From his own purse and by his personal influence he invested and generously contributed for the public good. By him ships were built and sailed, and most of the corporate industries found in him a stockholder and director. He was a director for many years in the First National Bank, and was also a heavy stockholder and director in the Towle Manufacturing Company, large silver manufacturers. He also was, at various times, financially interested in cotton manufacturing, paper manufacturing, carpet manufacturing, hat making, and in fact was always considered one of Newburyport's busiest and most prominent citizens. He gave to these various lines of business the best that was in him, and he was often called upon for advice, and his opinions were always highly respected. It can be truthfully said of him that his interest in these different lines of business was not for any selfish purpose, but that the various operations might be successful, useful to young men, and encourage trade. His charities were large and many. The deserving poor found in him a friend, and the needy ones had the benefits of his open hand. His high personal character, unblemished, his integ-

riety in business, and his kindness, intelligence and generosity gave him a wide popularity.

Alexander Caldwell was united in marriage with Mrs. Adelaide A. French, widow of Nelson French, a well known and successful farmer of Maine, and the daughter of Isaac and Jane (Brown) Gerow. Isaac Gerow was a native of St. John, New Brunswick, but removed to Houlton, Maine, where he was married, and where for years he was a prominent farmer. Both he and his wife died in Maine. Mrs. Alexander Caldwell was the mother of three children by her first marriage: 1. Myra L., who is deceased. 2. Albert Nelson, deceased; married Margaret McDonald, who is also dead; they were the parents of two children: Adelaide, deceased, and Eleanore French. 3. Artie W., deceased, who became the wife of Angus E. Thurrott; she was the mother of one son, Lloyd F. Thurrott. Mrs. Caldwell's two grandchildren, Eleanore French and Lloyd F. Thurrott, make their homes with her in Newburyport, Massachusetts. By a former marriage, Alexander Caldwell was the father of one son, George, now deceased.

Progressive, wide awake, sturdy and strong in his mental and moral natures alike, the high achievements of Mr. Caldwell's industry and perseverance were indeed well-merited, and he stood as a worthy representative of those two old races from which he was descended and to whose fame he brought additional honor. A thorough business man, and making this his chief interest in life, Mr. Caldwell never sought prominence in politics, in which he held independent views, inclining, however, towards the Democratic party, but was always interested and active in all the affairs of the town in which he was born. He was a great lover of all good, clean sports, was a keen admir-

er of horses, and was one of the pioneer automobile owners and drivers of Newburyport. In early life he was very fond of bird gunning, and it was probably through this love of out-door life that he kept so youthful in appearance and so active both mentally and physically. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and was the possessor of a very fine library, and was a great reader of all that was best in literature. He advocated the recognition of one's duties and obligations to State and society, and in every relation of life was an upholder of the law and a staunch supporter of truth and justice. Although he took an interest in all social activities of the community, he was strictly a domestic man, a devoted husband, ever catering to the pleasure of those about him rather than his own. He might well serve as a model of the domestic virtues, and of the virtues characteristic of well-nigh all the relations of life. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is in urgent need of just such men as the later Alexander Caldwell to urge forward the march of progress and uphold the high standard of this commonwealth. Newburyport may well be proud of so loyal and upright a son and citizen, who contributed so much to her advancement and prosperity.

Clarks were in every instance scholars, scribes and men of letters. The name is one of great antiquity, and signified in the beginning a clergyman, or clerk in holy orders. In medieval English ecclesiastical law, a clerk was any one who had been admitted to the ecclesiastical state, and had taken the tonsure. With time the word also developed another sense. In the Middle Ages the pursuit of letters and general learning was confined to the clergy, and as they were practically the only persons who could read and write, all notarial and secretarial work was discharged by them, so that eventually the word came to be used with special reference to secretaries, notaries, accountants or even mere penmen. Thus it will be seen that when the adoption of surnames became more common and the taking of a name from one's calling or occupation became more frequent, the class of men who adopted the surname Clark or Clarke were students and intellectuals, who transmitted a rich heritage to their progeny. The accepted English pronunciation, with the broad "a" regardless of spelling, is found in the south of England as early as the fifteenth century.

Several immigrants of the name settled in the American Colonies before the middle of the seventeenth century. Members of the family have figured prominently in American life and affairs from the very earliest period of our history. Connecticut has been the home of several branches of this family from the very beginning of its existence as a colony. The Clark families of Southington, of which the late Salmon P. Clark was a member, are divided into three clearly defined branches. Salmon F. Clark, long one of the foremost residents of Plantsville, in the town of Southington, was a descendant of Lemuel Clark, who was the first of this line to settle in Southington.

CLARK, Salmon F.,

Enterprising Citizen.

An understanding of the origin of the surname Clark is a valuable adjunct to a study of the families bearing that name, for it is an instance of the adoption of a patronymic not influenced merely by the residence of an early progenitor in one part of a country or in another, but of the adoption by a class of men of the name of their calling—and the early

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(I) Lemuel Clark is thought to have been a member of the ancient Middletown branch of the early Connecticut Clarks. He was born in 1748. He settled in that part of Southington which is now Plantsville, and died January 14, 1786. He was a prosperous farmer and well known citizen. On October 14, 1773, he married in Southington, Asenath Carter, daughter of Abel and Mary (Coach) Carter, who was born in Southington, April 18, 1755, and died April 8, 1841. She married (second) March 20, 1808, Dr. Theodore Wadsworth, who died June 2, 1808.

(II) Allen Clark, son of Lemuel and Asenath (Carter) Clark, was born in Southington, and was a life-long resident in the Plantsville section of the town, where he was the owner of an extensive tract of land. He was a clothier, and followed this trade actively for many years, also farming on a small scale. Allen Clark married, in Southington, January 19, 1803, Sylvia Barnes, who was born there June 25, 1782, daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Langdon) Barnes, and member of a prominent old Connecticut family. She died January 12, 1857. He died June 30, 1861. Allen Clark served with the Connecticut troops in the American Revolution, and was a "Minute Man."

(III) Salmon F. Clark, son of Allen and Sylvia (Barnes) Clark, was born in Southington, January 14, 1805. He was educated in local schools, and on completing his studies learned the trade of cloth dyer, which he followed successfully during the greater part of his life. His shop was located on the site of the H. D. Smith Manufacturing plant. He derived his power from the dam and pond then known as Clark's pond. In addition to this he established a shop for the manufacture of shoe-lasts, which he conducted successfully for a considerable period. Mr. Clark also owned extensive farm

lands in Plantsville, and he engaged in farming throughout his life. Despite the fact that he was an able business man, agricultural pursuits were his greatest interest, and he devoted all his leisure time to developing his property. He was deeply interested in the science of grafting and had great success in this field. He was widely known throughout Southington, both as business man and for his exceptional work in this line. He was a prominent citizen, and also active in public affairs, although he remained aloof from politics.

Mr. Clark married, May 5, 1834, Thede F., daughter of Reuben Carter, of Wolcott, Connecticut, and member of a prominent Colonial family. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth B., who makes her home in the old Clark residence on West street, Plantsville. 2. Salmon C., deceased; was in the Civil War, enlisted at age of twenty, August 21, 1861, in Seventh Volunteer Regiment, Company A; wounded at Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863; he died May 19, 1896, aged fifty-six. 3. James B., born March 1, 1844, and died in 1883, aged thirty-nine years; sickly in his boyhood, he was unable to obtain the usual amount of schooling, but from earliest childhood evinced mechanical genius; in later years he became a very able inventor; among the machines which he patented was one for making and printing shipping tags, which was widely adopted; despite an illness which confined him to bed for long periods, he was a constant worker, sometimes making his drawings in bed; he was the inventor of numerous machines and appliances which are still in use. J. B. Clark was widely known and respected in Southington, and his death at the early age of thirty-nine years was deeply mourned. 4. Lucas, born September 7, 1845; married, September 14,

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1869, Phebe Twichell; they had six children: Frank A.; Emma A., married W. G. Gould; James T.; Lillian, married George Hubbard; Helen F., married Harold Wyman; Louise C., married Raymond Dickerman. 5. Francis A., born September 7, 1847, died December 25, 1868. 6. Jane C., born November 8, 1852, died January 1, 1853. Miss Elizabeth B. Clark and her brother, Salmon F. C. Clark, adopted and educated two children, the older of these, George E. Westerberg, is a graduate of the Law School at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is now a prominent attorney at Cleveland, Tennessee; he married Alpha Lewis, and they are the parents of a son, George E. Westerberg, Jr. The younger, Ellen J. Westerberg, has made her home since childhood with Miss Clark. Salmon F. Clark died at his home in Southington, in 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

BOTTOMLEY, John,

Man of Lofty Character.

In the death of John Bottomley, who passed away June 16, 1918, New York lost one of its finest type of citizens. Endeared to his acquaintances by the attributes that command sincere admiration and strong friendships, Mr. Bottomley was of the type the world relinquishes with deep regret. A lawyer by training and profession, he later became prominently identified with the development of the wireless telegraph at the personal solicitation of its inventor, and to the romantic success of that development Mr. Bottomley contributed in full measure. As a business man, he was characterized by keen insight and possessed what might be termed an instinct for business. A sound financier, he was considered conservative but unusually broad in his out-

look and liberal where liberality was justified. Courteous of manner, a man of sympathy and generosity, deeply interested in philanthropic and religious work, modest and unpretending, he deservedly enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. Faithful to every duty in life, he guided his career by the standards of justice and uprightness, tempered by the precepts of gentleness and charity.

John Bottomley was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1848. He came to this country in 1880. He studied law at the New York Law School, and for twelve years had been in active practice of his profession in New York. James T. Bottomley, a brother, is a scientist in Scotland. Lord Kelvin, the famous inventor and electrician, was his uncle. Since 1902 Mr. Bottomley has been associated with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and had recently been elected president of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of South America, a concern lately organized. For several years he had been prominently identified with the American interests of the company and was third vice-president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Electrical Society, and a member of the Engineers' and the New York Athletic clubs.

A man of deep religious sentiment, Mr. Bottomley was a devout member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. His religion was unobtrusive and life-long and of a very practical type. He carried the precepts of the religion he professed into the affairs of every day life, and he was a Christian business man in all that phrase implies. He gave liberally to the church and its institutions. His gifts to deserving charities were many and liberal and were inspired by a spirit of thoughtfulness for all worthy causes and a true sympathy with

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the needy and unfortunate. The funeral obsequies were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, assisted by the curate, the Rev. C. J. Mason, and other clergy. Dr. Van De Water paid a fitting tribute to Mr. Bottomley's upright and honorable career and to his long association with St. Andrew's Church. Chimes that had been donated by Mr. Bottomley as a memorial to his daughter were tolled as his body was borne out of the church. His funeral was largely attended by delegations from various societies and organizations with which the deceased had been associated. The church vestry of which Mr. Bottomley had been a member for twenty-five years were the pallbearers.

Mr. Bottomley is survived by his wife, two sons, William Lawrence and John Francis Bottomley, and two daughters, Mrs. Clement Foster Burnap and Susanne Meredith Bottomley. The interment was at the Episcopal Cemetery near Southampton, Long Island.

COTTLE, Edmund Charles,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

It is an extreme pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environments, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such is the record and life story of the late Edmund Charles Cottle, who at the time of his death, which occurred January 13, 1903, was one of the most substantial and representative

citizens of Woburn, Massachusetts. He lived to see and take a prominent part in the later day growth of the community, and was one of its wisest counselors and hardest workers. He was a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, and gave his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any manner. His was a long life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable, and that there was never a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He was a consistent man in all that he ever undertook, and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and Woburn, Massachusetts, could boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

Edmund Charles Cottle was born at Tisbury, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1842, a son of Edmund and Content (Chase) Cottle, and was descended, through both the paternal and maternal side of the house, from very old and distinguished Massachusetts families. Edmund Cottle, Sr., was a sea captain, and possessed all the sterling qualities which we have come to associate with that hearty type of New Englander whose exploits did so much to place America in the fore-front of the commercial nations of the world. In later life he retired from the sea and took up farming, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife was a daughter of Timothy and Sallie Chase. Edmund Charles Cottle had comparatively small educational advantages. He attended only the rural schools of his native town, which in that age were extremely crude. In the year 1859, when



Edmund Charles Wattle

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only sixteen years of age, he left his parents' home and made his way to Woburn, Massachusetts, where he secured a position as an apprentice with the firm of Tidd & Blake, tanners and curriers. Here he served for three years and during that period very thoroughly mastered the details of the business with which he was later to be for so long identified. It gives some idea of the extremely meager pay which the apprentice in those days received to learn that for the three years of his service Mr. Cottle received for the first year forty dollars, for the second, fifty, and for the third, sixty. This was, indeed, progress, and progress which led eventually up the ladder of success, but it must have seemed pretty slow at the time to the young man. However, this relationship was abruptly closed, as were all the relationships of ordinary life by the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862 President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers for nine months, and to this Mr. Cottle responded, enlisting in Company G, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Captain William T. Grammer and Colonel Pierson. The regiment was at once ordered to the front and Mr. Cottle found himself shortly in North Carolina, where he saw much active service. Some time later he returned to civil life, temporarily, and coming to Woburn found employment with the old firm of Tidd & Blake, with whom his apprenticeship had been served. He reenlisted, however, with the one-hundred day men, and again joined his old company. Once more he marched to the front and saw active service, undergoing many perils and hardships for the cause of the Union. He received his honorable discharge and once more returned North, settling for a time at Stoneham, Massachusetts, where he worked for the firm of William Tidd & Company. He then went to Grafton,

where he remained for a time, and there he received an appointment as superintendent with a concern that was engaged in the tanning and currier business, the old line which he had learned. It was in Grafton that he first became associated with Thomas P. Hall, in the business firm of Hall & Cottle, continuing for some eighteen months. Mr. Cottle then purchased his partner's interest, and continued the tanning business in his own name. One day, while engaged in this enterprise, he met in Grafton his old employer, Mr. Blake, who promptly offered him a salary of three thousand dollars a year to become his superintendent in Boston. This offer Mr. Cottle refused, but shortly afterward accepted another offer from the same source to give him an interest in the firm. The senior partner, Mr. Tidd, had previously withdrawn from the business, and the firm at this time was Blake & Higbee, which became Blake, Higbee & Company upon the entrance of Mr. Cottle. This association continued for seven years and terminated with the withdrawal of Mr. Cottle in 1867. His retirement from the business was occasioned by his desire to establish a new enterprise of the same kind in association with a Mr. Ramsdell. The firm of Cottle & Ramsdell was highly successful for upwards of three years, and about 1870 Mr. Cottle sold out his interests to his partner and started entirely for himself in the same line. He built his own factory near John street, Woburn, and remained in this location for upwards of fifteen years, during which time he carried on a highly successful business. It was during these fifteen years, also, that the old firm of Blake & Higbee went out of business, and in 1890 Mr. Cottle purchased their old factory and thus came into possession of the place where he had begun his business life many years pre-

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viously without a cent in his pocket. Here he also carried on a very large and extensive business under the firm name of E. C. Cottle & Son, making a specialty of glove, grained and split leather for shoes. The plant had a capacity of seventy-five thousand hides a year, and employed about one hundred hands. Mr. Cottle also owned a building in Boston, which was used for storage purposes for the product of his factory, and as an office for the sale of the same. It stood at No. 37 High street, and was well known in business circles for a large wholesale trade was carried on there. Mr. Cottle enjoyed a considerable market in his native State, but much the largest proportion of his goods was sold abroad, seventy-five per cent. being exported to England and other European countries.

Mr. Cottle did not confine himself to his business interests, as is so common with the successful manufacturer and merchant of to-day, but gave generously of his time and energies to the furtherance of the interests of the community whereof he was a member. Before Woburn had become incorporated as a city, Mr. Cottle was a selectman for four years, and after the incorporation he served on the Board of Aldermen. He thus proved his public spirit and the keen interest which he always took in community affairs. He was one of the directors of the Woburn National Bank, and the prosperity of that institution was due in no small degree to his able management. He was also keenly interested in all matters pertaining to the cause of public education and general enlightenment, and for a long period served as trustee of the Burbeen Free Lecture Fund. He was possessed of eminently social instincts, and was affiliated with many important organizations and societies in the community. He was a member of Mount Hored

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Woburn Post, No. 161, Grand Army of the Republic, keeping up in the latter organization the many associations which he had formed during the Civil War, and which he valued most highly. Mr. Cottle was a life-long Republican, but although active in the affairs of his party he consistently avoided anything like political preferment or public office. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Cottle was a Congregationalist, and attended many years the First Church of this denomination at Woburn.

Mr. Cottle married (first) in 1866, Emma A. Howe, daughter of Martin and Pauline Howe, of Grafton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Cottle died in January, 1881, leaving two children: Frederick E., who married Emma Greenleaf, by whom he had two children, Edmund C., and Raymond F.; Alice H., who became the wife of Walter C. Marien, and the mother of a son, Harold G., and one daughter, Clara I. Mr. Cottle married (second) in 1882, Clara I. Bowers, daughter of Charles and Mary (Hayward) Bowers, of Woburn. Of this union one daughter was born, Agnes E., who became the wife of Daniel Norris, now residents of Winchester, Massachusetts, and the parents of one daughter, Rosalie.

Mr. Cottle was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term. Starting as a friendless youth in a strange city, he, by dint of his unaided efforts, worked into a position of great prominence, and won an enviable reputation for himself in his adopted community for integrity and capability. His sense of duty was ever the strongest motive in his life, and his friends used to remark in reference to his devotion to his church and business, that he divided his time between "mill and meeting." They should have added "home," however, for there was never

anyone more devoted to his family and hearthstone than Mr. Cottle, or a more devoted husband and father. The same sterling qualities which made him loved at home, and respected universally in his public and business life, also gathered about him many faithful friends, whose fidelity he repaid in kind. He was never weary of working for the benefit of the community, and identified himself with many movements undertaken for the general good. He was an unusual combination of the conservative and progressive, seeking to find the good in both the old and the new. He was "a gentleman of the old school" and all that phrase implies of grace and courtliness, yet he kept well abreast of the times in all practical affairs. He was a rare and admirable character in every way, and one of those of whom it may be said "that the world is better for his having lived there."

DRISCOLL Thomas H.,

Chemist, Dye Manufacturer.

Probably no feature of the effect which the World War, 1914-1918, will have on American business will be so noticeable as in the dye and chemical trade. Now that American eyes are opened to the game which was being played upon us with our full knowledge and consent, desire is strong to redeem ourselves and show to the world that we allowed Germany to make us believe that she could do certain things better and cheaper than we, simply because we were so busy making other things to bother about the things we considered small. But we have learned that the making of dyes is not a small thing, and that with our great textile manufacturing business we must not depend on a foreign supply of dyes. That is one great lesson that the world taught the United States, while the United States was teach-

ing equally valuable lessons to the Central European powers. With the need for an established dye manufacturing industry realized, the chemists of the country have given themselves to the solution of the problems presented, and among the houses whose specialty is dyehouse problems and their solution is the Ricco Company, Inc., of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Thomas H. Driscoll has given his life to the chemistry of dyes, vegetable and mineral, his study and his business experience having been entirely along the line of textile dyeing and the manufacture of dyes.

Thomas H. Driscoll was born in Middleton, County Cork, Ireland, June 5, 1882, but at the age of four years he was brought to the United States by his grandparents, they settling in Penacook, New Hampshire. He spent his youth in Penacook, attended the public schools, and was also a student at Boscawen Academy, there finishing institutional study but really just beginning his technical studies. He left school at the age of seventeen, and obtained a position with the Concord Manufacturing Company, Farwell P. Holden, president. He remained with that company until Mr. Holden's death, then entered the employ of the American Woolen Company, at Winooski, Vermont, there devoting his nights to the study of chemistry under the instruction of a very capable college professor. This was his introduction to dyes and dyeing as a profession, and from that year his study has been constant, his experimenting deep and wide.

After becoming known in the textile business as an expert on dyes, Mr. Driscoll spent two years in the dyeing department of the Princeton Mills at Trenton, N. J., going thence to the Bradford Mills of the John & James Dobson Company, there being manager of the dyeing and finishing departments for several

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years. At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Mr. Driscoll quickly analyzed the situation as regarding dyes, and at once laid his plans to begin the production of dyes and chemicals hitherto supplied this country by Germany, although coal tar, the base of all analine dyes, is here produced in the greatest abundance. From Philadelphia, Mr. Driscoll moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where he organized the Ricco Company, Inc., for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals. He is treasurer of the Ricco Company, and its chief chemist, the company's plant being equipped with a laboratory, and employing a capable staff of technical and efficient experts for production and demonstration purposes. The company is a success from a business standpoint, and promises part of the solution of one of the great industrial problems which followed the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, a war now happily ended by the triumph of right over wrong, and the establishing of a reign of more righteous dealing between nations and between men of the same nation. Mr. Driscoll is a member of Santa Maria Council, No. 263, Knights of Columbus, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Providence, Rhode Island; and the Catholic Club, of Providence. In politics he is a Republican; his religious belief, Roman Catholic.

Mr. Driscoll married, April 20, 1912, Anna Welch, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The family home is in Providence, that city also the home of the Ricco Company, Inc.

MONTGOMERY, Thomas Lynch,
State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library, Har-

risburg, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1862, son of Oswald Crathorne and Catherine Gertrude (Lynch) Montgomery.

The direct line of the Montgomerys proceeds from Roger de Montgomerie, who was Count of Montgomerie before the coming of Rollo in 912, among the most remarkable descendants of whom were Hugh de Montgomerie, and Roger de Montgomerie, subsequently Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Chichester, England, accompanying William the Conqueror. Hugh de Montgomerie was killed in a battle with the Norwegians, and Sir John de Montgomerie, of Eaglesham and Eastwood and afterwards of Eglinton and Ardrossan, greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Otterburne.

The Montgomerys were Earls of Eglinton until Hugh, the fifth Earl, being childless, made a resignation of his earldom to the prejudice of his cousin, Sir Neil Montgomerie, of Lainshaw, who was the heir male. The Earl died in 1612, when his cousin, Sir Alexander Seton, agreeably to this new grant, assumed the name and arms of Montgomerie and the title of the Earl of Eglinton.

William Montgomery was the first of the regular line of Montgomerys to come to America, and settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Robert Montgomery was the head of the thirty-first generation of Montgomerys, and it was from his brother John that Thomas L. Montgomery descended.

Thomas Lynch Montgomery graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His entire life career has been devoted to library work and the preservation of historical and antiquarian memorabilia and records. In 1886 he became actuary and librarian of the Wagner Free Institute of Science. He was founder of the Pennsylvania Library Club in 1890, and



The American Historical Society

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

Wm. F. Howland



Benj. F. Barnard

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in 1892 established the first branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, and since 1894 has been one of its trustees and chairman of the library committee. In February, 1903, he was appointed to his present position of State librarian. He is secretary of Pennsylvania Free Library Commission; commissioner for the Preservation of Historical Archives of Pennsylvania; editor of "Pennsylvania Archives," series 5 and 6; a charter member of the Keystone Library Association; member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, American Historical Association, and Philoblion Club; life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; American Library Association and Spring Garden Institute; honorary member of the Dauphin County Historical Society, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member of council of Swedish Colonial Society; and of the Harrisburg Club, Harrisburg; and University Club, Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics. His home is in Philadelphia, No. 904 Clinton street, and his offices are in the State Library, Harrisburg.

Mr. Montgomery married, October 16, 1889, Brinca Gilpin, of Philadelphia.

BARNARD, Benjamin F.,

Civil War Veteran.

Arms—Azure a bear rampant, sable, muzzled or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-bear rampant sable, muzzled or.

Wakefield's (Massachusetts) most venerable citizen, Benjamin F. Barnard, who had the distinction of being one of the four living charter members of the old Richardson Light Guard, and the first man to appear in uniform at the armory in 1861, the oldest man in the town of Wakefield, and the oldest member of Post No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, died

at his home, January 12, 1918, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Mr. Barnard's remarkable good health and equally wonderful activity for one of his age was often the subject of comment, especially on his birthday anniversaries, and the wonder of his many friends.

Benjamin F. Barnard was born in North Reading, Massachusetts, July 10, 1824, the son of Jacob and Grace (Stearns) Barnard, natives of Petersborough, New Hampshire. The name Barnard and Barnet seem to be identical. Wherever in the early records the surname Barnard appears, it is spelled Barnet, which is the old Anglo-Saxon way of spelling this surname. It is an ancient English family name, and the members of this family have filled military and civil offices from the date of the first settlements made in New England. The immigrant ancestor of the Barnard family in America was John Barnard, of Watertown, Massachusetts. He was a native of Ipswich, England, and sailed from there April 30, 1634, on the ship "Elizabeth," arriving in Boston in the fall of the year 1634.

Benjamin F. Barnard was the fifth lineal descendant of John Barnard, the English ancestor. His father died when he was a boy of six years, and his mother moved to South Reading, where he was reared and received his education in the public schools. He entered his name on the roll of the original Richardson Light Guard, which was known in late years as Company A, Sixth Regiment, October 11, 1851, when it was organized. In the succeeding years until 1857 he rose to be first lieutenant. Then he resigned, but reenlisted later, and when President Lincoln's first call for troops came on April 19, 1861, he was the first to appear at the armory in answer to his country's call. He had been to Boston the day before

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and had a conference with the Governor Andrews, pledging him the services of the Richardson Light Guards, if the emergency demanded it. By May, 1862, he had risen to his old rank of first lieutenant; then, his enlistment term having expired, he reenlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry, assisted in recruiting it and later became first lieutenant. He also served for a time as commander. A year later he obtained his discharge from Company K, and became first lieutenant and quarter-master of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war. Mr. Barnard was one of the few veterans who were in service from the beginning to the end of the four years' conflict, and fought in some of the most famous battles.

After the war he engaged in the paint and oil business in Boston, in which he was successful. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery, and was affiliated with the Masonic order. In politics he was a Democrat, but always pursued an independent course in local affairs. Some years ago he served as park commissioner of the town of Wakefield. In 1910 Mr. Barnard and his family moved from Lakeside, where they had lived for many years, to No. 24 Richardson avenue, Wakefield, Massachusetts. He had property interests in Florida, and he usually spent his winters down South until late years when his extreme old age would not permit him to undertake long journeys.

He married (first) Sarah Emerson, daughter of Captain Thomas Emerson, and of this union was born a daughter, Grace M., now deceased. Mrs. Barnard died November 15, 1880. He married (second) March 16, 1887, Mrs. Ida Mabel (Merrill) Purdy, widow of Thomas W. Purdy, a journalist very well known,

daughter of Moses M. and Lydia L. (Luther) Merrill, both natives of Land-off, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were the parents of three children: 1. Ruby M., who died February 21, 1893. 2. Jacob Stearns, now living in St. Petersburg, Florida; married Lillian S. Sweeney, of Medford, Massachusetts. 3. Florida Purdy, who died August 3, 1892. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Barnard has continued to reside on Richardson avenue in the town of Wakefield.

No more beautiful tribute can be paid to the memory of Benjamin F. Barnard than was written and appeared in the local town paper, "The Wakefield Item." The title of the editorial was "Uncle Ben's Last Roll Call."

"Uncle Ben," as all liked to call him, has at last answered the final roll-call. Few men were better known or better liked in Wakefield, and few indeed were as active and well posted. Recent weeks of illness foretold that the end was inevitably near. Mr. Barnard was a picturesque person, and until the bending shoulders and feeble steps gave evidence of a breaking constitution, few people realized but what he would "live forever." He was one of the old time Democrats of the rugged oak variety that neither wind nor weather disturbed. Until recent years, he had a distinguished, soldierly manner, the type of a man that people, not familiar with local celebrities, would stop and inquire about, by reason of his striking personality. Responding to the call of President Lincoln, as the first man to appear in uniform in the army, in 1861, Mr. Barnard kept up his interest in the old Richardson Light Guard throughout all these years. In fact before the Civil War started, as a charter member of the organization, he maintained great interest in the local military company. Always ready to give and take, and maintaining that "You can't kill an old Democrat" when his age was referred to, having a big heart, even though disguised by a rough exterior, "Uncle Ben" passed out, leaving memories of the pleasantest kind, and leaving a vacant chair that recalls a personality, that will be ever missed in Wakefield in years to come. Instead of "Uncle Ben" issuing orders as he did in Civil War times, he now accepts as final an order that cannot be countermanded.

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SUTER, Frederick,

Manufacturer.

Reed manufacture is the line of endeavor followed throughout a busy life by Frederick Suter, of the F. and B. Suter Company, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and since 1901 he has been engaged in independent operations in this line, although previously employed in Providence. Mr. Suter is a native of Switzerland, born December 9, 1870, of a family of five children, his three sisters and one brother also living in the United States. Left an orphan at the age of three years, he has been self-supporting since his tenth year, becoming expert in the making of loom reeds in his native land. In 1888, when eighteen years of age, he came to the United States, and for five years was employed as reed maker with the Thomas Rau Company, of New York City, during this period acquiring full citizenship. For a short time thereafter he was employed in the same capacity with the J. A. Gowdey Reed & Harness Company, of Providence, then returning for a two year period with his first employers. Receiving an offer of a position as foreman from the Gowdey Company, he returned to Providence and for seven years was in charge of the plant of that concern, resigning to accept a similar position with the Gibbs Reed & Harness Company, of Clinton, Massachusetts. Once more associating himself with the J. A. Gowdey Reed & Harness Company in executive capacity, he was in this employ until 1901, when he founded his present business at No. 41 Bailey street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, operating at the present time as the F. and B. Suter Company. This company manufactures loom reeds of every known variety, and during the World War made a special reed used in the weaving of

cloth for army and naval uniforms, tentings, and all cloths and woven materials used in the war program. In addition to this business, Mr. Suter is a director, treasurer and one of the largest stockholders in the Consumers' Brewing Company, of Cranston, Rhode Island. Mr. Suter is a member of the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with Herman Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Royal Arcanum. He ranks among the successful manufacturers of the locality, and is a leader in his highly specialized industry, in which he has spent his life.

Frederick Suter married, in 1899, Barbara Bentz, of Providence, and they are the parents of: Frederick, associated with his father in business; Lester, at home; and Lillian, also at home.

WHITMAN, William Henry,

Manager of Important Business.

William Henry Whitman, for twenty-five years buyer and general manager of the William H. Fenner Company, dealers in furnaces, stoves, etc., ever deserved the high position to which he attained as a business man and also in the regard of his fellow citizens. His life was actuated by high principles, and stimulated by laudable ambition, and during all the years of his residence in Providence he enjoyed the high regard and the warm respect of those with whom he was associated. He was a son of George Washington and Lydia (Potter) Whitman, and was born in Centerville, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, August 17, 1834.

George Washington Whitman, father of William H. Whitman, was the son of Henry and Lucianna (Greene) Whitman, and was a descendant of General

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Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. He was born in Centerville, Rhode Island, September 28, 1811, but he spent his early boyhood in Eastern Connecticut and returned to Centerville in 1829. In later life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Centerville, Crompton, and Providence. Mr. Whitman was an ardent Republican, and was elected to the House of Representatives from Warwick in 1861 and 1862, and moved to Providence in 1866. He was one of the charter members of the Warwick Institution for Savings, and remained a director until 1860; was also a director of the Centerville National Bank from 1841 to 1856. He was widely known as a tactful and sound business man, and his friend, Edward Mason, a prominent black silk merchant, prevailed upon him to associate himself with him in business, which he did very successfully. He continued in this position until he retired from business, after securing an ample competence for his declining years.

Mr. Whitman was united in marriage with Lydia Potter, October 31, 1833. Of this union two children were born: William H., of further mention, and George W., Jr., who died in 1857 at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Whitman died in 1883, Mr. Whitman surviving his wife seven years, passing away at the Whitman homestead, No. 81 Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island, on September 18, 1890, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and they were both laid to rest in Swan Point Cemetery, the community mourning the loss of this highly respected couple, to whom Mrs. Whitman will always be remembered as "a lady of sterling worth, and ornament to society, a kind neighbor, and devoted wife," and of Mr. Whitman as, "always genial in his intercourse with mankind, having a kind word for all, and an open hand for the needy."

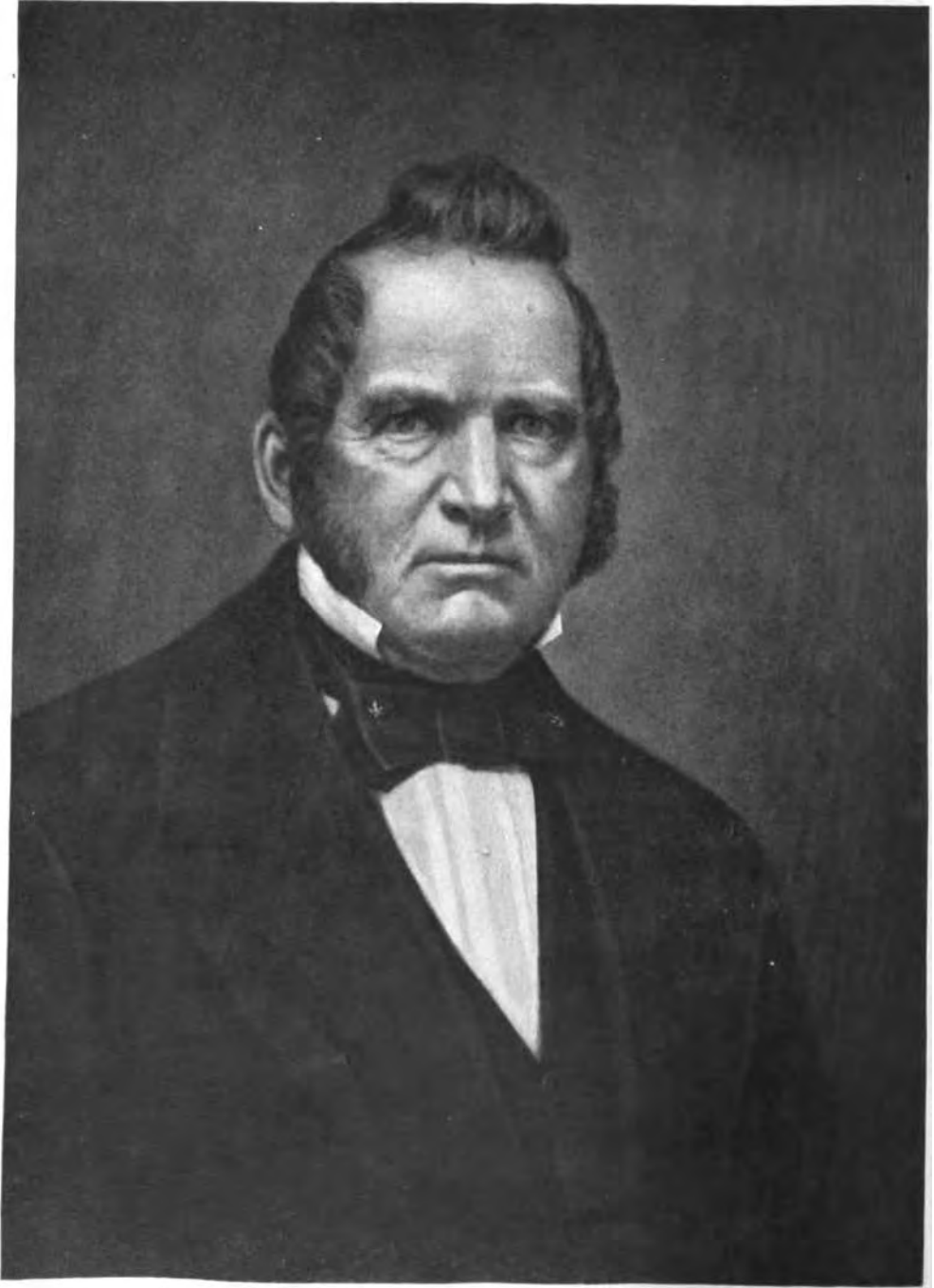
William Henry Whitman spent his boyhood in Centerville, where he received his early education, later attending East Greenwich Academy. After his graduation from the academy, he entered into business in his father's store at Centerville. Being a very energetic and industrious young man, he thought that Providence would prove a wider field for his ambitions, and consequently came to Providence in 1865. On his arrival in Providence he entered the employ of Thomas Philips & Company, on South Main street, as bookkeeper. Later he became connected with the William H. Fenner Company, at that time a well known hardware and housefurnishing firm in Providence, and his business sagacity and keen knowledge won the admiration of his employers, and soon he was promoted to superintendent and soon after became buyer and general manager. He remained with this firm for twenty-five years, until his retirement from business.

On October 1, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of William Henry Whitman and Ann Maria Hamilton, daughter of Henry and Maria (Pierce) Hamilton. William H. Whitman and Ann M. Hamilton spent their school days together in Centerville; Mrs. Whitman became a school teacher at the age of fifteen years, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that she had acquired, and her efforts were an effective element in advancing the school interests of her native town. Mr. Whitman was a home man, and found his greatest happiness around his own fireside. He was a man of quick sympathies, and often his interest found expression in substantial form. He was a staunch Republican in politics, he never sought office, however, but was content to do his duty as a private citizen.

Mr. Whitman passed away at the Whitman homestead on February 17, 1918,



George W. Whitman



Henry Hamilton

which had been his home for so many years, and is now occupied by his widow and her niece, Miss Mary R. Reynolds. Mrs. Whitman attends the Beneficent Congregational Church as also did Mr. Whitman.

Henry Hamilton, father of Ann Maria Hamilton, was born at North Kingston, in the State of Rhode Island. He later removed to Centerville, where he became contractor and builder, and was very successful in his business. He was a very public spirited man and a good, upright citizen. He was often called upon to settle estates, and rendered valuable services to his town. The regard in which Henry Hamilton was held by his fellowmen may be adequately expressed in the following tribute, taken from a New York paper at the time of his death:

We regret to be called upon to record the death of Mr. Henry Hamilton, of Centerville, Rhode Island, which took place at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. H. N. Mattison, of Oswego, New York, on the 27th ult. The deceased was the only survivor of a family of twelve, whose grandfather, along with two brothers, were among the early emigrants to this country from Scotland, and settled in the Eastern states. His life, could it be given in detail, would be found full of instruction, and suggestive of many valuable lessons. He entered into business for himself at Centerville, Rhode Island, about fifty years ago, and after engaging for forty years in active pursuits, retired to spend, in the privacy of his family, the fall of life. The high estimation in which he was held may be inferred from the fact of his having been offered the nomination to the representation of his district in the State government, but he declined. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. In his youth men were not in the habit of seeking office or political position as anxiously as now. He was a relic of the old times, when men held back from place, and required urging and all the inducements of an honorable career, before giving their consent to fill a public capacity. Though a man of unfailing, good judgment, and possessed of business qualities of the highest order, Mr. Hamilton refused to leave the quietude of home for the

stormy life of politics. His heart and his strength lay elsewhere, and all who knew him, and especially those who knew him best, could not but admit the wisdom of his choice. Where suffering, sickness or death had made themselves felt, his presence was invariably sought as that of the highest physician, the healer of the heart. His sympathy was unbounded and extended to all. As at the time of his death he was one of the oldest, so was he one of the most universally respected and highly esteemed inhabitants of Centerville. The warm feeling entertained for him by all his associates was only surpassed by the deep love which surrounded him in the circle of his own home. The honor and respect of the many was intensified into the affection and reverence of the few. Those who, like the writer, only knew him when the burden of his years was already becoming heavy, will remember his gray hairs as a true crown of honor. They will remember the unconquerable good humor, the genial sunny nature, the almost boyish playfulness, and will thereby learn more accurately to measure the deeper grief of those who, through the mist of intervening years, can look back to the time when even his warm heart was warmer still, and when the fire of his sympathy burned with a still brighter glow.

Like many who are of Scottish descent, Mr. Hamilton appeared to associate with the home of his forefathers much of the romance which surrounds Scotland in the hearts of her nearer children. In his taste for Scottish song, in his love of a dry joke, and more than anything else in the cast of his features, he might have been taken for an old man who had in youth left the "land of the heather" to throw in his lot with America. His greatest enjoyment was taken in the social circle, where his gaiety, to the last days of his life, was manifested with all the spirit of his youth.

He is mourned by a widow and eight children, to whom the legacy of his well-spent lifetime, of his honor undimmed, of his integrity unimpugned, of his name as untarnished as that of the noblest Hamilton of Scotland, is at once a fortune and a consolation.

Henry Hamilton married Maria Pierce, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Martha E., married James A. Gardner, and is now deceased. 2. Abbie S., married George Reynolds, and is deceased. 3. Thomas J., deceased, married Maria Church, daughter of Dr. Samuel Church, of Wickford, Rhode Island.

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4. Mary D., married Dr. H. N. Mattison, and is deceased. 5. Ann M., mentioned above. 6. Henry A., was born in Centerville, Warwick, Rhode Island., March 15, 1837. In answer to Governor Sprague's urgent call for volunteers to aid in the defence of Washington, then threatened by the Confederates, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, May 26, 1862. The Tenth, together with the Ninth, was raised practically over night for the defence of the Capitol. Mr. Hamilton's regiment was hurried South and held exposed positions in a chain of forts and batteries which protected Washington on the west and north, relieving older troops for service in the field. The regiment was kept on duty until after the menace to the Capitol had been averted, and then returned to this city (Providence), where its members were mustered out September 1, 1862. Enlisted for three months in Washington, Tennally Town, Fairfax Seminary. Enlisted in Franklin Hall, corner South Main and College streets, under Captain Smith; served later under Captain Dunham, is now a "Grand Army man," member of Slocum Post, a retired jewelry manufacturer, now living in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. 7. Sylvester P., deceased. 8. Lydia Harriet, deceased, wife of Hon. Enos Lapham of the well known Lapham family of Centerville. He was at one time Lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island. After a long life of devoted companionship, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were separated by death, when Mr. Hamilton passed away on April 27, 1875, and Mrs. Hamilton, who was known as a pure, devoted Christian, and whose life should be an inspiration to all, followed her husband in death, on May 7, 1885, and they were both laid to rest in Swan Point Cemetery.

ALBEE, Fred Houdlett,

Eminent Specialist, Author.

Fred Houdlett Albee, A.B., M.D., Sc. D., F.A.C.S., eminent specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, of international reputation, and Orthopedist of the United States Army with the rank of major, has attained to the most honorable distinctions in a learned profession. In his development of bone-graft surgery by transplantation, one of the greatest discoveries to modern surgical science, Dr. Albee's achievements entitle him to a place among the foremost medical men of his time. Dr. Albee's career is one not easily paralleled by noted contemporaries, a fact which derives additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. Albee is yet a young man, hardly in the prime of middle life, and is a notable exception to the rule that distinction in the medical profession is an honor of slow growth and late maturity.

Fred Houdlett Albee was born at Alna, State of Maine, April 13, 1876, a son of F. H. and C. M. (Houdlett) Albee. He received a liberal classical education at the Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1899 with the degree of A.B. He then entered upon the study of medicine at Harvard University Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1903 with the degree of M. D. He was afterwards house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, 1903-04, is director of the department and Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and also at the University of Vermont, and formerly instructor in Orthopedic Surgery at Columbia University, and also Assistant Professor (head of department) of Orthopedic Surgery in Cornell Medical College. Dr.

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Albee spent 1908 and 1909 abroad, attending clinics in Orthopedic Surgery in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Liverpool and London. During 1910-12, he began to make experiments in bone-growth and bone-graft for immobilization of spine in dogs, sheep and rabbits, and his discoveries in the use of bone-graft in the treatment of tubercular joint disease, especially of the spine, are achievements known throughout the medical world. In 1909 Dr. Albee presented the first operation of the many he had devised before the International Medical Congress at Budapest, Hungary, and in 1913 he presented papers on the subject before the International Medical Congress at London, and the same year was invited to give clinics in London, Paris, Birch Sur Mer, France, and Berlin. Dr. Albee to-day is a specialist whose advice is widely sought in the treatment of all diseases of bones, joints, muscles, tendons and facial deformities, and in 1914 was honored by an invitation to appear before the German Orthopedic Association at their congress in Berlin, where he presented original bone work as the opening paper of the congress, receiving that year the distinction of honorary membership in the German Orthopedic Association. In 1916 he was invited by the French War Office to demonstrate his methods in bone plasty in the various military hospitals of France, and the same year was invited to present the same demonstration before the Royal Medical Society of London. His superior skill in his chosen field of practice has made his services much sought by many leading institutions, some of his hospital appointments being as follows: Orthopedic Surgeon to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; consulting surgeon to Hawthorne Hospital, Staten Island Hospital (New York), the Memorial Hospital (Newark), the Sea View Hospital (New

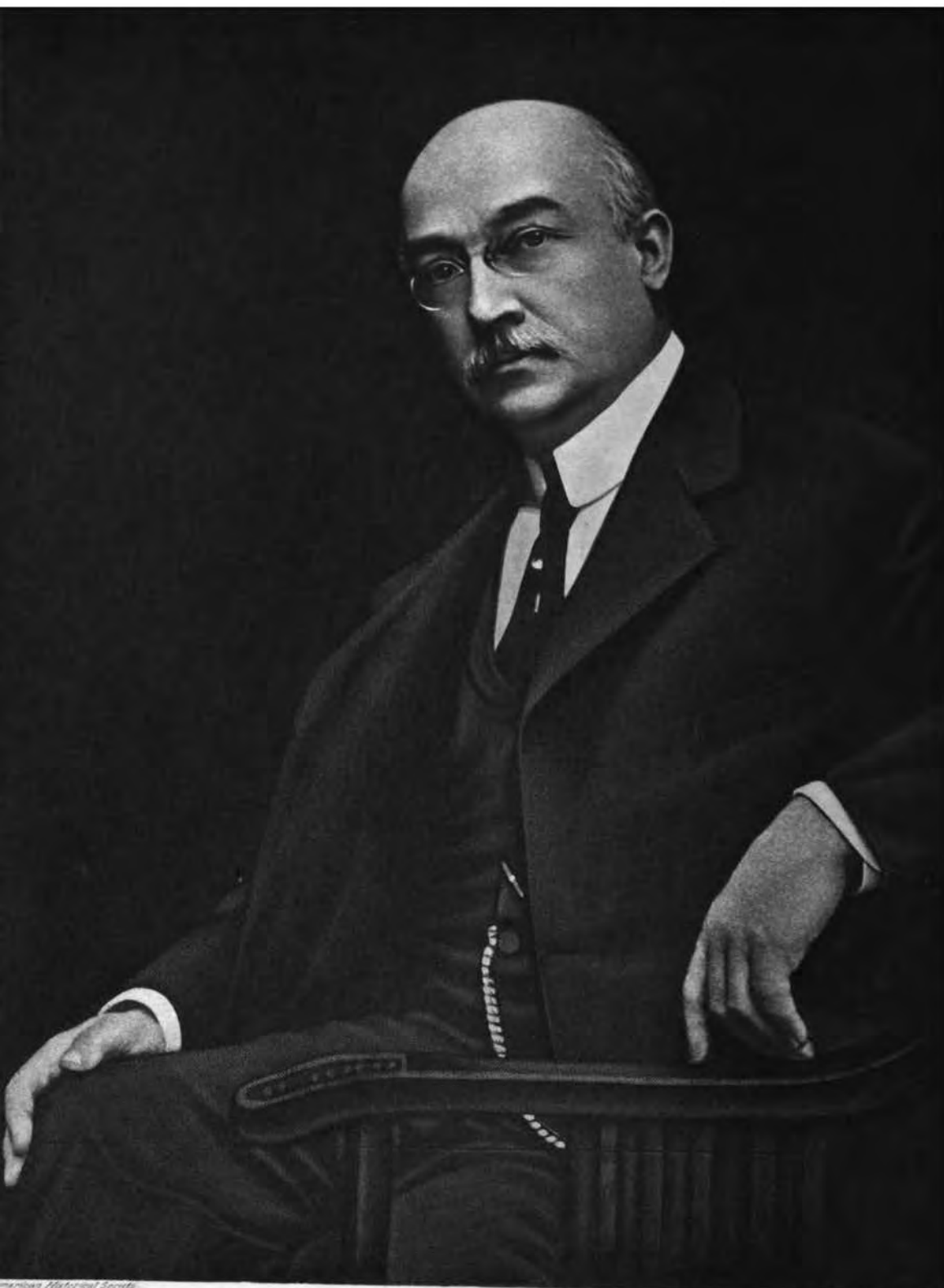
York), the Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield, New Jersey, Waterbury (Connecticut) Hospital, the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vermont, the Lutheran Hospital, New York, and the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton. In the field of authorship and on subjects closely allied to his specialty, Dr. Albee is a prolific writer as well as a liberal contributor to the current literature of the profession, some of his more important productions being as follows:

1. "Skiagraphy in Orthopedic Surgery" (Med. Rec., Dec. 28, 1907).
2. "Diagnosis Orthopedic Surgery Case Teaching" (1908).
3. "Osteomyelitis" (N. Y. Med. Jour., June 6, 1908).
4. "Epiphyseal Fracture of the Upper End of the Humerus." Two cases successfully treated by a new method. (Post-Graduate, June, 1908).
5. "A Study of the Anatomy, and the Clinical Importance of the Sacro-iliac Joint" (Amer. Med. Assn., Oct. 16, 1909).
6. "Fracture of the Tarsal Bones" (N. Y. State Jour. of Med., Nov., 1911).
7. "A new method for Osteo-Arthritis of the Hip" (Amer. Med. Jour., June, 1908).
8. "A Further Report on a New Operation for Arthritis Deformans and Certain Other Deforming Affections of the Hip" (Surg. Gyn. & Obst., March, 1910).
9. "Report of Two Cases of Recurrent Dislocation of the Shoulder Successfully Operated Upon; With Description of the Technic" (Amer. Jour. of Surg., July, 1908).
10. "Abstract-Osteoplasty for Pott's Disease" (Amer. Orth. Folder, May 15, 1911).
11. "Transplantation of a Portion of the Tibia into the Spine for Pott's Disease" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., Sept. 9, 1911).
12. "Juxta Epiphyseal Fracture of the Upper End of the Femur, The Importance of the use of Position in its treatment" (Amer. Jour. of Orth. Surg., Feb., 1911).
13. "A Report of Bone Transplantation and Osteoplasty in the Treatment of Pott's Disease of the Spine" (N. Y. Med. Jour., Mar. 9, 1912).
14. "A Case of Gumma of the Shoulder" (Post-Grad., Mar., 1912).
15. "Charcot's Arthropathy" (Jour. Med. Soc., New Jersey, 1912).

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16. "Bone Transplantation as a Treatment of Pott's Disease, Club Feet, and Ununited Fractures" (Post-Grad., Nov., 1912).
17. "Juxta-Epiphyseal Fracture of the Upper End of the Humerus, A New Postural Treatment" (Med. Rec., May 4, 1912).
18. "A Report of Osteoplasty and Bone Transplantation in Pott's Disease of the Spine" (Vermont Med. Mthly., April, 1912).
19. "An Experimental Study of Bone Growth, and the Spinal Bone Transplant" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., April 5, 1913).
20. Co-Author, "Taylor's Orthopedic Surgery," 1909.
21. "Greffe d'un partie du tibia sur l'épine dorsale dans le traitement du Mal de Pott" (Revue de Chirurgie, July 10, 1913).
22. "Knochen transplantation bei tuberkulöser Spondylitis—Zeitschrift f. Orthopädisch" (Chirurgie, 1913).
23. "Transplantation de Parte de la Tibia a la Espina Dorsal Como Tratamiento Del Mal de Pott" (Revista de Med. Y. Cirugia, Habana, Nov. 25, 1912).
24. "The Inlay Bone Graft as a Treatment of Ununited Fracture"; a Report of Fifteen Successful Cases (Amer. Jour. of Surg., Jan., 1914).
25. "The Inlay Bone Graft in Fresh Fractures" (N. Y. Med. Jour., May 23, 1914).
26. "Original Surgical Uses of the Bone Graft" (Surg. Gyn. and Obst., June, 1914).
27. "The Inlay Bone Graft, versus Lane Plates in the Treatment of Fractures" (Amer. Jour. of Surg., Mar., 1915).
28. "The Fundamental Principles Involved in the use of the Bone Graft" (Amer. Jour. of Med. Sci., Mar., 1915).
29. "The Bone Graft Peg in the Treatment of Fractures of Neck of Femur" (Annals of Surg., July, 1915).
30. "The Bone Graft Wedge in the Treatment of Habitual Dislocation of the Patella" (Med. Rec., Aug. 14, 1915).
31. "An Electro Motor Bone Outfit and Technic of its Usage" (Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Aug. 19, 1915).
32. Bone and Joint Surgery—Johnson-Operative Therapeutics, 1915.
33. "The Inlay Bone Graft in the Treatment of Fractures, Joint Tuberculosis and Certain Deformities" (The Lancet Clinics, April, 1915).
34. "Original Uses of Bone Graft" (Condensed) (Detroit Med. Jour., Feb., 1915).
35. "Original Surgical Uses of Bone Graft" (Penna. Med. Jour., Feb., 1915).
36. "A Further Report of Original Uses of the Bone Graft, as a Treatment for Ununited Fractures, Certain Deformities, and Pott's Disease" (A report of one hundred and seventy-five cases) (Pacific Med. Jour., Nov., 1913).
37. "Stero-Clinic"—Edited by Howard Kelly, and Published by Southworth Company, section IX, 1913.
38. "Meine Verwendung der Knochen transplantation, Verhandl. d. deutsch Orthop." Gesellsch., 1915, XXXV, 112.
39. "A Statistical Study of 539 cases of Pott's Disease, Treated by the Bone Graft" (Amer. Jour. of Orth. Surg., Mar., 1916).
40. Author—"Bone Graft Surgery," Pub., Saunders Pub. Co., 1915.
41. "Bone Graft Wedge, Its Use in the Treatment of Relapsing, Acquired and Congenital Dislocation of the Hip" (N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 28, 1915).
42. Author—"Johnson's Orthopedic and Bone and Graft Surgery."
43. Co-author—"Military Orthopedics," published by the Government.
44. "Orthopedic and Reconstruction Surgery, Military and Civilian," Pub., Saunders Pub. Co.

In recognition of his distinguished achievements in medical science the University of Vermont, in 1916, conferred upon Dr. Albee the dignity of Sc.D., and in 1917 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the same honor. Dr. Albee is a member of the American Orthopedic Association; the American Medical Association; corresponding member of the German Orthopedic Association; member of the New York Academy of Medicine (formerly chairman Orthopedic section); Boylston Medical Society; Harvard Alumni Medical Society; Washington Heights Medical Society, and the following clubs: Progress Medical, Harvard Club of New York, and the Colonia Country Club, of which he has been a director since 1908 and president 1914-15. At Colonia, New Jersey, where he maintains a country residence, he was lighting commissioner in 1914-15; fire commissioner, 1915-16, and was first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, 1910-16, and is at present



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major in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, and a member of the Orthopedic Advisory Council to the Surgeon-General, chief surgeon of the United States Army General Hospital No. 3, Colonia New Jersey.

On February 2, 1907, at Grace Church, New York City, Dr. Albee was married to Luella May Berry, a daughter of William Everett and Eliza Jane (Marsh) Berry.

GRIBBEL, John,

Man of Affairs, Litterateur.

John Gribbel, of Philadelphia, is a type of man born to leadership and to leadership in many spheres. So complex would necessarily be any description of him in a single phrase as to make it clearly evident that the character and work of such a man are best set forth in the simple and unadorned narrative of the deeds which have given him an international reputation.

John Gribbel was born March 29, 1858, in Hudson City, New Jersey, and is a son of James and Anna (Simmons) Gribbel. After preparatory courses of study he entered the College of the City of New York, remaining until 1876. In that year he found employment in the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York City, transferring his services, in 1877, to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank in the same city. After remaining with the latter institution until 1883, Mr. Gribbel went to Philadelphia as agent for Harris, Griffin & Company, manufacturers of gas meters. In 1890 the firm was reorganized under its present name of John J. Griffin & Company, and Mr. Gribbel was admitted to a junior partnership. Two years later he became sole owner of the business, which continues under the same firm name and ownership and has been notably successful, rendered so in large

part, by Mr. Gribbel's sagacity and foresight. Since becoming head of this concern, the sphere of his interests has gradually widened to such an extent as to assume a national character and to include gas, electric and street railway utilities, operating in several parts of the United States. Among the most prominent of Mr. Gribbel's gas interests is the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, of which he is vice-president. He is president of the Royal Electrotype Company, and a director of the Girard National Bank, the Real Estate Trust Company, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and the National Properties Company, which controls among other projects the Wilmington and Chester railways and the American Railways System. He was president of the Fairmount Savings Trust Company until that concern was absorbed by a larger financial institution. Mr. Gribbel is also a director of the United Gas and Electric Corporation of New York; president of the Tampa Gas Company, Florida; the Helena Gas and Electric Company, Arkansas; the Corpus Christi Electric Company, Texas; and the Athens Gas Company, Georgia. He is a member of the American Gas Institute and the Association of Illuminating Engineers. Many years ago Mr. Gribbel became interested in the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, of which he is a director, and so had a close business and personal association with Cyrus H. K. Curtis for a long time before they purchased, in partnership, the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia. This was at the end of 1912. In September, 1914, Mr. Gribbel severed his connection, resigning the office of vice-president and leaving the management wholly in the hands of Mr. Curtis.

Politically Mr. Gribbel is an independent Republican, and in December, 1914, was elected president of the Union

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League, retiring at the expiration of three terms in that office. His other clubs are the Lotos, of New York; the University, Art, City, Five O'Clock and Bachelors' Barge, all of Philadelphia. He belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, serving as a member of the council. His religious membership is in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, which university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He has received also from Temple University of Philadelphia the honorary degree of LL.D.

Large and engrossing as are Mr. Gribbel's responsibilities as a man of affairs it would be a serious mistake to think of him in that character only. Apart from business his greatest interest is in the study and collection of American Colonial historical documents and of seventeenth century English books and engravings, valuable for their rarity and their intrinsic worth. His lectures on these subjects are replete with interest and information, notably one on Robert Burns which he delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

His enthusiasm for Scotland's greatest poet was the origin of the most noteworthy episode of Mr. Gribbel's literary experience. In 1913 he found the famous "Glen Riddell Manuscripts" of Burns offered for sale in the United States and discovered that they had been sold privately to a London dealer by the Liverpool "Athenaeum." Mr. Gribbel purchased the manuscripts and presented them to the Scotch people in perpetual trusteeship, to be held alternately five years by Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Mr. Gribbel married, January 8, 1880, Elizabeth Bancker, daughter of Arnold and Sarah Louise (Reynolds) Wood, and they are the parents of the following chil-

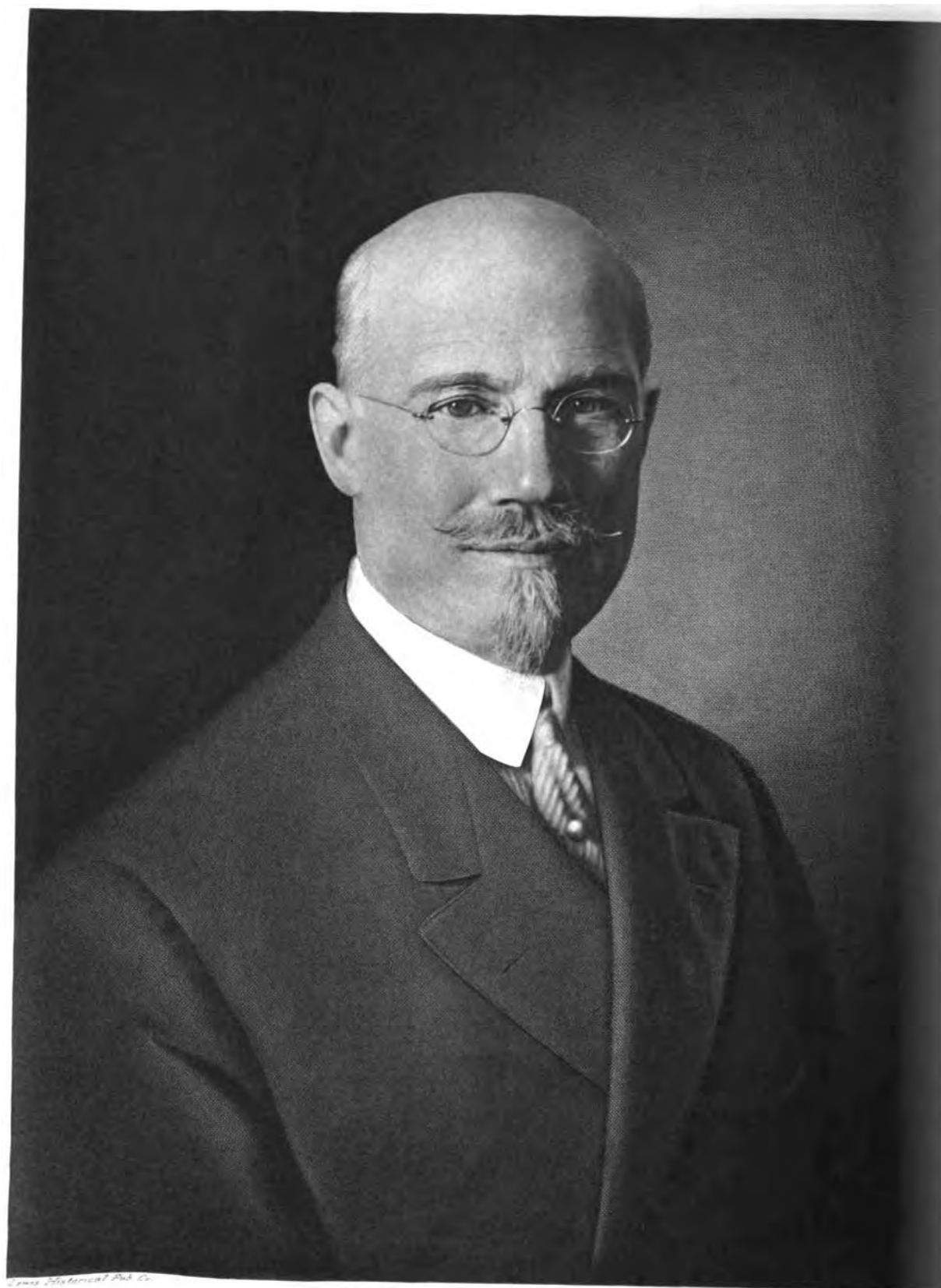
dren: Wakeman Griffin, Idella L., John B., and Elizabeth.

PRITCHARD, William Broaddus,

Medico-Legal Expert, Author.

William Broaddus Pritchard, M. D., specialist in neurology, Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, is an eminent medico-legal expert. A profound student of mental and nervous diseases, Dr. Pritchard was for many years the expert of the United States district attorney's office of New York in all cases involving a medico-legal issue, and it is perhaps as an expert that Dr. Pritchard is best known to the lay public through his connection with several celebrated cases, including the Thaw case, the Eno will contest, the Townsend murder and other cases of importance.

William B. Pritchard was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 12, 1862, a son of Thomas Henderson and Fannie Gulielma (Brinson) Pritchard. The father of Dr. Pritchard was a former Doctor of Divinity, an eminent Divine of the Baptist church. Dr. Pritchard comes of an ancient and honorable ancestry in this country. His genealogy connects him with Scotch-Welsh-Huguenot ancestors, but the Pritchard family may be considered American, as many generations of the family have been born in America. The ancestry of this family also leads back to Richard Henderson, who held a grant of nearly all the territory now embraced in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and employed Daniel Boone to explore Kentucky, as his representative; also in the paternal line of Dr. Pritchard's ancestry are others who were prominent in early Colonial history of the State of North Carolina, the records showing that



Thomas MacGinn Smith

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Alexander Martin, one of his ancestors, was governor of the State, also Leonard Henderson, who was a judge, and two congressmen.

William B. Pritchard received a liberal classical education, attending the primary schools, Raleigh (North Carolina) Military Academy, and Wake Forest College, North Carolina, where he spent four years, from 1877 to 1881. In 1882 he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Marvin, of Louisville, Kentucky, and also attended lectures at the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, and the Kentucky School of Medicine of the same place. Later he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. D. After receiving his degree, Dr. Pritchard practiced his profession for some time at Wilmington, North Carolina, afterwards removing to Faison, in the same State, where he practiced until 1887. In that year he came to New York City, where he engaged in the private practice of his profession, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. In 1888 Dr. Pritchard decided to make a specialty of neurology, and took a post-graduate course at the New York Polytechnic. In 1893 he was appointed adjunct professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases at the New York Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital, where he has since been connected, at the present time being Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases, and neurologist of that institution. He is also consulting neurologist to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, St. Vincent's, Staten Island, and Knickerbocker hospitals. In 1894 he was appointed chief medical examiner, and later assistant medical director in the United States for the Nederland Life Insurance Company, of Amsterdam, Holland, in which capacity he remained

until 1896. Dr. Pritchard is a member of the following medical societies and organizations: The State Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Society, New York County Medical Association, New York Neurological Society, the New York Society of Jurisprudence, and the New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association. He was also affiliated with the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, New Hanover County (North Carolina) Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1884, the New York Southern Society, the New York St. David's Society, and the Kappa Alpha (Southern order) fraternity.

In the field of authorship, Dr. Pritchard has contributed much to the medical literature that has been of interest and value to the profession. In 1890 he was associate editor of the "Universal Annual of the Medical Sciences," in which he wrote and edited the section on diseases of the brain, and has continued his relations through the various transitions with that publication. Among his most noteworthy articles are: "Disseminated Sclerosis" (published in Keating's Encyclopedia of the Diseases of Children); "Cerebral Tuberculosis," (International Clinics, Vol. 1, second series); "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis" (New York Polyclinic, February, 1893); "Melancholia," and other papers published in the "American System of Medicine," by Loomis and Thompson.

Dr. Pritchard married in 1886, Virginia M. Faison, of Faison, North Carolina.

SMITH, Seth MacCuen,

Physician, Scientist, Author.

Dr. Seth MacCuen Smith, Professor of Otology in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, stands to-day as one of the most distinguished repre-

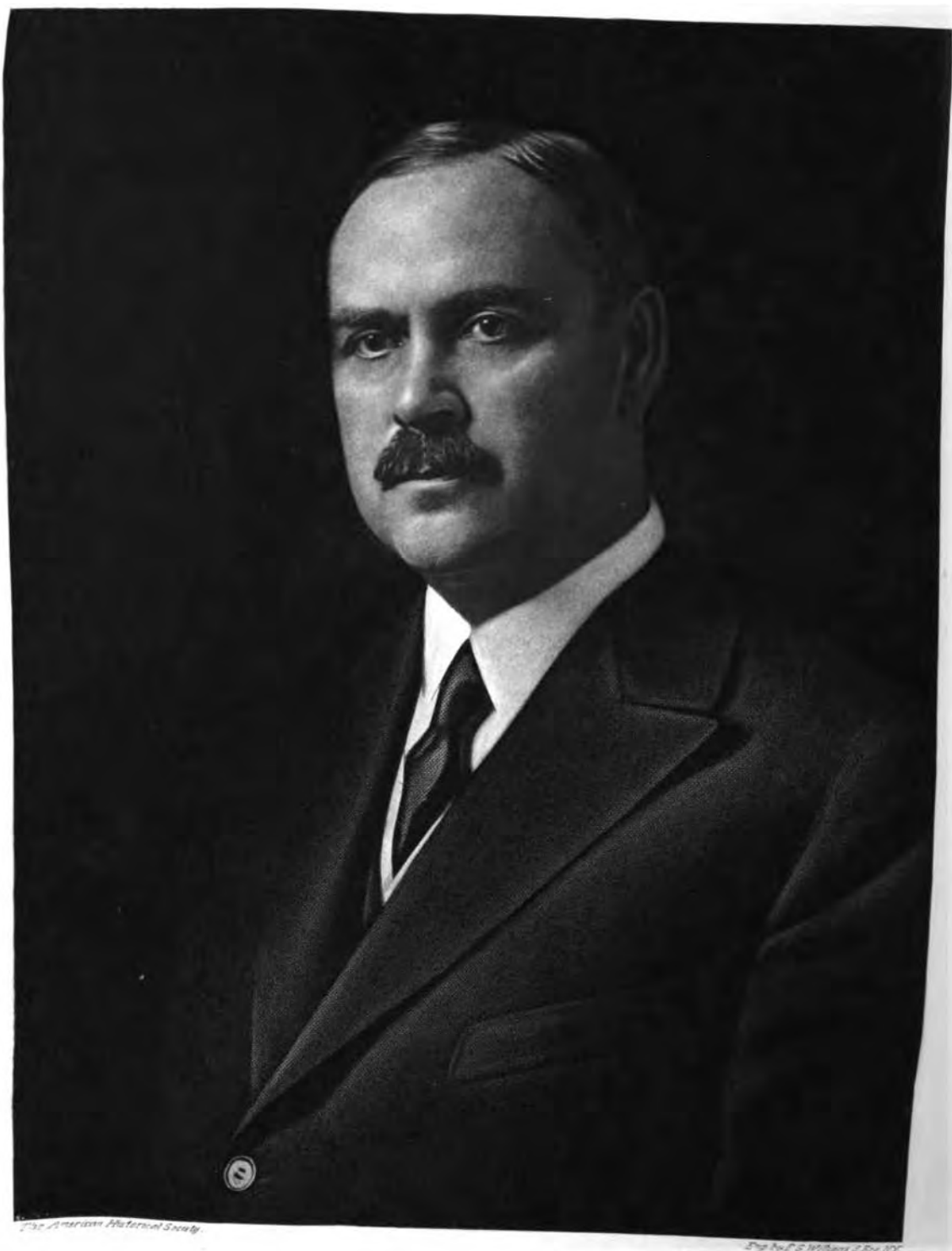
sentatives of the medical fraternity in his own special and chosen field of service. Devoted before all to the work of his profession, Dr. Smith has also many other interests which keep him in touch with the various elements of the life of his home city.

Seth MacCuen Smith was born March 6, 1863, in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dr. George Washington and Elizabeth (MacCuen) Smith. Dr. Smith was a prominent physician of Hollidaysburg and widely known throughout Central and Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Judge Seth MacCuen, also of Hollidaysburg, a descendant of ancestors who emigrated from Scotland to the United States and settled in Blair county, Pennsylvania.

The literary and classical education of Seth MacCuen Smith was received in Hollidaysburg Academy and under private instructors, and he then entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1884. Immediately thereafter he was elected resident physician in the Germantown Hospital, where he served for eighteen months, entering at the end of that time, in Germantown, upon the active work of a general practitioner. While thus engaged Dr. Smith, during the ensuing five years, devoted much of his attention to special study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. In 1886 a department for the treatment of these ailments was established at the Germantown Hospital, and Dr. Smith was chosen surgeon-in-charge. The same year brought him a still wider field of labor, by his election as clinical chief of the Department of Otology at Jefferson Medical College, a position which he retained until 1893, when he was made clinical lecturer on otology in the same institution. The following year he became a member of the faculty by his advancement to the position of clinical professor of otology, which he

thenceforth continuously retained, until 1904, when he was chosen Professor of Otology, his present position. The same year he was elected aurist to the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia. During the years which have since intervened, Dr. Smith has spent much time abroad, devoting himself to study pertaining to his special work to which he has given his exclusive attention for the last twenty-eight years. His professional reputation is international.

Dr. Smith has been a constant contributor to the literature embracing the specialties of Otolaryngology. Some of the principal contributions are: "The necessity for early recognition and treatment of suppurative diseases of the tympanum, and their relation to cerebral complications;" "Mastoid empyema without the usual objective symptoms;" "Ménière's Disease;" "Some aural complications of influenza;" "Bezold's variety of mastoid disease complicating diabetes mellitus;" "Meningitis: Its symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment, with report of a case;" "Specialism in its relation to general medicine;" "Accessory sinuses and their relation to stomatology;" "Cases illustrating the results of the so-called Heath operation;" "Purulent diseases of the middle ear; the treatment of meningeal, sinus and labyrinthine complications;" "The importance of cerebral lesions complicating suppurative otitis media;" "A note on the aural manifestations of myxedema;" "A note on brain abscess formations, with report of cases;" "Indications for surgical interference for the relief of otitic meningitis;" "The teaching of otolaryngology in undergraduate and postgraduate medical schools;" "A consideration of otitis meningitis in children;" "The end-results of the radical mastoid operation;" "Some phases of aural diseases;" etc. In addition to the above, Dr. Smith edited the American



Edwin V. Hood

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edition of the Brühl-Politzer Atlas and Epitome of Otology; he wrote the chapter on "The treatment of diseases of the ear and tympanic membranes," in "Modern Treatment by American and English Authorities" (Hare); and the chapter on "Diseases of the Middle Ear" in "Sajous's Analytic Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine" (Sajous).

The professional organizations in which Dr. Smith is enrolled include the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; the American Otological Society; the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, of which he was president in 1916; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Union League, University, Philadelphia Cricket and Germantown Cricket. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The personality of Dr. Smith, as his portrait shows, is that of a devoted physician and an earnest scientist, a student and a man who knows how to apply the knowledge gained from books and personal observation. He is progressive, but deliberate, always verifying every conclusion and clinching every argument. He is not without the magnetic quality so necessary to success in his profession and the number of his friends both within and without its pale would be difficult to compute. The reputation which Dr. Smith has built up for himself places him, indeed, in the foremost rank of the practitioners of his city and State, but it does much more, it entitles him to stand before the world in the group of those physicians who belong to the nation.

Dr. Smith married, October 24, 1889, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, Virginia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mor-

gan) Allen, the former a well known manufacturer and the founder of the large Sherwood Knitting Mills, one of the most extensive and modern concerns devoted to the production of hosiery and fancy goods to be found in the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: George Allen, Elizabeth MacCuen, and Lewis MacCuen.

WOOD, Edwin Orin,

U. S. Treasury Official, Author.

Edwin Orin Wood, editor, man of affairs and successful business man of New York City, and Flint, Michigan, whose death on April 22, 1918, at Pasadena, California, was felt as a severe loss by a host of personal friends in two communities and by those communities-at-large, was a member of an old family which has made its home in this country since pre-Revolutionary days. His ancestors fought in the War for American Independence and seem to have possessed in a very large measure the spirit of the pioneers, and were ever moving out from the more settled regions of the country and seeking the frontier. Mr. Wood's parents, Thomas Parmelee and Paulina Wood, were Michigan pioneers, having removed to that State from Western New York prior to the Civil War. They settled at the town of Goodrich, Michigan, and there made their home until their deaths, their married life extending over a period of sixty-two years.

Born at Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan, Edwin Orin Wood passed his childhood there, attending the local public school, and in addition pursued the study of Latin and Greek outside of school hours under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Saunderson, a Congregational minister in the town. Having completed his studies

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at the local institution he studied for a year at the Saginaw High School, after which, abandoning his formal education, he sought and secured a position in the general mercantile establishment conducted at Goodrich by D. M. Sriver, Seth B. Pixley and D. W. and William Campbell. After working here for a time he went to Metamore, Michigan, and there took a similar position in the store of Levi Campbell. He did not remain a great while at either of these establishments, however, but secured a clerical position in the clothing store of George W. Buckingham, of Flint, Michigan, and thus first became acquainted with the town that was afterwards to be his home for so many years. The latter place he held for a period of five years and then, in 1885, he was appointed a railway mail clerk, but shortly after resigned in order to accept a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of W. J. Gould & Company of Detroit, Michigan. Another five years was spent in this employment, and he was then chosen the representative for Michigan of the New York clothing concern of Hackett, Carhart & Company.

Mr. Wood had already become a well known figure in local affairs, and it was in March, 1893, that his purely business career was interrupted by his appointment to a very important post in the public service. The young man had displayed so much ability and initiative in his dealing with home affairs that he attracted to himself the favorable notice of no less a man than the late Don M. Dickinson, leader of the Democratic party in Michigan for many years and a power in national affairs. It was upon the recommendation of this gentleman that Mr. Wood was appointed the special agent of the United States Treasury by Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle during

the second administration of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. The following May he was assigned to special work on the Pacific coast and at once became very active in his new duties. He seized the steamer "Haytien Republic" for violation of the revenue and immigration laws and a long law suit followed. More than thirty-two persons were made prisoners on this occasion and were indicted by a special grand jury called by Mr. Wood's request. The case resulting from this indictment was tried before the United States District Court at Portland, Oregon, and resulted in favor of the Government, but was appealed, first, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, and then in the United States Supreme Court. Both of these tribunals upheld the decision of the lower court. Mr. Wood was able to prove that there was a smuggling ring which included a number of federal officers and the owners of the Merchants Steamship Company, one of the vessels of which was the "Haytien Republic," which he had captured, that this ring had through their operations defrauded the Government of a sum amounting to three hundred and sixty thousand dollars in the course of seven months. Mr. Wood was thanked personally by President Cleveland for his notable services in the case, and he followed it up with other cases which, if less in magnitude, had cumulative force so that it was acknowledged to have dealt the smuggling and other illicit interests in that part of the country a very severe blow. In 1897, however, Mr. Wood resigned his post as special agent for the Treasury, although he was especially urged to remain by General O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wood had begun his career as a

public officer very auspiciously, and from this time on his activities in this realm were at least as great and of even more importance than those connected with his private business. He did not, of course, neglect the latter, however, but even his business ventures in many cases were of a semi-public nature. Such was the case of the Loyal Guard, a fraternal beneficiary society that has since attained national prominence. Mr. Wood was one of a group of men who founded this important organization, and he was the moving spirit in the matter to such an extent that he was elected its first president and held that office many years. The part played by him as president of the Loyal Guard brought him into wide prominence in this line of work and he was chosen president of the National Fraternal Press Association and the next year of the National Fraternal Congress. During this time he was also very active in Democratic politics in Michigan, and served for a considerable period as the president of the Genesee County Democratic Committee. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and was reelected to this position in 1912 and 1916. He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in Denver in 1908, a delegate-at-large and chairman of the delegation in 1912 and a delegate-at-large again in 1916. Following the latter convention, which was held at St. Louis, Mr. Wood found it necessary to resign from the many committees of which he was an officer, as his business affairs required much of his time and made it essential that he should live to a great extent in New York City. He was, however, appointed by Governor Fred M. Warner, of Michigan, to the commission selected to purchase a silver service for the battleship "Michigan," which had just been christened in honor of the State.

He was also offered a membership on the Michigan State Tax Commission by Governor Chase S. Osborn, but found it necessary to decline the honor. The interests of Mr. Wood in historical matters, especially in connection with his native region, had made him an active member of the Genesee County Pioneer and Historical Society, and upon the creation of the Michigan Historical Commission in 1913 by Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, he was named one of its members. In 1916 he was chosen its president. In 1913 he was also made a member of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission by Governor Ferris, and served as vice-president of that body until his resignation in 1916. In 1914 he was appointed by Governor Ferris a delegate to the Centenary Peace Commission, and the next year was a member of the Board of Arbitration representing Flint in the controversy over the price of gas to be charged the public by the company. This finally resulted in a reduction of the price from one dollar to eighty-five cents.

It was in 1910 that Mr. Wood was named a vice-president of the General Motors Company, and thus became associated with a concern of which he was still an officer at the time of his death. He did, to be sure, resign from the company when control of it was placed in the hands of a voting trust, but in 1915 he once more became connected with W. C. Durant, president of the concern, and the following year was chosen a director. Another important concern with which Mr. Wood was connected was the Industrial Savings Bank of Flint, it being his efforts that secured the required stock subscriptions which resulted in its organization.

In addition to the many affiliations already mentioned, Mr. Wood was a member of a large number of organizations of a fraternal character and was especially

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prominent as a Free Mason. He had taken his thirty-third degree in this order, and was a member of all the important Masonic bodies in that part of the country, including the Lodge, Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; Genesee Commandery, Knights Templar; and Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Pioneer Guard of Michigan Consistory, and a member of "Old Guard" of Genesee Commandery, Knights Templar, and of many other Masonic bodies. Outside of the Masonic order he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and several other fraternal societies. It was Mr. Wood who, in company with other members of a committee, raised the necessary funds to build the Masonic Temple at Flint, and he remained a member of its board of trustees from its inception until his resignation in 1915.

The mere record of offices held, or even of material achievements accomplished, by Mr. Wood can give no adequate idea of his real influence in the community or of his peculiar talent as a leader of men. He was one with whom it was easy for other men to get along, and yet they invariably felt that back of his affable exterior and easy manners there was a will as inflexible as steel which would show itself wherever he might feel that a matter of principle was involved. This was well shown in his political life, where his adherence to what he considered his duties to the people and the State was absolute. In the case of his long friendship with Mr. Dickinson, the State Democratic leader, it was strikingly illustrated. As a young man he had won the approbation of the man who then, more than any other, controlled the actions of the party in Michigan, and was aided by him to the position in the United States

Treasury service in which he made so great a reputation. A long friendship followed and yet, when Mr. Wood found that his conviction led along other paths from that which Mr. Dickinson chose, he took them unhesitatingly. This was the case in his support of William Jennings Bryan, which was wholehearted and ardent, but which led him away from many of his old political associates. How greatly he was trusted and admired by these associates is shown in the fact that he was the choice of his party for governor of the State in one election and was prominently mentioned by them as candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States.

Another very important activity of Mr. Wood was that performed by him as an author and historian. His great interest in the subject of history has already been mentioned, and he was connected with many societies of a historical character and other scientific organizations. Besides those given above were the American Museum of National History, the American Geographical Society, the American Historical Association, the American-Irish Historical Society, the Michigan State Press Association, the New York Historical Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, and the State Historical Societies of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was the author of "Historic Mackinac," a delightful story of the growth and development of that romantic region, which combines with its great literary merit the accuracy and fullness that gives it great value as a reference book. He has also written a "History of Genesee County, Michigan," and a great number of shorter articles on the history of Michigan and the old Northwestern Territory. Notre Dame University of Indiana conferred on Mr. Wood in 1916

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the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a great reader, and his private library contained about twelve thousand volumes. Mr. Wood's clubs were the National Democratic, the Manhattan Club of New York City, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City, the Elks Club, the Authors League of America, the Beaux Arts Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Edwin Orin Wood was united in marriage, December 17, 1889, at Flint, Michigan, with Emily Crocker, a daughter of Stephen and Prudence Crocker, pioneer residents of Genesee county. Four children were born to them as follows: Dwight Hulbert, who met his death in an accident at Flint when but fourteen years of age; Albert Crocker, who also met his death in an accident in 1915; Leland Stanford, mentioned below; and Mary B., born December 1, 1897.

Leland Stanford Wood was born December 14, 1894, at Flint, and was educated at the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, from which he graduated in 1912, the Detroit University School, where he completed his preparation for college in 1913, and finally the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the class of 1916. Upon completing his studies he became assistant sales manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company of New York. He is now an ensign in the United States Navy, on board the United States Steamship "Niagara."

It will be appropriate to close this brief sketch with quotations from several sources of words spoken at the time of Mr. Wood's untimely death. The following editorial appeared under the caption of "One of Michigan's Good Citizens:"

Edwin O. Wood was a big figure in Michigan Democracy for many years, and throughout more than half of his more than quarter century career in politics he was a familiar and influential figure in the national counsels of his party and a man

to be reckoned with when weighty matters were under discussion. Mr. Wood's outlook was wide, his interest in furthering what he considered the best welfare of his country deep and sincere, his methods practical, his fund of common sense large, and he was held in general esteem as a man. His final retirement was altogether voluntary and was a matter of widespread regret both inside and outside the State, for even those not of his own political persuasion felt that he had given Michigan a place of respect and influence and had accomplished many things which the commonwealth could contemplate with satisfaction.

Mr. Wood was in truth a great lover of Michigan. He loved the land, he loved its history, he was a persistent student of the latter, delighting to delve into the early data of this region. His services as a member of various historical societies and as a member of the Mackinac Island board of park commissioners afforded him opportunities of providing his devotion in many practical ways and reacted valuably upon his manner of viewing purely political projects. Many people disagreed with Mr. Wood and his beliefs, but they all respected him.

Another editorial was as follows:

Gloom overspread many hearts last Tuesday morning when news arrived of the death of Edwin O. Wood (LL. D.) who passed away at Pasadena, California, the day before.

Dr. Wood had many titles of distinction. He was conspicuously successful in the world of business; he had attained notable position in public life, having been for many years Democratic National Committeeman for the State of Michigan. He had a marked taste for scholarship and for many years was a member of the Michigan Historical Commission. He is the author of important historical studies, and at the time of his death was engaged upon a monumental work which alone would keep his memory alive. He was a gentleman of infinite charm; his mind at once strong, delicate and elevated, and no one who spent even a few moments in his presence could ever forget his exquisite qualities. Mingled with those great characteristics was a generous nature, a refined and beautiful spirit, and a kindness of heart which made him memorable and beloved among his multitude of friends. Notre Dame has special reasons to be grateful to him and to remember him prayerfully, as he has been one of the most conspicuous benefactors of the University within recent years.

We offer the bereaved family assurance of deepest sympathy in this hour of saddest trial.

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STREKER, Joseph A.,

Dentist.

Dr. Streker, since 1916, has been engaged in professional practice in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and during the three years which have since intervened he has gained public confidence, and ministers to a high class clientele. He is a son of Charles H. and Catherine Streker, his father born in Indiana, his mother in Providence. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and three daughters now living (1919). His brother, Dr. William S. Streker, served in the Medical Corps, United States Army, stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland, with the rank of first lieutenant, was honorably discharged in May, 1919, and has resumed medical practice at No. 1404 Westminster street, Providence.

Joseph A. Streker was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 2, 1893, and completed full public school courses of study with graduation from English High School, class of 1911. He then entered Tufts College Dental School, Boston, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated D.M.D. in June, 1916. He at once began practice in Providence, where he is well established in the Jackson building, No. 511 Westminster street. He is an active member of Hope Council, Knights of Columbus; Psi Omega college fraternity, Metacomet Golf Club, Rhode Island Dental Society, National Dental Association, and interested in other civic and social organizations. On November 6, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Dental Corps of the United States Army, and held himself in readiness for active service during the war period with Germany.

Dr. Streker married, in September, 1917, Susan Casey, of Providence.

SIEMS, Chester Peter,

Leader in Transportation Affairs.

Chester Peter Siems, one of the most conspicuous figures in the development of railroads in the United States and connected with railroad engineering in this and foreign countries, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, November 4, 1884. In the summer of 1916 he became a resident of New York City. Mr. Siems made for himself a place in the financial and business world which might well have been the goal of a long life of consistent effort, but which he reached almost at once and which shows, as no words can, the extraordinarily brilliant qualities of his mind. Mr. Siems was the son of Peter Siems, deceased, who came to the United States from Denmark in 1865. The mother of Mr. Siems, Josephine (Gleason) Siems, was a member of an old and distinguished family here, being lineally descended from Peregrine White, the first white child born in this country.

Mr. Siems was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, later entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of Ph.B., having won reputation as a keen and earnest student. After his graduation he became a member of the engineering corps of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad. He remained with that concern for about a year, having participated in much of the difficult railroad construction in that region. In the autumn of 1908 Mr. Siems joined with his father in the formation of the firm of Siems & Company, which executed large contracts for various railroads in the West. After his withdrawal from this firm he was active in the organization of the Siems-Carey Company, and in August, 1911, he became president and treasurer of this com-



Mrs. E. J. Williams & Son, N.Y.

Arthur P. Simon

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pany. In February of the following year the Siems-Carey Company, Ltd., and the Marsh-Siems-Carey Company, both construction enterprises, were launched, and to them Mr. Siems devoted himself with tireless energy, directing their operations for the leading lines of the Northwest, including the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific railroads, embracing all branches of railroad construction.

The four years between 1911 and 1915 were exceedingly well filled for him. His three companies grew to be organizations of the first rank, but Mr. Siems felt that they still fell short of his hopes, and it was then that he set out to establish a fourth. This took shape in the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, and which had its inception in July, 1916, and already has justified the expectations of its founders. At the same time the China Corporation was launched by the same group, for the purpose of engaging in business abroad. The effort promises to be productive of excellent results, and the China Corporation bids fair to be one of the large connecting links between the United States and commercial China. The Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company have already under construction more than two thousand miles of railway in the Republic of China.

Mr. Siems was one of the organizers of the American International Corporation, a fifty million dollar concern, and among his close associates in this enterprise were the late Major Willard D. Straight, James W. Perkins, Galen Stone, of Boston, Frank A. Vanderlip, Philip W. Henry and Charles Stone, of New York.

In the summer of 1918 Mr. Siems gave close personal supervision to the work of the Siems-Carey-Kerbaugh Corporation (of which Mr. Siems was president)—a new interest which held important con-

tracts with the United States Government for the spruce lumber that was an essential part of the United States air program during the World War. The headquarters of this tremendous work, necessitating the employment of ten thousand men, was located at Mt. Pleasant, Washington, and named "Siems-Carey" in honor of the company. Mr. Siems' diligent application and unceasing industry in this relation were the result of a high-minded and selfsacrificing patriotism that knew no limit, and in addition to the exact fulfillment of the agreement of his company with the government he made a greater offering to his country, for in this work he contracted the illness that caused his death, on October 23, 1918, at his home, 563 Park avenue, New York City. At this time there was also under construction a Canadian railroad, which is being completed by his associates of the Siems-Carey-Kerbaugh Corporation.

In the eleven years after leaving the classroom few men have accomplished more than Mr. Siems, who came to be looked upon as one of the most active young men among the new generation of executives in New York's big business circles. His several companies did a combined business running into very large figures, and their administration carried with it responsibilities of a grave character. The progress and success of all these enterprises is the best indication of Mr. Siems' brilliant abilities.

Mr. Siems was chairman of the board of directors of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company; president and treasurer of the Siems-Carey Company, Ltd.; director of the Marsh-Siems-Carey-Smith Company; vice-president and director of the China Corporation; director of the Pacific Development Company, and president of the Siems-Carey-Kerbaugh Corporation.

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Although the residence of Mr. Siems in New York was comparatively short, he was a member of the Yale Club, the India House, the Bankers' Club of America, the Knickerbocker Club of New Jersey, the University Town and Country, Minnesota, White Bear Yacht, and Lamprey Gun clubs of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the North Heckla Gun Club of South Dakota.

In the death of as brilliant a young man as Mr. Siems, whose career seems to have barely entered upon the course destined for it, the community feels it has sustained a great loss. His personality was modest and retiring, and his achievement was the result of his proven ability and the extraordinary confidence which all those with whom he was associated felt in him. His charming and forceful character won him a host of devoted friends and admirers. He possessed a keen sense of humor, which made him a delightful companion. He was universally loved and universally mourned, and certainly deserves to be universally remembered.

It is eminently fitting that there should follow this record of the life of Mr. Siems, an editorial appreciation penned by one of his associates and published in the house organ of one of his companions:

It is with profound sorrow that "Spruce" is called upon to chronicle the death of Mr. Chester P. Siems.

Entirely apart from the fact that he was the president of the organization whose membership Spruce represents; that he was eminent in his profession and highly esteemed in the large industrial field in which he moved, he was a man of kindly, lovable traits, possessed of a deep sense of human sympathy and tenderness.

Constant rubbing against the rough corners of life did not dull the fine edge of Chester P. Siems appreciation. Environment, no matter how rugged, left no scars on his gentle, amiable soul. On the contrary, the mellowing of time had added unselfishness to an already sympathetic nature.

Many a grizzled veteran of the railway construction camps throughout the west shed a tear of sorrow at the news of his passing, for with them, as with his business associates, boyhood friendships had ripened into intimate attachments.

He placed many things above financial success as ideals to be lived for—among them the well being of those whose lives he touched.

He furthered great enterprises by virtue of his clear head and a fine standard of honorable dealing, yet he had ever an ear for the complaints of the sorrowing and the lowly.

Called away in the heyday of life, his passing has a peculiar sadness. There is no explaining strange and unexpected turns of the wheels of fate, but it is at least a heritage to those loved ones he leaves behind that of him it is truly said:

He kept at true good nature's mark
The gentle flow of life's strong tide;
He never made a brow grow dark
Nor caused a tear, but when he died.
—R. R. K."

Chester Peter Siems was married to Vernon Marguerite Magoffin, in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 11, 1911. Their three children are: Vernon Marguerite, born in St. Paul, November 7, 1913; Dorothy Shelby, born in St. Paul, September 24, 1915; Chester P., Jr., born in New York City, December 22, 1917. Mrs. Siems was born in St. Paul, August 2, 1886, daughter of Samuel McAfee and Elizabeth Moran (Rogers) Magoffin. Mrs. Siems is the granddaughter of Governor Beriah Magoffin, war governor of Kentucky, and a great-great-granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby, the first and fourth governor of Kentucky, and on her mother's side is descended from the distinguished families of Rogers, Clay, Scott, Filmer, Barber, Moran, Vernon and Williams, of Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland, who are affiliated with many of the greatest houses of England, Scotland and France. Through the Filmer-Clays she is lineally descended from the Norman and Saxon kings.

BAILEY, Henry Cooper,

Woolen Manufacturer.

A comprehensive history of the manufacturing industries of New England in the last century might be written in a series of biographies of the men who were the founders and guiding spirits of the enterprises which were launched and carried to success and world-wide importance during that period. While American inventive genius was in an overwhelming measure responsible for the gigantic strides made in the manufacturing of woolen and cotton fabrics, it is also true that we owe to English enterprise the initial impetus which in many instances laid the foundations of present flourishing and world renowned plants. The Carolina Woolen Mills in Carolina, in the State of Rhode Island, was founded by English and American capitalists, who foresaw the rich resources of Hope Valley and the inexhaustible field which the United States offered for such industries. The management of these mills has since remained in the hands of Americans and Englishmen who from time to time have been called in as consultants on important problems. The late Henry Cooper Bailey, for many years superintendent of the Carolina Woolen Mills, and a well known figure in manufacturing circles in Rhode Island, was a native of England, and member of a family which for several generations had engaged in milling enterprises in England.

Henry Cooper Bailey was born in Trowbridge, England, December 12, 1846, son of Henry and Martha (Cooper) Bailey. His father was one of the old time spinners, and was employed in the mills at Trowbridge until his death in 1849. The support of the three children devolved upon the mother, who for three years remained in her English home. In

the spring of 1852, however, she set sail for the United States on the "Ocean Monarch," and after a voyage of several weeks duration landed in New York City, whither she went immediately to Dudley, Massachusetts, to make her home with her father-in-law, Henry Bailey. Her sons, Henry C., and James, who later became a manufacturer and leading citizen of Utica, New York, where he now resides, grew to young manhood on their grandfather's farm in Dudley, after the fashion of the ordinary country boy of the period. Their opportunities for education were limited, for they attended school only during the winter months. In the healthful outdoor labor of the farm, Henry C. Bailey laid the foundations of a rugged constitution; the deficiency in educational training he supplied in later life. Following the marriage of his mother to Henry Cattrell, he went to live in Burrillville, Rhode Island, where at an early age he began to learn the manufacturing business. He gained his first experience in this field in a cotton mill at Harrisville, but did not remain there long. He next went to the Seagrave Mill in Graniteville, where he worked for a time at spooling, carrying yarn and tending gig, and where he obtained a thorough familiarity with the inner workings of the business in which he was later to attain such great success. His interest in the mill, and his evident ambition to advance himself, brought him to the attention of James Pierce, superintendent, who advanced him gradually to more responsible posts, despite his youth. In 1863, at the age of seventeen years, he secured a position as dresser tender in the woolen mill of S. L. and Thomas Sayles, at Mechanicsville, Connecticut. Some time later he accepted a position as boss dresser in a mill at what was then Eaglesville, now Versailles, Connecticut. Not content with

working in one department of the industry, and wishing to broaden his experience so as to be able to take such a position as that of superintendent, he left this mill and went to Westerly, where he entered the employ of Rowse Babcock, in what was called the steam mill, to learn designing. Here he made extremely rapid progress, and soon secured a position as designer and assistant superintendent in another of the Babcock mills in Westerly. At the death of Rowse Babcock, Mr. Bailey left to become a boss weaver and designer in a mill at Potter Hill, owned by Rowse Babcock, Jr., and Albert Babcock, sons of his former employer. The product of this mill was fancy cassimeres. Mr. Bailey was advanced to the post of superintendent of the plant, succeeding Mr. Holgate. In December, 1876, he went to Carolina, where he became snuperintendent of the Carolina Woolen Mill, a position which he held to within a few years of his death. Probably in no other mill in the State employing as many as one hundred and fifty operatives will the average length of service among the employees be found as great as in the Carolina Mills, where many of the men have worked during their entire active life, and where the heads of departments have come up from the most humble positions. Many families have been identified with the mill for several generations, and there has grown up at Carolina a community of interests and motives quite unique. From 1876 until 1909, Mr. Bailey was one of the vital figures in the management of the Carolina Mills, in a large measure dictating its policies. He was widely known in milling circles in the State, and had an enviable reputation not only for executive and organizing ability but for the fairness and steadfast unswerving integrity which characterized his every dealing in the business world.

Henry C. Bailey was a prominent figure in the life of Carolina from the earliest years of his connection with the Carolina Woolen Mill until his death. Although he remained strictly aloof from politics, he was nevertheless deeply interested in the welfare and development of the little town, and identified himself actively with all movements designed to advance local interests. He was an early and staunch advocate of Prohibition, and a member of the Prohibition party, although in some issues he upheld the policy of the Republicans. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was a member of Pawtucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Narragansett Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Narragansett Council, Royal and Select Masters; Narragansett Commandery, Knights Templar, of Westerly; and had attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite bodies. In religious belief he was a Baptist and was for many years one of the leading members of the Free Will Baptist Church at Carolina, and one of its trustees. He was deeply interested in Sabbath school work and was a teacher and leader.

On October 16, 1871, Mr. Bailey married, at Carolina, Rhode Island, Ellen W. McInnis, daughter of Duncan and Agnes (Black) McInnis, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Bailey was born at Carolina, December 26, 1849, and makes her home in Hope Valley, Rhode Island. She has been active and prominent for many years in the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were the parents of the following children: 1. Nellie, born September 19, 1874; was educated at the Friends' School in Providence, and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York; she married, October 27, 1897, Charles E. Martin, treasurer of the Rochester Optical Company, and they reside in that city with their two children, Charles and Henry. 2.



The American Historical Society

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Henry D. Bailey

Viola J., born July 15, 1876; received her preliminary education at the Friends' School in Providence. She later entered the medical department of Cornell University, from which she was graduated with the degree of M. D.; she located at Hope Valley, Rhode Island, and there practiced her profession until her marriage. On October 14, 1903, she became the wife of Clair S. Taylor, a prominent manufacturer of Northboro, Massachusetts. 3. Henry Duncan, of whom see sketch following.

In 1909, Mr. Bailey resigned his post as superintendent of the Carolina Woolen Mill, and associated himself with his son, Henry D. Bailey, in the conduct of the mill at Hope Valley. He was active in the management of this enterprise until his death, which occurred in Rochester, New York, June 27, 1918.

BAILEY, Henry Duncan,

Woolen Manufacturer.

Henry Duncan Bailey, woolen manufacturer, and founder and present head of the firm of Henry D. Bailey, of Hope Valley, was born in Carolina, Rhode Island, March 18, 1879, son of the late Henry Cooper and Ellen W. (McInnis) Bailey. He was prepared for college at the Friends' School in Providence, and matriculated at Brown University. He was graduated with the class of 1899, and immediately entered the employ of the Carolina Mills Company, and under the direction of his father learned the woolen manufacturing business, remaining until 1906, when he became superintendent of the Stanley Woolen Company of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, remaining for two years. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the W. J. Dickey & Son Woolen Mills at Baltimore, Mary-

land, where he remained one year. In 1909 Mr. Bailey purchased the woolen mill of Youngman & Hammond at Hope Valley, formed the firm of Henry D. Bailey, and at once began the manufacture of a general line of woolen goods. The late Henry C. Bailey in the same year retired from his connection with the Carolina Mills and gave to his son the advantage of his comprehensive knowledge of the business and the experience of forty years active participation in the management of one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State. The venture was successful from the very outset, and the firm now occupies a prominent place among similar enterprises in Rhode Island. Mr. Bailey directly superintends the manufacturing and sales departments. He is well known in business circles in the State. He is a member of Brown University Chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. He is a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Niantic Encampment, No. 7; a member and treasurer of the Town Republican Committee of Hopkinton, and chairman of the School Board of the town of Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

On November 4, 1905, Mr. Bailey married Julia Brown, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hartford P. Brown, a retired contractor of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of a daughter, Sue T. Bailey.

BROWN, Charles,

Manufacturer.

Hardly yet in the prime of life, Charles Brown, owner of the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works of Providence, Rhode Island, has compiled a record of business energy and achievement highly creditable to a man of greater years, and "to

the manner born." He started life with the handicap of strange tongue and early training to overcome, the first eight years of his life having been spent in Russia. But the American public school removed a great part of that handicap, and the fuller, freer life of the United States has developed a virile, earnest, useful citizen, who has all the love and loyalty of a native son for the land of his adoption. His plant at Hillsgrove, Rhode Island, converted to government use during the World War, and its owner, aided the Government in every way in the prosecution of that war.

Charles Brown, son of Abraham and Mary Brown, was born in Russia, July 16, 1881, and in 1889 he was brought to the United States by his parents, they locating in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The lad, Charles, attended Lawrence public schools, completing his studies at grammar school, then became a mill worker in the employ of the American Woolen Company, as bobbin boy, his pay, \$3.80 per week. For five years he remained with that company, advancing rapidly to better position. He then left the mills, and for three years he was a clerk in a clothing store. All these years he was studying at all available hours, and through private study and under tutors he attained a most excellent preparation for college. He then entered Baltimore Dental College, whence he was graduated D. D. S. in 1908. He at once began the practice of his profession in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and until 1910 gave himself wholly to that work. In 1910, Dr. Brown retired from practice, and until 1912 was engaged with favorable results as a real estate dealer in Lawrence. But he was not satisfied, and in 1912 he located in Providence, Rhode Island, purchasing a half interest in the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works with C. P. Clough as his partner. For two years they oper-

ated the plant at Hillsgrove, Rhode Island, as it was originally intended, then they added to their business a department which they organized in 1914 as the Rhode Island Fittings Company. The twin enterprises were continued under one ownership until 1916, when they divided the business, Mr. Brown exchanging his Rhode Island Fittings Company holdings for Mr. Clough's Rhode Island Malleable Iron Company interest, and each having sole control of his own company. Mr. Brown continued the Malleable Iron Company along the same line of manufacture until 1918, when, in company with Alfred G. Chaffee, Philip Joslin, Jerome Hahn, and Guy F. Bullard, he organized the Providence Fittings Company, which concern he operates in connection with the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works. The company manufactures unions, joints, etc., for pipe fittings. In 1917 they began executing contracts with the United States Government for various naval stations, etc., executing many important contracts as a sub-contractor.

Mr. Brown is a member of Mecca Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boston, Massachusetts, and of Maryland Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a noble of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston; a life member of the Turks Head Club, Providence; and of the Psi Psi fraternity, Baltimore Dental College chapter. Mr. Brown is unmarried, his parents yet residing in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

BALLOU, Eugene Horace,

Inventor.

Prior to the Civil War, Francis Martin Ballou, born in New England in 1822, died 1900, went South and for many years

was employed in the textile mills of that section. He was an expert weaver, a trade he learned and followed in New England prior to going South. He rose to managerial position, and for more than twenty years he was in charge of the weaving department of the Eagle & Phoenix Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Georgia. While living in Mobile, Alabama, his son, Eugene Horace Ballou, was born, and the lad, reared in an atmosphere of textile conversation and example, followed in his father's footsteps until diverging from the beaten path he gave rein to his inventive genius and brought forth patents in looms and weaving appliances, which will forever rank among the inventors of useful textile machinery. His first patent, a shuttle motion for looms, was issued December 3, 1889, his last, the Weft Replenishing Loom, December 23, 1913, the latter being sold to the Draper Company of Hopedale, Massachusetts, who quickly appreciated its value to their business. Mr. Ballou is now living retired, his life having been one of usefulness and one of value to his fellowmen.

Eugene Horace Ballou was born in Mobile, Alabama, June 13, 1861, and there completed grammar school courses of public school education. After leaving school he became a textile worker, serving an apprenticeship under his father, becoming in time a skilled weaver and an expert loom fixer. He continued a textile worker in the South until 1895, then came North, locating in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. While in the South he had given much thought to the imperfections of textile machinery in some essential features and had sought to remedy them. His first triumph was called "A Shuttle Motion for Looms," which was recognized as a true invention by the United States Patent Office, and on December 3, 1889, letters patent were issued Mr. Ballou. Af-

ter locating in Pawtucket, he continued his experiments and finally produced the "Leno Loom," which was patented on September 9, 1902, a loom which represents a great step in advance in the production of certain fabrics. On July 10, 1906, a patent was issued Mr. Ballou on a loom for weaving Sheer or Swiss fabrics, a wonderful invention which was followed on May 17, 1910, by his Drop Shuttle Box Mechanism. His latest patent was another loom known as the Weft Replenishing Loom, patented December 23, 1913, this last invention becoming the property of the Draper Company of Hopedale, Massachusetts. These inventions were all of such value to the textile industry that their manufacture and sale or lease on royalty has placed Mr. Ballou in a position of financial independence, and in 1915 he retired, although it is not unlikely that other inventions will evolve from his fertile, inventive brain as he is but in the full prime of life. Mr. Ballou is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, also of Blackstone Encampment, No. 15, and of Pawtucket Lodge, No. 920, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Ballou married (first) Mary King, who died in 1894. He married (second) Ellen Teresa O'Neil, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

FALES, Warren R.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The source of the surname Fales is still largely a matter of conjecture. All indications seems to point to the fact that it is a modification of the name Vale or Vales, an English surname of local classification which had its origin in the medieval English "val." Literally con-

strued, it means "of the vale." Instances appear in the earliest English rolls and registers.

The Fales family in New England, although small and confined largely to those parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island which adjoin one another, takes rank among the oldest and most distinguished in this section of the country. In recent generations members of the family have figured notably in the manufacturing and milling industries of Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts, and the name to-day carries weight and prestige not only in this field but in public life. The line of ancestry herein considered is that of the late David Gilmore Fales, founder and for many years president of the well known Fales & Jenks Machine Company, of Pawtucket, and one of the foremost business leaders of Rhode Island in the latter half of the past century, and his son, John Richmond Fales, who succeeded to his place in the Fales interests and in addition took an active and prominent part in Rhode Island financial life. Warren R. Fales, son of John Richmond Fales, although identified with the Fales & Jenks Machine Company in early life, has for a considerable period devoted his time solely to travel and the pursuit of private interests; Mr. Fales is well known in club and fraternal circles in the city of Providence.

(I) James Fales, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was born in England, around 1600, and came from Chester to Dedham, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the year 1636. He was one of the pioneers at Dedham when the town was called Contentment, and on September 10, 1636, signed the famous Dedham Covenant. Little further is known of him, and for many years there was a tendency to confuse

him with his son, James Fales, mentioned below. Either he or his son built a house on what is now Sprague street, opposite Greenlodge street.

(II) James (2) Fales, son of James (1) Fales, was admitted a freeman at Dedham, in 1653. In the following year he married Anna Brock, of Dedham, daughter of Rev. Henry Brock, and sister of Rev. John Brock, of the Isle of Shoals; she was admitted to the church at Dedham, May 25, 1656, and died December 22, 1712. James Fales served with the Massachusetts troops during King Philip's War. He died at Dedham, July 10, 1708.

(III) Peter Fales, son of James (2) and Anna (Brock) Fales, was born at Dedham, in 1668, and was a life-long resident there. He married Abigail Robins, and among their children was Peter, mentioned below.

(IV) Peter (2) Fales, son of Peter (1) and Abigail (Robins) Fales, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1690. He was a prosperous farmer and well known citizen there until his death. He married Sarah Allen.

(V) Peter (3) Fales, son of Peter (2) and Sarah (Allen) Fales, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 10, 1732. He married Avis Bicknell.

(VI) John Fales, son of Peter (3) and Avis (Bicknell) Fales, was born in Dedham, September 10, 1768, and passed the early part of his life there. He married Roby Gilmore, and after his marriage removed to Attleboro, Massachusetts, and died there October 24, 1847.

(VII) David Gilmore Fales, son of John and Roby (Gilmore) Fales, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, June 4, 1806. He remained on his father's farm until he reached his eighteenth year, when he determined to take up mechanical work, and accordingly entered the establishment of

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David Jenks & Company, at Central Falls. Here he evinced considerable talent as a machinist, and gave evidence of exceptional ability in this line of work. In 1830, already classed as one of the leading business men of the town, he formed a partnership with the late Alvin Jenks, rented a shop at Central Falls, and began the manufacture of cotton machinery. In 1833 the firm of Fales & Jenks purchased the right to manufacture the Hubbard patented rotary pump, in the State of Rhode Island. The first piece of work turned out by the firm was a spooler, for which a Virginia firm paid sixty dollars. In 1845 the firm made their first spinning frames; in the following year their first twistors for thread, worsted and silk, at that time among the first of such machines in America, were produced. These machines were made for Benjamin Greene. Years later the firm of Fales, Jenks & Sons sent nine twistors, dressers and winders to J. & P. Coats, the famous thread manufacturers at Paisley, Scotland. Their business grew rapidly, and in 1859-60 they had to enlarge the works. In that year they made a furnace for making their castings, and in 1861 they enlarged their operations considerably. In 1861-62 they erected a brick shop three stories high, on Foundry street, which later was sold to the American Linen Company and finally occupied by the United States Flax Company. In 1866 the firm of Fales & Jenks moved to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and the older men gradually put the business into the hands of their sons, John R. Fales, Alvin F. Jenks and Stephen A. Jenks, and retired from business. The works now are an example of the largest and best equipped machinery plants to be found in Pawtucket. They are situated on Dexter street, near those of the Conant Thread Company. About five hundred hands are

employed. The Fales & Jenks Machine Company was chartered in 1876, and Alvin F. Jenks was elected president; John R. Fales, vice-president, and Stephen A. Jenks, treasurer. These offices they also held in the United States Cotton Company, incorporated in 1885. This was situated on Foundry and Railroad streets, and was owned for some years by A. & W. Sprague. David G. Fales died in 1875. He married, May 3, 1829, Parthenia C. Sprague. Children: Elizabeth K., born December 3, 1830; John R., mentioned below; George Stephens, December 25, 1836.

(VIII) John Richmond Fales, son of David G. Fales, was born March 5, 1833, in Central Falls, Rhode Island, in the house at the corner of Central and High streets, on the site later occupied by the home of Mrs. Elizabeth K. (Fales) Austin, his sister. The old house was moved to the opposite side of the street. His early education was received in the Berlin school at Fruit Hill, in his native town. His native and inherited ability was given special opportunity for cultivation when a young man. He demonstrated his mechanical genius early. He went into the factories of Fales & Jenks and learned the business from engine room to office with characteristic thoroughness, and afterward became one of the three owners of the business. He also became financially interested in other enterprises and manufactured a variety of products, machinery for cotton mills, hydrants, meters, water wheels, cotton goods, balls, etc. He was one of the owners of the Hope Thread Mill, and of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the Pacific National Bank and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. He was a large stockholder in mill companies of Fall River, New Bedford, and other towns, and became one of the wealthiest

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men in the Blackstone Valley. He was public-spirited, but declined political honors. When a young man he was a member of the board of fire wards. He was a member of Union Lodge, Free Masons; of Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar. He attended the Universalist church on High street, and gave liberally to the support of its benevolences, but was not a member. He was a busy man, but found time for healthful recreation, and especially in his later years devoted his attention to yachting. He bought the "Actina," in the following year built the "Countess," and in the following year the "Harriet," but he died before he had an opportunity to enjoy the boat. He was a man of sterling integrity and great force of character. He was naturally reserved, however, and never sought for popularity nor favor, speaking little and allowing his actions rather than his words to express his feelings and sentiments. The death of his wife a few years before he died was a crushing blow from which he never seemed to recover: He was generous and kindly in his relations with other men, and especially beloved in the domestic circle. He died August 15, 1892, a few days after returning from Mexico, from fever contracted in the journey, and his loss was sincerely mourned by the entire community.

John Richmond Fales married Harriet B. Lee, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel A. Lee, and three children were born of this union, namely: LeRoy, born August 30, 1859; Jerome Atherton, who died in infancy; and Warren R., mentioned below.

(IX) Warren R. Fales, son of John Richmond and Harriet B. (Lee) Fales, was born at Central Falls, Rhode Island, October 28, 1862. He received his elementary education in the public schools

of Central Falls, later attending the Friends' School in Providence and Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the foundry of the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, of which his father was then vice-president, to serve an apprenticeship in all departments and to familiarize himself thoroughly with every phase of the business. Mr. Fales has travelled extensively in England and on the Continent, and has been twice around the globe. He has also collected what is one of the finest libraries of ancient and modern fiction and history in the State of Rhode Island, and possesses many highly valuable and artistically perfect specimens of the binder's art. For about eight years, Mr. Fales maintained his home in New York City. Some years ago, however, he purchased the old Whitcomb homestead in East Providence, the house on which was built in 1810 and is still standing, an excellent example of early American architecture. Here he was extensively engaged in the raising of fancy poultry for a considerable period. He was active in Republican politics, and was a member of the town council for several terms.

Mr. Fales is widely known in fraternal circles in the State of Rhode Island. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar—all of Pawtucket, and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence. He is also a member of Ossamequin Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men, of Pawtucket; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 14, of Providence; and What Cheer Lodge, Order of Harbor Pilots, of Providence. One of his greatest interests from early boyhood has been music, and on December 27,

1909, Mr. Fales became a member of the American Band of Providence and was elected leader and secretary of the band on December 26, 1910. The American Band is an institution known throughout the country. It was organized in 1837, and in 1853 was incorporated by a special charter of the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

In November, 1883, Mr. Fales married (first) Carrie B. Hopkins, daughter of Harley and Sarah B. Hopkins, of Providence. They were the parents of two sons: 1. Harrie Lee, born December 23, 1884. 2. LeRoy Atherton, born February 20, 1886. On April 7, 1908, Mr. Fales married (second) Minnie L. Whelden, of Providence, who died June 7, 1914.

NOTTAGE, Frank Henry,

Representative Citizen.

About thirty years ago Frank H. Nottage, then a lad of fifteen years, came to the city of Providence, without friends and without funds, but in spite of such handicaps he had a stout heart and a strong, self-reliant spirit which carried him safely over the danger period and brought him into assured position in the business world. He could not accomplish what he did without making friends, and in course of time he attracted the attention of William Grosvenor, head of the Grosvenor-Dale Company, who was ever after his friend. The close relations which grew up between the two men, notwithstanding the disparity in their ages, continued until Mr. Grosvenor's death, and since then he has been retained by the estate in even closer relationship, as manager and agent. Hardly yet in the prime of life, he may review his course with the satisfaction of the man who, in the face of adverse circum-

stances, lays his course toward a certain goal, and through his own efforts reaches that objective. Frank H. Nottage is one of the five sons of Willard Miller and Charlotte Elizabeth (Morse) Nottage, of North Foxboro, Massachusetts, his parents both of English descent and both deceased.

Frank Henry Nottage was born in North Foxboro, Massachusetts, February 4, 1875, and there spent the first fifteen years of his life, obtaining his education in the public school. In 1890 he came to Providence, Rhode Island, and soon obtained a position, beginning as clerk in a grocery store. That position was soon surrendered for employment as office boy with the Grosvenor-Dale Company, a connection which proved the turning point in his fortunes and the first step along the road to success. From office boy he passed to higher rank—from clerk to bookkeeper—and finally became private secretary to William Grosvenor, president and principal owner of the Grosvenor-Dale Company. That confidential relation existed until Mr. Grosvenor's death, June 20, 1906, and since then Mr. Nottage has been secretary to the widow, Mrs. William Grosvenor, also manager and agent for the Grosvenor estate which is valued at several millions of dollars. Few men have risen more rapidly and deservedly to so high a position of trust and honor as Mr. Nottage, a quiet, self-possessed, forceful man who never gives to any task or duty less than his best.

Mr. Nottage is a member of Providence Chamber of Commerce; past chancellor commander of Palestine Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member of El-Karun Temple, No. 45, Knights of Khorassan, and in 1917 and in 1919 represented that chapter as imperial representative at national conventions of the order held at Cedar

Point, Ohio, and also in Peoria, Illinois. He is also a member of Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. His club is the Rhode Island Yacht. In politics he is a Republican, and in church preference a Methodist.

Mr. Nottage married, in 1910, Alice T. Hackett, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Nottage are the parents of a son, Paul H., born March 11, 1911.

WELLS, W. A. H.,

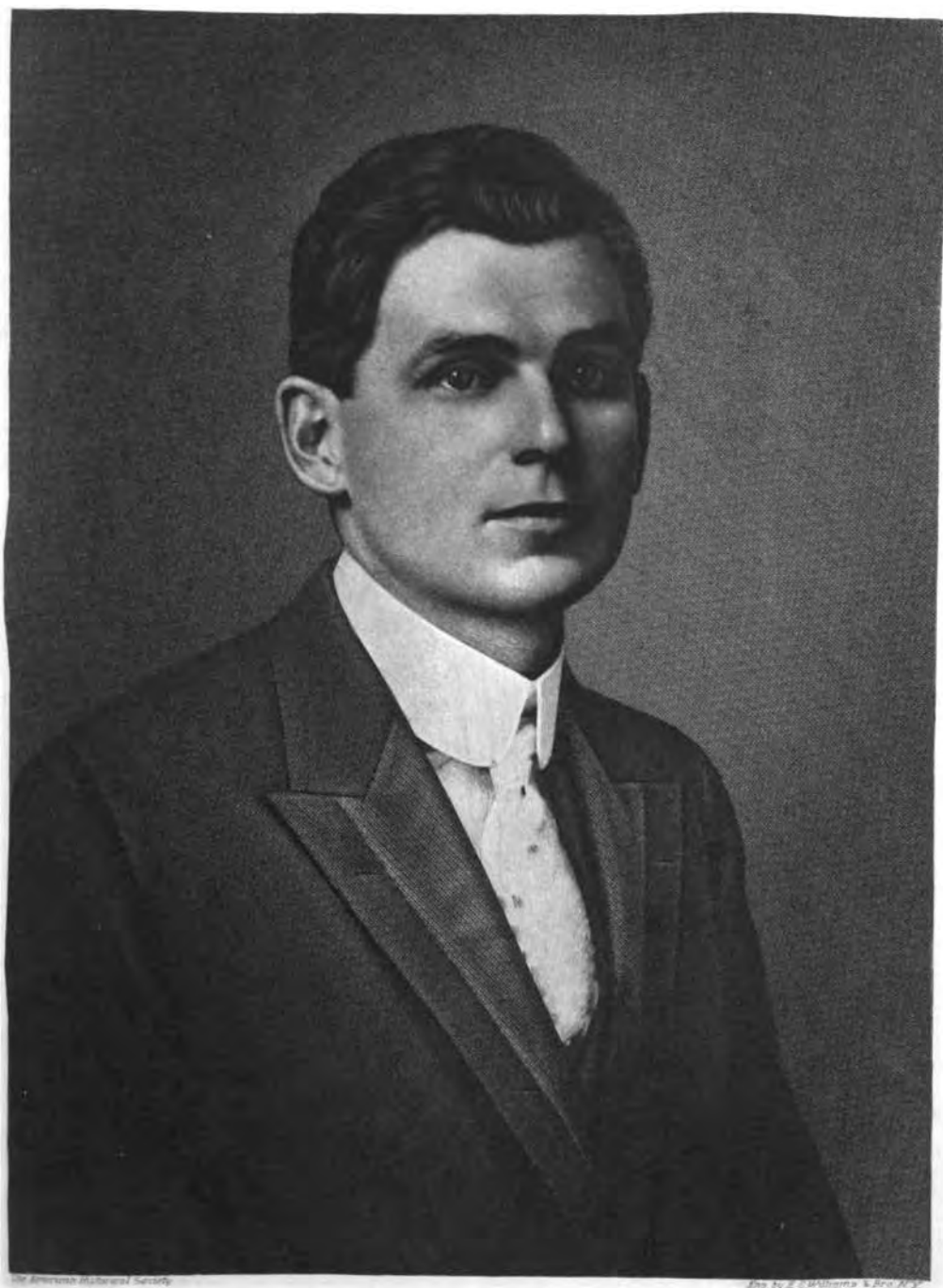
Jewelry Manufacturer.

The early life of Mr. Wells was such as to develop in him at a very early age a spirit of self-reliance and independence which has been a valuable asset. His father, an architect and surveyor, died when his son was but seven years of age, leaving a widow, nine children, and two orphan nieces whom he had adopted. While he left a comfortable fortune, he also left uncompleted contracts which his widow attempted to fulfill with disastrous effect upon her fortune, which was largely swept away. This brought the burden of support upon the children, and at an early age, in his far away home on the isle of Barbadoes, British West Indies, the lad began the battle of life. He is a son of James E. and Mary E. (Bourne) Wells, his parents of English ancestry.

W. A. H. Wells was born on the Isle of Barbadoes, British West Indies, September 30, 1881, and there spent the first thirteen years of his life. At the age of twelve he became a wage earner, even his small earnings being a welcome addition to the family purse after the mother's loss of her fortune. In June, 1894, the family came to the United States, and the following month the lad found em-

ployment with the New England Butt Company of Providence, Rhode Island. A little later he began his work in the line of jewelry manufacturer, from which he has never departed, the making of swivels and of spring rings for watch chains. For ten years Mr. Wells was in the employ of the C. Sydney Smith Company, then for eight years was with the H. A. Kirby Company of Providence, a short time being later spent with the Waite Thresher Company and with C. A. Wilkinson & Company, both of Providence. One additional year was spent in the employ of The General Finding & Supply Company of Attleboro, Massachusetts, before Mr. Wells felt justified in attempting a business of his own, then in October, 1914, on a small scale he began the manufacture of chain parts or findings. He succeeded abundantly and in due time the business he founded and developed to a condition of prosperity was incorporated under the Rhode Island laws as the W. A. H. Wells Company in June, 1916, the founder, one of the largest stockholders, being vice-president and general manager of the company.

The W. A. H. Wells Company manufactures spring rings and swivels for watch chains, and is now the largest concern of its kind in the world. Their present output is four thousand gross monthly, and even this immense business is on the increase. The factory plant is located in Providence, and the entire business is a monument to the courage, energy and ability of its founder and principal owner whose name it bears. Mr. Wells is a deeply religious man and devotes all the time which he can spare from business and family to non-sectarian religious work, teaching and preaching from his deep study of the Bible the lessons therein found. He is highly esteemed as business man and citizen, his daily walk



W. A. H. Wells

being in strict accordance with the tenets of his faith.

Mr. Wells married, in 1900, Estelle M. Ward, of English parentage, also born in the Barbadoes. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Roland Edward, born 1902; Lawrence Alfred, born 1903; Marjorie Louise, Stella Esther, Morton Rathbun.

HUNTOON, William C.,

Manufacturer.

Of the eighth American generation of his New England line, William C. Huntoon is the third of his family to direct the cigar manufacturing business of The Huntoon and Gorham Company, formerly Huntoon & Gorham. He is a descendant of Philip Hunton, as the name was spelled until the fifth generation in America, when the present form came into use.

William C. Huntoon is a son of William and Rebecca S. (Barrows) Huntoon; his father died in 1905, survived (1919) by his mother. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 13, 1871, and as a youth attended the public schools, including the University Grammar School, then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated with the degree of B. Ph. in the class of 1894. The year following the retirement of his father from active business, his father a prominent cigar manufacturer and head of the firm of Huntoon & Gorham, Mr. Huntoon and his brother, Harrison B., assumed the control of the concern. This company, founded in 1845 by his grandfather, William Simeon Huntoon, was first styled William S. Huntoon & Son, then Huntoon & Gorham, and in 1901 was incorporated under the present name. The Huntoon & Gorham Company, which Mr. Huntoon directs as president and

treasurer, is a Maine corporation, and enjoys wide reputation, both as manufacturer of a product of high grade and as a business house whose dealings and operations are in accord with the strictest rules of business integrity. The principal line of the company is the "Old Coon" cigar, well known throughout New England and vicinity, a brand originated by the founder of the concern. During the World War, The Huntoon and Gorham Company made two shipments of two hundred thousand cigars to France for distribution among the American Expeditionary Forces.

Mr. Huntoon is president of the Continental Metals Company, a Rhode Island corporation, organized by him in 1916, a concern engaged on war work exclusively while the war lasted. This company operated in conjunction with the Seymour Manufacturing Company, at Seymour, Connecticut, later establishing in Providence, Rhode Island, producing principally parts of hand grenades, rifle grenades, detonators and bullet jacket cups, the operation completed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence. The Continental Metals Company, under Mr. Huntoon's supervision, made a record for speed in production and reliability in manufacture that won the commendation of the War Industries Board and caused that body to award them the entire brass output of the New England Brass Company, of Taunton, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of cupro nickel jacket cups for incendiary bullets. During a comparatively brief period of operation the Continental Metals Company executed government contracts approximating four hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the production of parts for the United States Cartridge Company, of Lowell, Massachu-

setts, the value of which totalled half a million dollars.

In May, 1919, Mr. Huntoon formed the National Collapsible Tube Company (Maine Corporation) to manufacture the improved collapsible tube used by tooth paste manufacturerers, shaving cream, and many other forms of cosmetics sold in tubes. This improvement and patent relates to securing the cap to the body of the tube, a basic fundamental patent which is the property of the company. The company is now in full operation and manufactures in large quantities this product, the most useful improvement yet shown along these lines. Mr. Huntoon is president and treasurer of the company, whose plant is located in Providence, where large contracts are already being executed. Mr. Huntoon has also secured other patents possessing great utility which will be marketed in due time. Prominent in the business fraternity of this city, Mr. Huntoon holds membership in the University Club, the Providence Art Club, the Economic Club, the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Providence School of Design. He is identified with the best interests of his city, and is ready in his support of civic movements of progress.

Mr. Huntoon married (first) Mary L. Comstock, of an old New England family, who died in 1904. He married (second) in 1906, Grace M. Spalding, of Providence. Children, both of his first marriage: Louis H. C., born November 10, 1896, a graduate of Dartmouth College, gained the rank of second lieutenant in the United States Army during the World War, and is now (1919) associated in business with his father; William C., Jr., born April 28, 1904, a student in the Moses Brown School of Providence.

HILL FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Sable a fesse argent between three leopards passant or, spotted sable. The fesse is charged with three escallops gules.

Crest—A stag's head and neck, azure; attired gules on a wreath, over a ducal coronet.

Supporters—Dexter, a leopard gules, spotted or, ducally collared or. Sinister, a stag, attired gules.

Motto—*Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.*

The family of Hill have been well known and prominent in England since the middle of the fourteenth century, and especially eminent for their antiquity and worth, in the counties of Stafford, Devon, Somerset and Salop. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth it has been of great note and esteem in the counties of Down and Antrim, Ireland. The family has produced in every generation soldiers, statesmen and diplomats of note, and has had its chief seats in the County of Down: Hillsborough, North Alton, in Oxfordshire; and Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex.

The American branch of the family ranks among the foremost of our great Republic, holding a place of prominence in the only aristocracy which America knows—that of sterling worth and achievement. The Hill family of Connecticut, of which the late Junius F. Hill, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a member, traces its history through a period of two hundred and eighty years, through a line of stern and rugged patriots, who in time of need have served their country well, men who have gained notable successes in the professions, men of keen business intellect, and virtuous and capable women.

(I) William Hill, progenitor of the family in America, emigrated from England, and arrived in Boston Harbor, Massa-



Hille

chusetts, on the ship "William and Francis," on June 5, 1632. He was a man of note and settled with a company at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony, November 5, 1633, and elected a selectman of Dorchester in 1636. He received an allotment of land from the town on November 2, 1635. In 1636, or shortly afterward, he removed to Windsor, on the Connecticut river, where he was granted a home lot and set out an orchard. In 1639 he was appointed by the General Court to examine the arms and ammunition of the colony. He was auditor of public accounts, and was elected to the General Court from 1639 to 1641 and again in 1644. After 1644 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived and died, and where his last will and testament is recorded in an ancient volume of the records of the "Particular Court for Fairfield County." (To be found in the Fairfield Library). In Fairfield he became one of the leaders of the official life of the town, serving as assistant, and later being appointed collector of customs. He was selectman in 1656. He and his son, William, were granted by the town, home lots between Paul's Neck and Robert Turney's lot on the north side of Dorchester street and the Newton square. William Hill died in 1649, as his wife was called a widow at that time in the town records. His will is dated September 9, 1649, and was admitted to probate, May 15, 1650. He bequeathed to his wife, Sarah, and their children: 1. Sarah. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Joseph. 4. Ignatius. 5. James. 6. Elizabeth.

(II) William (2) Hill, son of William (1) and Sarah Hill, was born in England, and accompanied his parents to America. It is probable that he was with his father in Dorchester and Windsor, for

he accompanied him to Fairfield, where he was the receiver of an allotment of land from the town. He later became one of the most prominent citizens of the town. He was town recorder in 1650, and continued in that office for several years. To him Roger Ludlow delivered town papers of value when he left Fairfield, in 1654. The town records show that on February 1, 1673, he received a portion of his father's estate from his father-in-law, Mr. Greenleaf, which would seem to indicate that his father married a second time. (The term father-in-law was an equivalent of step-father to-day). William Hill received from the town, on February 13, 1670, the Lewis lot on the northeast corner of Newton square. He died on December 19, 1684. He married, at Fairfield, Connecticut, Elizabeth Jones, daughter of the Rev. John Jones. Their children were: 1. William. 2. Eliphalet. 3. Joseph. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. James. 6. Sarah.

(III) John Hill, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Jones) Hill, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, and died in 1727. He married Jane ———. He owned considerable real estate, and was prominent in the town. He later moved to New Haven.

(IV) Obadiah Hill, son of John Hill, was born in October, 1697. He married Hannah Frost, who was born in June, 1706. Their children were: 1. Eunice, born March 28, 1731. 2. Sarah, born May 20, 1732. 3. Mary, born October 5, 1733. 4. Jared, mentioned below.

There were other children, record of whom is lost.

(V) Lieutenant Jared Hill, son of Obadiah and Hannah (Frost) Hill, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, on August 10, 1736. He married Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, both descendants of pioneer col-

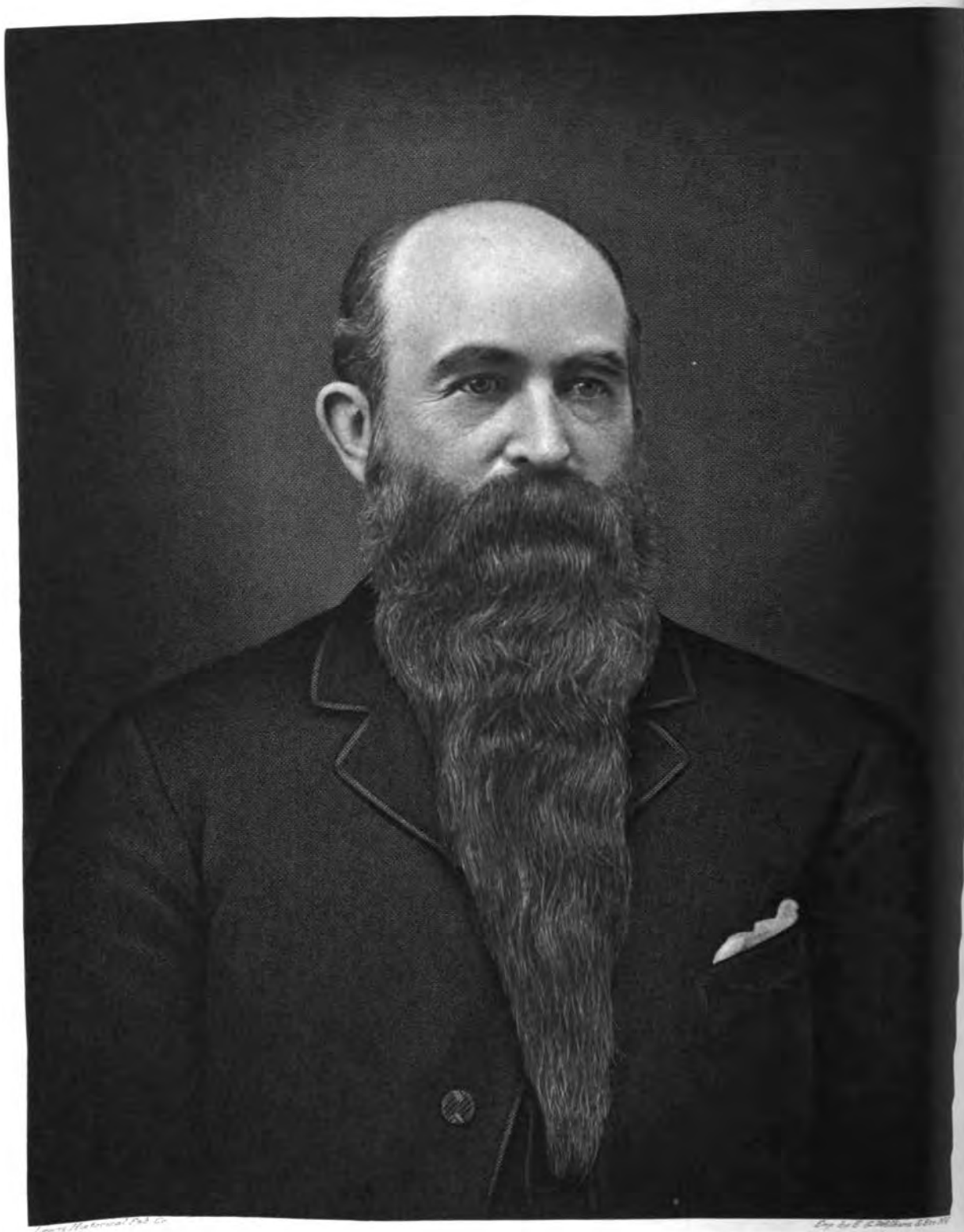
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onists of New Haven. Jared Hill, the progenitor of the Waterbury Hills, removed there with his wife in 1784, and purchased a farm on East Mountain. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom, except Samuel, were born in North Haven. He rendered distinguished services throughout the French and Indian War, as a private, and had the reputation of a good soldier. He died April 20, 1816. His wife, who was born in 1739, died December 28, 1826.

(VI) Samuel Hill, son of Lieutenant Jared and Eunice (Tuttle) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 4, 1784. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and after finishing his education learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the summer. He was a man of much literary ability, and a scholar, and during the winter months taught school in Waterbury. He was also a talented musician, and served as fife major in the Second Regiment from 1807 until 1818. Samuel Hill gained considerable distinction for poetic ability in Waterbury and the surrounding country. He married, October 14, 1807, Polly Brockett, daughter of Giles and Sarah (Smith) Brockett. (See Brockett VI). He died on April 26, 1834, and after his death his family removed to Naugatuck, where his wife died October 8, 1853. Both are buried in Grand Street Cemetery. Their children were: 1. Henry Augustus, born January 19, 1809. 2. Junius Fayette, mentioned below. 3. Sarah Maria, born April 14, 1816, died January, 1822. 4. Eunice Hortensia, born November 8, 1818. 5. Ellen Maria. 6. Robert Wakeman, mentioned below.

(VII) Junius Fayette Hill, son of Samuel and Polly (Brockett) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 11, 1811. He received his educational training in the public schools of Waterbury, and upon

completing his education learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for the remainder of his life. He later engaged in business independently, and became one of the leading builders and contractors of the city. He was a man of great business talent, and possessed great ability for organization and management. In addition to his prominence in the business world, he was also a leading figure in the political affairs of the city, always active in the interests of issues which he thought were a benefit to the community. He was nominated for the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, but declined to accept. Mr. Hill was one of the best known and most thoroughly respected business men of Waterbury of the middle part of the last century, substantially successful, and highly honored. He died at Naugatuck, Connecticut, March 31, 1859. He was a prominent Mason, and a member of Shepard's Lodge, Naugatuck. He attended St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Hill married Elizabeth Augusta Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, on May 4, 1835. She was born in Naugatuck, September 21, 1812, and died at Waterbury, January 9, 1899. Their children were: 1. Marie Louise, unmarried, who resides at Woodmont, Connecticut. 2. Ellen Augusta, married Henry Leach, and resides at Woodmont, Connecticut; children: Robert Hill Leach, who married Florence Woodruff, of Milford, Connecticut, and they have one daughter, Susanne Hill Leach; and Ruella Woodruff Leach, born May 8, 1918, died in infancy. Mr. Henry Leach was a native of New York City, and was educated there. Later in life he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he became a pioneer rubber merchant, and one of the leading manufacturers of the city. He died in 1907 at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Leach was a mem-



Rev. H. M. Hill

ber of the Masonic order, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attended St. John's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Leach is a charter member of the Millicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 3. Susie Elizabeth, mentioned below. 4. Caroline Eunice, died at the age of three years. 5. Lucy Brown, married Joseph Ives Doolittle, who died in 1907. She died in May, 1914, and is survived by her two sons, Trubee J., and Clarence Lewis, who reside at Woodmont, Connecticut.

(VII) Robert Wakeman Hill, son of Samuel and Polly (Brockett) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 20, 1828, and received his early education there. He later removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and there attended the Young Men's Institute. After completing his studies there, he entered the offices of Mr. Henry Austin for the purpose of studying architecture. After thoroughly mastering the technicalities of his professions, he went to the State of Wisconsin and there engaged in business in the city of Milwaukee. After several years, during which he built up a splendid business, he returned to Waterbury, and there engaged in his work for the remainder of his life. Several of the most important public buildings of Waterbury, New Haven, Hartford and other large cities of the State of Connecticut are monuments to his genius as an architect. During his lifetime he was recognized as the leader of his profession in Waterbury. He was affiliated with the Republican party, but although he took a keen interest in politics he remained outside the circle of political influence. He was a well known figure in the financial life of the city, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Waterbury. He was

also a member of several social and fraternal organizations, a founder of the Waterbury Club, and a member of the Mason Clark Commandery. He was a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church. Robert Wakeman Hill died on July 16, 1909.

(VIII) Susie Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Junius Fayette and Elizabeth Augusta (Porter) Hill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut. She is a resident of Waterbury and devotes much time and attention to social and public welfare in the city, supporting generously charities and benevolences. Miss Hill takes a keen interest in the issues of importance in the life of the city. She is a member of the Millicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mattatux Historical Society, and the Naturalist Club. She is also prominent in the social life of Waterbury.

TUTTLE FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Azure on a bend cotised argent a lion passant sable.

Crest—On a mount vert a turtle-dove proper; in the beak a sprig vert, fructed or.

Ranking among the foremost of New England families, but belonging inseparably to the history and development of Connecticut is the Tuttle family. Branches of the ancient English family, however, were established throughout the New England Colonies in the early part of the seventeenth century. None of these have attained the distinction and note of the Connecticut Tutttles. Scions of the house have wielded large power in the industrial and commercial growth of Connecticut, and have achieved notable places in the professions and in the divine calling.

The early Tuttle family played a prominent part in the public life of the Connec-

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ticut Colony, and the name is found with great frequency in important places in early Colonial registers. The early Tuttle were leaders of men, and later generations have not relinquished the prestige of the early family. The Tutttles of to-day are an honored and notable race.

The surname Tuttle is of most remote antiquity, and its origin has been traced to the god, Thoth or Toth, on the Lower Nile in Egypt, vestiges of whose worship some antiquarians believe to have existed in early England. This would naturally give rise to numerous places dedicated to the worship of the god. At all events, we find throughout England "Totehills" which at the date of authentic history were hills with a good lookout against the enemy's approach. The eminent authority, Charles Wareing Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," states the origin of the surname to have been in the ancient Totehill, and makes no mention of an earlier origin in the worship of Thoth. In support of this, he draws attention to the fact that we still use the verb "tout" or "toat" in the sense of spying about.

When the adoption of surnames spread over England, Toathill, Tootle, Tothill, Tootol, Tottle, Tootehill, Tuthill, Touthill and Tuttle appeared as surnames which had their origin in the place name "Totehill," and we find instances of the name in the very early registers. The first appearance of the name in Colonial America is in the year 1635. Numerous immigrants left the mother country and were the founders of large families. On the good ship "Planter," in 1635, came John, Richard and William Tuttle from the parish of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, bringing with them their families. John Tuttle, who is recorded as a mercer, aged thirty-nine years, according to the passenger list of the "Planter,"

settled in Ipswich; he was in Ireland in 1654, and probably died there, for his wife went to Carrickfergus, and wrote on April 6, 1657, that he died on December 30, 1656.

Richard Tuttle, aged forty-two, settled in Boston, where he died May 8, 1640. William Tuttle, who was the founder of the line herein under consideration, settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, but was prominent in New Haven as early as 1647. Henry Tuttle was in Hingham in 1635, in which year he arrived with his brother, John. He settled in Southold, Long Island, and John returned to England and settled at Weybread, County Suffolk. Still another John Tuttle came in the ship "Angel Gabriel" and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, there founding the New Hampshire branch of the Tuttle family.

(I) William Tuttle, the immigrant ancestor, came from St. Albans' parish, Hertfordshire, England, on the ship "Planter" in April, 1635, with his brothers, John and Richard, and their families. He stated his age as twenty-six. His wife, Elizabeth, aged twenty-three, and children, John, aged three and a half, and Thomas, aged three months, came at the same time. His occupation was given as husbandman. His wife joined the church at Boston, August 14, 1636. As early as 1636 he was granted the liberty to build a windmill at Charlestown, and was a proprietor of that town in 1636. His wife was dismissed to the church at Ipswich, September 8, 1639, and they doubtless were there for a time. He was part owner of a ketch "Zebulon," of Ipswich, and was associated to some extent in business with John Tuttle, of Ipswich. He and John owned land deeded to them by George Griggs for debt, and the same George Griggs gave him a mortgage of house and land on Beacon street, Boston,

October 8, 1650, after William Tuttle had moved to New Haven. About 1639, William Tuttle moved to Quinnipiack, later called New Haven. In 1641 he was the owner of the home lot of Edward Hopkins, who had removed to Hartford. This lot was on the square bounded by Grove, State, Elm, and Church streets. In 1656 William Tuttle bought of Joshua Atwater his original allotment, mansion house and barn, with other lands. He made his home there until his death, and his widow after him until her death, a period of twenty-eight years. At the time of his death it was appraised at one hundred and twenty pounds. He shared in the division of common lands in 1640 and afterwards. William Tuttle and Mr. Gregson were the first owners of land in East Haven, Connecticut, and Mr. Tuttle surveyed and laid out the road from Red Rock to Stony river. His land there was bounded by a line running from the old ferry (where the new bridge over the Quinnipiack now is) eastward to a spring where issues the small stream called Tuttle's brook, then south along this brook to Gregson's land at Solitary Cove, thence west to a point on the New Haven harbor near the chemical works and Fort Hale, thence north along the harbor to the point of beginning. It included Tuttle's Hill.

In 1659 he became owner of land at North Haven. He sold or conveyed to his children most of his property before he died. Judging from the seat he was assigned in the meeting house, he was among the foremost men of New Haven as early as 1646. He was interested in the projected settlement from New Haven on the Delaware, which failed on account of the opposition of the Dutch in New Netherlands. He filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the colony; was commissioner to decide on an equivalent to those who received in-

ferior meadow lands in the first allotment; was fence viewer, 1644; road commissioner, 1646; commissioner to settle the dispute as to boundary between New Haven and Branford, 1669, and to fix the bounds of New Haven, Milford, Branford and Wallingford, 1672. He was often a juror and arbitrator; was constable in 1666. He died early in June, 1673, his inventory being dated June 6, 1673. His wife died December 30, 1684, aged seventy-two years. She had been living with her youngest son, Nathaniel, who presented her will, but the other children objected and it was not allowed. The inventory of her estate is dated February 3, 1685. Her gravestone was removed, with the others, from the old Green to the Grove Street Cemetery, 1821, and it now stands in a row along the north wall of the cemetery, but part of the inscription is gone. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, born 1632, in England. 3. Thomas, born in 1634, in England. 4. Jonathan, baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1637. 5. David, baptized, in Charlestown April 7, 1639. 6. Joseph, baptized in New Haven, November 22, 1640. 7. Sarah, baptized April, 1642. 8. Elizabeth, baptized November 9, 1645. 9. Simon, baptized March 28, 1647. 10. Benjamin, baptized October 29, 1648. 11. Mercy, born April 27, 1650. 12. Nathaniel, baptized February 29, 1652.

(II) John Tuttle, son of William Tuttle, was born in England in 1631, and came to this country with his parents in 1635. He received a house and lot in East Haven, by deed of his father, 1661, and sold it to John Potter the following year, and also, about the same time, sold land at Stony River, which was a part of his patrimony. In these conveyances he is called junior. At the court in New Haven, November 23, 1662, he requested

that he might have liberty to purchase land from the Indians beyond Chestnut Hill. He married, November 8, 1653. Kattareen, daughter of John Lane, of Milford, Connecticut, born 1630, died 1669, leaving a good estate. He died November 12, 1683. Children: 1. Hannah, born November 2, 1655. 2. John, born September 15, 1657. 3. Samuel, mentioned below. 4. Sarah, born January 22, 1661-62. 5, 6. Daniel and Mary (twins), born April 13, 1664.

(III) Samuel Tuttle, son of John Tuttle, was born January 9, 1659-60. He was a stone mason by trade, and a large land owner. He married (first) June, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Newman, of New Haven. He married (second) Abigail, daughter of John and Mercy Frost, and widow of Thomas Barnes. He and his wife, Sarah, joined the church in New Haven, 1692. He died between 1731 and 1733. His second wife was the mother of fifteen children, and her third of the estate was divided to the heirs of Samuel Tuttle, 1748. Children: 1. Mary, born January 31, 1684-85. 2. Jemima, born December 6, 1686. 3. Stephen, married Rachel Mansfield. 4. Abigail, born April 4, 1692. 5. Martha, born March 18, 1694. 6. Josiah, born April 5, 1696. 7. Sarah, born January 17, 1698. 8. Daniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel Tuttle, son of Samuel Tuttle, was born August 23, 1702. He married, April 25, 1726, Mary Mansfield, sister of Ebenezer Mansfield. His will was presented 1772, and names wife, Mary, as executrix, and Samuel Tuttle as executor. Children (record incomplete): 1. Samuel, born February 12, 1727. 2. Daniel, born March 12, 1728, married Christian, daughter of Ebenezer Norton. 3. Mary, married, January 17, 1755, Jacob Brackett; died June 20, 1760. 4. Eunice, born 1739.

(V) Eunice Tuttle, daughter of Daniel

and Mary (Mansfield) Tuttle, was born in 1739. She married Lieutenant Jared Hill, of North Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut. (See Hill V).

BROCKETT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Or, a cross patonce, sable.

Crest—A stag lodged sable, ducally gorged and lined, or.

The name of Brockett is a very old and honored one, and appears very early in the records of English History, and is traced authentically to the year 1201 A. D. It is of Saxon, and in all probability was established in England at the time of the Saxon Invasion in the seventh century A. D. The family has always been held in high repute locally and is connected, through marriage, with several of the most noble lineages in England. Several of its members fought in the Crusades and a mark of the trend of the times as well as of the character of the house is found in the motto still retained in the Brockett coat-of-arms, namely, *Crux mea lux*—The cross my light.

The Brocketts have from time to time acquired the following manors: Manor of Almeshoebury, Letchworth, Rathamsted, Ayot St. Lawrence, Ayot St. Peter, Offley Magna, Mandlesen, Spain's Hall. Brockett Hall, the ancestral home of the family, was located in Wheathamstead, County Herts, originally described as Watamstede, in the Domesday Book. This estate originally adjoined Hatfield, which is noted in history. In the year 1312, Brockett Hall was the meeting place of the Barons in their war against Edward II.

A tradition which has existed for two hundred years in New Haven traces the ancestry of the progenitor of the Ameri-



THE ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF THE FAMILY OF
BROCKETT OF BROCKETT HALL CO. HERTS.

can Brocketts, John Brockett, to this famous English family, above mentioned. John Brockett is thought to have been the eldest son of Sir John Brockett, of Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire, England, disinherited because of his sympathies with Puritanism, then gaining a strong foothold in England. Because of persecution of Puritanism and family disagreement, John Brockett came to America, in 1637.

(I) John Brockett, who is the first of that patronymic to be mentioned in records in this country, was born in England in 1609, and came to America in 1637, probably in the ship "Hector," arriving in Boston, June 26, 1637, in company with Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. It is said of the little band which accompanied the Rev. John Davenport: "They were gentlemen of wealth and character, with their servants and household effects. They were, for the most part, from London and had been bred to mercantile and commercial pursuits. Their coming was hailed at Boston with much joy, for they were the most opulent of the companies who had emigrated to New England."

These men were unwilling to join the Massachusetts Colony and explored the coast of Long Island, in search of a site on which to settle. They selected a tract of land near the Quinipiace river, the site of the present city of New Haven, and left seven of their number to hold it for the winter. In the spring of the following year the Rev. Mr. Davenport, and a company of men, among whom was John Brockett, reached the site, bought the ground from the Indians, and set up an independent government or "Plantation Covenant," founded, as were all the early governments of New England, on a stern religious basis.

They called the town which they found-

ed New Haven. In the early Colonial records of New England, and New Haven, the name of John Brockett appears more often than any other name with the exception of Theophilus Eaton. He was a man of importance and influence in the civic organization, and because of his ability and excellent judgment was often called upon to represent the community. In the settling of difficulties with the Indian tribes of the neighborhood he was appointed "one of a committee of four to investigate and advise with the Indians." He was also appointed commissioner to settle the question as to boundary lines between the Connecticut Colony at Hartford and the New Haven Colony. John Brockett was skilled and well known as a civil engineer and surveyor, and his services were often needed in the town. In June, 1639, he laid out the square which is now the center of the city of New Haven in nine equal sections, calling forth mention in the Colonial records for the perfection of his work. Shortly thereafter the Governor of New Jersey deputed John Brockett "to lay out, survey, and bound the said bounds of Elizabeth Towne (now the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey), the planting fields, town lots, and to lay out every particular man's proposition, according to his allotments and the directions of the Governor, for the avoiding of all controversies and disputes concerning the same, having had certain notice of the good experience, knowledge, skill and faithfulness of John Brockett in the surveying and laying out of land."

As a reward for his services in the above instance, he was allotted a portion of land in Elizabeth, which he held until 1670, when he sold it to one Samuel Hopkins. During the time he was surveying in Elizabethtown (from December, 1667 to 1670), John Brockett lived there, and

became an important member of the community, and was chosen, with John Ogden, Senior, to represent the town in the House of Burgesses.

One of the Connecticut religious papers, published in 1868, refers to John Brockett as follows: "John Brockett, the eldest son of Sir John Brockett, of the County of Herts, England, was a well known loyalist of the time of Charles I., becoming convinced of the truth of the gospel as preached by the Puritans, relinquished his birthright and all his prospects of honor and fame, joined himself to the little company of Rev. John Davenport, emigrated to New England and settled at New Haven in 1637. Of him, as of Moses, it could be said that he preferred to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of Sin for a season."

There is no record of his marriage. However, a seat was assigned in the church to "Sister Brockett" in 1646. It is supposed that John Brockett married in England in 1640 or 1641, during which time he returned to England for a visit. He did not, however, bring his wife to America until 1644 or 1645. He was appointed surgeon in King Philip's War, and was deputy to the General Court of Connecticut during the years 1671, 1678, 1680, 1682, and 1685.

In the autumn of 1669, John Brockett was one of the men appointed by the one hundred settlers of Wallingford, an offshoot of the New Haven Colony, "to manage all plantation affairs in ye said village." In the first allotment of land in Wallingford, John Brockett received twelve acres, and his son, John, eight acres. His house lot was "No. 1, at the extreme south end of the village, forty rods long and twenty rods wide, subsequently extended to Wharton's Brook."

He was one of the thirteen men who

founded the Congregational church at Wallingford, deciding "that there be a church of Christ gathered to walk according to the Congregational way." John Brockett died in Wallingford, Connecticut, on March 12, 1690, at the age of eighty years. His children were: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin, born February 23, 1645, died the same year. 3. Fruitful, twin of Benjamin. 4. Mary, born September 25, 1646; married Ephraim Pennington. 5. Silence, born January 4, 1648; married, at Milford, Massachusetts, October 25, 1667, Joseph Bradley. 6. Benjamin, born December, 1648, married Elizabeth Barnes. 7. Abigail, born March 10, 1650; married, January 22, 1673, John Payne; died July 4, 1729. 8. Samuel, born January 14, 1652; married Sarah Bradley. 9. Jabez, born and died in 1654. 10. Jabez, born October 24, 1656; married Dorothy Lyman.

(II) John (2) Brockett, son of John (1) Brockett, the progenitor, was born in New Haven in 1642, and was baptized January 31, 1643. He was educated at Oxford University in England for the medical profession. Upon returning to America he began to practice in New Haven, but soon located at Muddy River, near North Haven, between New Haven and Wallingford, where he remained during his lifetime. He owned a large and carefully selected library of valuable medical books, which he gave to Yale College at his death. In the first allotment of land in Wallingford he received eight acres, as has already been mentioned. In 1689 he was given forty-four acres. He was the first physician to permanently reside in the New Haven Colony, and as such was a man of importance. Under his father's will Dr. John Brockett received large quantities of land, and in addition to his practice, he carried

on extensive farming. He married Elizabeth Doolittle, daughter of Abraham Doolittle, one of the men elected with John Brockett, Senior, to manage the affairs of Wallingford. She was born April 12, 1652, and died March, 1731. Dr. John Brockett died in November, 1720, and his will, dated New Haven, August 31, 1720, gives all his property to his widow, who was his sole executor. Their children were: 1. Mary, born May 6, 1673, died in 1673. 2. Mary, born February 18, 1674; married Lawrence Clinton. 3. John, born October 23, 1676, died November 29, 1676. 4. Elizabeth, born November 26, 1677; married, October 12, 1710, at Wallingford, Connecticut, John Granis. 5. Benjamin, born and died in 1679. 6. Moses, mentioned below. 7. Abigail, born March 31, 1683; married, July 9, 1712, John Pardee; died August 2, 1752. 8. John, born September 13, 1686, died November 17, 1709. 9. Samuel, born November 8, 1691; married, August 5, 1712, Mehitable Hill, daughter of John Hill.

(III) Moses Brockett, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Doolittle) Brockett, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 23, 1680. He married Ann Lydia Granis, on January 8, 1706, and was among the earliest settlers at Muddy River. He was a wealthy farmer and land owner, one single piece of land being one mile in width and two miles long. He was an active member of the First Ecclesiastical Society, and his name is recorded in the manuscript notes of President Ezra Stiles of Yale College. His wife died April 6, 1742. He died November 5, 1764. Their children were: 1. Anne, born September 27, 1707; married, March 25, 1728, Daniel Barnes. 2. Silence, born November 3, 1709; married Mr. Frisbee. 3. Lydia, born August 28, 1712; married, November 29, 1744, Henry Barnes. 4. Moses, born January 17, 1714; married Priscilla

Granis. 5. Samuel, born March, 1715. 6. Benjamin, born December, 1717. 7. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1718; married, July 14, 1747, Jared Robinson. 8. Mary, born June 26, 1719; married, July 18, 1749, John Jacobs. 9. Abraham, born May 19, 1721, died April 7, 1774. 10. Abigail, twin of Abraham, married Mr. Barnes. 11. John, born December 31, 1722; married (first) Thankful Frost; (second) M. Cooper. 12. Ebenezer, born July, 1724; married Esther Hoadley. 13. Abel, born August 11, 1725; married, July 24, 1755, Hannah Pierpont. 14. Richard, mentioned below. 15. Stephen, born March 20, 1729; married, March 27, 1771, Mabel M. Barnes. 16. Sarah, born May 29, 1731; married, September 16, 1771, Stephen Hitchcock. 17. Ichabod, born November, 1733. 18. Keziah, born June 13, 1735; married Mr. Sanford.

(IV) Richard Brockett, son of Moses and Ann Lydia (Granis) Brockett, was born September 11, 1727. On March 13, 1756, he married Mary Pierpont, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Russell) Pierpont. (See Pierpont IV). She was a granddaughter of Rev. James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College, and for thirty years pastor of the First Church in New Haven, Connecticut. She was also granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of the Connecticut Colony at Hartford. She was born October 20, 1738, and died June 21, 1773. In 1760 Richard Brockett and Mary, his wife, were members of the Congregational church in New Haven. On December 14, 1790, seventeen years after the death of his first wife, he married a widow, Jerima Jacobs, who survived him and died September 7, 1830. The children of Richard and Mary (Pierpont) Brockett were: 1. Joseph, born January 17, 1757; married Rebecca Tuttle. 2. Mary, born March 13, 1759; mar-

ried, June 16, 1779, James Ives, of Great Barrington. 3. Giles, mentioned below. 4. Lydia, born November 29, 1763; married, February 22, 1787, Philomen Blakesbee. 5. Richard, born January, 1768. 6. Jesse, born January 16, 1770, died January 17, 1770. 7. Jesse, born February 10, 1772, died February 13, 1772.

(V) Giles Brockett, son of Richard and Mary (Pierpont) Brockett, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, April 30, 1761. During the Revolutionary War he enlisted in 1778 with the Connecticut troops under Colonel Mead. His name is on the pension list in 1832. At the close of the war he decided to become a sailor, but after one or two voyages to the West Indies, returned to North Haven and became a farmer. He was a public man and quite prominent in his community. He was deputy to the General Court in 1804, and representative in the Connecticut State Legislature in 1809. He married, November 17, 1785, Sarah Smith, daughter of Captain Stephen Smith, of New Haven. She was born July 10, 1768, and died November 27, 1841. Giles Brockett was a Mason, and he and his wife were members of the First Congregational Church in Waterbury, where they removed in 1803. He died there June 2, 1842. Their children were: 1. Polly, mentioned below. 2. Sarah, born January 20, 1789; married Samuel D. Castle. 3. Patty, born April 29, 1791; married A. H. Johnson. 4. Harriet, born March 28, 1794; married Colonel Samuel Peck. 5. Roswell, born July 17, 1796, died, unmarried, in Greenville, Michigan, April 1, 1853. 6. Lydia, born July 17, 1798; married Smith Miller.

(VI) Polly Brockett, daughter of Giles and Sarah (Smith) Brockett, was born December 21, 1786. She married Samuel Hill, of Waterbury (see Hill VI), October 14, 1807. They had six children: 1.

Henry A., born January 19, 1809. 2. Junius F. (see Hill VII). 3. Sarah M., born April 4, 1816, died January 24, 1822. 4. Eunice H., born November 8, 1818, died April 1, 1890, unmarried. 5. Ellen M., born June 19, 1824, in Waterbury, died April 29, 1896, in Oneonta, New York; married John Benjamin Taylor, March 4, 1844, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. 6. Robert W. (see Hill VII).

PIERPONT FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—argent, Semée of cinquefoils, gules. A lion rampant, sable.

Crest—A fox passant proper, on a wreath.

Motto—*Pie repone te.*

The Pierpont family is of Norman origin, antedating the Norman Conquest. The Castle of Pierrepont took its name in the time of Charlemagne from a stone bridge built to replace a ferry on the estate of Pierrepont, which is located in the southern part of Picardy, in the diocese of Laon, about six miles south of Saint Saveur, Normandy. The first lord of whom we have authentic information was Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, who flourished about 980 A. D. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont, who was the father of Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont, who left two sons, Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont and Sir Robert de Pierrepont. This Sir Godfrey de Pierrepont was the father of Sir Ingolbrand de Pierrepont, lord of the Castle about 1090 A. D., and ancestor of the French family of the name. Sir Robert de Pierrepont went to England in the train of William the Conqueror, and was the founder of the English family.

The seventh in descent from Robert de Pierrepont was Sir Henry, of Holme Pierpont, in the right of his wife Annora,



daughter of Michael Manversm, Lord of Holme. Generations later, Robert Pierpont was created Earl of Kingston in 1628. His last male descendant was Evelyn Pierpont, second Duke of Kingston, who died in 1773. Robert, Earl of Kingston, had a younger brother, William Pierpont, who was the father of James Pierpont, the immigrant ancestor of the American family.

(I) James Pierpont, founder of the family herein dealt with, emigrated to America with two sons, John, mentioned below, and Robert.

(II) John Pierpont, son of James Pierpont, was born in London, England, in 1619, and came to America with his father, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston, where he bought three hundred acres of land. He was a deputy to the General Court. He died in 1682. He married Thankful Stow. Their children were: 1. Thankful, born November 26, 1649, died young. 2. John, born July 22, 1651, died young. 3. John, born October 28, 1652. 4. Experience, born January 4, 1655. 5. Infant, born August 3, 1657, died young. 6. James, mentioned below. 7. Ebenezer, born December 21, 1661. 8. Thankful, born November 18, 1663. 9. Joseph, born April 6, 1666. 10. Benjamin, born July 26, 1668.

(III) Rev. James (2) Pierpont, son of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 4, 1659. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1681, and three years later preached before the church in New Haven as a candidate. He was an able preacher and in addition to his ability won the love and confidence of the congregation. He was ordained and settled as its pastor in 1685, and resided in New Haven until his death, thirty years later. He was the successor of the Rev. John Davenport, and through the

influence of his position in the community, and the recognized value of his counsel, he was able to revive and carry out John Davenport's long-cherished plan for a college in Connecticut.

Through his influence and efforts the original board of trustees of Yale College was organized, a charter secured, and a rector appointed. Tradition also states that he presented six of the original forty-two books which were the foundation of the College Library. Mr. Pierpont has been called the "Founder of Yale." Largely through his energy and foresight the college was established, and he guided it through the early struggle for a firm footing. He was instrumental also in securing Elihu Yale's gifts. Rev. James Pierpont was a member of the Saybrook Synod in 1708, and is said to have drawn up the articles of the famous "Saybrook Platform," which aimed to promote discipline and closer fellowship among the churches of Connecticut. He was one of the leaders of the Synod, and was noted throughout New England for the nobility of his character and the spirituality of his life. His only publication was a sermon preached in Cotton Mather's pulpit in 1712, "Sundry False Hopes of Heaven Discovered and Decryed." He married (first) Abigail, granddaughter of John Davenport, October 27, 1691, who died February 3, 1692. He married (second) May 30, 1694, at Hartford, Connecticut, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Haynes; she died October 7, 1696. He married (third) in 1698, Mary Hooker, born July 3, 1673, died November 1, 1740, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, and a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut. Child of second wife: 1. Abigail, born September 19, 1696. Children of third wife: 1. James, born May 21, 1699. 2. Samuel, born December 30, 1700. 3. Mary, born Novem-

ber 23, 1702. 4. Joseph, mentioned below. 5. Benjamin, born July 18, 1706, died December 17, 1706. 6. Benjamin, born October 15, 1707, graduate of Yale College, 1726. 7. Sarah, born January 9, 1709, married Jonathan Edwards, the noted divine. 8. Hezekiah, born May 6, 1712.

Rev. James Pierpont died November 2, 1714, and is buried under the present Centre Church in New Haven. A memorial tablet in this church has upon it the chief facts of his life, the engraved arms of the Pierpont family, and the following inscription: "His gracious gifts and fervent piety, elegant and winning manners were devoutly spent in the services of his Lord and Master." Among the lineal descendants of James Pierpont were Jonathan Edwards, the younger, his grandson; the elder President Timothy Dwight, his great grandson; and the younger President Timothy Dwight, late president of Yale College. His portrait, which was presented to the college, hangs in Alumni Hall.

(IV) Joseph Pierpont, son of Rev. James (2) and Mary (Hooker) Pierpont, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 21, 1704. He married Hannah Russell, who died in 1748. Among their children was Mary, who married, on March 13, 1756, Richard Brockett, son of Moses and Ann Lydia (Granis) Brockett. (See Brockett IV). She was born October 20, 1738, and died June 21, 1773.

HOOKER FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Sable a fesse between six fleurs-de-lis argent.

Crest—A demi-eagle displayed gules, charged on the breast with a ducal coronet, or.

The posterity of the famous Puritan divine, Rev. Thomas Hooker, has occupied

a position of influence in New England for a period of two hundred and fifty years. Hooker, himself, is one of the most famous figures in early New England civic and secular life. Of his early parentage, two generations have been traced as follows:

(I) John Hooker, grandfather of the American immigrant, was of Devonshire, England. He had a brother, Roger Hooker, and a sister, Mary, who married John Russell, of Leicestershire. Children: 1. John, who lived in Somersetshire. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Rev. Zachariah, rector of St. Michael's, Cathays, Cornwall.

(II) Thomas Hooker, son of John Hooker, was of Devonshire. He was the father of three children: 1. A daughter, who became the wife of Dr. George Alcock. 2. Rev. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Dorothy, who married John Chester, of Leicestershire.

(III) Rev. Thomas (2) Hooker, son of Thomas (1) Hooker, was born at Marfield, Leicestershire, England, July 7, 1586. He subsequently became one of the most liberal as well as one of the ablest and most intellectual of New England's early theologians. His early training, environment and education fitted him well for the part he was to play in New England affairs. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," says of him: "He was born of parents that were neither unable nor unwilling to bestow upon him a liberal education; whereunto the early lively sparkles of wit observed in him did very much to encourage them. His natural temper was cheerful and courteous; but it was accompanied with such a grandeur of mind, as caused his friends, without the help of astrology, to prognosticate that he was born to be considerable."

Regarding his education and conversion, Sprague says: "He was educated

at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which in due time he became a Fellow. He acquitted himself in this office with such ability and fidelity as to secure universal respect and admiration. It was while he was thus employed that he became deeply impressed with the importance of eternal realities, and after a protracted season of bitter anguish of spirit, he was enabled to submit without reserve to the terms of the Gospel, and thus find peace and joy in believing. His religious experience, in its very commencement, seems to have been uncommonly deep and thorough, and no doubt it was partly owing to this that he became much distinguished, in after life, as a counsellor, comforter and guide, to the awakened and desponding."

In 1608 he was graduated from Emanuel College, Cambridge, with the degree of B. A. This was the intellectual center of Puritanism, and he remained to take his Master's degree in 1611. About 1626, after preaching in the Parish of Esher in Surrey, he became a lecturer in the Church of St. Mary, at Chelmsford, Essex, delivering on market days and Sunday afternoons, evangelical addresses which were noted for their moral fervor. In 1629 Archbishop Laud took measures to suppress church lectureships which were an innovation to Puritanism. Hooker was placed under bond and retired to Little Baddon, four miles from Chelmsford. In 1630 he was cited to appear before the Court of High Commission, but forfeited his bond and fled to Holland.

Mr. Hooker remained in Holland three years, and was first employed as an assistant of Mr. Paget at Amsterdam. On account of a misunderstanding with him, Mr. Hooker removed to Delft, and was associated with Rev. Mr. Forbes, a Scotch minister. Two years later he accepted a call to Rotterdam to assist the Rev. Dr.

William Ames. Dr. Ames is said to have remarked that he never met a man equal to Mr. Hooker as a preacher or a learned disputant.

Mr. Hooker decided to go to New England, but wished to return to England first, as the times were supposed to be somewhat more tolerant. On his arrival there, however, he found that his enemies were still active, and he was obliged to live in concealment until his departure to New England. He left England about the middle of July, 1633, from the Downs, on the ship, "Griffin." Such was his peril that he and his friend, Mr. Cotton, were obliged to remain concealed until the ship was well out to sea. He arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, 1633, and on October 11, he was chosen pastor of the church at Newton (Cambridge). He remained there, to the great satisfaction of the people, for two and one-half years. In June, 1636, he joined the company of those who went to make a settlement at Hartford, Connecticut, and from this time was identified with almost all the important public movements of the colony. He was one of the moderators of the first New England Synod held at Cambridge, in the case of the famous Anne Hutchinson. He published many books and sermons between 1637 and his death. He fell a victim of a violent epidemic disease, and died July 7, 1647.

Rev. Thomas Hooker was a leader of great liberality, free from the characteristic bigotry and narrowness of his time. He publicly criticized the limitation of suffrage to church members, and according to William Hubbard, a contemporary historian, "After Mr. Hooker's coming over it was observed that many of the freemen grew to be very jealous of their liberties." In a sermon before the Connecticut General Court, in 1638, he de-

clared that "the choice of public magistrates belongs to the people by God's allowance and that they who had the power to appoint magistrates, it is in their power to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place into which they call them."

In advancing this theory Hooker was greatly ahead of his age, yet even he had no conception of the separation of church and state, as is shown in his own words: "The privilege of election, which belong to the people, must be exercised, according to the blessed will and love of God." Hooker was also a champion of the right of magistrates to convene Synods, and in the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639), which it is thought he framed, the union of church and state is presupposed. Hooker was pastor of the Hartford church until his death on July 7, 1647. He was, from the time of the founding of the colony, one of the foremost figures in the religious and public life. He was active in the formation of the New England Confederation in 1643, and in the same year attended the meeting of Puritan ministers at Boston, whose object was to defend Congregationalism. In 1648 he wrote a "Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline, in justification of New England's church system." In 1638 he was the author of "The Soule's Humiliation," in which he assigns as a test of conversion willingness of the convert to be damned if it be God's will.

Rev. Thomas Hooker married, according to family tradition, a sister of John Pym. Children: 1. Rev. John, minister of the Established Church in England. 2. Joanna, born about 1616, died 1646. 3. Mary, born 1618. 4. Sarah, married Rev. John Wilson. 5. Daughter, married and became a widow. 6. Samuel, mentioned below.

(IV) Rev. Samuel Hooker, son of Rev.

Thomas (2) Hooker, was born in 1633, and was educated at Harvard College, graduating in 1663. He succeeded Rev. Roger Newton, his brother-in-law, and was second pastor of the church at Farmington, Connecticut, where he was ordained in July, 1661. He was on a committee of four in 1662, to treat with the New Haven Colony in reference to the proposed union with Connecticut under one Colonial government. All of the descendants of Rev. Thomas Hooker bearing the surname Hooker are also his descendants. He was a fellow of Harvard, and on account of his earnestness and piety was called "the fervent Hooker." He had the habit of committing his sermons to memory, and was a powerful and effective preacher. He died at Farmington, November 6, 1697.

He married, September 22, 1658, Mary Willett, born at Plymouth, May 4, 1643, daughter of Captain Thomas Willett, of Swansea, Massachusetts, afterwards Seekonk, Rhode Island. Her mother was Mary (Brown) Willett. Mary Hooker married (second) August 10, 1703, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, Connecticut. Children of the Rev. Samuel and Mary Hooker: 1. Dr. Thomas, born June 10, 1659. 2. Samuel, born May 22, 1661. 3. William, born May 11, 1663, merchant at Farmington. 4. John, born February 20, 1664-65. 5. Hon. James, born October 27, 1666, resided at Guilford, Connecticut. 6. Roger, born September 14, 1668, died unmarried, 1697-98; resided at Hartford. 7. Nathaniel, born September 28, 1671, died 1711. 8. Mary, mentioned below. 9. Hezekiah, born November 7, 1675, died 1686. 10. Daniel, born March 25, 1679. 11. Sarah, born May 5, 1681; married Rev. Stephen Buckingham, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

(V) Mary Hooker, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Willett) Hooker, was



Theodore Roosevelt-

born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 3, 1673. She married Rev. James Pierpont, the noted divine of New Haven (see Pierpont III), and was the mother of Sarah, who married the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore,

Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

It is not an easy task to write truthfully, intelligently and frankly of Theodore Roosevelt, there being much in his character and record difficult to analyze or explain. Then again it is hard to obtain a true perspective, the nearness of the events in which he figured so prominently not allowing partisanship to abate, and calm, cool judgment to reign. No man had warmer, truer friends nor more bitter, implacable enemies, his positive, controversial nature both attracting and repelling. He was equally pronounced in his own likes and dislikes, rewarding and punishing without stint. His was the soul of controversy, yet men loved him who rarely agreed with him, and his most obvious faults seemed rather to increase his popularity with the masses. The inconsistencies and quarrels in which he was involved were largely tempermental. He did not always reason closely but often jumped at conclusions and then entered the fray, never doubting the correctness of the opinions thus hastily arrived at. This was also temperament, his being that type of mind which easily believes that which it wants to believe. He was a powerful advocate for any cause to which he lent his voice and influence, and his declared position on any public question, whether for or against, at once crystallized sentiment, and men were for or against that measure or course of action who hitherto had been apathetic. He was

a born leader of men and led with a rough, unsparing hand. He spoke freely his own opinion, yet resented the freedom with which the newspapers of the country discussed his official doings, although no man in American public life ever owed so much to the publicity the newspapers gave him. His tastes were domestic, he thoroughly enjoyed life and wasted no time over trivial worries. He held the highest ideals of public and private honor, and a public career covering thirty-seven years left him without taint or stain of dishonor. His was a deeply sympathetic nature and he possessed a lively sense of humor. He was fond of athletics but never greatly excelled, boxing being his favorite sport, although in that he was greatly handicapped by being near sighted. His love for the open was a passion from boyhood and to that love his strong constitution was due. "As a boy in college he was a good student but he entered into and enjoyed every phase of college life and was popular with all. The natural sciences, history and political economy were the studies that interested him most; he had honorable mention in natural history, had a commencement part and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was intense in everything he did, his occupation for the moment was to the exclusion of everything else. His power of concentration, a great gift, was one which contributed largely to his ability to accomplish so much in so many fields of activity." He performed a vast amount of literary labor between the years of 1882—1919, his first book "The Naval War of 1812" appearing in the first named year. During his term as governor of New York he published "The Rough Riders," "The Strenuous Life," and the "Life of Oliver Cromwell." His versatility was amazing and his reputation might safely rest upon either his literary per-

formance, his public career or his contributions to the cause of education through his exploring and hunting trips.

From an old and important family of Holland sprang Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, who in 1654 came to New Amsterdam, the first of the name to settle in the New World. By wife Jannetje he had a son from whom descended Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, whose sudden death, January 6, 1919, plunged a nation in grief. The family early obtained large real estate holdings in New York city, their lands lying between Pearl, Roosevelt and Catherine streets, extending from Chatham street to the East river, the tract known originally as Rugers farm. Descendants of Claes and Jannetje Roosevelt, intermarried with the Schuyler, Bogaert, Provost, Van Schaick, DePeyster, Latrobe, Barclay, Van Courtland, Lisenard and other equally well known Dutch and English families of New York, and through these marriages and the commercial achievement the Roosevelts came into great social and business prominence. In every generation they represented their localities in Colonial and State affairs, and Roosevelt is a name as well known in the United States as that of Washington. In Holland the family bore arms:

Arms—Argent on a mount vert a rose bush with three roses proper.

Crest—Three ostrich feathers per pale gules and argent.

Motto—*Qui plantavit curabit.*

From Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, the line of descent to Theodore Roosevelt is through the former's fourth child, Nicholas Roosevelt, an alderman of New York City 1698-1701, and his wife Heytje Jans; their son, Johannes Roosevelt, assistant alderman of New York City 1717-1727, alderman 1730-1733, and his wife

Heltje Sjverts (also spelled Hyla Suerts); their son Jacobus Roosevelt and his second wife Elenora Thompson; their son Jacobus (2) Roosevelt, who, as James L. Roosevelt, served as commissary during the War of the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Van Schaick; their youngest son Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, and his wife Margaret Barnhill, a granddaughter of Thomas Potts of Pennsylvania, member of the Continental Congress; their son Theodore (1) Roosevelt and his wife Martha Bulloch, of Roswell, Georgia; their son, Theodore (2) Roosevelt, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, grandfather of Theodore (2), inherited a large fortune from his father and grandfather, and to this he made substantial additions. For many years he was engaged in the importation of hardware and plate glass; was one of the founders of the Chemical Bank of New York City, and one of New York's wealthiest men. He established a summer home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, called "Tranquility" and there his son Theodore (1) Roosevelt spent the summer months all through his life, the old home also being the home of Theodore (2) Roosevelt during his early childhood.

Theodore (1) Roosevelt was born in New York City, September 29, 1831, and died there February 9, 1878. He became a member of the glass importing firm, Roosevelt & Company, No. 2 Maiden Lane, there continuing in business until 1876, when he established in the banking business with his son at No. 32 Pine street, New York. He was a State commissioner of public charities, vice-president of the Union League, and was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Hayes, but failed of confirmation, the Senate objecting to him on account of his former affiliation with an

importing business, which some believed he retained an interest in. He was a most charitable man, abounding in good works, but particularly interested in the Orthopaedic Hospital in 59th street, New York, the Newsboys' Lodging House and the Young Men's Christian Association. Theodore (1) Roosevelt married Martha Bullock, daughter of James and Martha (Oswald) Bullock of Roswell, Georgia, and granddaughter of Archibald Bullock, first Revolutionary governor of Georgia, and Mary de Vaux, of Huguenot blood, and a maternal granddaughter of Edward Bellinger, one of the Carolina landgraves. Governor Archibald Bullock was a son of James Bullock, who came from Scotland about 1715, a blood relation of the Douglass Barton and other famed families. He settled in Georgia, was a member of the Provincial Congress and held many important positions of honor and trust. Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt died February 15, 1884, leaving four children: Anna, married Capt. W. S. Cowles of the United States Navy; Theodore (2) of further mention; Elliott; Corinne, married Douglass (2) Robinson. The Roosevelt home was on West 57th street, New York, the summer home "Tranquility," Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Theodore (2) Roosevelt, eldest son of Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt, was born in New York, October 27, 1858, died suddenly at his home "Sagamore Hill," Oyster Bay, Long Island, January 6, 1919. His early life was largely spent amid the healthful surroundings of "Tranquility," once owned by his grandfather, and there from a weakly child he developed into a wiry, earnest, fearless lad, who rode, swam, climbed, rowed and jumped, toughening every limb and muscle and laying the foundation for the great strength which enabled him to lead the strenuous life for which destiny

was preparing him. He was graduated A. B., Harvard, class of 1880, and shortly afterward purchased 100 acres of mostly wood land at Oyster Bay, which he named "Sagamore Hill," a name which had then no especial significance, but which later became the mecca to which all eyes turned and where the greatest men of his party met to counsel with their greatest leader.

In 1882 Theodore Roosevelt made his first appearance in public life as a member of the New York Legislature, representing the 21st Assembly district of New York. His party was in the minority but he displayed strong qualities of leadership and was returned in 1883. During that session he espoused the cause of State civil service reform, and was again returned to the Legislature in 1884. As chairman of the committee on cities, he reported and urged to passage a bill abolishing fees in the office of the county clerk and register, curtailing abuses in the surrogate's and sheriff's offices, and secured the passage of a bill that deprived aldermen of the power to confirm appointments to office, and centered in the mayor the responsibility for the administration of municipal affairs. He was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and in 1886 was an independent candidate for mayor of New York City. He received the endorsement of the Republican party but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Abram S. Hewitt. During the years 1884-86 he resided on a ranch in North Dakota, there gaining that intimate knowledge of Western life and ways which he gave to the world in "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," which he published in 1885. In May, 1889, he was appointed United States Civil Service Commissioner by President Harri-

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son, and until May, 1895, he served as president of the board. In that office he was most useful, aiding greatly in establishing important changes in the manner of making appointments and bettering conditions in the public service. In May, 1895, he resigned from the board to accept appointment as president of the New York Police Board, an office he held until 1897. As police commissioner he enforced civil service rules in appointments and promotions; stood for a rigid enforcement of the excise laws and opposed all corrupting influences. In 1897 he retired from the police board, having been appointed assistant secretary of the navy under President McKinley. This was his first appearance in national public life, and he at once made his presence felt. Trouble with Spain had long been brewing and as assistant secretary, Mr. Roosevelt advocated a campaign of preparedness which was carried out, but in a rather feeble manner. He encouraged the system of State naval reserve and "made many addresses in which he upheld the manful necessity of war to compel peace and secure justice." When war with Spain was inevitable he resigned his position as assistant secretary of the navy and asked for a commission to organize a regiment of cavalry of which his friend, Dr. Leonard Wood, (now Major-General) then an assistant surgeon in the United States army, ranking as captain, was to be commissioned colonel. The authorities sought to impress him with the idea that he would be of greater service to his country in connection with the naval department, but he replied in these words: "The navy department is in good order. I have done all I can here. There are other men who can carry it on as well as I; but I should be false to my ideals, false to the views I have openly expressed, if I were

to remain here while fighting is going on, after urging other men to risk their lives for their country." The regiment recruited among the ranchmen and cowboys of the West, and former friends of Mr. Roosevelt in college, and in public life, was mustered into the United States service as the first United States regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, Dr. Leonard Wood, colonel; Theodore Roosevelt, lieutenant-colonel. This regiment, known as the "Rough Riders," particularly distinguished itself at Las Animas and San Juan Hill, in Cuba, during the short lived war with Spain, Colonel Wood being made brigadier-general July 8, 1898, and major-general December 7, 1898. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, for gallantry in action at the same battles, was promoted colonel in September, 1898, a title which attached to him until the day of his death. A graphic account of the charge of the "Rough Riders" at San Juan Hill, and Colonel Roosevelt's part in the battles is found in his own work, "The Rough Riders," published in 1899, and in histories of the Spanish-American War. After the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the American vessels under Admiral Sampson, the city of Santiago, Cuba, surrendered on July 17, and soon afterward the American forces were ordered home, their departure being hastened by the famous "Round Robin," a circular letter signed by the officers serving under General Shafter. The justification for that letter was the fact that sickness prevailed the entire force, less than fifty per cent. being fit for work, and yellow fever prevailing, chiefly among the Cubans. The Washington authorities seemed determined that the army should stay in Cuba, but the receipt of the "Round Robin" setting forth the true conditions of affairs brought about an instant change, and

within three days the army was ordered home.

Colonel Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" were encamped at Montauk Point, Long Island, and the following autumn, peace having been declared, he resigned his commission, bade his devoted regiment farewell and retired to his home, "Sagamore Hill," at Oyster Bay."

With the year 1898 Colonel Roosevelt made his entry into political life as a recognized party leader, able to dictate his own terms, and while the party leader, Senator Platt, was supreme, Colonel Roosevelt as the gubernatorial candidate accepted the nomination unpledged, save to work with all his heart for the cause of good government. In November, 1898, he was elected governor of New York State by a plurality of 18,079, and filled honorably and efficiently the high office to which he had been chosen. As governor, he encouraged wise legislation and carried through every reform measure to which he had pledged himself. He carefully examined every bill laid before him, and signed none which were not able to undergo the closest scrutiny. His task was a most difficult one, for while reform was a good thing to administer to the opposite party, the State leaders brought great pressure to bear upon Governor Roosevelt to force him to exempt certain places and factions from the application of "reform" measures. But he remained firm and administered the governor's office as a sacred trust, although he risked his political future and did make powerful enemies in his own party. His choice of public officials was excellent and it was his sincere wish that he be reelected in order that he might complete the work he had so well begun.

In the year 1900 William McKinley was the choice of the Republican party to succeed himself in the presidency, the

only contest being over the vice-presidency. Owing to his independence and vigorous enforcement of party pledges Governor Roosevelt had incurred the opposition of the State organization, and it was deemed necessary to get him out of the way and thus prevent his nomination for a second term as governor. They forced the governor's name on the convention against his very earnest protest, but when the name of Theodore Roosevelt was once before the convention he was nominated for vice-president of the United States amid scenes of wildest excitement and enthusiasm, something very unusual in connection with a vice-presidential nomination. Governor Roosevelt only accepted the honor after it was shown him that his popularity would save the electoral votes of half a dozen Western states, and insure a Republican majority in Congress. But once he had accepted, he plunged into the contest with all his energy, and all over the country his voice was heard addressing audiences from train platforms, in the open air and in public halls, or wherever he could find people gathered to hear him. He was warmly received almost everywhere and proved the greatest campaigner William J. Bryan had ever met. The result was a great victory for sound money and the expansion policy of the first McKinley administration. On March 4, 1901, Colonel Roosevelt took the oath of office and was inaugurated vice-president of the United States. In his inaugural address he said with almost prophetic vision:

We belong to a young nation already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world, life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever increasing share and as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties new and old, rise thick and fast

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to confront us from within and without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and with eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright.

On Friday, September 6, 1901, the astounding news was flashed to the world that William McKinley, president of the United States, had been shot by a fanatic, one Czolgosz, while visiting the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. Vice-President Roosevelt hastened to Buffalo and there was greatly delighted with the encouraging news that the wound was not necessarily fatal. He remained in Buffalo for a few days then upon being assured that the danger point seemed past went on a hunting trip to the Adirondacks. But soon afterward he was notified that a change for the worse had taken place and he quickly returned to Buffalo, but not reaching that city until some hours after the president's death. Although at a cabinet meeting held during the forenoon it had been decided that Mr. Roosevelt should at once take the presidential oath, he positively refused to do so until he had paid his respects at William McKinley's bier as a private citizen, and offered his condolence to the members of the family as such. Refusing a police escort, he drove to the Milburn home paying his respects to the dead president, after which he took the oath of office and became the twenty-sixth president of the United States.

With the rise of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency a new political era was ushered in. He was of an entirely new type, having neither business or professional experience, nor did he know anything of the Civil War save the knowledge gained from books and from family association North and South, his mother being of a family noted in the Confeder-

acy. The people were ready to follow a new leadership and although they were far in advance of Congress, their endorsement of the president brought both legislative branches into line and the new order prospered. "President Roosevelt brought to his great task high ideals, prodigious industry, an active, educated mind, a good deal of political experience and an honest desire to do his best." Questions dealt with during his administration were: The trusts, the railroads, the labor problems, the coal strike of 1902, some phases of the negro problem and foreign relations. The president regarded his intervention in the coal strike as his most important act in connection with the labor question. He recognized the necessity both of organized capital and organized labor under proper supervision.

The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored as long as it does good, but each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

The race question came into prominence, the discussion being prompted by the president's invitation to Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House, and his appointment of Dr. Crum, a negro, as collector of the port of Charleston. On the other hand, in 1906, he ordered the discharge of three companies of colored soldiers from the United States army because of the shooting-up by some of them of Brownsville, Texas. The guilty men could not be individually determined—there was a "conspiracy of silence" among their comrades to protect them—and so the president discharged them all and said of his action, "If any organization of troops, white or black, is guilty of similar conduct in the future, I shall follow precisely the same course."

President Roosevelt defined the Mon-

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roe Doctrine as a "declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil." He advocated a big navy to enforce our position. He stood in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines and always asserted that we occupied the Islands for the good we could do there. His foreign policy was based upon the simple rule that we behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought in contact. Or, as he put it in another way, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." He always favored preparedness for war as the best means of securing peace, regarding war as something to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace to be desired above all things. He was particularly interested in the navy and on one occasion said:

No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up save for necessary repairs; and her crew should be kept constantly exercised on the high seas, so that she may stand at the highest point of perfection.

It was with this end in view—to keep our fleet efficient—that it was sent to the Pacific and then around the world. The fleet reached Hampton Roads at the conclusion of the 42,000 mile cruise on February 21, 1909. On the occasion of their return Colonel Roosevelt, then an ex-president, delivered a speech in which he said in part:

When I left the presidency there was not a cloud upon the horizon—and one of the reasons why there was not a cloud upon the horizon was that the American battle fleet had just returned from its sixteen months' trip around the world, a trip such as no other battle fleet of any power had ever taken, which it had not been supposed could be taken, and which exercised a greater influence for peace than all the peace congresses of the last fifty years—with Lowell I must em-

phatically believe that peace is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards; and the fool and the weakling are no improvement on the coward.

In regard to the tariff he was like most college graduates, favorable to "free trade." In his "Life of Benton" in 1886, he said:

Free traders are apt to look at the tariff from a sentimental stand-point; but it is in reality a purely business matter and should be decided solely on grounds of expectancy. Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice; but if the majority of the people in interest wish it, and it affects only themselves there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their heart's content.

While president, his position was that the question of lowering and raising the duties as proposed by the two parties did not approach in importance the trust or labor problems so-called. He believed in a protective tariff administration under a tariff commission and felt that if he had opened up the tariff question no good would have followed, and that he would have played into the hands of those who wished the tariff thrown open to discussion merely to avoid action on matters which he regarded as of infinitely greater importance.

Conservation of the nation's natural resources was warmly championed by President Roosevelt from the time when, as governor of New York, the Adirondack forests were under consideration. When he became president, Frederick H. Newell and Gifford Pinchot were asked to prepare memoranda for his use in writing his first message to the Fifty-Seventh Congress. In that message he advised extensions to the forest reserve and that their control be transferred to the Bureau of Forestry. He said:

The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which

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measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

In March, 1907, he added 16,000,000 acres to the forest reservation, just before signing an act forbidding such reservation hereafter, except by Congress itself. In speaking of the attacks upon the Forest Service and of his act, he said:

The opponents of the Forest Service turned handsprings in their wrath and dire were their threats against the Executive; but the threats could not be carried out and were really only a tribute to the efficiency of our action.

During his seven and a half years of service as president he had in the main the support of a Republican House and Senate. The following were the principal acts passed:

The Elkins Anti-Rebate law; the creation of a Department of Commerce and Labor; the creation of a Bureau of Corporations; the law authorizing the building of the Panama Canal; the Hepburn Bill, amending the Interstate Commerce Act; the Pure Food and Meat Inspection laws; the law creating the Bureau of Immigration; the Employers' Liability and Safety Appliance laws; the laws limiting the working hours of employes, making the government liable for injuries to its employes, and forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia; acts reforming the consular service, and prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds; the Emergency Currency Law which also provided for the appointment of a Monetary Commission.

The passage of some of these bills was attended with considerable friction and towards the end of his second term relations between the president and Congress became somewhat strained. The presi-

dent was constantly pressing his elaborate program of legislation, Congress never being able to meet his expectations or the expectations of the people. Finally the legislative body came to feel that its efforts were not properly appreciated and that the Executive held a place in the confidence of the people that rightfully belonged to Congress; a condition not unknown in our present public life.

The period covered by President Roosevelt's service had been one of industrial activity with few exceptions, a period of singularly honest and efficient administration of the government and one in which the conscience of the people had been wonderfully quickened and for this the president was largely responsible.

His administration came to an end March 4, 1909, when his successor William H. Taft was inaugurated. He drove to the Capitol with President Taft and immediately after the inaugural address drove directly to the railway station, a private citizen.

It should be noted that President Roosevelt was elected to succeed himself in the presidential office November 8, 1904, by the largest popular majority ever accorded a candidate, 2,542,062.

Perhaps the most conspicuous act of his second administration was the offer to act as mediator between Russia and Japan in 1906, an offer which resulted in the ending of war between those countries, a treaty of peace following. For this he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize (\$40,000) which he used to endow the foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. That money was never used, and in 1918 he applied to have it returned to him. Upon coming into possession of the money he devoted it to war relief work through the regular organization.

After a few days spent at Oyster Bay

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the ex-president on March 23, 1909, sailed for Africa in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to collect birds, mammals, reptiles and plants, but especially specimens of big game for the National Museum at Washington. Speaking of that trip before starting, he said that "Nothing will be shot unless for food, or for preservation as a specimen or unless the animal is of a noxious kind. There will be no wanton destruction whatever." While in Africa he wrote:

As a matter of fact every animal I have shot, except six or eight for food, has been carefully preserved for the National Museum. I can be condemned only if the National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History and all similar zoological collections are to be condemned.

The achievements of this expedition are recorded in a most interesting book, "African Game Trails," written by Col. Roosevelt, who was accompanied on the trip by his son Kermit. The expedition ended on March 14, 1910, when it reached Khartoum and then began that extraordinary journey through Europe during which the ex-president delivered a series of addresses which attracted world-wide comment both favorable and unfavorable. These speeches are preserved in a volume entitled "European and African Addresses." In the foreword in that book he says:

My original intention had been to return to the United States direct from Africa, by the same route I took when going out. I altered this intention because of receiving from the Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Curzon, an invitation to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford. The Romanes Foundation had always greatly interested me and I had been much struck by the general character of the annual addresses, so that I was glad to accept. Immediately afterwards I received and accepted invitations to speak at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Berlin. In Berlin and at Oxford my addresses were of a scholastic character designed especially for the

learned bodies which I was addressing and for men who shared their interest in scientific and historical matters. In Paris after consulting with the French Ambassador U. Jusserand, through whom the invitation was tendered, I decided to speak more generally as the citizen of one republic addressing the citizens of another republic.

His journey through Europe had been a royal progress and he was received on every hand with great acclaim as the champion of the doctrine of equality, of opportunity for all men irrespective of race, creed or color. The single exception to this was in Rome, where the Pope coupled with his grant of an audience a condition with which Mr. Roosevelt would not comply. The ex-president met this issue squarely and in so doing took the risk of offending both the Catholics and Methodists of the United States. He had been advised and urged not to go to Rome and thus avoid trouble, but he said he would not invite trouble nor would he go a hand's breadth out of his way to avoid trouble when he knew that he was in the right. He reached New York June 18, 1910, and received a royal welcome, reaching, according to human standards, on that day, the zenith of his fame.

President Roosevelt ardently championed the nomination of William H. Taft in 1908, and stood sponsor for him to the nation in these words: "There is no other man so well qualified for the office of president of the United States." The power of the administration was used in his favor and the South sent to the convention solid Taft delegations. Not only that, but every precaution was taken to prevent the stampeding of the convention to President Roosevelt, of which there was always danger. His trusted personal friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, was chairman of the convention, who in his speech said:

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That man is no friend of Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame who, now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally refused. The President has refused what his countrymen would have gladly given him. He says what he means and means what he says and his party and his country will respect his wishes, as they honor his high character and his great public services.

Mr. Taft was nominated and elected, but sometime in some way, during his administration he and Colonel Roosevelt came to the parting of the ways, no single act so far as known being the cause of their estrangement.

In October, 1910, Colonel Roosevelt was chairman of the New York Republican State Convention and in full control. He compassed the defeat of James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States, and forced the nomination of Mr. Stimson as a Roosevelt candidate, John Alden Dix, the Democratic candidate, being elected governor by 100,000 votes. There was great pressure brought to bear upon Colonel Roosevelt to become a candidate for the presidency for a third term in 1912, and gradually he became convinced through interviews, the newspapers, letters and other communications that two-thirds of the rank file of the Republican party wished him as their candidate; and that unless he made the fight for the principles in which he believed with all his heart and soul there would be no fight made for them. He was in that state of mind when on February 10, 1912, at a meeting in Chicago, the Republican governors of seven states, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri, asked him in a formal letter to become a candidate for the presidency. He made the race, lost the Republican nomination, then accepted that of the Progressive party and made the election of

1912, a triangular contest between William H. Taft, the regular Republican nominee, Theodore Roosevelt, the choice of the Progressive party, and Woodrow Wilson, the standard bearer of the Democracy, the last named being returned the victor over his two distinguished opponents.

Mr. Roosevelt's political creed is contained in his Carnegie Hall address of March 20, 1912, in which he said toward the close:

In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders who are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls. The leader for the time being whoever he may be is but an instrument to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail for it is the cause of mankind.

In that spirit he made the fight and became the leader of the Progressive forces. Many of his friends would have preferred to have him preserve the fame that was his, undimmed by further political conflict, but he chose the other course and in the campaign inflicted and received many wounds, caused suffering and suffered much himself. His friend and biographer, Charles G. Washburn, in his work, "Theodore Roosevelt," "The Logic of his Career," from which extracts have been made for this review, thus sums up Colonel Roosevelt's action at that time:

No one would feel more keenly than he the loss of the political sympathy and support of those of his old friends who did not follow him and this is to me convincing proof of his confidence in the righteousness of his cause. To many of them, to me, I am sure, parting company with him was

deeply painful. I count it among the sorrows of my life. He was imbued with the spirit of the crusader; he believed he was leading a great cause, and that in doing so he was serving the best interests of his countrymen. A leader on the field of battle sees nothing but his good and in his progress tramples alike on friend and foe. Such was Roosevelt's relation to the conflict. This is the reply to the charge that he wantonly maimed and bruised many of his former associates who differed with him politically . . . "Spend and be spent" was the motto emblazoned on his shield which was always found in the forefront of battle. Who will say that he should or could have followed any other course; or with one poor mortal vision, that in the end his countrymen may not profit by what his friends then regarded as his great sacrifice. The result of the balloting in 1912 is interesting. Wilson 6,293,019, Roosevelt, 4,119,507, Taft, 3,484,956.

In 1916 Colonel Roosevelt was again the nominee of the Progressive party, but finally declined the honor and supported the Republican nominee, Charles Evans Hughes, who was defeated by President Wilson. After the defeat of Judge Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt who had vigorously advocated preparedness for war with Germany seemed to regain a portion of his popularity and prior to his death he was regarded by many as the logical nominee of the Republican party for the presidency in 1920, at all events he was sought in council by party leaders, and a partial reconciliation was brought about between he and his former close friend, ex-President Taft. Colonel Roosevelt offered his services to the government, and his right to be sent to France as an officer of high rank was strongly urged, through the press of the country. But his age was against him, and as a civilian he rendered valuable home service. He continued a power in the party which both made and broke him until the hour of his death and Sagamore Hill was ever a news centre.

Colonel Roosevelt was long a contributor to magazines and newspapers, and

when about to retire from the presidency accepted a position on the editorial staff of the "Outlook," declining the presidency of a corporation offering him \$100,000 annual salary, to accept the "Outlook's" \$12,000, so determined was he to make no commercial use of his name. He continued his connection with the "Outlook" as special contributing editor until June, 1914, and was also a writer on the staff of several newspapers, notably the "Kansas City Star." He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His published works are: "History of the Naval War of 1812;" "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman;" "Life of Thomas Hart Benton;" "Life of Gouverneur Morris;" "Ranch Life and Hunting Trails;" "Winning of the West," 1889; "History of New York;" "The Wilderness Hunter;" "American Ideals and Other Essays;" "The Rough Riders;" "Life of Oliver Cromwell;" "The Strenuous Life;" "Works" (8 volumes); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter;" "Good Hunting;" "True Americanism;" "African and European Addresses;" "African Game Trails;" "The New Nationalism;" "Realizable Ideals" (The Earl Lectures); "Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood;" "History as Literature and Other Essays;" "Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography;" "Life Histories of African Game Animals," (2 vols.); "Through the Brazilian Wilderness;" "America and the World War;" "A Booklover's Holidays in the Open;" "Fear God and Take Your Own Part;" "Foes of Our Own Household;" "National Strength and International Duty" (Stafford Little Lectures); "Hero Tales from American History" (in Collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge).

In 1881, Colonel Roosevelt made his first trip to Europe and while in Switzerland made the ascent of the Matterhorn

and the Jungfrau. Another trip of especial moment was as special ambassador of the United States at the funeral of King Edward of England, in 1910.

In 1913 Colonel Roosevelt visited South America and delivered addresses before universities and learned societies. He headed an exploring party to Brazil in 1914, there discovering and, between February 27 and April 26, 1914, exploring for a distance of about 600 miles a territory of the Maderia river, subsequently named in his honor, by the Brazilian government, "Reo Teodoro." This expedition added much to the knowledge of the geography, the flora and the fauna of the South American jungle. The same year (1914) he visited Spain and in June he lectured before the Royal Geographic Society, London, England.

Colonel Roosevelt was often a storm center and two of his controversies which reached the courts are of interest. He was the plaintiff in a suit for libel against G. H. Newett, who had in a newspaper article during the presidential campaign of 1912, charged him with intoxication. The case came to trial but after submission of the defendant's witnesses the charge was withdrawn in open court and judgment rendered the plaintiff, thus completely exonerating him from a charge which all knew was utterly without foundation. In 1914 Colonel Roosevelt was defendant in a suit brought by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, New York, for alleged libelous utterances contained in a statement made on July 22, 1914, charging among other things that the "rotteness" of the New York State government was due directly "to the dominance in politics of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader and his sub bosses, aided and abetted by Mr. Barnes and the sub bosses of Mr. Barnes, and that there was an invisible government of party bosses work-

ing through an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics." A verdict was rendered at Syracuse, New York, May 22, 1915, in favor of the defendant.

Another incident of this wonderful life, more tragic yet with as happy an ending, was his attempted assassination in Milwaukee in October, 1912, while delivering a speech. The shot was fired by John Schrank, who later was adjudged insane. The ball entered the Colonel's body in what was feared a fatal spot, but after an examination he returned to the stage and finished the delivery of his speech, although warned not to do so by the physicians and his friends.

The degree of LL. D. was first conferred upon Colonel Roosevelt by Columbia University in 1899, followed by Hope College in 1901, Yale University, 1901, Harvard University, 1902, Northwestern University, 1903, Chicago University, 1903, University of California, 1903, University of Pennsylvania, 1905, Clark University, 1905, George Washington University, 1910, Cambridge University, 1910, Oxford University conferred D. C. L. in 1910, the University of Berlin, Ph.D., 1910.

Colonel Roosevelt married, October 27, 1880, Alice Hathaway Lee, who died February 14, 1884, daughter of George Cabot Lee of Boston. He married in London, England, December 2, 1886, Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow, of New York. Children: Alice Lee, wife of Nicholas Longworth, Congressman; Theodore (3), lieutenant-colonel in the United States army during the world war, wounded in battle; Kermit, enlisted first in the British army, later commissioned in the United States army, served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Ethel, wife of Dr. Richard Derby, a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, American Expeditionary Forces;

Archibald, decorated and promoted to a captaincy on the field of battle in France; Quintin who sleeps in a soldier's grave in France, was an aviator holding the rank of lieutenant, killed in aerial conflict with German flyers.

No one characteristic shone forth more prominently in Colonel Roosevelt's life than his great love of family and home. Hence it was most fitting that he should be laid at rest by those who knew and loved him and not with the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral which was offered. The funeral services were held in the little Episcopal church at Oyster Bay, the only persons present, the family and perhaps 500 personal friends. The grave is on the hillside in the village cemetery overlooking Long Island Sound and near the home of his boyhood and later home "Sagamore Hill." President Wilson sent his respects in the following words: "The United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his countrymen. . . . His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration by the people of America. . . ." Similar messages came from all over the United States, from European, South American and other countries of the world.

Sunday, February 9, 1919, was observed all over the United States as Roosevelt Memorial Day. Special services were also held in England and in France. At almost every church in the United States special services were held in which the memory of Colonel Roosevelt was honored by addresses or remarks or some form of ritual.

The most important observance was

that in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the afternoon, attended by Senators, Congressmen, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House and other distinguished persons. The memorial oration was delivered by Senator Lodge, who pronounced the eulogy from a full heart and from intimate knowledge.

He said in the course of his address:

No man ever had a more abundant sense of humor. Joyous, irrepressible humor—and it never deserted him. Even at the most serious and even perilous moments if there was a gleam of humor anywhere, he saw it, and rejoiced and helped himself with it over the hard places. He loved fun, loved to joke and chaff, and what is more uncommon greatly enjoyed being chaffed himself. He never by any chance bored the American people. They might laugh at him or laugh with him, they might like what he said or they might dislike it, they might agree with him or disagree with him, but they were never wearied of him and he never failed to interest them. He was never heavy, laborious or dull.

This is but the barest outline of the career of one of America's greatest public men. He was generous and brave, a lion in the face of danger, yet moved to pity at the sight of suffering, a man of action and wonderful performance in statesmanship; in letters, in exploration, and in his philosophy of life, he impressed the world with his opinions. To him, Stevenson's requiem and epitaph seems most appropriate:

"Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Gladly did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be.
Home is the sailor home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

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FUEHRER, Henry,

Attorney, Author.

The death of the late Henry Fuehrer at his residence at No. 913 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on March 19, 1919, removed from this city a figure well known both in legal circles and the general life of the city and especially so in connection with musical activities here. Mr. Fuehrer was a son of Vincent and Veronika (Dunkel) Fuehrer of Cologne, Germany, and was himself born in that city on the Rhine, January 23, 1852. The childhood and early youth of Mr. Fuehrer was spent in his native city, and it was there that he secured the general portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local schools and later a university at Cologne. He graduated from the latter institution in the year 1867 and then, after a year spent in the compulsory military service in his country, he came to the United States, in June, 1867, sailing alone to a country where he had no friends. He was a youth of unusual capacity, as may be seen from the fact that he was but fifteen years of age at the time of his arrival in New York City, where it became his chief endeavor to master the English language. This he found a comparatively easy task, as his wide knowledge of German, French and Latin assisted him greatly in overcoming the difficulties of another tongue and, upon completing this task, he entered the law school of the University of New York, it having become his determination to pursue the profession of the law as his career in life. At the same time the young man, in order to take care of the necessity of earning his own livelihood, secured a position in the law office of the late Henry Wehle, who was then a young and ambitious attorney, well known in legal circles in New York City, with an office at No. 164 Nassau street. About 1874 he was appointed manager of that business, having

grown up with it and become fully acquainted with it in all its details. In 1876 he took and passed his bar examination and was admitted to practice at the New York bar at the general term of the Supreme Court held at Poughkeepsie in that year. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Fuehrer severed his connections with Mr. Wehle and opened an office on his own account in the Eastern district of Brooklyn, where he met with notable success from the outset. He very soon worked his way upward to a position of great responsibility and made a reputation as one of the leaders of his profession in this region. So successful was he and so able did he prove himself to handle the most difficult problems of the law, that much important litigation was entrusted to him at his office at 857 Broadway, Brooklyn, where his headquarters were located during the major portion of his career. Mr. Fuehrer was especially well qualified, both by natural endowment and by his deep and profound study, for the profession which he had chosen, and won an enviable reputation in the locality as a most capable trial lawyer. He devoted the most painstaking and conscientious efforts to the preparation of every case entrusted to him and was never caught unprepared by any evidence connected therewith. He remained most actively engaged in practice until about January, 1917, when illness compelled him to retire. From that time until his death in 1919, he remained inactive so far as his profession was concerned, but his exceedingly energetic and alert mind always provided him with an occupation of one kind or another and he devoted much of his time to the literary and musical pursuits which he was so fond of. Mr. Fuehrer was always keenly interested in public questions and issues of all kinds, both general and local, but very characteristically, remained aloof from both political parties, preferring to exercise his own judgment



Henry Tucker

upon all matters of public interest, and especially the choice of candidates at the polls. He was himself twice a candidate for important offices, the first time in 1893, when he ran for supervisor on the Democratic ticket, but it was the year of the great popular movement in favor of Mayor Schieren which carried in all the Republican candidates in the campaign. In the year 1906 Mr. Fuehrer became a candidate for county judge in Kings county on the solicitation of the late Surrogate James C. Church, a staunch friend and political associate of his. He made his campaign on this occasion on the ticket of the Independent League, but again was unfortunate, it being one of the occasions of a strong reactionary movement in the city.

Although Mr. Fuehrer was well known both as an attorney and public man, it is probable that he was even better known and more popular as an author and composer of music. He was always keenly interested in musical affairs and was himself, especially in his youth, the possessor of a very unusually fine tenor voice. He early became a member of the famous Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, and was always most active in its affairs. He was four times elected its president, serving in that office from 1905 to 1909, and it was during 1908 that he led it in its most successful concert tour through Europe, where it received such a warm reception both from musical circles and from the public generally. In 1909 he was elected honorary president of the society and continued to hold that post until the time of his death. It was not only in the case of music, however, that Mr. Fuehrer occupied a distinguished place in artistic circles. He was also an author of great merit in literature, and several very successful dramas came from his pen, among which should be mentioned "Koenig Alfonso" and "Pariser Commune." He was also an authority on translation from the

German into the English and *visa versa*. Mr. Fuehrer was a member and the president of a great number of organizations, among which should be mentioned: the German-American Citizens League; the E. D. Turn Verein and the Bushwick Club. Mr. Fuehrer was a great traveler and devotedly fond of seeing at first hand the world on which we live. He was in a position to gratify this case very extensively and made journeys all over the world, travelling not only in Europe and America but in Asia, Africa and South America and, indeed, from one end of the world to the other. Mr. Fuehrer also served as a member of the commission, appointed by the mayor of the city of New York to take charge of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. In addition to his dramas and longer works Mr. Fuehrer was also the author of many songs and poems, all of which displayed a marked talent and that ability which comes only from culture and long familiarity with the best of the world's art and literature.

Henry Fuehrer married (first) in 1874, Louise Tolles, a native of New York City, where she was born, and died in Brooklyn October 3, 1893. She was a daughter of Robert and Marie Tolles, of this place. Mr. Fuehrer married (second) on the 15th day of April, 1894, Mary Huber, also a native of Poughkeepsie, and a daughter of John and Louisa (Schlegel) Huber, and a widow of John Huber. The second Mrs. Fuehrer survives her husband, and now makes her home at No. 913 Greene avenue in this city. There were three children born to Mr. Fuehrer as follows: Henry Clinton, born April 1, 1875, and died September 25, 1917; Vincent, born June 23, 1889, and died December 27, 1918; Gertrude, born March 26, 1895, and is now living with her mother at No. 913 Greene avenue.

The success of Mr. Fuehrer in his chosen profession was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents

greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character, as they are at the basis of all character that amounts to anything, were the fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage, a sincerity which prevented him from taking any undue advantage of another and a courage that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. To these were added a grasp of practical affairs and an idealism which kept his outlook fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. Both these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable in the profession of the law and, indeed, his work as an attorney amply showed this happy union of qualities, combining, as it did, an intelligence in plan and arrangement with a wholesome and charitable attitude towards his fellow men. In all his relations of life, in all his associations with others, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him even in the most casual manner. In his family life his conduct was in the highest degree exemplary, a devoted husband and father who found his chief happiness in the happiness of his household and the intimate life about his own hearthstone.

KING, Alfred,

Physician.

The history of the branch of the King family herein set forth, of which the professional record of Dr. Alfred King is a brilliant part, traces to the earliest period of American Colonial history, to John King, who settled prior to 1640 in that part of the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts, still known as King's Cove, where he was on record as "seaman," "planter" and "goodman." He was of English birth and parentage, and came to New England with John Humphrey, deputy-governor of the Massa-

chusetts Colony.

(II) Descent from him is followed through Philip King, known as Captain Philip King, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a man of influence in the community as proved by his impressive funeral with military honors. Captain Philip King won the friendship of the neighboring Indians to such a degree that he and his family were never molested thereby. He married, "about 1680, Judith, daughter of John Whitman, of Milton, Massachusetts," and they were the parents of seven children, among them John, of whom further.

(III) John (2) King, son of Captain Philip and Judith (Whitman) King, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1681, and died, according to his graveyard inscription, in 1741, "in his 60th year." Like his father, he was friendly with the Indians, doing humanitarian work among them and educating two, Campbell and Occeun, at his own expense, to become missionaries among their people. He married, about 1700, Alice Dean, of a well known Taunton family, and they had thirteen children, one of them Benjamin, of whom further.

(IV) Benjamin King, son of John (2) and Alice (Dean) King, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, and died in 1803, aged eighty-five years. He was representative from Raynham to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1774, was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and was possessed of a large estate bordering on the river. His first wife was Abiah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Leonard, his second Deliverance Eddy, and his third, Widow Cobb. There were six children of his first marriage, one of them George, of whom further.

(V) George King, son of Benjamin and Abiah (Leonard) King, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, November 27, 1744. He is described as a "powerful, athletic man, with a courageous and patriotic spirit." He served in the Revolutionary War for a

year or more under General Washington, at Roxbury and other places. He was orderly sergeant and clerk of the Raynham company. On the first call for soldiers he rode through the town to the accompaniment of fife and drum, rallying his townsmen to drive out of the country the British, "who were killing Massachusetts men." He was one of twelve ancestors of Dr. Alfred King who served in the Continental army in the Revolution. He married Betsey Shaw, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hall) Shaw, and both of their sons, who attained mature years, Samuel, of whom further, and George, settled in Maine.

(VI) Samuel King, son of Sergeant George and Betsey (Shaw) King, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, May 18, 1771. He was a carpenter and builder, also a farmer, and early in life moved, with his uncle, Jairus Shaw, to Paris, Maine, where he became the owner of large property and gained a position of prominence in the town. He and his wife, Sally, daughter of Jonathan Hall, were the parents of ten children, this line continuing through the eldest son and child, Samuel Hall.

(VII) Samuel Hall King, son of Samuel King, was born in Paris, Maine, September 4, 1799, and died at Portland, Maine, May 6, 1864. He was a housewright and farmer, and early in life moved to that part of Hebron which is now Oxford, Maine. He took an active and influential part in the upbuilding of the early town of Oxford, and prior to its establishment as a separate township served as selectman in Hebron, later holding the same office in Oxford and serving as chairman of the first Board of Selectmen of that town. He was an interested worker in the State militia, serving through all grades up to and including the rank of colonel. In 1845 he moved to Portland, where he engaged in business. Colonel King married, October 31, 1824, Eliza Shaw, daughter of Gilbert and Silene

(Cole) Shaw, of Paris, Maine, and of the eighth generation from John Shaw, of Plymouth. She was born in Paris, Maine, September 2, 1801, and died in Portland, June 22, 1875. Colonel Samuel Hall and Eliza (Shaw) King were the parents of ten children, of whom but two attained mature years, Marquis Fayette, of whom further, and Henry Melville, born September 3, 1838, died June 16, 1919.

(VIII) Marquis Fayette King, son of Samuel Hall King, was born at Oxford, Maine, February 18, 1835, and died October 21, 1904. He was one of the leading figures in the public life of Portland in the latter decades of the past century. He was mayor of Portland, served in both branches of the City Council, and was a member of the Executive Committee of Maine. He was widely known in Masonic circles in Maine and was past grand master of the Masonic order in the State. He was an honorary member of the Old Colony Historical Society and of the Maine Historical Society, was president of the Maine Genealogical Society, and throughout New England was regarded as an eminent genealogical authority. He married, March 8, 1856, Frances Olivia Plaisted, born September 1, 1835, daughter of Samuel Pomeroy and Sabrina (Perkins) Plaisted. Samuel Pomeroy Plaisted was born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, July 27, 1810, and died in Portland, March 18, 1874; Sabrina (Perkins) Plaisted was born in Portland, October 10, 1812, died there July 18, 1889. Children of Marquis Fayette and Frances Olivia (Plaisted) King: Walter Melville, born August 5, 1857, died September 18, 1858; Luetta, born January 12, 1859; Alfred, of whom further; Warren Cloudman, born July 15, 1863, married, November 14, 1887, Lizzie Thomas Pennell; Frances Plaisted, born February 14, 1867.

(IX) Alfred King, ninth in descent from John King, and son of Marquis Fayette and

Frances Olivia (Plaisted) King, was born in Portland, Maine, July 2, 1861, and died in Portland, June 4, 1916. He received his early education in the public schools of the city of Portland, and was graduated from the Portland High School in the class of 1879. The following year he entered Colby College, where he pursued the classical course, numbering among his classmates men whose names later became well known in New England, including Asher C. Hinds, member of Congress, Wilford G. Chapman, mayor of Portland, and Elgin C. Verrill, of Portland. He became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. He then entered the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin) from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1886. While still a senior at the Medical School he was appointed house pupil at the Maine General Hospital, to fill a sudden vacancy. In 1890 he was made adjunct surgeon at the hospital, and in 1891 became a full surgeon. He retained this office until 1907, when he resigned. In appreciation of his services he was elected consulting surgeon, and continued a member of the staff of the Maine General Hospital until his death.

In 1904 Dr. King, in addition to carrying on his work in the hospital, established a private hospital in the Deering district of Portland, known as Dr. King's Hospital. This institution met with a high degree of success and did much toward establishing the prestige of Dr. King in medical and surgical circles throughout New England. Through his remarkable success in handling difficult cases brought to his hospital, his reputation as a physician and surgeon of the highest ability was built up. In connection with it he maintained a training school for nurses. He was consulting surgeon of the Webber Hospital of Saco, Maine. His knowledge of his profession was of the

broadest, most exact nature, embracing not only practical but theoretical medicine and surgery. He was deeply interested in teaching and rendered valuable service as an instructor in the Medical School of Maine. From 1899 to 1905 he was demonstrator of anatomy in this institution, from 1905 to 1907, he was assistant professor of clinical surgery, in 1911 and 1912 lecturer in surgery, and from 1912 until his death professor of surgery. His prominence in the field of medicine in Maine was exceeded by none, and he was loved as well as honored and respected by the profession. His long service in the teaching of anatomy, particularly in the dissecting room, and his practical knowledge of pathology were the best possible preliminaries to the understanding of surgical problems, and to these he added manipulative skill of the highest order. Marvelous celerity was a striking feature of his operations; but every step was taken with a surety that indicated perfect familiarity with the ground to be traversed. Honors were plentifully bestowed upon him in recognition of his work and achievements, but plaudits and distinctions never evoked from him a sign of pride; they seemed to him mere incidents, which he valued only to the extent that they enlarged his opportunities for usefulness. The value of his work may be adequately judged by the fact that a fellowship in the American Surgical Association was conferred on him. He was also a member of the Cumberland Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society, the International Society of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and the American Therapeutic Society.

Dr. King took an active and keen interest in the development of the city of Portland, and in its political life. His interest in politics was essentially that of the earnest citizen and was without the element of ambition. He was without desire for public office and longed merely for the purifying

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of political methods and the raising of standards to such a height that participation in politics might not entail a loss of dignity and honor. He was a lifelong Republican, a deep student of times and conditions, and alive to National, State and civic issues. The only public office which Dr. King ever held was that of city physician, from 1887 to 1890, one which came within the bounds of his professional abilities. He was nevertheless active unofficially in politics and supported the candidacy of Hon. Asher C. Hinds, his former classmate, for the United States Congress, taking a leading part in the campaign. He also supported the candidacy of Colonel Louis B. Goodall, of Sanford, for the Republican nomination for Congress.

Dr. King found his greatest pleasure and relaxation in agriculture and dairying. His interest in farming was very deep and extended outside the bounds of his own operations. He had a fine concern for the advancement of agriculture in the State of Maine, and was active in propaganda toward this end. Dr. King owned an extensive dairy farm in South Paris, Maine, which he conducted along the most scientific lines. In 1908 he was founder of the Portland Farmers' Club for the purpose of studying and bettering conditions of agriculture throughout Maine. Of his ambition in regard to the club, Colonel Frederick N. Dow, in a meeting held in honor of the memory of Dr. King, spoke as follows: "I knew something of his hopes in regard to this club. He looked forward to the time when the club would exert a marked influence on the agriculture of the State. His hopes were not entirely realized. As I saw him working on his farm at one time he worked as though he were contributing to this end. Time and again he spoke of what might be done for the benefit of the agriculture of the state."

The following tributes from men high in

the profession in Maine were paid to Dr. King as a physician, patron of agriculture, citizen and man at the meeting held in his memory by the members of the Portland Farmers' Club, October 11, 1916:

Those who knew him intimately knew that he had a peculiar, almost fascinating longing for friendship. Dr. King has gone. He has left a sweet memory for us, and he has also left for our care the Portland Farmers' Club. What are we to do with it? Shall we by our interest and our care foster the hopes which he had?—Dr. Owen Smith, secretary of the Portland Farmers' Club.

My tribute is to be on what I know of his work and the intelligence of his work. For originality and perfection of execution there is no one who can exceed Dr. King. That has characterized him as a student, as a practitioner, and as a teacher.—Dr. John F. Thompson.

In all the time that I knew him there was never a time that I thought he was afraid, either physically or morally. He was intellectually honest. And it was the balancing of these qualities that gave him his strength. He had confidence in his own strength and was without vanity. All through the High School and professional life those qualities were pre-dominant. Perhaps without that balance one of his make-up would have been reckless. Another thing was his disposition to do service to the world. In college he always had the idea of doing something fine. He never entered a place without this thought in his mind. His work in politics was natural. He always took an active interest in civic affairs. I think the first of his active work for Mr. Hinds was inspired by his loyalty to the man. But although interested in Hinds I do not think he would have done a thing if it had not been for the idea of service—Mayor Wilford G. Chapman, of Portland.

The joint resolutions of the Portland Farmers' Club were as follows:

Resolved, That at this, the first meeting of the Portland Farmers' Club held since the decease of Dr. Alfred King, the club records this expression of its high appreciation of the character of Dr. King, who was its founder and vice-president from its organization. While no word spoken here can add to the fame Dr. King had won in his chosen profession, nor is it necessary to note the high esteem in which he was held as a man and

a citizen by the community where he had always lived and in which he was so well known, this club may testify to the qualities of his heart and his head which made association with him here at once a pleasure and an inspiration. He was a man whom none could know without respecting and with whom none could be intimately associated without loving.

Resolved, That the officers of this club be requested to make such provision that at the first meeting of the club in October of each year some action be taken by way of address or otherwise, tending to preserve the memory of Dr. King as the founder of this club.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to spread these resolutions on the records of the club, to forward a copy to the widow of the late Dr. King, and to the daily papers of this city for publication.

Dr. Alfred King was a prominent figure in Masonic circles in Maine, holding the thirty-second degree, Maine Consistory. He was a past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge and was installed master by his father, a Mason of great distinction in Maine, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elder King's installation as master of the same lodge. Dr. King was at one time a member of the board of trustees of Colby College, his *alma mater*, for which he cherished a lifelong affection. Through the services of his patriotic ancestors he held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Into a life of no great length he crowded much endeavor and attainment, the whole pervaded by a spirit of unselfishness and service that makes his memory a thing of rare beauty.

Dr. King married, October 26, 1887, Nellie Grace True, of Waterville, Maine, daughter of Warren M. and Lucretia (Gary) True, who survives her husband, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts.

McClary and Allied Families,

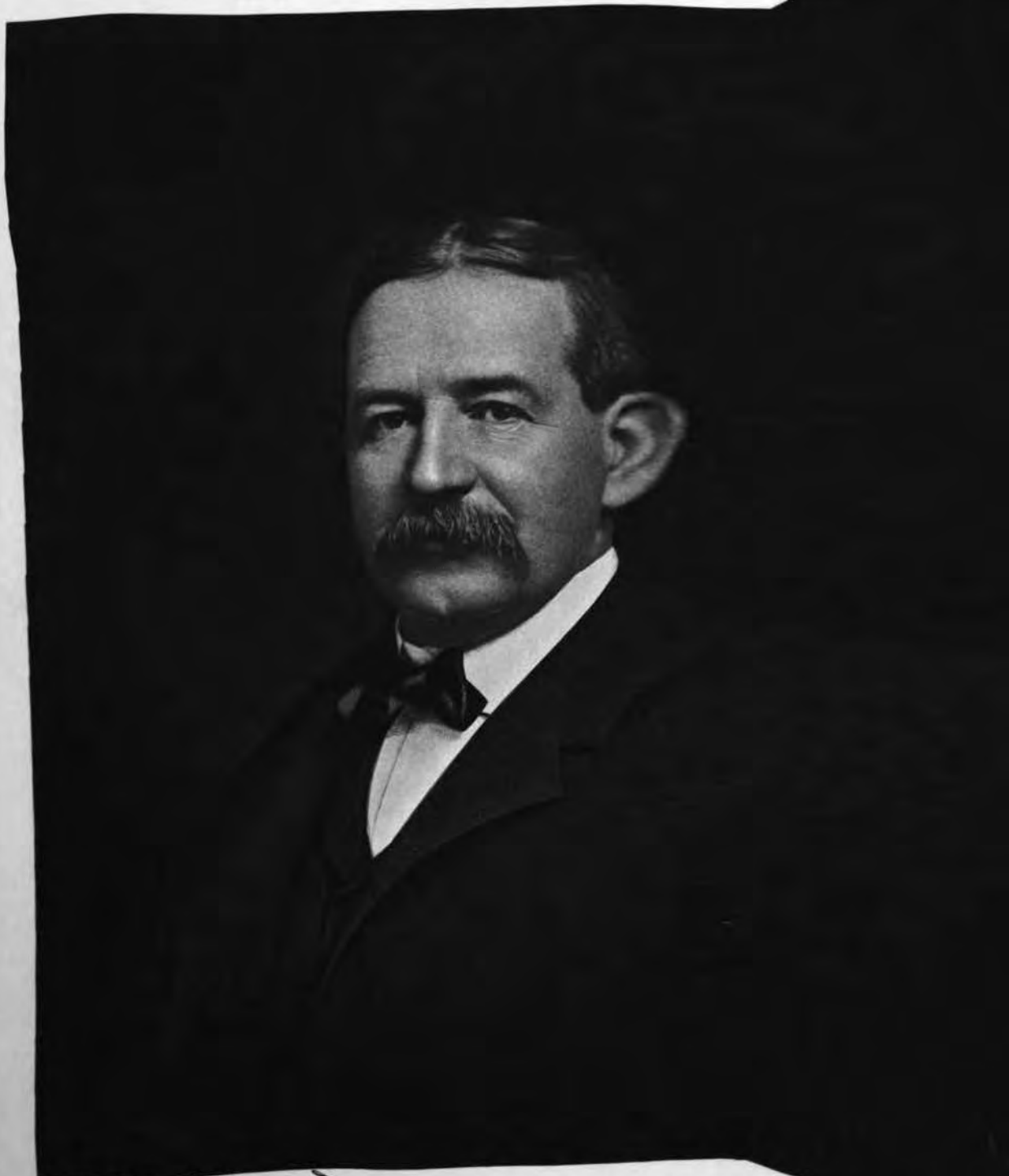
Arms—Or, a chevron azure, between three roses gules.

There is a duty which every American

owes the land which gives him his opportunity and fortune, a duty which, unless embellished and ornamented by unusual inducements, it is the custom of the average citizen to overlook. On every hand one finds men whose talents and inclinations fit them preëminently for public service, but who shun this duty of patriotism because of the greater benefits, pecuniary and of other natures, which accrue to them from the field of business. The country has its statesmen, but it needs in the ranks of its servants and advisors the trained and analytical mind of the business man to solve the problems which face the Nation to-day, the problems within its own borders. The talents of the ordinary business men do not run to unravelling the intricacies of international law, but rather do they apply to and excel in the management of questions of commerce, labor, reform, etc., which agitate the public to-day. For men so endowed to reject office and government service because of selfish reasons is a blot upon their citizenship. No man can truly uphold the ideals and standards of America, who, being capable, refuses the high honor of public service.

It may with truth and conviction be said that the late John McClary, of Hartford, Connecticut, did his duty to its full extent in the long years in which he faithfully served the government of the United States, subserving every personal wish to its demands, because of a high standard of patriotism and honor which put country before self.

Mr. McClary was of Scotch parentage, the son of John and Ellen (Reilly) McClary, natives of the World famed ship building city of Glasgow, Scotland. The Scotch are among the most intensely patriotic people in the world, a people whose love of home and country is a fire unquenchable, as is amply attested by history. The allegiance which his parents brought to the



The American Historical Society

John M. Blain

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land of their adoption was equally strong in their son, and was the moving factor in Mr. McClary's devotion to his service in the offices of the government, despite the fact that he was eminently fitted for success in a field of business which, when he finally entered it, comparatively late in life, proved lucrative and successful.

Shortly after their marriage, John McClary, Sr., came to America with his wife, settling in the city of Boston, where John McClary, Jr., was born. When he was quite young his parents moved to Wakefield, Massachusetts. It was here that he received his early education, attending school until he reached the age of fifteen years. While young McClary was still in his thirteenth year, 1861, the Civil War broke out, sweeping the country like a fever, and drawing men to the colors in a burst of enthusiasm which, to put it tritely, was no respecter of age. Youth and age stood side by side eagerly awaiting the chance to serve their country. All the willingness and eagerness which he could muster did not stand Mr. McClary in the stead which additional years would have, and he found that enlistment was barred to him because of his age. Two years later, however, in 1863, he left school, and was admitted to the army as a member of the Signal Corps. From that time until the close of hostilities he saw active service with a branch of the army which is constantly exposed to greater danger than any other. To a man of spirit and courage, to live through the soul stirring events of a great war is one of the greatest fortunes which can befall him. Mr. McClary came into close contact with many of the great events of those days, wonderful yet terrible, and was one of the audience in the Ford Theatre in Washington, on the fateful night when John Wilkes Booth assassinated Abraham Lincoln, the genius who had safely guided the country through the storms of the Civil War. Mr. McClary did not give

up his position in the Signal Service at the end of the war, but retired for a period, and returning North, went to live with his sister, Mrs. Mary Wetherby, in Springfield, Massachusetts, living with her for a number of years.

During his residence in Springfield, he became associated with Colonel Bartholomew and James L. Thompson in the American Express Company, with whom he was connected for several years. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. McClary again entered the Signal Service and went West with his wife. The work to which he was then assigned was in connection with the Weather Bureau, and involved considerable sacrifice of personal wishes and inclinations, because of the fact that they had constantly to be moving from one section of the country to another. They have resided all over the United States. Mr. McClary's last post was in California, where he was stationed about 1890. In 1891 he gave up active service and returned to the East, making his home in Hartford, Connecticut. Here he bought out a woodworking factory, and from that time until his death devoted himself to his business interests. In this enterprise he attained a high degree of success, and became known as one of the substantially successful business men of the city of Hartford, despite the fact that he had entered the field of business at a time of life when the majority of men are fairly established in it.

Mr. McClary was keenly interested in the political issues of the times, as an observer, and as a member of the body politic, but he never entered the political field as a candidate for public office. He was very active in the social and club life of Hartford from the time of his first residence in the city, and was a member whose presence was counted upon and whose voice was reckoned with in the council of many important and influential organizations in the city. He

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was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army and Navy clubs. He had attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

On September 28, 1868, while a resident in the home of his sister in Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. McClary married Jennie Cutler, of Boston, a daughter of Nathan Moore and Columbia (Shearer) Cutler, of that city. Mr. Cutler was a native of Farmington, Maine, where his father had established himself. The genealogy of the Cutler family, of which Mrs. McClary is a descendant in the eighth generation, is given at length in the following pages. Mrs. McClary's grandmother was Sarah (King) Shearer, a daughter of Jesse King, of Palmer, Massachusetts, of an early and prominent family in that neighborhood. Jesse King married Mary Graham, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Graham, of Pelham, Massachusetts. Both Mrs. McClary's parents died when she was very young, and she was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. A. V. Blanchard, of Palmer, Massachusetts. She resides in the beautiful McClary home at No. 56 Highland avenue, Hartford, where all her dearest associations are centered. She is deeply interested in charitable and philanthropic work, to which her late husband devoted a large portion of his time. She is active in community welfare work and takes an unusual interest in the current topics of the day. Mrs. McClary's home engendered a charm of good feeling and hospitality which is felt alike by the oldest friend and the most casual visitor to it. Mr. and Mrs. McClary had no children. They were members of Christ Episcopal Church in Hartford, in the parochial interests of which she is still a figure of importance.

Mr. McClary died on July 7, 1909, and in

his death Hartford lost a man who meant much to its interests, a man whose place was a truly enviable one in the commercial life of the city, in its social life, and in the estimation of scores of friends, whose opinion of him is adequately expressed in the famous "Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

(The Cutler Line).

Arms—Or, three bendlets sable; over all a lion rampant gules.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules holding in his paws a battleaxe or.

The name Cutler is of that class of patronymics which were derived from the trades or occupations of their original forebears. Others of this class are Cooper, Smith, Miller, Gardner, Fuller, etc. When the adoption of surnames became prevalent, the first member of the Cutler family to adopt the name was in all probability a cutler by trade, a maker of knives or other cutting instruments.

The English progenitor to which the American family traces its lineage was Admiral Sir Gervase Cutler, who was killed in 1645, in defence of the Castle of Pontefract. Sir Gervase Cutler was a son of Thomas Cutler, who was buried at Silkton, January 21, 1622. Thomas Cutler was a descendant of Sir John Cutler, standard bearer during the War of the Roses, who was knighted in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Gervase Cutler married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bentley. The children of this marriage were: Margaret, who married Sir Edward Moseley; and a son Gervase, who died young. Sir Gervase Cutler married (second) Lady Magdalen, the ninth daughter of Sir John Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, and of this marriage there were nine children. Cutlers have filled places of honor and importance in England for the past thousand years. The American Cutlers have figured notably



Jennie Butler McClary

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in New England history for two and a half centuries.

The New England ancestors were James, Robert and John Cutler, who emigrated from the Mother Country to the American Colonies in 1634, settling in Massachusetts. James Cutler came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. The name of Robert Cutler first appears on the records of Charlestown, in 1636, where it is recorded that he was married. John Cutler, Sr., with a family, was settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637.

(I) James Cutler, immigrant ancestor and founder, settled as early as 1634 at Watertown, Massachusetts, where the first record of the family name in New England, in America, in fact, is to be found. He was one of the original grantees of land in the northerly part of the town, on the road to Belmont. James Cutler had married in England Anna Grout, sister of Captain John Grout, and had espoused the cause of Puritanism, for which defection from the Established Church both he and his wife were so persecuted that they resolved to seek peace and religious freedom in New England, and accordingly came to America unaccompanied by friends or near relatives. There is no authentic record by which to fix the date of the arrival of James Cutler. His first child, James, was born "Ye 6th day, 9th month, 1635." He had that year passed all necessary probation and been received an inhabitant of Watertown, having a house lot assigned him. The lot contained eight acres, bounded on the east by the lot of Thomas Boylston, west and north by a highway, i. e., by Common street and Pond road, and south by the lot of Elias Barron. In the first "great divide," July 25, 1636, he was assigned twenty-five acres, and three acres in the further plain (now Waltham) next to the river. In 1642 he had assigned to him eighty-four acres in the fourth division, and four other farms. On October

2, 1645, he was one of the petitioners "in relation to Nashaway plantation, now Weston." On December 13, 1649, James Cutler and Nathaniel Bowman for £70 bought of Edward Goffe two hundred acres in Cambridge Farms. James Cutler sold his share of one hundred acres to Bowmar for £39, on March 4, 1651. This land adjoined Rock Meadow and was near Waltham. About this time he settled at Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, on what is known as Wood street, and not far from the Concord (now Bedford) line, a part of which farm remained in the family until sold by the heirs of Leonard Cutler. James Cutler is supposed to have built one of the first houses at the Farms. Vestiges of the cellar of his house still remain. The house was located some thirty rods from the present highway, on an elevation commanding an extensive view. James Cutler died at Cambridge Farms, May 17, 1694, aged eighty-eight years. His will was dated November 24, 1684. James Cutler married (first) Anna Grout, who was buried September 30, 1644. He married (second) March 9, 1645, Mary, widow of Thomas King, who died December 7, 1654. His third wife was Phoebe, daughter of John Page, whom he married in 1662.

(II) James (2) Cutler, son of James (1) and Anna Cutler, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 6, 1635. He was a farmer, residing at Cambridge Farms, near Concord line, and was a soldier in King Philip's War. He made his will on the 28th and died on the 31st of July, 1685. He married, June 15, 1665, Lydia (Moore) Wright, daughter of John Moore, of Sudbury, and widow of Samuel Wright; she died in Sudbury, November 23, 1723. (See Moore II).

(III) Thomas Cutler, son of James (2) and Lydia (Moore-Wright) Cutler, was born December 16, 1677, at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), where he resided

the greater part of his life. He was constable in 1719, and selectman in 1729, 1731, 1733 and 1734. About 1750 he purchased of Noah Ashley a farm in Western, now Warren, and removed there. Thomas Cutler died December 23, 1759. He bequeathed to each of his daughters and granddaughters a cow; besides sums of money; to son David his silver-headed cane, half the service of his negro man, besides money and half his books and apparel; to his son Thomas half the service of his negro man, and his lands and buildings, and half his books and apparel, besides other things. His will discloses the fact that he was the owner of at least one slave.

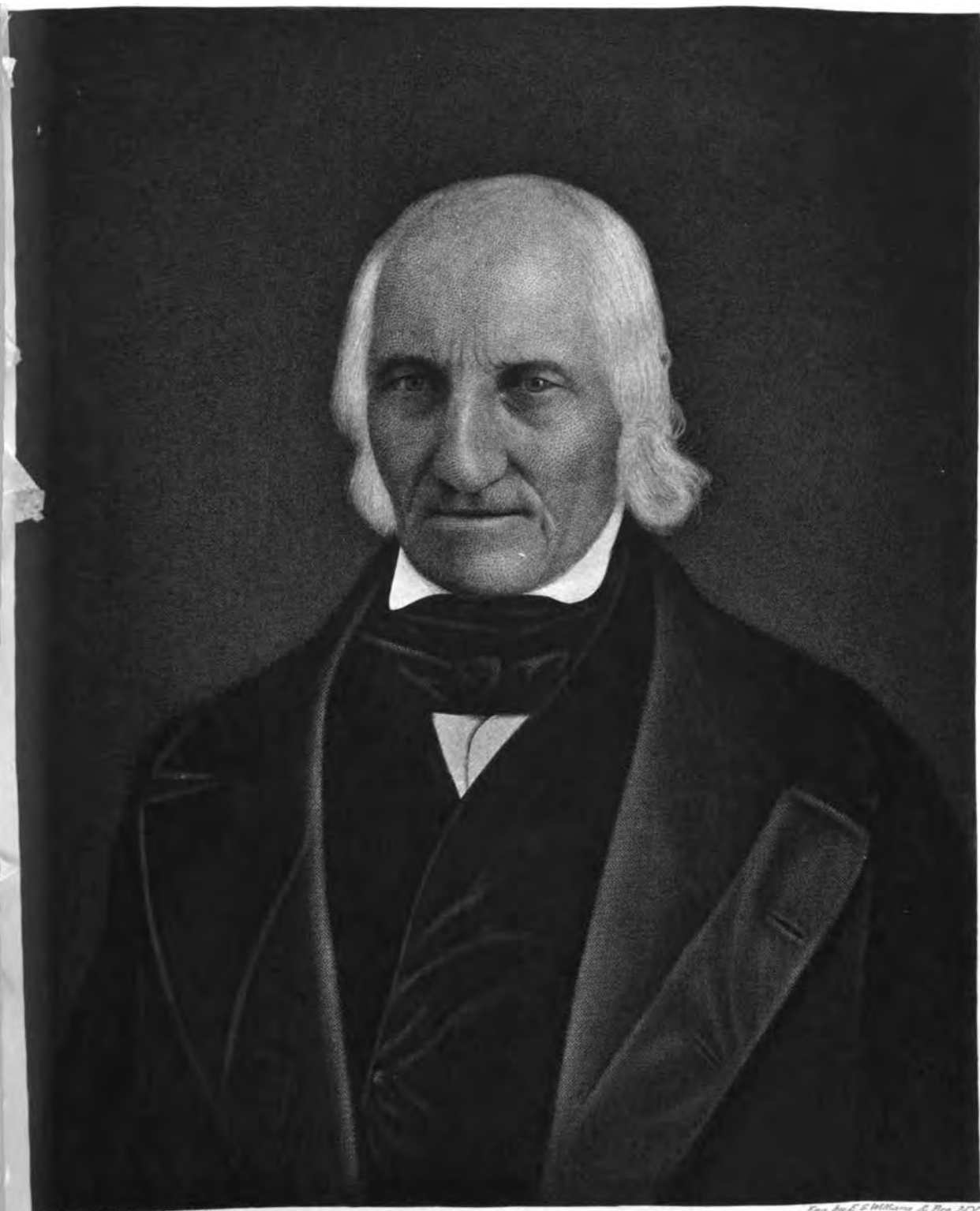
Thomas Cutler married (first) Sarah, daughter of Samuel (3) and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, who joined the church in Lexington, July 4, 1708, and died January 10, 1750, aged sixty-nine years. (See Stone VIII). He married (second) Lydia Simonds, April 10, 1750, and with her was dismissed to the church at Western, May 17, 1752, having owned the covenant at Lexington, June 6, 1703.

(IV) David Cutler, son of Thomas and Sarah (Stone) Cutler, was born August 28, and baptized September 9, 1705, at Lexington. He joined the church in Lexington, April 14, 1728. He resided on the farm homestead near the Bedford line. He was surveyor of the township during the reign of King George III.; served as constable in Lexington in 1746, and as selectman in 1749-50-51. His will, dated September 13, 1758, mentions his wife Mary. He left personal property inventoried at £573 15s. David Cutler died December 5, 1760, of small-pox, which was particularly fatal in those days because of the fact that there was no known way to combat its onslaughts. He married Mary Tidd, who survived him thirty-seven years, and died May 25, 1797, aged ninety-three years.

(V) Joseph Cutler, son of David and Mary

(Tidd) Cutler, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, May 31, 1733, in the second house which was built on the Cutler farm. His residence in Warren was on the west side of the river, and it was here that he died, February 7, 1816, aged eighty-three years. He married (first) May 6, 1755, Rebecca, daughter of John and Esther (Prince) Hoar, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, born July, 1735, and died September 16, 1758. He married (second) Mary, sister of Major Reuben Reed, of Warren, Massachusetts, on September 20, 1759. She was born January 30, 1738, and died March 28, 1792.

(VI) Hon. Nathan Cutler, A. M., son of Joseph and Mary (Reed) Cutler, was born at Western, now Warren, Massachusetts, May 29, 1775, and died June 8, 1861. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, and was preceptor at Middlebury Academy for one year thereafter. He then studied law with Judge Chipman, of Vermont, and later at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in the last mentioned city he was admitted to the bar in 1801. For a time he practiced in his native town, but in 1803 removed to Farmington, Maine, where he resided for the remainder of his life. For about thirty-five years he was engaged in the active pursuit of his profession, and was deeply interested in the educational and political affairs of his town and State. He was several times a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts before its separation (1810-11-12-19-20). He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Berry in 1812, but declined to accept the office. In 1819, Hon. Nathan Cutler was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Maine, and subsequently became active in public life and politics in Maine. He was many times a member of the Legislature of that State. Upon the death of Governor Lincoln, early in the year 1829, by

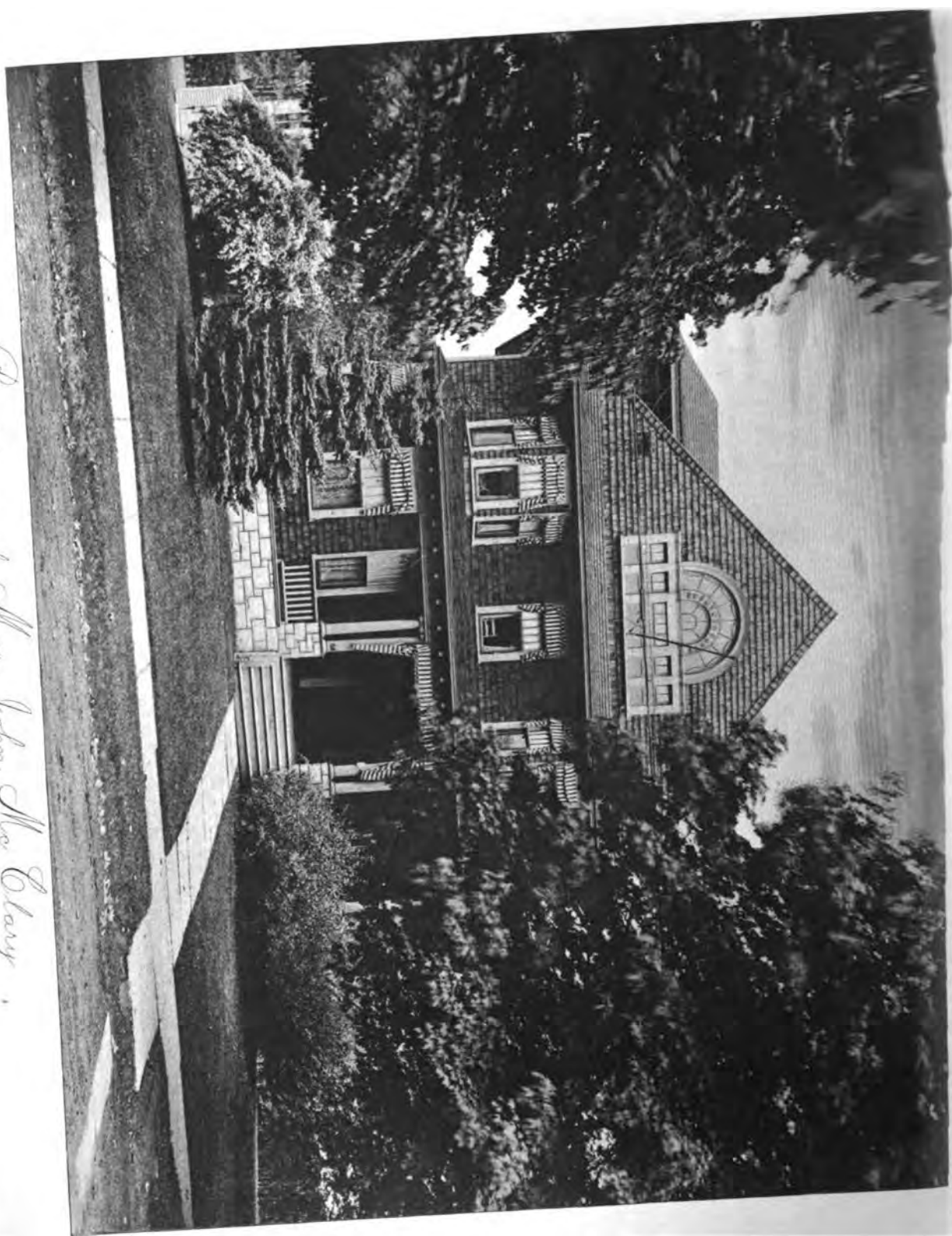


The American Historical Society

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McCutcheon

Residence of Mrs. John Mc Cleary.



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virtue of his office as president of the Senate, Hon. Nathan Cutler became governor of the State of Maine, and in 1829 he was one of the presidential electors. He was one of the incorporators of Framington Academy, and during his lifetime president of the board of trustees. Governor Cutler was much interested in classical studies, of which he was a lifelong student, and he did much to inculcate a love of learning in his associates.

He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Isaac Moore, of Warren, Massachusetts, on September 10, 1804. She died February 20, 1835. Seven of the nine children of Governor and Mrs. Cutler grew to maturity. He married (second) in 1856, Harriet, widow of William Weld, and daughter of Colonel Easterbrooks, of Brunswick, Maine.

(VII) Nathan Moore Cutler, son of Hon. Nathan and Hannah (Moore) Cutler, was born August 2, 1808. At the age of sixteen years he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. After graduating from that institution he attended Bowdoin College, but was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of poor health. He then entered on a business career, first at Warren, Massachusetts, and later at Bangor, Maine. Under the administration of President Martin Van Buren, he held the office of debenture clerk in the Boston Customs House. The collector of the port at the time was George Bancroft. This position he held until the time of his death on October 30, 1849. He married, September 12, 1836, Columbia Shearer, of Palmer, Massachusetts, who died in Cambridge, Massachusetts. (See Shearer IV).

(VIII) Jennie Cutler, daughter of Nathan Moore and Columbia (Shearer) Cutler, is of the eighth generation in direct descent from James Cutler, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. She married John McClary, of Boston, Massa-

chusetts, a sketch of whose life is appended hereto.

(The Moore Line).

This name came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Thomas de More was among the survivors of the battle of Hastings, October 11, of that year, and was a recipient of many favors at the hands of the triumphant invaders. From the time of the Conquest to the period of American Colonial emigration, the family figured notably in Scotch and English history. Elizabeth More, daughter of Sir Adam More, became the wife of King Robert II., of Scotland, in 1347, and the ancestress of the long line of Stuart monarchs. Members of the family have been active in public, official and military life in the United Kingdom from time immemorial. In the time of James I. the Mores of Scotland were strict non-Conformists, consequently their removal in great numbers from Scotland into Ireland in 1612 is easily accounted for. Many espoused Quakerism, and this explains their predominance in the colony of William Penn. Bearing on its roll of membership such men as Sir John Moore and Tom Moore, the poet, the family has just reason to be proud of an honored ancestry. Someone has said that in tracing out a pedigree one is as likely to find a scaffold as a crown. Not so in the case of the Moores.

The American branches have been equally distinguished. The family had several unrelated progenitors, of whom the first to arrive was Richard Moore, who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The name is common to the earliest records of Plymouth, Newbury and Salem, the earliest settlements in the colony. John Moore, founder of one of the earliest of the Massachusetts families of the name, was a resident of Sudbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1642.

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(I) John Moore, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to America is not known; he seems first to have settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, however. He purchased a house and land there in 1642 of Edmund Rice. His property was located in what is now Wayland. He took the oath of fidelity on July 9, 1645. John Moore died January 6, 1673-74, and his will, dated August 25, 1668, was proved April 7, following his death. He married Elizabeth Whale, daughter of Philemon Whale; she was executrix of his will. Among their children was Lydia, mentioned below.

(II) Lydia Moore, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whale) Moore, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 24, 1643. She married (first) Samuel Wright. She married (second) June 15, 1665, James Cutler, Jr., of Cambridge Farms, Massachusetts. She died in Sudbury, November 23, 1723. (See Cutler II).

(The Stone Line).

The origin of the surname Stone may be traced to the fact that early ancestors of the family lived near some remarkable roadside stone, and used the name as a means of identification when the necessity for surnames arose. Atte Stone, de la Stone, del Stone, and de Stone, are common to all medieval English registers. The court roll of the manors of Bovills and Piggotts, in Ardleigh, England, contains an entry in Latin, dated in the reign of Henry V., on the day of Mars next after the festival of the Holy Trinity, 1416, in which the names of persons living in the vicinity of these manors are mentioned, among them one "Willelmiatte Stone" (William at the stone), who is referred to as being absent from a Court Baron, for which delinquency he, among others named, is fined. The Ardleigh Stones form the main line of which the American family of the name is a

branch. The Massachusetts Stones, descendants of the founder, Gregory Stone, have figured prominently in the Colonial and State history of Massachusetts for two and a half centuries.

(I) Symond Stone, earliest known ancestor of this branch of the Stone family, made a will, recorded in the parish records of Much Bromley, England, under date of May 12, 1506, and proved February 10, 1510. He bequeaths to his son Walter "my tenement in Ardleigh," and as Ardleigh is in the immediate vicinity of Much Bromley, it would appear that the first Symond was a descendant of the "William at the stone," mentioned above. In a Court Roll of 1465 in the reign of Edward IV. reference is made to three fields in this locality called "Stoneland." The translation of the Latin record is as follows: "At this court the lords (of the Manor) through their Steward handed over and let at rent to Robert Rande three fields of land called Stoneland a parcel of Bovills:—to hold for himself and his assignees from the festival of the Holy Archangel Michael next coming after the present date up to the end and terminus of twenty years then following and fully completed."

(II) David Stone, son of Symond Stone, lived at Much Bromley, County Essex, England, early in the sixteenth century.

(III) Symond (2) Stone, son of David Stone, was of Much Bromley, where he married Agnes ———.

(IV) David (2) Stone, son of Symond (2) and Agnes Stone, was born, lived and died at Much Bromley; he married Ursula ———. It has been proved that he and not Rev. Timothy Stone, as formerly supposed, was the father of the American emigrant, Gregory, mentioned below.

(V) Gregory Stone, immigrant ancestor and founder, was baptized in Much Bromley, County Essex, England, April 19, 1592. According to his own deposition, made Sep-



tember 18, 1658, he was born in 1591 or 1592. His age at death, November 30, 1672, was given as eighty-two. The exact date of his coming to America is not known. He is thought to have come in company with his brother Simon, with whom he was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts, May 25, 1636. Gregory Stone was one of the original proprietors of Watertown, but resided most of his life in Cambridge. He had considerable property here and his orchards were famous, even at this early period. His farm was on the site of the Botanic Gardens of Harvard University. Gregory Stone was one of the most prominent men of his day in Cambridge. He was deputy to the Massachusetts General Court; deacon of the church, serving thirty-four years and outliving all the original membership; was a civil magistrate and one of the governor's deputies. His will, proved December 14, 1672, mentions his wife Lydia and her children by a former marriage, John Cooper and Lydia Fiske; his sons, Daniel, David, John and Samuel; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Sarah Merriam, wife of David Merriam; grandson of David Stone. He married (first) in England, June 20, 1617, Margaret Garrad, who was born December 5, 1597, died August, 1626, in England. His second wife was Lydia Cooper, widow, who died June 24, 1674.

(VI) Deacon Samuel Stone, son of Gregory and Margaret (Garrad) Stone, was baptized in Nayland, England, February 4, 1630-31, and died September 27, 1715. He came to America with his brothers and sister when very young. On attaining their majority, he and his brother David Stone, settled at Cambridge Farms (Lexington). It is likely that they cleared their farms before removing to them, and that they were among the first settlers. Samuel Stone subscribed toward the first meeting house in 1692. In 1693 he paid the largest taxes in Lexington, and subsequently became the

owner of what was one of the largest estates in the vicinity. He was a deacon of the church, town assessor, and member of many important committees. He married (first) June 7, 1655, at Watertown, Sarah Stearns; she died October 4, 1700. He married (second) Abigail —, who died at Woburn, 1728, aged seventy-one years.

(VII) Deacon Samuel (2) Stone, son of Deacon Samuel (1) and Sarah (Stearns) Stone, was born at Cambridge Farms (Lexington), Massachusetts, October 1, 1656, and died there June 17, 1743. He was designated in the town records as "Samuel Stone, East," to distinguish him from his cousin "Samuel Stone, West." He was one of the original members of the Lexington church, in 1696. His wife was received from the Concord church in 1698. He married, June 12, 1679, Dorcas Jones, of Concord, who died September 24, 1746, aged eighty-seven years. In November, 1715, Samuel Stone was chosen deacon to succeed his father. He was selectman in 1715-16 and 1723, and was prominent in the affairs of the town until his death.

(VIII) Sarah Stone, daughter of Deacon Samuel (2) and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1681. She became the wife of Thomas Cutler, of Lexington, and died January 10, 1750, aged sixty-nine years. She joined the church in Lexington, July 4, 1708. (See Cutler III).

(The Shearer Line).

Arms—Argent a fesse gules between three torteaux, each charged with a mullet of the field argent.

Crest—On a chapeau a dexter hand holding up by the band a garb, all proper.

According to Bardsley the surname of Shearer is of the occupative class and signifies, "the shearer," that is one who sheared the nap of cloth, or a cloth shearman. The name is found in Lincolnshire as early as 1273. The Shearer family herein dealt with

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is of ancient Irish origin, and was founded in the American Colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century. The progenitor, James Shearer, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

(I) James Shearer, founder of the family in America, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1678. In 1720 he emigrated to the New World, and settled in the town of Union, Connecticut. He remained in Union for a period of six years, and in 1726 his family and the Nevins family removed to Elbows, near the town of Palmer, Massachusetts. He occupied a central location in the district, his farm being laid out east from Cedar Swamp brook and south of Deacon Sedgwick's farm. He was a man of considerable prominence in the early community and several localities in the vicinity were named after him and his family. His home was frequently used by the proprietors of the town for their business meetings. The children of James Shearer were: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. James, Jr. 3. William.

(II) John Shearer, son of James Shearer, was born in 1710, and accompanied his parents to America in 1720. He later settled in Brimfield, in the easterly part of what is now Three River Village. He married Jane ———. His children were: 1. Joseph. 2. John, born March 22, 1746; married, 1774, Jane White. 3. William, married Jerusha Perry. 4. Thomas. 5. David, married Kate King, 1791. 6. Jonathan, born March 29, 1762, married Hannah Dickinson. 7. Noah, married Terza Merrick, 1791. 8. Daniel, mentioned below. 9. Jane, married Wallace Little. 10. Betsey, married William White.

(III) Judge Daniel Shearer, son of John and Jane Shearer, was a prominent figure in the public and political life of the town of Palmer, Massachusetts, during his entire life. He was active also in judicial affairs. He married Sarah King, daughter of Jesse

and Mary B. (Greyham) King, of Palmer, Massachusetts. (See King IV). Their children were: 1. Elvira, married A. V. Blanchard, October 25, 1827. 2. Jane, married William Blanchard, August 23, 1831. 3. Columbia, mentioned below.

(IV) Columbia Shearer, third daughter of Judge Daniel and Sarah (King) Shearer, married, September 12, 1836, Nathan Moore Cutler, son of the Hon. Nathan and Hannah (Moore) Cutler. (See Cutler VII).

(The King Line).

Arms—Sable on a chevron, or, between three crosses crosslet of the last, three escallops of the first. An esquire's helmet surmounts the shield.

Among the pioneer settlers of the town of Palmer, Massachusetts, and the immediate vicinity, was John King, Esq., the progenitor of the King family herein under consideration. The theory has been advanced that John King, Esq., was a resident of the town of Springfield, Massachusetts, prior to his coming to Palmer, as were many of the original settlers of the place. There has, however, been no proof to substantiate the theory. The Kings of Palmer in subsequent generations became large land owners, and were numbered among the most prominent and influential citizens of the town, active in civic and religious affairs, office holders, public servants, and civic and business leaders.

(I) John King, the progenitor of the family and the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1681. The date of his coming to America is not known. Prior to his emigration he was married in England to Sarah ———, born in 1691. He became the first settler of the Elbow District, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, where he was the first to build a crude log cabin, camping out, tradition says, near the site of the old cemetery during the first few days there. He finally located near the small stream which afterwards became known as King's



brook. The noted Tamor spring divided his property from that of his neighbors, Richard Combs, of Springfield, and Ebenezer Mirick, of the same place. The following mention of the original John King and his family is found on the flyleaf of the first volume of the Rochester Church Records:

On the 18th of May, 1720, then John King and Sarah, his wife, who lived at a place called the Elbows, in Hampshire Co., owned the covenant, and their children were baptized, viz: William, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, Aaron and Sarah, by me, who was sent by the proprietors of the land to minister to them. (Signed) Timothy Ruggles. Had the visit been six months later, the result might have been different—Hardwick history, per Lucius Page, D. D.

The children of John and Sarah King were: 1. John, Jr., born in Boston, in 1715; married Margaret ———. 2. Joseph, born in 1716. 3. Thomas, born in 1719; married Jemima ———. 4. William, born in 1720. 5. Benjamin, born in 1722, died June 7, 1756. 6. Sarah, born in 1723. 7. Aaron, mentioned below. 8. Moses, died April 26, 1729. 9. Hannah, born August 8, 1729, died September 24, 1729. 10. Mary, born December 30, 1730; married Captain Sylvanus Walker. 11. David, born in April, 1733; married Mary Graham. 12. Jonathan, born January 17, 1736.

(II) Aaron King, son of John and Sarah King, was born in 1725. He was a resident of Elbow District, Palmer, Massachusetts, all his life, and was a prominent resident of the place. He married Sarah Kibbe, of Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born September 7, 1747; married Thomas Bliss, April 25, 1765. 2. Aaron, born July 2, 1750, died October 22, 1754. 3. Joseph, born August 20, 1752, died October 8, 1754. 4. Myrana, born September 7, 1755; married Charles Eddy. 5. Isaac, born June 20, 1757, resided in England. 6. Jesse, mentioned below.

(III) Captain Jesse King, son of Aaron

and Sarah (Kibbe) King, was born in Elbow District, Palmer, Massachusetts, March 5, 1759. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town during the greater part of his life time, and was actively identified with local affairs. He was also prominent in the militia and bore the rank of captain. He married, February 24, 1781, Mary B. Greyham, daughter of Rev. Mr. Greyham, of Pelham, Massachusetts. Their children were: 1. Aaron, born October 15, 1782; married Eliza Ketchum. 2. Sarah, mentioned below. 3. Myrana, born July 7, 1786; married Timothy Ferrell. 4. Nabbie, born August 11, 1788; married Gershom Makepeace, of Warren, Massachusetts. 5. Mary L., born August 9, 1790; married Daniel King, of Palmer. 6. Jesse, born August 8, 1792. 7. Isaac, born July 2, 1795; married Abby Cutler, of Warren, Massachusetts. 8. Joseph, born November 19, 1798; married Mary E. Chamber, and removed to Mobile, Alabama.

(IV) Sarah King, daughter of Captain Jesse and Mary B. (Greyham) King, was born in Elbow District, Palmer, Massachusetts, October 22, 1784. She married Judge Daniel Shearer, of Palmer, Massachusetts. (See Shearer III).

KETCHUM, Charles Almyr,

Man of Affairs.

But few men have lived in the city of Salem who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real worth than the late Charles Almyr Ketchum, and the record of his life is well worth preserving, furnishing instruction for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business, and progressive in citizenship, while his industry and energy, courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career.

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Throughout his entire life he furnished an example of those strong and sturdy virtues which we have come to look upon as typical of New England and its people.

It was only natural that the death of Mr. Ketchum, which occurred at his home, No. 10 Loring avenue, Salem, Massachusetts, on November 4, 1918, left a vacancy not alone in that city, but in the hearts of the many friends who had known him for the good, true gentleman that he was, and his memory will never be forgotten. His interests were always in touch with those broadening processes which bring a higher and wider knowledge of life, and his popularity was gained by upright living and square dealing, always bearing in mind the rights and opinions of others, and striving to be just to all.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the life story of Mr. Ketchum was his great liberality and charity for his fellow-men. He was honored, loved and respected by all who knew him, and he was the possessor of an exceedingly cheerful and optimistic disposition, which was not only the source of much happiness to himself, but was greatly appreciated by his neighbors and all those fortunate enough to come into contact with him. By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, Mr. Ketchum advanced steadily until he became one of the representative business men of Salem and its vicinity. How true that his life was one of unabating industry, his deeds have spoken for him, placing him among those substantial business men who are the sinew of any city, the foundation upon which all else is built.

The Ketchum family in America trace their ancestry to William Ketchum, who, history records, sailed from Norfolk county, England, in 1632, on the good ship

"Lion" and located in the town of Scituate, Massachusetts. In the early generations of the family life in New England the name Ketchum, as now universally known, was variously spelled in town and parish records as Ketchum, Keitschum, Katsham, Ketchim.

Justice Newcomb Ketchum, father of Charles A. Ketchum, was a substantial farmer of Barre, Vermont, and his father, Justice Ketchum, was a man of considerable importance in the town of Athol, Massachusetts. Justice Newcomb and Lenora (Bradford) Ketchum were the parents of three children, namely: Elmer, Charles Almyr, Ella.

Charles Almyr Ketchum was born in Barre, Vermont, July 12, 1858. He obtained his education in the public schools of Barre, Vermont, and Spaulding Seminary. After finishing his education he conducted his father's farm which was located at East hill, Barre, Vermont, for a period of seven years, and purchased same from the Ketchum estate. Later he located in Salem, taking over the management of the large estate of Samuel Endicott Peabody. In 1895 he engaged in the produce business with J. C. Batchelor in Salem, the firm style being C. A. Ketchum & Company, and later when Mr. Batchelor died the business was incorporated as C. A. Ketchum & Company, and Mr. Ketchum became president and treasurer. The firm conducted an extensive flour, hay, grain and produce business, and their large elevator was destroyed in the great Salem fire in 1914. Mr. Ketchum was also the organizer of the Central Paper Company, of which concern he was the president. He also was the owner of an extensive business block on Jackson street. He was a member of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, Essex Lodge of Masons, the Masonic Club of Salem, the Eastern Star and the Royal Arcanum.

On November 15, 1882, Charles Almyr Ketchum was united in marriage with Carrie Andrews, daughter of Martin and Caroline May (Ellis) Andrews, both natives of Berlin, Vermont.

Mr. Ketchum had a strong attachment to the city of Salem, and was always prominent in any enterprise for its improvement. He was indeed a true citizen, and interested in all those things which had for their basis the moral improvement and social culture of the community. In his political opinions he was very conservative, preferring that others should hold public office, and would not permit his name to be used in connection with any political office, although he would have been a very acceptable candidate. He always took an intelligent interest in all public affairs, and was ever ready to assist with his advice, but preferred to give his time and attention to the important business interests with which he was connected. It can be truly said of him that his religious affiliations did not end with conventional church duties, but was translated into the terms of every day life and used as a practical guide for conduct. And if his public life was thus commendable, not less so was his more intimate intercourse with family and friends. Of his home life, not enough can be said to do Mr. Ketchum complete justice, as it was one of the greatest pleasures of his busy life to spend his leisure time at his own hearthstone. He was a private citizen of the highest class, being the possessor of a singular sweetness and gentleness of nature, and his personality warmed the hearts of his fellow-men, and he hung his portrait in the halls of their memory where it shall often be seen in the years to come. He has left a memory fragrant with goodness, to be emulated by all in maintaining the high character and stand-

ards of business principles, and his loss, so serious to the community and to the business world in general, was felt more deeply than can be expressed.

RUSSELL, William H.,

Man of High Character.

Arms—Argent a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable, all within a bordure engrailed gules charged with four bezants, and as many escallops or, alternately.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchée sable.

Motto—*Constans justitiam moniti.*

The surname Russell belongs to that class of English surnames which had their origin in nicknames. It is derived directly from the cognomen Russell, the diminutive of Rous, a sobriquet for one with hair or complexion of a reddish-brown. Just as the old French brun, (brown) took in English two diminutives, burnett and burnell, so rous (reddish brown) found two diminutives—russet and russell. From nicknames these became hereditary surnames, and are all in existence today with the exception of Russet. The first entry of the name in English records of medieval date occurs in the Hundred Rolls in the year 1273.

The Russell family has figured notably in New England life and affairs since the middle of the seventeenth century. Among its members have been famous patriots, public men, divines, and captains of industry and finance. Several emigrants of the name left England in the early decades of the colonization period, and became the founders here of families which have since spread to every part of the United States. The line of ancestry herein under consideration descends from John Russell, of Woburn, through the Revolutionary patriot, Major Thomas Russell, and his son, Thomas Handy Rus-

sell, to the late William Henry Russell, founder of the famous old Russell House of Detroit, Michigan, and one of the best known figures in the life of the middle West in the stirring period which preceded the Civil War.

Major Thomas (2) Russell, son of Thomas (1) and Honora (Loud) Russell, was born September 28, 1758. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of John Russell, one of the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, Massachusetts. Thomas Russell was pursuing his studies in Boston at the time of the occupation of that city by the British, in 1775. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he and his sister Elizabeth went to Providence and took up their residence with their brother, Jonathan Russell, a merchant of prominence there, who at that time was captain of the well known "Providence Cadet Company," which was called into active service and of which Thomas Russell was made ensign. In October, 1777, although but eighteen years of age, he was commissioned by General Washington as ensign in Colonel Sherburne's regiment of Continental troops, then being formed. The regiment was then ordered to garrison the Highlands of the Hudson, and passed several months at Fishkill and various places along the river. In March following the regiment proceeded to West Point, where they erected what was afterwards known as "Sherburne's Redoubt," after which they went into garrison at Fort Arnold (now Fort Clinton No. 2). On June 24, 1778, Colonel Sherburne's regiment set out for White Plains, whence it proceeded with General Varnum's brigade to Rhode Island, and went into camp near Providence. In August, 1778, General Sullivan assembled his forces at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, for the campaign against the British troops in Newport. In the

memorable battle which followed on the 29th of August, General Varnum's brigade, to which Russell (who had been promoted) was attached, was on the right and bore a prominent part in what General Lafayette characterizes as "the best fought action of the war." General Washington, in a communication to General Sullivan, officially expressed his thanks for the "gallant behavior" of the American forces, and Congress, on the 19th of September, presented thanks to the officers and troops for the "fortitude and bravery displayed." On the 31st of August, Colonel Sherburne's regiment took post at Bristol, Rhode Island, where it remained until July, 1779. It then proceeded to Providence, where it was inspected by Major-General Baron Steuben. General Varnum having resigned his commission, Brigadier-General Stark assumed command of the brigade, which in November joined the main army, then with General Washington in New Jersey. Russell's soldierly qualities having attracted the attention of his commander, the following brigade order appeared on November 20, 1779: "Adj't Thos. Russell, of Col. Sherburne's Regt., is appointed A. D. Camp to B. Genl. Stark. He is to be respected accordingly." After which he was known as Major Russell. He remained with the main army at Morristown until June, 1780, and was with General Stark's brigade in the affair of "Connecticut Farms," and on duty at various posts until October 6, when the brigade marched to West Point. In October, 1780, Congress resolved on a reduction of the army. Under this resolve nine Continental regiments were consolidated into five, the junior officers in each regiment becoming supernumerary, retired on half pay. Under this arrangement Russell was retired on January 1, 1781, after a faithful and honorable service. Repairing to Newport, he



married, November 29, 1783, a daughter of Charles Handy, of that town, and with his wife removed to Philadelphia, where he embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1785; returning again to Newport, he entered into foreign commerce, which led him abroad in voyages to London, Canton and other distant parts. He became a member of the Artillery Company at Newport, and one of its commissioned officers; subsequently he was in command there of a volunteer company of cavalry. Major Russell died in the city of New York, February 19, 1801. His children were: 1. Ann Brown. 2. Mary. 3. Thomas Handy, mentioned below. 4. Charles Handy, married (first) Ann Rodman; (second) Caroline Howland. 5. William Henry, married (first) Mary Alice Crapo; (second) Anna Kane.

Thomas Handy Russell, son of Major Thomas (2) Russell, was born in Newport, Rhode Island. He married Anna P. Bosworth, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and in middle life removed to Western New York, where he rose to considerable prominence in public life.

William Henry Russell, son of Thomas Handy and Anna P. (Bosworth) Russell, was born in Rhode Island, February 8, 1824. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and on the death of his father went as a youth to live with his uncle, Charles Handy Russell. When about thirty years of age he went to Detroit, Michigan, to accept the post of confidential agent with the firm of Crane & Wesson, real estate dealers. Shortly afterward he conceived the plan of conducting a first class hotel, and to this end leased the National Hotel, which stood on the site now occupied by the Pontchartrain. Changing the name to the Russell House, and inaugurating a new policy of management, Mr. Russell in the five years

preceding his death made the Russell House one of the most noted hostleries of the Middle West. It was known from coast to coast in the stirring period of bitter controversy which directly preceded the Civil War, and in its lobbies gathered the men who directed the destinies of the times. Mr. Russell was a prominent figure in Republican politics in Detroit. He was also active in the Episcopal church, of which he was a valued member.

William Henry Russell married Emily L. Baldwin, daughter of Colonel Lyman and Mancy (Booth) Baldwin, both of whom were descendants of Connecticut families of ancient date. (See Baldwin VII and Booth VII). Mrs. Russell, who survives her husband, has made her home in the handsome Russell residence on Jefferson avenue for forty-five years. She is an honored member of the First Congregational Church of Detroit.

BALDWIN FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Argent a chevron ermines between three hazel sprigs vert.

Crest—A squirrel sejant or, holding a hazel sprig vert.

Motto—*Vim vi re pello.*

The surname Baldwin is of ancient German or Scandinavian origin, and signifies literally "Bold-Winner" or "Bold, Courageous Friend." The name or its counterpart is found in practically every language in use in medieval Europe. The Latin form, Baldwinus, takes the form Baudouin in French, in Italian Balduino, and in German, Baldwin.

The first mention of the cognomen in a place of historic importance occurs after the battle of Roncennes, A. D., 778, when Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, fell with so many other noble youths. Another Baldwin, son of

Ogier, the Dane, was slain by Charlon, son of Charlemagne. This would seem to fix the name as of Danish origin, and to establish the fact that it was introduced into France by the Norsemen from whom historic Normandy takes its name. In 837, A. D. we hear of "Baldwin of the Iron Arm," the founder of Bruges, so called from his skill in wielding the battle axe. He was the first ruler of Flanders of whom history has left any record. A brave and daring warrior, and a "forester" of Flanders, under Charles the Bald, Baldwin in his visits at court fell in love with the king's daughter, Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married her, and fled with his bride to Lorraine. The king, then harassed by the Danes, was unable to avenge what he regarded as an insult. He applied to the Pope who excommunicated Baldwin. The latter in turn pleaded his "cause of true love" so eloquently that the Pope withdrew his censures and induced Charles to pardon his children. Charles was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders, which he held as an hereditary fief. The Northmen were at this time continually devastating the coast lands, and Baldwin was entrusted with the possession of this outlying borderland of the west Frankish dominion in order to defend it against the invaders. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some date early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. His son, Baldwin II.—the Bald—from his stronghold at Bruges maintained, as did his father before him, a vigorous defence of his lands against the incursions of the Northmen. On his mother's side a descendant of Charlemagne, he strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. On his

death in 918 his possessions were divided between his sons Arnulf the Elder and Adolphus. Direct descendants of Baldwin I. ruled the Dukedom of Flanders for several centuries.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries the Crusades convulsed all Europe. Every family of note was constrained to send its representatives to the East. The Counts of Flanders, and the English branches of the family, were numerous represented as leaders in the successive armies that went forth to deliver Palestine from the infidels. Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Hainaut, known in history as Baldwin I., was one of the most prominent leaders of the fourth crusade which resulted in the capture of Constantinople, the conquest of the greater part of the East Roman Empire, and the foundation of the Latin empire of Romania. Baldwin, Prince of Edessa, and first King of Jerusalem, was one of the "adventurer princes" of the first crusade, and as such he stands alongside of Bohemund, Tancred and Raymund. Tasso in his poem "Jerusalem Delivered" speaks often of the Baldwins:

"Baldwin he does ambitiously aspire
The height of human grandeur to attain."

At Patti, Sicilly, repose the ashes of Queen Adelaide, mother of the great King Roger, who became the wife of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. After two years' residence there, discovering that he had another wife living, she returned to Sicily and taking the veil, buried her grief and mortification in a convent founded by her brother, and died in 1178.

Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a train of two hundred horse, three hundred foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas A'Becket, accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion on a crusade in 1120. Matilda, daughter of the

Duke of Flanders, married William of Normandy, the Conqueror, and went to England with him. History and tradition preserve an interesting story of the romance of William and Matilda. Matilda, it is said, showed an inclination to play the coquette, and refused to give a positive consent to marriage. William was not to be trifled with and adopted heroic measures. One day, accompanied by some of his boon companions, he met her at Tours, and contrived to have her hustled and crowded through the street and even tumbled in the dust. The lady forthwith concluded not to further incur the anger of so rough a lover, and they were married shortly afterward. One of their sons ruled Normandy. Another, William Rufus, became King of England on the death of his father.

Baldwin as cognomen and surname figures notably in English history from the end of the seventeenth century. The ancestor of John Hampden, the English patriot of ship money fame, was Baldwin de Hampden. We read of Baldwin D'Anesnes, son of Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainaut. He is known as the historian of his house in the thirteenth century. William the Conqueror created one Baldwin hereditary Viscount of Devonshire and Baron of Okehampton. He was succeeded by his son Richard. Hemington was held by Baldwin de Pettour, who was obliged every Christmas to go to Saltus, Sufflus, and Pettus to retain his estate.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, who died in 1190 at the siege of Petolemais, was the author of "De Sacramento Atlantis," "Bibliotheca Patrum Cisterciensium," and several other commentaries. Rev. William Baldwin, scholar and divine, was the author of a work called "A Mirror for Magistrates," and of several plays, poems, comedies, tragedies, similies, etc.

We read also of Benjamin Baldwin, an archeologist of the sixteenth century; of Sir Thomas Baldwin, a miscellaneous writer of the seventeenth century; of Fredericus Baldwin of Wittenberg, in 1628, who wrote a Latin "Treatise on Cases of Conscience."

Mr. C. C. Baldwin, in his Baldwin Genealogy, gives much interesting information concerning the family in England, and particularly of the Bucks county branch from which the American emigrants came. He tells us that "The most eminent Baldwin of Bucks was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England, 1536 to 1546, when he died. He was lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. His office was very lucrative and he was very rich. In 1540 Henry VIII. granted him the home and site of Gray Friars in Aylesbury." Richard Baldwin, of Dundrege, County Bucks, was the direct ancestor of the American Baldwins. The first Baldwin settlers in New England were all kindred, but not all brothers. The family today is found in every part of the United States, and for two and a half centuries has been honorably represented in professional, business and public life. Henry Baldwin was a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Baldwins have been governors of states, members of congress, divines, authors, and leaders in every honorable walk of life. One Abram Baldwin was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He later was instrumental in the founding of the Georgia University. Matthias Baldwin, the distinguished inventor, rose from a humble place to the foremost rank. Beginning in a small shop, of which he was the sole occupant, he became the head of an establishment employing a thousand workmen. He was the builder of the first American locomotive.

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Connecticut has been the home of one of the most distinguished branches of the family for over two hundred and fifty years. It was here, in the early town of New Haven, that John Baldwin, founder of the line herein under consideration, settled prior to 1648.

(I) John Baldwin, the progenitor, was born in England; all evidence points to the fact that he was of the distinguished County Bucks family, and kinsman (brother, nephew or cousin) of Sylvester Baldwin, whose nuncupative will he witnessed. The family of Sylvester Baldwin came from Aston Clinton, a quiet little parish four miles from Aylesbury. It has a small church called St. Leonard's built in the old English style. The walls are the same that the Baldwins were familiar with before coming to these shores. The roof had been burned in the Revolution of 1640, but was replaced. The Chapel farm, formerly in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin, lies directly across the street. At the end of the farm are the Baldwin woods. A little way from St. Leonard's lies Great Hampden, the paternal home of Hampden, with its grand old avenue of beeches, so long that one imagines the four thousand yeomen who are said to have ridden to London in sympathy for the patriot congregated about it. Hampden was buried here in 1643. In his will he remembers John Baldwin. From this region came the Baldwins, Bryants, Fenns, Fowlers and others of Milford, Connecticut, in 1638. John Baldwin was among the earliest planters of Milford, but was not a member of the church, and hence not a freeman. He joined the Milford church, March 19, 1648, and was buried at Milford, 1681. He married (first) Mary ———; (second) Mary Bruen, of Pequot, daughter of John Bruen, who came from Stapleton, Cheshire, England. She died September 2, 1670.

(II) Josiah Baldwin, son of John and Mary Baldwin, was baptized at Milford, Connecticut, March 20, 1648, aged six years. He was a lifelong resident of Milford, a prosperous landowner and leading citizen. On January 30, 1671, he joined the church at Milford in full communion. On June 25, 1667, he married Mary Camp, who is thought to have been a daughter of Edward Camp, of New Haven.

(III) Samuel Baldwin, son of Josiah and Mary (Camp) Baldwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, March 14, 1674-75. He was called "senior" in the records after 1711. He owned lands at Chestnut Hill. Samuel Baldwin was a wheelwright by trade. He disposed of his property by deeds to his sons before his death. He married Rebecca Wilkinson, who was born in 1676, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Smith) Wilkinson, of Milford. He and his wife and oldest children were baptized at Milford, August 1, 1703. He died in Milford, January 8, 1737-38. His will is dated February 14, 1734.

(IV) Caleb Baldwin, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Baldwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, July 26, 1704. He married, January 29, 1729, Ann Tibbals, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Tibbals. Her mother, Sarah Tibbals, was a daughter of Nathaniel Bristol. Caleb Baldwin joined the church at Milford in 1741. His will, which bequeathed to his widow and children, was dated December 20, 1763, and proved April 2, 1782. He resided at Milford and Newtown.

(V) Jared Baldwin, son of Caleb and Ann (Tibbals) Baldwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, January 30, 1731. He married, September 18, 1753, Damaris Booth, of Newtown. In 1775 he had a deed of land from his parents, then of New Milford. Jared Baldwin served with the Continental forces during the American Revolution as a member of Captain



James Baldwin

Caleb Mix's company, Colonel Increase Mosell's regiment, in 1778; and in 1780 was in Colonel Heman Swift's regiment. After the war he removed to Luzerne county (Wyoming Valley) Pennsylvania, and settled on a large tract of land there. His wife died in 1816, and he in 1817, at the residence of his son, Dr. Gabriel Baldwin, in Connecticut.

(VI) John (2) Baldwin, son of Jared and Damaris (Booth) Baldwin, was born November 17, 1768, and settled in Weston, Connecticut, where he died July 7, 1840. He resided in Weston and in Bridgeport, following agricultural pursuits in both places. He married (first) October, 1790, in Weston, Naomi Brinsmade, who was born February 27, 1769, and died December 16, 1812. He married (second) in 1814, Mariane Smith, who died in Weston in 1819. Children: 1. Eli, born July 30, 1791, died in Columbus, Ohio. 2. Josiah, born February 28, 1793, died October 25, 1867; married (first) May 20, 1818, Jeanette Wells, who died December 5, 1826; (second) May 11, 1828, Sarah Burr, who died in 1864. 3. Clarissa, born February 14, 1795, died September 25, 1880; married, November 6, 1817, Levi Beardsley. 4. Esther, born April 16, 1797, died March 15, 1852. 5. Nathan, born May 8, 1799, died May 21, 1854; married Julia Ann Wheeler, and among their children was Samuel Wheeler Baldwin, a notable figure in financial and business circles in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and for several decades president of the Connecticut National Bank. 6. Lyman, mentioned below. 7. Abel, born May 3, 1804, died October 15, 1872. 8. Edwin, born April 29, 1808, was identified with his brother Josiah in the printing and bookbinding business; died May 12, 1882.

(VII) Lyman Baldwin, son of John (2) and Naomi (Brinsmade) Baldwin, was born in Weston, Connecticut, March 27,

1802. He removed to Michigan in middle life, and until his death occupied a prominent place in public life in that State. Colonel Lyman Baldwin was high sheriff of Wayne county, Michigan, for the years 1853 and 1854, having previously held other important offices. In 1855 Baldwin avenue, Detroit, was named in his honor. That city was his home during the greater part of his residence in the West, and he figures notably in the history of the early years of its industrial and commercial expansion. Colonel Baldwin married Mancy Booth, daughter of Eben and Sarah (Steele) Booth, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. (See Booth VII). He died in Detroit, October 8, 1875.

BOOTH FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Argent three boars' heads erect and erased sable langued gules.

Crest—A lion passant argent.

Motto—*Quod ero spero.*

The Booth family has figured prominently in English history since the middle of the thirteenth century. The name, which is of local origin and has become strongly ramified in South Lancashire, England, is first of record on the ancient rolls of the county palatine of Lancaster, in the year 1275. All families of the name in various parts of England, and those American branches which claim descent from the founder, Richard Booth, are believed to be derived from one parent stock, of which William de Boothe of Lancaster county was the progenitor.

The New England Booths, prominent from the beginning of Colonial history to the present day, descend from four progenitors. Robert Booth settled at Exeter, Massachusetts, in 1645, whither he removed to Saco, Maine, in 1653. John Boothe was of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1656, and prob-

ably of Southold, Long Island. Humphrey Boothe, merchant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Symes, about 1656. Richard Boothe, of Stratford, was one of the original proprietors of the town, and a leading figure in its early life. His descendants have ranked among the foremost families in Connecticut for two hundred and fifty years, and have never relinquished the prestige of early generations.

The pedigree of the English house of which the American Booths are an offshoot, is herewith appended:

(I) William de Boothe, son of Adam de Boothe, of Lancaster county, in 1275, married Sybil, daughter of Ralph de Brereton, of the county palatine of Chester, descendant of an ancient English family.

(II) Thomas de Booth, son of William de Boothe, and his heir, married and had Robert, mentioned below.

(III) Robert Booth, son of Thomas de Booth, married into the Barton family of Lancashire, but evidence is not clear whether his wife was Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir William de Barton, or her daughter and heir Loretta.

(IV) Thomas (2) Booth, knight, (styled Thomasin of the Booths), son of Robert Booth, was living at the time of Edward III. 1327-77. His seal (as appeared in an ancient document in possession of Lord Delamere in 1680) was, in 1372, "a chevron engrailed in a canton, a mullet, and for crest a fox and a St. Catherine wheel," with the motto *Sigillum Thomae*. He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas De Workesley, near Booths, in Lancashire.

(V) John Booth, son of Sir Thomas (2) Booth and his heir, was living in the time of Richard II. and Henry IV. (1377-1413). He is styled John of Barton. He married (first) Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, in Lancashire, Knight, member of an ancient English fam-

ily seated in Lancashire before the Conquest. After her death, he married Maude, daughter of Sir Clifton Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire, Knight.

(VI) Sir Robert (2) Booth, son of John Booth and his wife Joan, was the first of the Booths who settled at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire. He died September, 1450, and is buried in the parish church of Wilmerston, in Cheshire. He married Dulcis, daughter and heir of Sir William Venables, of Bollen, Knight. She died September, 1453. Sir Robert Booth and William his son had a grant of the shrievalty of Cheshire for both their lives.

(VII) Sir William (2) Booth, son and heir of Sir Robert (2) Booth, of Dunham Massey, Knight, married Maude, daughter of J. Dutton, Esq., of Dutton in Cheshire, who survived him and married again. Sir William Booth received of Henry VI. an annuity for services to the Crown.

(VIII) Sir George Booth, or Bothe, son of Sir William (2) Booth, married Catherine, daughter and heir of R. Mountfort, of Bescote, in County Stafford. The Mountforts were of noble connection, bearing relationship to David, King of Scotland, and to the great family of Clinton. This marriage brought to Sir George Booth an "ample estate of manors and lands in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Hereford, Wilts, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall." He died in 1483.

(IX) Sir William (3) Booth, son of Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, married (first) Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Ashton, of Lancashire "by whom a large inheritance in Lancashire and Cheshire came to the family of Bothe;" she died before 1504. He then married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Montgomery, of Kewby, in Staffordshire. Sir William Booth possessed various manors in Cheshire, Yorkshire and Cornwall. He died November 19, 1519, and was buried at Bowden.

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(X) Sir George (2) Booth, Esq., son and heir of Sir William (3) Booth, married Elizabeth Butler, of Beausay, near Warrington, in Lancashire, whose progenitors had been summoned to Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II.

(XI) Sir George (3) Booth, eldest son and heir of Sir George (2) Booth, was born about 1515-16, and died in 1544, aged twenty-eight years. He married, in 1531, Margaret, daughter of Rowland Bulkley, of Benmorris (Anglesea). He married, after her death, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Lancashire, Knight. To him, as head of one of the families of rank, came an official letter, October 12, 1529, announcing, by command of Queen Jane Seymour, the birth of her son, afterward King Edward VI. It is dated on the day of his birth. This letter was preserved by Mary, Countess Dowager of Stamford (1771), as was also another from Henry VIII. to Sir George Booth, dated February 10, 1543, concerning the forces to be raised against the Scots. Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Booth, died in 1582. Both are buried at Trentham Church, Staffordshire.

(XII) William (4) Booth, son of Sir George (3) Booth, was but three years old when his father died, and therefore was in ward to the King. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton, of Airely in Cheshire, Knight. He became sheriff of Chester, 1571, and was knighted, 1579. He died September, 1579, in his thirty-ninth year, and was buried at Barton. His wife died December, 1628.

(XIII) Richard Booth, son of William (4) Booth, married a Massie, of Cogshill, in Cheshire, and died in 1628. Through him the connection of the Stratford Booths with the family in England is established.

(The Family in America)

(I) Richard Booth, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Stratford Booths, was

born in 1607. The exact date of his coming to New England is unknown. He is first of actual record in Stratford, Connecticut, in a list dated about 1651. The list of the seventeen original proprietors of the town has been lost, but considerable evidence leads to the belief that Richard Booth's name was among them. The birth of a daughter to him is noted in 1641. Another curious incidental testimony in favor of his original proprietorship is a protest in 1724 (vol. of "Town Acts," p. 102), by Ambrose Tompson, son of John, then aet. 72, and by Ebenezer Boothe, son of Richard, also aet. 72; they complain of injustice in the distribution of land, and say "Our parents, we suppose were either actually or virtually among some of the very first settlers of the town of Stratford, which was settled with very great difficulty and charge, as we have been informed. The expense of one of our parents for watching and warding, and other charges, cost more than £40, money." Richard Booth's (or Boothe's) name appears often in the town records of his day as "townsman," or selectman, and in other commissions of trust. The prefix Mr. before his name is incontrovertible evidence that he was a man of influence and high position in the community. The title in usage in that day was applied only to gentlemen of recognized social standing. Richard Booth became the owner, through grant and purchase, of a large landed property, which he divided in his lifetime among his children. His home lot was located on Main street, on the west side, the fifth in order below the Bridgeport road. Like other proprietors his lands were spread over a considerable area, and were unconnected, a fact which seems to be more generally characteristic of Stratford than of the majority of New England towns. His name last appears on the records, in March, 1688-89, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Booth seems to have been twice married, for in 1689 he



Mary Baldwin

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speaks of "my now wife," a phrase commonly indicative, as then used, of a second marriage. His first wife was Elizabeth, sister of Joseph Hawley, founder of the Hawley family of Stratford, and the first recorder or town clerk. This is another incidental proof of his being one of the original proprietors of the town.

(II) Joseph Booth (or Boothe), ancestor of all of the name now living in the present town of Stratford, was born there in March, 1656. He became a landed proprietor in Stratford, and was one of the leading men of the town in his day. His estate was among the largest in the town. Part of the front wall of the cellar of his house still remains. Other relics are in possession of his descendants. An account-book in which his business transactions are entered is in the possession of Mr. David B. Booth, of Putney. Several leaves at the beginning of this interesting old ledger are lost. The remaining entries extend from 1681 to 1703. Two or three generations of the descendants of Joseph Booth used the volume for a like purpose. Numerous debts of long standing were discharged by deeds of land, which greatly increased his property, and enabled him to confer valuable farms on his children and their families. Joseph Booth occupied a position of prominence in the life and affairs of early Stratford. He married (first) Mary Wells, daughter of John Wells; (second) Hannah Willcoxson, daughter of John Willcoxson, about 1685; she died in 1701. In 1702 he married (third) Elizabeth ———, who after his death gave bonds for the management of the estate. He died in Stratford, September 1, 1703, aged forty-six years.

(III) David Booth, son of Joseph and Hannah (Willcoxson) Booth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, about 1698. He married (first) in June, 1727, Mrs. Anne Mills, of Windsor. About 1740 he married (second) Mary ———, and shortly

after his marriage removed to Roxbury, Connecticut, where he died June 21, 1773, aged seventy-four years. David Booth was a prominent resident of Trumbull, and was one of the twenty-four original members of the church formed there, May 6, 1747. His wife died November 19, 1793, aged ninety-one years.

(IV) David (2) Booth, son of David (1) and Anne (Mills) Booth, was born in October, 1733. He settled in Trumbull, Connecticut, and was prominent in civil life there. He was a large land owner and prosperous farmer. David Booth served on the school committee of Trumbull, and in October, 1812, represented the town in the Connecticut Legislature. He married, November 12, 1752, Prudence Edwards, who died December 21, 1782, aged sixty years. He died September 14, 1824, aged ninety-one years.

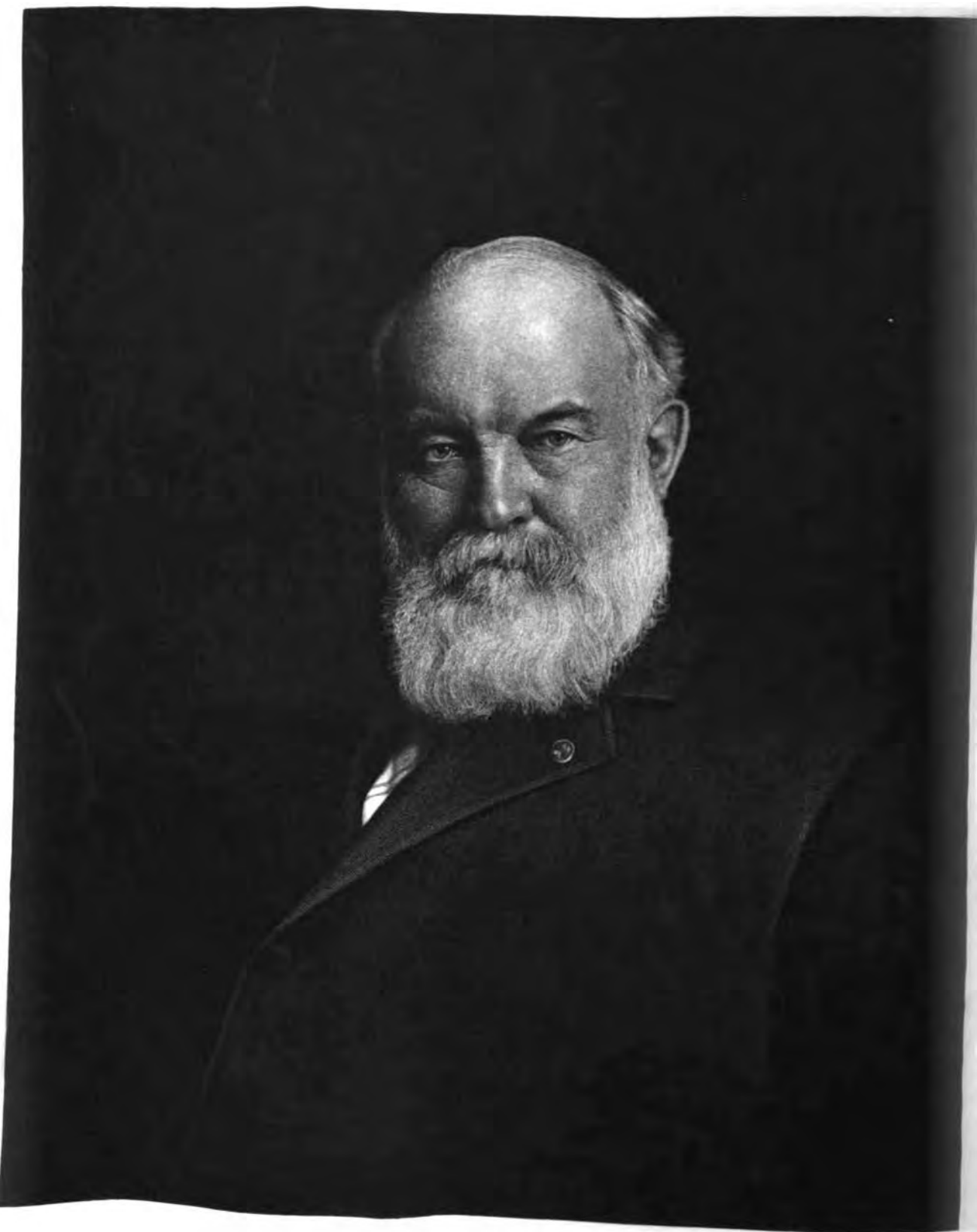
(V) Philo Booth, son of David (2) and Prudence (Edwards) Booth, was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, and resided there all his life, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer. He died July 31, 1819, aged sixty-one years. Philo Booth was active in public affairs in Trumbull, and in 1806 represented the town in the Connecticut State Legislature. He married Anna ———, who died March 18, 1838, aged seventy-six years. Both are buried in the Unity Burying Place.

(VI) Eben Booth, son of Philo and Anna Booth, was a well known farmer in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for several decades. He was widely known and eminently respected in Fairfield county. Eben Booth married Sarah (Sally) Steele, member of a family long established in Connecticut; they were the parents of eight children, all daughters, who removed after marriage to the West.

(VII) Mancy Booth, daughter of Eben and Sarah (Steele) Booth, was born near Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 22, 1805.



Mary Baldwin



A.J. Cheney—

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She became the wife of Colonel Lyman Baldwin, and shortly after her marriage removed with her husband to Auburn, New York, later going to Detroit, Michigan, where she died in 1882. Mrs. Baldwin is remembered greatly by the older generation of Detroit's citizens, as a gentlewoman of birth and breeding, who worked indefatigably beside her husband for the advancement of religious interest in the city. She was also one of the leaders among the noble Christian women of Detroit whose self sacrificing efforts in behalf of Michigan soldiers at the front, in the hospitals, and maimed and wounded at home, are matters of history.

CHENEY, Maj. Augustus J.,

Distinguished Educator.

Arms—Azure six lions rampant argent a canton ermine.

Crest—A bull's scalp argent.

Supporters—Two greyhounds.

Tradition records that Sir John Cheney, of Sherland, an eminent soldier under the banner of Henry of Richmond, at Bosworth, personally encountered King Richard, was felled to the ground by that monarch, had his crest struck off, and his head laid bare; for some time, it is said, he remained stunned, but recovering, he cut the skull and horns off the hide of an ox which chanced to be near, and fixed them on his head, to supply the loss of the upper part of his helmet; he then returned to the field of battle, and did such signal service that Henry, on being proclaimed King, assigned Cheney for crest, the bull's horns which his descendants still bear. Whatever may be the credence given to this story, certain it is that Sir John Cheney was most instrumental in the successful issue of Richmond's cause, and was created by that monarch Baron Cheney, and made Knight of the Garter.

The origin of the surname Cheney remains shrouded in doubt despite the fact that students of the subject have from time to time advanced theories to cover it. The name is of very ancient date, and appears in the earliest of English medieval registers. Lower gives its source as Quesnay, in the canton of Montmartin, department of La Manche, Normandy, which is highly reasonable, since the English attempt to pronounce the French Quesnay would greatly resemble the pronunciation of the surname Cheney in its present usage. The particle *de* appears in all early entries of the name. Another attempt to explain the origin of the name finds its derivation in the French word "*Chêne*," which means oak. Despite the controversy concerning its source it is certain that Cheney, or as it was variously spelled *Chine*, *Cheyney*, *Cheyne*, was one of the earliest surnames in use in England. The family had attained a position of prominence in English affairs even before the custom of using surnames. Sir Nicholas Cheney acquired the Manor of Up-Ottery, in Devonshire, in the reign of Henry III. (1207-72). John Cheney was archdeacon of Exeter, July 10, 1379, one of the clergy of the Litchfield Cathedral in June, 1382, and prebend of Huntingdon, March, 1387-88. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries records of the Cheney family are found in Northampton, Wilts, Sussex, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Devonshire—pretty generally diffused throughout the country.

The American Cheneys rank among the oldest and foremost families in the country. Originally of New England, they have spread into all parts of the United States. The late Major Augustus Jackman Cheney, although identified during the greater part of his life with the Middle West, and for many years before his death a prominent

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resident of Oak Park, and a well known figure in educational and club circles in Chicago, was a native of Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of William Cheney, 1604-67.

(I) William Cheney, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was born in England about 1604. He was a landholder and resident in the town of Roxbury, Massachusetts, before the year 1640, owning twenty-four and a half acres of land at that date. He subsequently acquired other property. His homestead lay in a bend of the old highway, now Dudley street, near its junction with Warren street. In 1645 the Roxbury Free School was founded, and the name of William Cheney is found on the list of subscribers to the school fund, also among the few who specially guaranteed the town the payment of their yearly contributions. This fact would indicate that William Cheney was not only a man of education and refinement who appreciated the value of a school in the community, but that he also was among the men of comfortable estate in the town. In 1648 he was elected a member of the board of assessors, and on February 23, 1653, became a member of a committee to raise a certain sum for the maintenance of the minister. In 1654-55 he was one of the two constables, and on January 19, 1656-57, was a member of the Board of Selectmen. On May 23, 1666, he was made a freeman of the colony. He was admitted to full communion in the church, March 5, 1665-66, and his wife, April 22, 1644. After his death his widow, Margaret, married (second) — Burge or Burges, and was again a widow before 1679. She spent her last years in Boston, but was buried in Roxbury, July 3, 1686. William Cheney died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 30, 1667.

The following seven generations were as follows: (II) John Cheney. (III) Peter Cheney. (IV) John (2) Cheney. (V)

Edmund Cheney. (VI) Moses Cheney. (VII) Jonathan Cheney. (VIII) Mark Cheney.

(IX) Moody Cheney, son of Mark Cheney, was a prominent resident of Georgetown, County Essex, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Susan Burbank, of Byfield, Massachusetts, member of a family long prominent in Massachusetts life and affairs.

(X) Major Augustus Jackman Cheney, son of Moody and Sarah Susan (Burbank) Cheney, was born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, March 1, 1837. He spent his early youth on his father's farm, securing his elementary education in the schools of Georgetown. He later prepared for college at Thetford Academy, and matriculated at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1857. Having already decided upon the profession of teaching as his life work, he chose the West as the scene of his labors, and immediately on securing his degree went to Wisconsin, and entered upon his work in the Fifth Ward School at Racine. He rose rapidly to the fore in educational circles in Racine, and two years later became principal of the schools of Delavan. At a later date he became the first county superintendent of Walworth county. While filling this office he was convinced, by the glaring unfitness of numerous teachers in the schools, that politics with their attendant corruption played a large part in the selection of teachers. At the time the office of superintendent of schools was elective, no stress was laid on the necessity of mental and intellectual attainments in the candidate, and it was not an infrequent happening that a man entrusted with the difficult and important task of directing the education of the young was unable to write his own name. Shortly after his arrival in Wisconsin, Mr. Cheney took the first steps in the reform which subsequently swept the State, and made Wisconsin's school system one of the foremost in the country in point of ef-

ficiency. A well planned campaign of ridicule and exposure, finally carried to the Legislature, was the death knell of the old system. In its place was installed a system of county superintendents of education. In the first election held after the reform, Mr. Cheney was elected superintendent for Walworth county. This office he filled ably and well for two years, at the end of his second term declining re-election to serve the cause of the Union on the battlefields of the South.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Rebellion he had raised and trained a company of teachers and students for the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. On May 26, 1864, Mr. Cheney was commissioned captain of Company F, and with his command proceeded to the district of Memphis, Tennessee, where they were engaged in guarding and picketing; the regiment also participated in several skirmishes, playing a prominent part in what was known as Forest's Raid, August 21, 1864, through which Captain Cheney led his company with signal ability. On September 16, 1864, after his return to Wisconsin at the end of his term of enlistment, he was mustered out with his regiment. Again in 1865 he offered his services to his country in response to President Lincoln's last call for troops. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Captain Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Illinois Commandery. Early in the spring of 1865 he was ordered to Rollo, Missouri, to assume charge of the fort there. On February 16, 1865, nine days after having been commissioned second lieutenant, he was advanced to the rank of captain, and so continued until the close of the war. He was later appointed major of the regiment, but owing to the early mustering of the command was never officially given that rank. The title of major, awarded him by the governor of Wis-

consin, however, distinguished him for more than forty years. From June to November, 1865, he was on provost duty in the city of St. Louis, as commandant of Gratiot Street Military Prison and the Chateau Avenue Barracks, and on November 8, 1865, was mustered out with his command at Madison, Wisconsin.

Returning to civil life at the close of the war, Major Cheney resumed his educational work, and for a year was principal of the schools at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. At the close of this period he became associated with the firm of Ivison, Blakeman & Company, publishers of text books, as their agent for Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. For twenty-seven years Major Cheney headed this department of Ivison, Blakeman & Company, retiring at the end of that time for a much needed rest. In May, 1893, during the World's Fair at Chicago, he accepted an offer from G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of Webster's dictionaries, to become their general western agent. Despite his retirement from the field as a teacher, Major Cheney retained throughout his active career an almost official connection with educational affairs in the State of Wisconsin. He was regarded by educators as an advisor and counselor; because of his deep interest and invaluable experience in teaching and in supervision, and wielded a greater influence in this field than any other man of his time, not only in Wisconsin, but in Minnesota and the Dakotas. He was a leader in the National Educational Association from the first, and in 1884 was made one of its life members by the State superintendent, presidents of the normal schools and leading educators of the State, an honor which he prized most highly.

Major Cheney was a prominent figure in Masonic circles in the State of Wisconsin, and had attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In political affiliation

he was a Republican, and a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the party. Nevertheless he remained strictly outside the field of politics, limiting his participation to the duties of good citizenship. He was deeply interested in national and local issues, and thoroughly conversant with current topics. A gentleman of culture, of broad tolerance, a lover of the arts, literature and music, a brilliant conversationalist, as well as a talented business man, Major Cheney represented the type of well rounded mentality which the commercialism and specialized effort of the present century are fast destroying. He was a man of impressive personality, well calculated to sink deeply into the minds of those with whom he came in contact. His friends were legion, and his death was sincerely mourned.

On August 4, 1862, Major Cheney married in Racine, Wisconsin, Sybil A. Sinclair, who was born in Moscow, Hillsdale county, Michigan, January 29, 1837, daughter of Duncan and Lucretia (Ashley) Sinclair, of New York, and a descendant of several prominent old New York families.

Sinclair Arms—Quarterly, first, azure a ship, her sails furled, within a double tressure counterflory or; second and third, or a lion rampant gules; fourth, azure a ship in full sail or; over all, dividing the quarters, a cross engrailed quarterly, argent and sable, in the center a crescent argent.

Crest—A griffin's head erased proper.

Supporters—Two griffins, per fesse, or and gules, armed and langued azure.

Motto—*Candide sed caute.*

Ashley Arms—Azure, a cinquefoil pierced and a bordure engrailed ermine.

Crest—A harpy proper.

Duncan Sinclair, the first of the family to settle in the Middle West, was born in New York State, was educated and grew to young manhood there. For a short period prior to his removal to the West, he conducted a saw mill in the town of York, but

attracted by the golden promise of the West, disposed of his interests there and went to Michigan, where for several years he engaged actively in farming on a large scale. In 1844 he settled in Racine, which was his home thence forward until the closing years of his life. Here he established a saw mill which he conducted successfully for many years. Duncan Sinclair was a well known figure in the public and business life of Racine for several decades. He served as justice of the peace, and as county treasurer. He was one of the foremost laymen of the Scotch Presbyterian church in Racine, and a generous supporter of all its charities and benevolences. An upright Christian gentleman, true to his obligations to church, state and family, Duncan Sinclair wielded a large influence in the life of the Racine of his day, and his name figures frequently in the history of the city in the middle of the nineteenth century. He married Lucretia Ashley, member of the old and honored Connecticut family of the name, who was a lineal descendant of Robert Ashley, the immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1638-39. She died at the age of sixty-six years, and her husband spent the last years of his life with their daughter, Mrs. Cheney, in Oak Park, Illinois. Duncan and Lucretia (Ashley) Sinclair were the parents of Sybil A. Sinclair, who became the wife of the late Augustus Jackman Cheney, of Chicago. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Cheney disposed of the beautiful residence which he had built in Oak Park, and which had been their home for forty-one years. Mrs. Cheney, who was among the first residents of Oak Park, still makes her home there. Originally a large land owner in this section, she has gradually disposed of all her property, with the exception of No. 821 Lake street, her present home. Major and Mrs. Cheney had no children,

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but adopted a son, Lafayette Moody Sinclair Cheney.

Major Augustus Jackman Cheney died at his home in Oak Park, Illinois, February 27, 1907, in the seventieth year of his age. The following resolutions are a tribute to the memory of the man, and in a measure convey the universal esteem in which he was held.

The Chicago Congregational Club, assembled for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, counts the vacant places of many former members of this body. Of those who have passed away within the year, none will be more truly missed than Major A. J. Cheney. Major Cheney was first an educator, and both as a teacher and a man of influence in educational affairs, he exerted wide and wholesome power on behalf of the public schools. At the outbreak of the great war for freedom, he offered his life to his country, abandoning all other ambitions and throwing into its service all the ardor of a well trained mind and a strong nature of heroic mould. He was a valiant soldier on the battlefield, exposing himself to special peril for the flag he loved and leaving behind him a record of unfaltering devotion to his country and its principles. He was a loyal citizen and a faithful friend, a man of generous purpose and kind heart. The members of his club cherish his memory and express to his family their sincere sympathy.

The Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States paid the following tribute to Major Cheney:

Though a resident of another state the past thirty-five years, Major Cheney never lost his interest in the educational and other affairs of Wisconsin. He was one of the early members of the State Teachers' Association, has served as its president, and taken an active part in building up, seldom, if ever, failing to attend its sessions. We need not hesitate to claim that but few men in Wisconsin have had a greater part in bettering the condition of the public schools. There is no risk in saying that no other man had as many personal acquaintances in the State. His field as manager for school book publishers included this state, and he visited every city and village more or less frequently. It was for that reason that his membership was placed with Wisconsin Com-

mandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in July, 1885. It was for that reason that he became, a quarter of a century ago, a member of the Wisconsin Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons. It was for that reason that he attended nearly all of the political and other large conventions held in Wisconsin. Few, if any, members of this commandery have been more regular in their attendance upon its meetings than Companion Cheney. He loved Wisconsin; he loved Wisconsin institutions; he loved Wisconsin people, and in return he was loved and honored by the people of this state. He was a lovable man. He was so constituted that he could make friends on every hand, and seldom, if ever, an enemy. Though all his life an ardent Republican, and an aggressive one, he seems to have missed all of those rough and rugged paths that most men of strong party bias encounter, and which result in bitter animosities. Men of his own and of the opposite party admired him so thoroughly as a large hearted man, a genuine friend, and a genial associate, that political differences never created other differences.

Phil Sheridan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, adopted the following memorial:

Whereas, The trumpet of the Lord has again sounded in our midst and Comrade Augustus J. Cheney has answered to the final roll call and now rests from care and labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, by comrades of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 615, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in regular meeting assembled this first day of March, 1907, that with deep sorrow we mourn the loss of our old comrade, who peacefully and without a struggle yielded up his life on Wednesday last in obedience to the summons of our Great Commander, that we commend his soul to the God who gave it, praying that His loving mercy may give happy shelter and merited reward.

Rugged of form, brusque of speech, yet courteous unto all, ever seeking to play well the part of a true and ideal citizen of the republic, jealous as a lover of the good name of the village, state and nation, a true and loyal lover of wife, family, home and country, a just and honorable man, a hearty whole-souled comrade, such was Past Commander Augustus J. Cheney. He was heartily interested in and a loyal member of Phil Sheridan Post, and we shall miss his cheery manner, good judgment and ever willing aid in our councils.

The Wisconsin State "Journal" wrote editorially:

Major Cheney made friends everywhere he went, and held them, too. He was as much at home and welcome in the private office of Dr. Harris as in the district school with the rural teacher. In fact, this remarkable acquaintanceship was due to his recognition of the younger element in the profession. Advancing years did not dim his vision of those who soon would be at the helm. He will be missed at state and national educational gatherings, where for more than fifty years he has been a familiar figure. His genial disposition, his big souled nature, his record as a teacher, a scholar, a soldier, a man—are the elements of his character which will long live in the memories of those whose good fortune it was to know Major Augustus Jackman Cheney.

MARSHALL, Caleb H.,

Man of Enterprise.

Arms—Argent, on a saltire azure between three laurel leaves slipped proper in chief and flank and a hunting horn sable stringed gules in base, a cross crosslet fitchee of the field.

Crest—A dove with an olive branch in its beak proper.

Motto—*Virtute tutus* (By virtue safe).

The Marshalls of America, descending from the ancient Scotch family, trace their descent from William Marsshall, a member of the train of William the Conqueror at the time of the Norman Conquest. As the name implies, he was a commander or marshal in the army of occupation, the name Marshall being a military term needing no further explanation. Since the office was one of considerable honor and importance, the name was transmitted through successive generations until it became firmly fixed as a surname. At the fall of Calais, in the reign of Mary, Captain John Marshall distinguished himself and was severely wounded. From him descended John Marshall, who was a captain at the battle of Edgehill, in the time of Charles I. It was from this John Mar-

shall, who subsequently came to America and settled in Virginia, that Chief-Justice John Marshall, the greatest jurist our country has ever known sprang. There were more than twelve pioneers of the name of Marshall in New England between the years 1634 and 1678. The earliest to come was Francis Marshall in 1634, in the ship "Christian," from London to Boston. In the same year came John Marshall, on the "Hopewell" to Boston, and Christopher Marshall, who went from Boston to Exeter. Edmund Marshall, of Salem, 1636, probably removed from Ipswich to New London, Connecticut. In 1658 there was a John Marshall, of Billerica; John of Providence, 1639, and John of Duxbury.

Still later on, and distinct from any of the early Marshalls above mentioned, was a John Marshall, who as means of distinction has been characterized as John of Braintree. He was a native of Scotland, and is of record in Boston as early as 1659. It was from this John Marshall that the Marshalls of ancient Bridgewater descended, although the connecting link between the generations is lost. Because of the great number of Marshall families residing in Massachusetts prior to the American Revolution, difficulty has been experienced in tracing ancestral lines to their founders; the recurrence of the same baptismal names in families of different stock also augments the difficulty. The late Caleb Howard Marshall, well known Chicago business man, founder and for many years manager of the F. A. Kennedy Biscuit Company which was eventually merged with the National Biscuit Company, was a member of the Bridgewater family and a descendant in the fourth generation of Benjamin Marshall, Sr.

(I) Benjamin Marshall, the first of the direct line to whom it has been possible



Caleb H. Marshall

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to trace, was of the fourth or possibly of the fifth generation of the family in America, and was a descendant of John Marshall, of Boston, above mentioned. In early life he was a resident of Stoughton, Massachusetts, whence he removed prior to 1768 to Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Benjamin Marshall married in Bridgewater, December 29, 1768, Mary Hayward, who was born in 1749, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gannet) Hayward, and a descendant of Thomas Hayward, who came from England and settled in Duxbury before 1638 and became an original proprietor of Bridgewater.

(II) Hayward Marshall, son of Benjamin and Mary (Hayward) Marshall, was born April 6, 1771. He was a resident of the town of Stoughton, at least for a time, for it is of record that he came from there to Bridgewater. Hayward Marshall was a prosperous farmer in that part of the town known as Marshall's Corner, where he also conducted a tavern for a number of years. On June 8, 1794, he married Olive Hayward, who was born in 1774, daughter of Joseph and Olive (Manley) Hayward; she died November 12, 1860. He died June 13, 1839. Children: 1. Hayward. 2. Perez. 3. Abigail, married Waldo Field. 4. Hannah, married Rosseter Johnes. All are "Mayflower" descendants, through Francis Cooke, who with his son John embarked on the "Speedwell" at Delf Havens, but was transferred to the "Mayflower," and reached Plymouth in December, 1620.

(III) Benjamin (2) Marshall, son of Hayward and Olive (Hayward) Marshall, was born January 19, 1798, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a prosperous farmer, one of the leading agriculturists of the section, and was long prominent in civil affairs in West Bridgewater. He married, November 28, 1820, Polly Howard, born September 12, 1800, daughter

of Nehemiah Howard, and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower." Their children were: 1. Mary Frances, died May 31, 1870, in Cochesett. 2. Benjamin Francis. 3. Mary Jane. 4. Seba Howard, died in 1872. 5. Nehemiah Howard. 6. Caleb Howard, mentioned below.

(IV) Caleb Howard Marshall, son of Benjamin (2) and Polly (Howard) Marshall, was born in the town of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 16, 1840, and died in Chicago, April 19, 1910. He was educated in the local district schools. At the age of fifteen years he entered the shoe factory of Edward Tisdale, at the munificent salary of twenty-five cents a day. Three years later, when he severed his connection with this enterprise, he held a responsible position, but finding the work distasteful abandoned it for a mercantile career. For three years following, he was identified with his brother as clerk in the latter's store in Cochesett, and here he gained the practical experience which he later augmented by study in Spear & Sawyer's Commercial College at Boston. On finishing this course, Mr. Marshall established himself in the general merchandising business at South Milford, Massachusetts, a town thirty miles from Boston, where he remained two years, during which period he acted as postmaster. In the spring of 1863 he disposed of his business here and went to Boston, with the intention of continuing his journey to Washington. At the suggestion of the firm of Upham & Steer, with whom he had formerly transacted business and whom he visited on arriving in Boston, he decided to undertake a business trip to Chicago. He carried with him letters of introduction to the firm of C. E. Olmstead & Company, proprietors of the Oriental Flouring Mills, situated at the Madison street bridge, and on

reaching Chicago accepted the firm's offer of a position in the city salesroom, agreeing to remain three months, during which time he thought to make a comprehensive study of business conditions in the West. His connection with this house extended over a period of three years, however, at the end of which time he returned to Massachusetts. After a brief visit he returned to Chicago, and for three years was the representative on change of the Star and Crescent Flouring Mills, buying the wheat and selling the product of the mills, which had a capacity of six hundred barrels of flour per day. In 1870 he accepted a position as travelling salesman with the firm of Bale, Herdman & Company, with whom he remained four years. He rose rapidly to a position of importance with this firm, and in 1875 purchased an interest in the business. In July, 1880, he disposed of this to devote all his energy to organizing the F. A. Kennedy Biscuit Company, of which he became treasurer and manager. The venture proved profitable, and grew to large proportions, giving promise of still greater expansion, when it was destroyed by fire, on January 4, 1884. Mr. Marshall sold his stock in the firm to other members, and shortly afterward purchased an interest in the firm of Blake, Shaw & Company, proprietors of the Dake Bakery. Here he controlled a large proportion of the stock, and assumed entire management of the manufacturing department. His connection with the firm continued until the consolidation of the company with the National Biscuit Company, when he retired from active business life. Caleb Howard Marshall was a figure of importance in the mercantile life of Chicago until shortly before his death. He was a business man of keen foresight, an able organizer and a talented executive. The shrewd Yankee business genius, com-

bined with an unimpeachable honesty and an incorruptible code of business ethics, made him a power in the field in which he engaged. He was universally respected in business circles. Mr. Marshall was a member of the South Shore Country Club and the Union League Club of Chicago. He was also a member of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, and a regular and generous donor to all its charities.

On November 17, 1869, Mr. Marshall married in Chicago, at old St. John's Episcopal Church, Celia F. LeBailey, daughter of Alexie and Celia (Gaudeau) De Le Bailey. The De LeBailey coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a castle argent, masoned sable.

Crest—A lion issuant, proper.

Motto—*Dues fortissima turris* (God is the strongest tower).

Alexie De LeBailey, a French gentleman of noble lineage, and a native of Paris, came to the United States early in life and settled in New York City, where he established a flourishing business as a dealer in fine furniture and antiques. He married, in New York, Celia Gaudeau, member of a fine old French family of the South, who was born in Savannah, Georgia. Their daughter, Celia F. LeBailey, was born at No. 550 Broadway, then a fashionable residential section of New York, in 1840. Three months later, Alexie LeBailey (as he now wrote his name, dropping the patrician "De" as an evidence of nobility not in keeping with American ideals of equality) died in New York, and his widow returned to the South, locating in South Memphis, Tennessee, where she subsequently married Colonel John Phillip Phillips, and where her daughter was educated and grew to young womanhood.

Since her marriage, Mrs. Marshall has made her home in Chicago. A woman of culture and refinement, pos-



Benj. H. Marshall

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sessing all the womanly virtues which the old South inculcated in its daughters, Mrs. Marshall made her home the center of a representative circle of men and women, whom her lavish hospitality and charm as a leader and hostess drew constantly to her. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were the parents of two children: 1. Celia, who died in 1873, aged three years. 2. Benjamin Howard, mentioned below.

(V) Benjamin Howard Marshall, son of Caleb Howard and Celia F. (LeBailey) Marshall, was born in Chicago, Illinois, May 5, 1874. He attended the Harvard School of Chicago until he reached his seventeenth year, when he quitted his studies, and impatient to be started on a business career secured his first employment as a clerk with Clement, Bane & Company, wholesale clothiers, at the salary of five dollars a week. He remained with this firm only a year, during this time having decided upon the profession of architecture for his life work. He began his studies toward this end under H. R. Wilson, of Chicago, under whom he was thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of the art, and with whom he laid the foundations of his subsequent phenomenal success. In 1895 Mr. Marshall was admitted to partnership, and the firm name became Wilson & Marshall. In April, 1902, Mr. Marshall disposed of his interest in the firm, and for three years engaged in business independently. During the first year he was awarded contracts for buildings aggregating in value three million dollars, including the Illinois, Powers and Colonial theatres, of Chicago, and the Nixon Opera House, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having even at this comparatively early date established second to none in the field of theatre architecture in the Middle West. He first became known to fame as the ar-

chitect of the Illinois Theatre. Concerning his work on this edifice the "Saturday Evening Herald" of Chicago, under date of October 13, 1900, said:

While the Hayman-Davis Company is responsible for the proprietary interest in the scheme that has given to Chicago the only building in America wholly devoted to theatrical purposes, they were guided and inspired in the fruition of their plans by a young genius in architecture if ever there was one, and who made all the plans for the theatre, designed its every feature and superintended every bit of its construction. This theatre has been his inspiration, and he has inspired it. He has seen its beauties unfold day by day, first in thought and then in reality, and while his every thought for its ultimate fitness and usefulness has been born of beauty and enthusiasm, he has beheld the splendor of his creation dawn upon the vision of the city with a modesty and sweetness of appreciation that has left its impress upon the many who have come into contact with him day by day. Benjamin H. Marshall is probably the youngest architect who has ever designed a theatre of this magnitude and beauty. He has lived here all his life, and while, like other sons of rich parents, he might have nestled in the lap of luxury, he studied for himself and fought for himself, and strange as it must appear in the light of the great achievement of which all Chicago talks to-day, he has never in his life taken a lesson in architecture or even drawing. He taught himself, beginning his professional career in a minor capacity in the office of H. R. Wilson, whose business partner he later became. He has designed many of the larger of the prominent buildings and apartment houses in Chicago, notably the Blackstone Hotel and theatre. His work includes the Northwestern Mutual Life building in Milwaukee, which is one of the finest buildings in the world.

In 1905, Mr. Marshall formed a partnership with Charles H. Fox, under the firm name of Marshall & Fox. The firm have been architects for the Blackstone Hotel, the Blackstone Theatre, the Steger building, the Maxine Elliott Theatre, of New York City, and many other important buildings of Chicago and other metropolitan centers, notably among them the Northwestern Mutual Life building of

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Milwaukee, before mentioned. Marshall & Fox now enjoy a national reputation. The success of Benjamin H. Marshall in the architectural profession is even more remarkable in view of the fact that he has never had any training in schools. Encountering at the outset of his career the determined opposition of technically trained men, he gradually overcame this by sheer force of genius, and within a short period established himself firmly in a place of leadership which usually demands years of study and labor. Today he ranks prominently among the foremost architects in the United States.

On February 1, 1905, Mr. Marshall married in Chicago, Illinois, Mary Elizabeth Walton, daughter of Samuel B. Walton, of that city. Their children are: 1. Elizabeth, born January 16, 1907. 2. Benjamin Howard, Jr., born May 5, 1909. 3. Dorothy.

Mr. Marshall is well known in club circles in Chicago, and is a member of the Union League, the Chicago Automobile, the Exmoor and the South Shore Country clubs.

COYL, Samuel Bell,

Soldier, Enterprising Citizen.

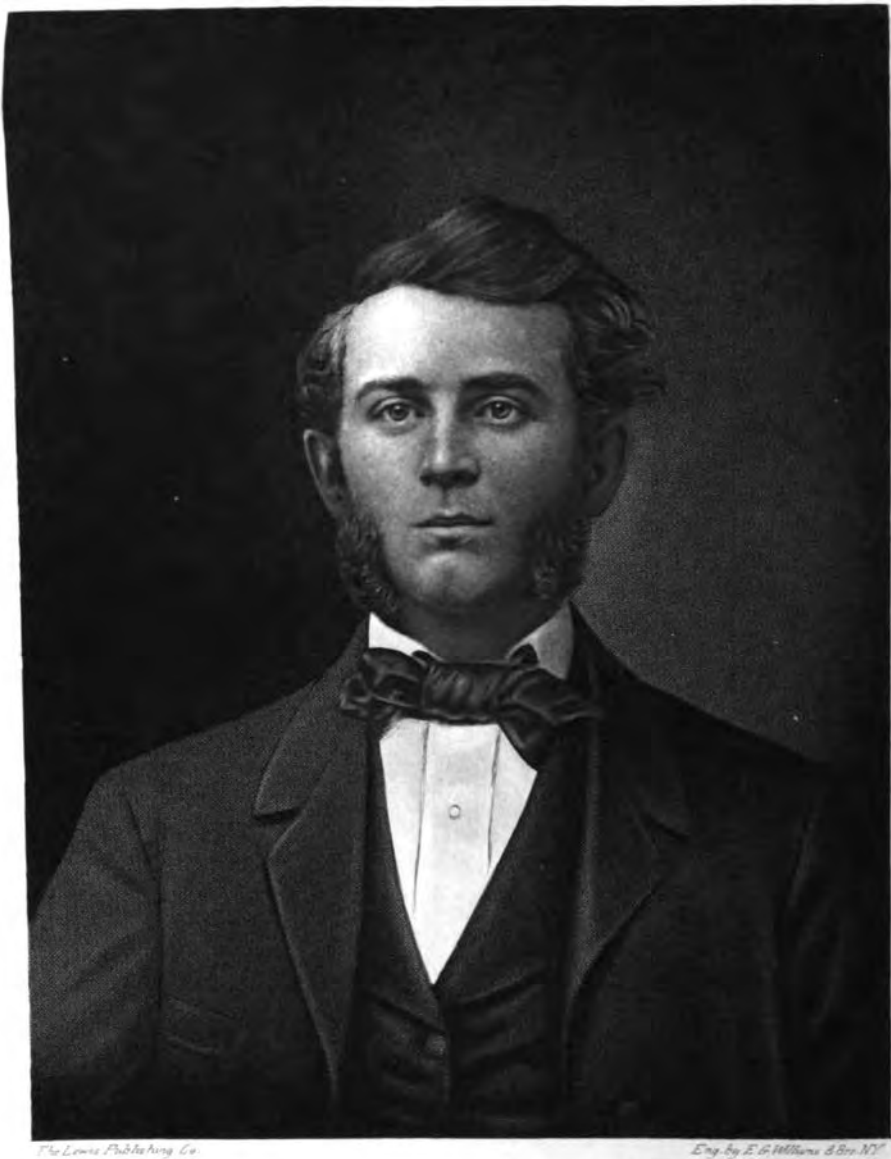
Arms—Or, three bars azure.

Crest—A hind's head erased, or.

Samuel Bell Coyl, whose death in Detroit, in 1893, was preceded by a period of inactivity caused by his total blindness, figured actively in Detroit business circles in Civil War days. He was born in Birmingham, Michigan, December 29, 1833, the son of William Kieft and Jane (Bell) Coyl, and at the age of two years accompanied his parents to Detroit. He was given the best educational advantages which the city afforded, but in his fifteenth year quitted the academy which he was attending, with the intention of starting forthwith on a business

career. William Kieft Coyl, his father, was successfully engaged in the hotel business in Detroit, and also dealt largely in live stock.

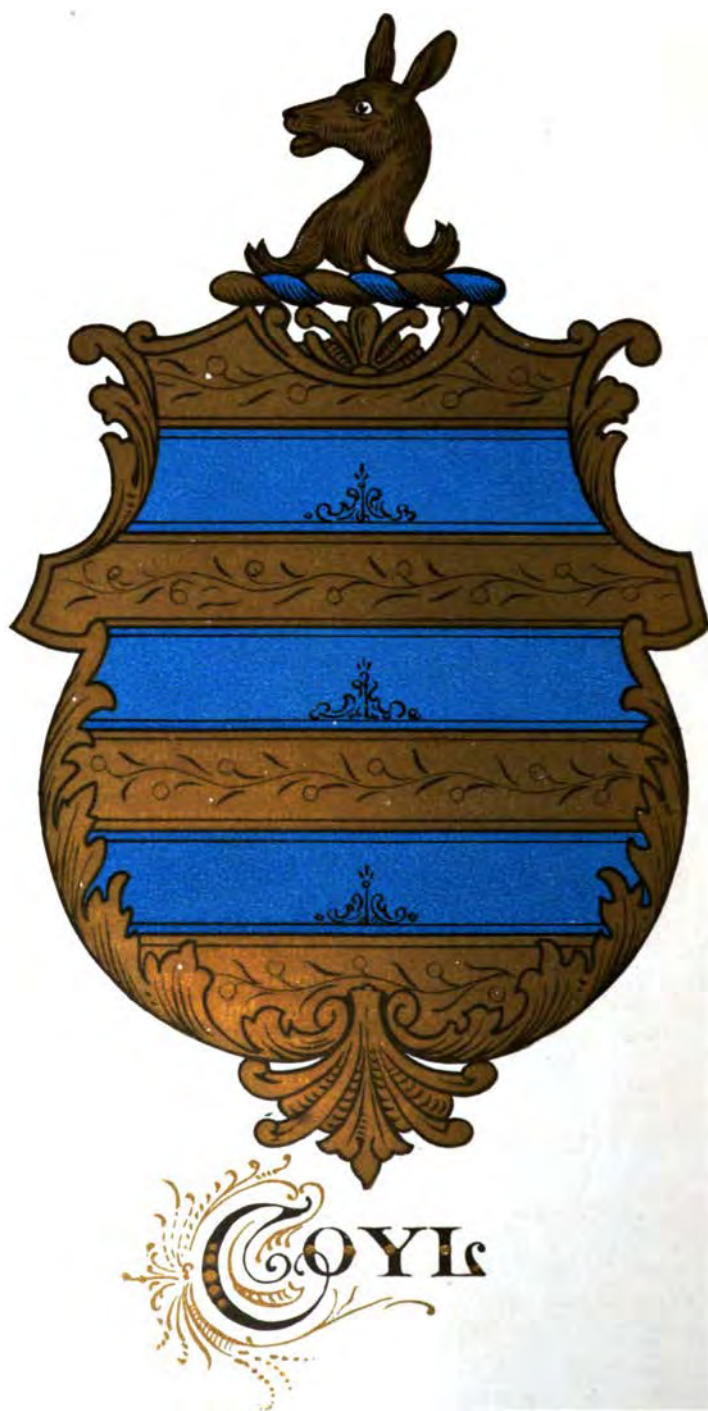
The business of stock raising interested young Coyl, and he soon became a most able assistant to his father in the management of his yard. At the age of fourteen years he took a load of hogs to Boston, disposed of them to advantage, and returned to Detroit with the money intact—a feat remarkable in consideration of his years and the difficulties of travel at the time. From that time forward he was active in the management of the business, and before attaining his majority had almost entire charge of it. In addition to handling live stock, he also dealt largely in grain, doing much of the buying himself. In 1854 he was engaged by the firm of Merrick & Fowler as chief grain buyer, with headquarters at Pontiac. In 1854 he resigned this position and went to Iowa, where for a short time he engaged in the real estate business. On his return to Detroit, Mr. Coyl established a grain and flour business on Woodward avenue. This venture proved phenomenally successful, and he conducted it for a period of five years. But even this failed to absorb his entire attention, or to satisfy his ambition, and he eventually disposed of it, and again went to Iowa for his father, who owned a large tract of land near Decorah. Here he put into successful operation a long cherished plan of working the land under tenants, much after the English system. It was an innovation which at the outset seemed fraught with disaster, but Mr. Coyl was successful in bringing it to a most successful working basis, and was thus engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War. Iowa suffered much at the time at the hands of hostile Indian tribes, and Decorah was the scene of many harrowing events. Fired with enthusiasm for the cause of the Union, and incensed by the Indian outrages, Mr. Coyl enlisted in 1861 in the Sixth Iowa



Samuel Bell Coyt



Mary R. Coyle



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Cavalry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He saw much active service among the Indians in the first years of the war, but was forced to retire because of failing eyesight, his eyes having become affected by the Iowa alkali dust. Five years later he became totally blind. The remainder of his life was spent between his Detroit home, and famous watering places of Europe and the South.

On May 2, 1859, Mr. Coyl married Mary Rice Throop, daughter of Washington and Catherine Eliza (Sternburg) Throop, at the home of her father at the corner of Randolph and Adams avenues, Detroit. The house in which the ceremony took place is still standing. Mrs. Coyl has resided in her present handsome home on Charlotte avenue since 1885. Samuel Bell Coyl died at his home in Detroit, September 6, 1893.

(The Throop Line).

Arms—Gules, a fesse between two chevrons argent.

Crest—An arm embowed fesseways holding a snake, all proper.

Motto—*Debita facere* (They did their duty).

While no actual and incontrovertible proof exists of the fact that William Throop, founder of the American family of the name, was the son of Adrian Scroope, one of the regicide judges of Charles I., tradition has long affirmed it and every evidence substantiates it. Many branches of the family for several generations have preserved the tradition that William Throop and Colonel Adrian Scroope are identical, on the ground that it is impossible otherwise to account for the autograph of Adrian Scroope, which appears in the Hartford Book of Possessions (p. 585) under date of March 11, 1666-67. Of this fact Savage says: "Strong probability from the union of such given name and surname arises that this man was son or near relative of the regicide."

The Scroope tradition is based on an old family record of a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Throop, who states that her father was the seventh child of Captain William Throop, who was the third son of William Throop, whose father "Lord Scroope of Scotland," "in one of the Scotch rebellions" fled to America and assumed the name of Throop. Endeavoring to verify this statement, Winchester Fitch, genealogist of the Throop family, ascertained that the Republican officials of the Commonwealth were called "Lord," as a title of courtesy; that Colonel Adrian Scroope, who fought in the Parliamentary army, was governor of Bristol Castle in 1649. He later was prominent on the Parliamentary side in the Civil War, and served on the High Court of Justice that condemned King Charles I. and signed his death warrant. In 1657 he was commissioner to Scotland with General Monk, and later was sheriff of Lithgow and Sterling until the Restoration. When Charles II. ascended the throne of England he demanded the execution of the judges who had condemned his royal father. As an unrepentant regicide, the elder Scroope was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity and executed at Charing Cross, London, in 1660. The son escaped to America in the same year, settling at Hartford, where it appears he was first known by his proper name, but later assumed the *alias* William Throop, because of the further safety which it afforded.

The Throop family in America has figured prominently in the history of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York since the early Colonial days.

(1) William Throop (thought to have been the son of Colonel Adrian Scroope) is first of record in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he married, on May 4, 1666, Mary Chapman, daughter of Ralph Chapman, who came to New England in the "Elizabeth," in 1635. In 1680 he was grand jury-

man in Barnstable. In the same year he became one of the original settlers of Bristol, Rhode Island, and from that time forward until his death was active in official affairs in the town. William Throop made the journey overland from Barnstable to Bristol, transporting his family and goods in an ox-cart. In 1683 he was surveyor of highways in Bristol. In 1689 he was chosen selectman; 1690 grand jurymen; and in 1691 represented the town in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He died at Bristol, December 4, 1704. His widow, who was born October 31, 1643, died in Bristol, in June, 1732, aged eighty-nine years. She was executrix of her husband's estate.

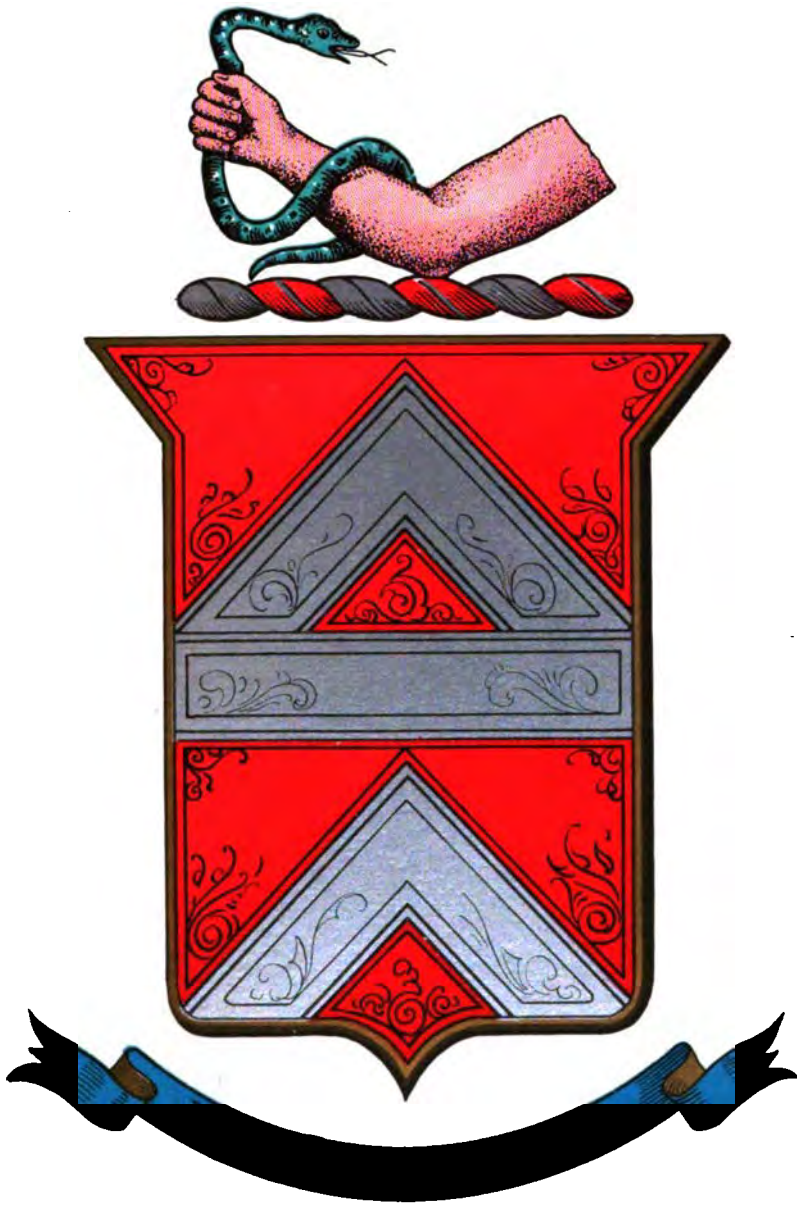
(II) Captain William (2) Throop, son of William (1) and Mary (Chapman) Throop, was born about 1678-79. He accompanied his father to Bristol, which was his home during the early part of his life. He was active in Bristol life, and served on a committee chosen to survey six hundred acres of undivided land in Bristol. Captain William Throop later removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he took a leading part in public affairs. He represented the town in the Connecticut General Court from 1730 to 1735. He was moderator of town meetings in 1733-35, justice of the peace in 1736-37. Captain Throop was land agent at Lebanon for the proprietors and acted for the colony on numerous committees to settle boundary disputes. He held the rank of captain of the militia. On March 20, 1698, Martha Colyn, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and William Throop were united in marriage.

(III) Rev. Benjamin Throop, son of Captain William (2) and Martha (Colyn) Throop, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, June 9, 1712. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1734, and subsequently prepared for the divine ministry. On January 3, 1738, he became pastor of a church which he had organized at Bozrah, Connecticut,

and remained at its head until his death in 1785. He became one of the leading divines of Connecticut in his day. Rev. Benjamin Throop was chaplain of the Crown Point Expedition in 1755. In 1753 he was appointed to preach the election sermon, which was afterwards printed by order of the Legislature, and appears in the Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. 10, page 400. Dr. Throop was vigorous in his defence of the rights of the Colonists and bitter in his denunciation of the oppression of England. His attack on the Stamp Act was published. He was a cultured gentleman, a scholar and an intellectual man, and one of the leaders of thought in Connecticut in the trying period which preceded and followed the Revolution.

On September 27, 1735, he married at Canterbury, Connecticut, Sybil Dyer, who was born October 23, 1714, daughter of Colonel John and Abigail (Fitch) Dyer, and granddaughter of Major James Fitch, patron of Yale, and his wife Alice, daughter of Major William Bradford, oldest son of Governor Bradford. Major James Fitch was the oldest son of Rev. James Fitch and his first wife Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield, and a descendant of the Sheafes and Mannings of Kent county, England. Colonel Dyer was a descendant of Thomas Dyer, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. Rev. Benjamin Throop died September 16, 1785. His will bears the date of May 14, 1784.

(IV) Hon. William (3) Throop, son of Rev. Benjamin and Sybil (Dyer) Throop, was born in Bozrah, Connecticut, December 15, 1745. He resided in Bozrah during the greater part of his life, and was active in public affairs in the town, which he represented in the Connecticut State Legislature. He later removed to Middleburg, New York, where he died February 23, 1815. Hon. William Throop married, November 9, 1769, Prudence Hyde, who was



Throop



Sternburg

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born at Norwich, Connecticut, October 2, 1743, youngest daughter of Captain Daniel and Abigail (Wattles) Hyde. All their children were born at Bozrah.

(V) Hon. Jabez West Throop, son of Hon. William (3) and Prudence (Hyde) Throop, was born in Bozrah, Connecticut, August 26, 1776. He settled in Schoharie county, New York, where he was a prominent merchant and leader in public life until his death. For twelve years he was county treasurer, and for a similar period served as judge in the County Court. He held the rank of lieutenant in the local militia. On April 30, 1801, he married Pamela West, his cousin, who was born December 27, 1779, at Norwich, Connecticut, daughter of Captain Elias and Mary (Lathrop) West. Hon. Jabez West Throop died in Schoharie, New York, in November, 1845. His cousin, Enos Thompson Throop, was a notable figure in political life in New York in the middle of the nineteenth century, and was governor of the State. Pamela (West) Throop died in Schoharie, February 16, 1813.

(VI) Washington Throop, son of Hon. Jabez West and Pamela (West) Throop, was born at Schoharie, Schoharie county, New York, December 26, 1806, and died in Detroit, in 1883. He was educated in the local schools, and in young manhood learned the general merchandising business in his father's establishment in Schoharie. His first independent venture was a dry goods store in Syracuse. This proved unsuccessful, however, and was soon abandoned. Mr. Throop later established a drug store in Syracuse, which he conducted until 1854, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan. Here he became associated with the Chandler enterprises, with which he was prominently identified for many years. He was widely known in business and official circles in the city in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, and his name figures

frequently in the history of the early years of Detroit's phenomenal industrial and commercial development. Washington Throop was a member of the Central Methodist Church, and for many years an earnest worker for the advancement of its interests. He was a generous, though unostentatious, donor to many charitable and benevolent efforts.

On September 21, 1837, he married Catherine Eliza Sternburg, born in New York City, December 25, 1816, died in Detroit, in 1873, aged fifty-seven years, daughter of William Sternburg, a Dutch gentleman and a prominent New York merchant. The Sternburg coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a star of five points or.

Crest—The star of the shield between two buffalo horns argent.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Throop: 1. General William A. Throop, who served with distinction throughout the Civil War; he enlisted in 1861, in Detroit, and was commissioned lieutenant; he was rapidly advanced in rank and was mustered out of the United States service a brigadier-general; was twice wounded; died in 1883. 2. Mary Rice, mentioned below. 3. Jabez Clinton, born in 1842, died in 1874. 4. Adeline, born in 1844; married Lyman Thayer; their children were Marie and Lyman Thayer. 5. Ann Eliza, born in 1847; married John D. Case, and is now a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

(VII) Mary Rice Throop, daughter of Washington and Catherine Eliza (Sternburg) Throop, was born in New York, and in 1845 accompanied her parents to Detroit, which has since been her home. On May 2, 1859, she became the wife of the late Samuel Bell Coyl. (See Coyl). Mrs. Coyl is a member of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Mt. Vernon Society. She attends St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

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SHAW, Thomas,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three fusils, ermines.

Crest—Six arrows interlaced saltier-wise or, flighted headed, tied together by a belt gules., buckle and pendant, gold.

Motto—*Vincit qui patitur.*

The record of the family of Shaw in America dates far back into Colonial days, beginning in Pennsylvania with John Shaw, of English descent. Early in its American history alliance was formed with the family of Brown, founded in this country by Thomas Brown, of Barking, Essex county, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with William Penn. Thomas Brown was a noted preacher of that time. Through a later marriage the line of Shaw became identified with that of Michelet, a family of proud record, dating to the reign of the Frankish King Chlotwidge, A. D. 536, when a Michelet was custodian of the funds of that monarch. A Michelet, who was majordomo to Charles the Bold, was a descendant of the royal treasurer, and married Beatrice de Anjou, princess of the royal blood and sister of the King of France. Later descendants of distinction have been Carl Ludwig Michelet, professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, and Jules de Michelet, well known as a French historian. An American member of the family was John Jacob Michelet (Mickley), to whom is given credit for saving the Liberty Bell from the British.

(I) John Shaw is the member of the family with whom this chronicle begins. By deed dated July 7, 1697, he acquired from William Buckman, of Newtown, Pennsylvania, title to three hundred acres of land in what is now the lower part of Northampton, then in Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In 1709 he is of record among the residents of South-

ampton. His name and that of his son, James, are among petitioners, December 11, 1722, for the separation of the township of Northampton, while James, in 1725, signed for the erection of the township of Plumstead. John Shaw and his wife, Susanna, were members of the Middleton Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. They were the parents of: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Eliza, born July 2, 1697. 3. Susanna, born February 2, 1699. 4. John, born October 29, 1700. 5. Joseph, born December 9, 1702, married Mary Clough. 6. George, born September 17, 1704. 7. Sarah, born April 4, 1706, married George Brown, brother of the wife of her brother, James.

(II) James, Shaw, son of John and Susanna Shaw, was born January 9, 1694, died December 3, 1761. He married, September 24, 1718, at Abington Meeting House, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Mary, who died June 9, 1764, daughter of Thomas and Mary Brown. Thomas Brown, the preacher, was born in 1666, coming to America from Barking, Essex county, England, and after living for some time in Philadelphia and Abington, located near Dyerstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. This was probably as early as 1712. Thomas Brown conveyed by deed dated June 18, 1724, to James Shaw, two hundred acres of land in Plumstead. Children of James and Mary (Brown) Shaw: Elizabeth, born October 6, 1719. 2. Joseph, born October 29, 1721, died March 2, 1799. 3. James, of whom further. 4. John, born March 6, 1728, died November 11, 1748. 5. Jonathan, born June 15, 1730, died May 24, 1790, married Sarah Good. 6. Alexander, born November 24, 1734, died January 11, 1790, married Sarah Brown.

(III) James Shaw, son of James and Mary (Brown) Shaw, married (first) Rachel Bancroft, (second) Elizabeth



Thomas Shaw

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Smith. Children of his first marriage: John, Eleazor and Jonathan.

(IV) Jonathan Shaw, son of James and Rachel (Bancroft) Shaw, married (first) Elizabeth Tyson, (second) Elizabeth Woolman, (third) Catherine Hagerman. Children of his first marriage: 1. Charlotte, married Stephen Shaw. 2. James, of whom further. 3. John, married Mary Hallowell. Children of his second marriage: 4. Hannah. 5. Rachel, married Jacob Danenhower. 6. Mary, married John Danenhower. Children of his third marriage: 7. Woolman, died young. 8. Elizabeth, married Nathan Thomas.

(V) James Shaw, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Tyson) Shaw, married Catherine Snyder. She was a woman of strong mental qualities, possessed of considerable inventive genius, which doubtless had a strong influence upon the career of her son, Thomas, the record of whose life follows.

(VI) Thomas Shaw, son of James and Catherine (Snyder) Shaw, was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1838, died January 19, 1901. There was much in his early life that gave promise of his later achievements, but his start was made under circumstances decidedly adverse. His father had invested heavily in coal lands, which proved unproductive, and from boyhood he felt the responsibility of helping his mother. Nor did he lay aside this duty in the years of his manhood, but realized the keenest pleasure in tenderly providing for her until her death in 1876.

Thomas Shaw's school record was not a brilliant one. Frequently he was punished for staying away from classes, his reason being that he found it impossible to study and in the manner his teacher wished, but it was no uncommon thing to find him poring at midnight over books that he had refused to use during the day and attempting to reason out problems in

higher mathematics in his own way. So well did his mother appreciate the manly qualities of her son and the complete absence of vicious or irresponsible tendencies, that she was his earnest sympathizer and gave him the guidance and assistance that was needed for such a wonderful intellect properly to mature. Later years proved the success of the scheme, and it was because of his personal experience that Mr. Shaw was ever afterward opposed to the public school system that treated children in the mass rather than individually. Undirected play, simply to fill time, played no part in his daily program as a boy. Playthings did not appeal to him, and his greatest pleasure was in creating something with tools that men used. When only eight years of age he constructed several models, complete in design and executed with the skill of a craftsman. At the age of ten, aided by his mother, he built a retort in the cellar of their home for melting old glass bottles, using the molten glass to manufacture many useful and ornamental articles. He found the task of holding hanks of yarn, while his mother rolled the yarn into a ball, particularly irksome, and at the age of twelve he completed his first invention, a machine operated by a treadle to hold and unwind hanks of wool, so constructed that it measured off each yard as it was used. Mr. Shaw said that the supreme moment of his life was when he peeped in the window and saw his mother contentedly seated before the machine which was reeling off the yarn with perfect regularity. A mechanical paper of that period published an article on bridge construction that he wrote when he was fifteen years old. In after life he made the statement that he knew no way of improving upon that plan of building bridges. Because of his mental capacity it was natural that he should prefer the

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society of older persons to that of children, and his company was always welcome among those of more advanced years, first because he was often their superior in wit and agility of thought, and secondly, because he was always willing to assist in repairing machinery that had become disordered. He completed his first invention when a youth of seventeen years, but it was not until two years later that he obtained his patent, owing to his inexperience and his lack of funds. This patent was on a gas meter. Early in life Mr. Shaw suffered from the false friendship of a neighbor, who discouraged him from securing a patent on rotary shears and then stole the idea and realized a substantial profit thereon. After several similar attempts had been made to profit from his ingenuity, Mr. Shaw refused to have any of the work in connection with his inventions done by anyone outside of his own family, his wife first working with him and then his daughter, Cora S., wife of Joseph Robert Wilson.

Mr. Shaw became superintendent of the Butcher Steel Works when this plant was founded in 1867, and continued in this capacity, associated with J. Howard Mitchell and Philip S. Justice, when reorganization was effected as the Midvale Steel Works. Since 1860 he had been engaged in business on his own behalf, manufacturing his own inventions, including tools, machinery, engineers' special appliances, steam and hydraulic machinery, United States standard mercury pressure gauges, noise quieting nozzles, steam mufflers for locomotives, etc., hydraulic and friction buffers, and governors for pumping machines. He is on record as having been granted one hundred and eighty-six patents by the United States government, and death came upon him when he was about to complete work on several other inventions. His work was wonderful in

its scope, for there is not a shop, steamship, or railroad in the world today that does not in some way use one of his inventions or improvements, a most remarkable statement to be able to make. His daughter, whose privilege it was to relieve him of much of the detail work in the completion of his inventions and the preparation of specifications for the Patent Office and who thus greatly increased his working capacity, is authority for the statement that when he had an idea to work out he would lock himself in his laboratory at his home, there to sit motionless for perhaps hours at a time. Then, as if inspired by a vision of his completed work, he would rapidly sketch out his plan. So clear were his mental processes, so certain his knowledge, that there were very few instances where he found it necessary to make any mechanical changes after the first draught. Were he to be interrupted while thus concentrated upon his work he would leave it in great anger. Petitions for assistance from inventors, who had an idea almost brought down to practicality, came to him in great number, and during the period of his greatest work he found it necessary to make a professional charge of five hundred dollars an hour to anyone who came to him upon business. Even then he kept his office door locked and admission was exceedingly difficult to gain. But when he came into touch with a man of merit and ability, his assistance to better things was always ready, and men trained by him were always able to find responsible places open to them.

Mr. Shaw's inventions cannot of course be described here or even named, but mention of several of them will be found interesting for they cover almost every phase of applied mechanics and include labor and life-saving devices that have come into general use. One of the sim-

plest of these, yet one of the most useful, was the Verona lock nut washer, known ordinarily as the spring pawl washer, in use on railroads, which goes between the nut and the fish plate for holding the rails in place. "Safety first" in railroad travel has no single appliance which contributes more than this simple invention. He was the inventor of gunpowder test gauges that tested up to fifty thousand pounds pressure to the square inch, used widely at this time by gun and powder manufacturing concerns. Another invention that went far from the beaten path was the gunpowder pile driver, the first device for harnessing gunpowder to do peaceful and constructive work for man. This invention aroused great interest among engineers and met with instant and pronounced success, working with great economy and high efficiency. By the aid of this pile driver a pile forty feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter was forced its entire length into the firm ground in one minute, without any injury to the timber and without banding the head of the pile before driving. Crowds of engineers and men interested in public work came to see this marvelous invention, with which Mr. Shaw did most of the government pile driving work at the United States naval station at League Island. A committee of eminent engineers, duly appointed for the purpose of making a report on the Shaw gunpowder pile driver, pronounced this novel application of gunpowder to be an unequalled success for its purpose. This report was signed by W. W. Woods, Chief Engineer of the United States navy. The pile driver was exhibited at the fair of the American Institute in New York in November, 1870, and as an invention new to science and mechanics was awarded a medal of honor. The Franklin Institute of the City of Philadelphia

awarded the Scott Legacy Medal for this invention, and at the International Centennial Exposition of 1876, a medal was also awarded. The Shaw Compound Propeller Pump, pumping twelve thousand gallons per minute, was a most valuable addition to pumping machinery which up to that time had been of low order, and was pressed into service in St. Louis during a heavy flood, gaining high reputation by the rapid manner in which it pumped out shafts, etc. The committee on Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute made a report on February 21, 1877, on "Shaw's Spiral Exhaust Nozzle," stating in part "in our opinion Mr. Shaw has done a great service to the country, and particularly to the transportation interests, in overcoming the obnoxious and dangerous feature in the use of steam," and they recommended the award to Mr. Shaw of the Scott Legacy Premium and Medal for his "Spiral Exhaust Nozzle." This nozzle was endorsed and its use recommended by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, by owners and captains of boats, engineers in the navy and the boats of the American Line of Steamships.

Mr. Shaw regarded his method of lowering boats at sea and releasing them as among the most valuable of his life-saving devices, of which he marketed several. Another remarkable invention of Mr. Shaw was his device for detecting the presence of noxious gases in mines. In 1890 the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers invited Mr. Shaw to present to them this system of detecting, measuring and removing dangerous and poisonous gases in mines, for examination, as it was the first of its kind in the history of mining engineering to subject gases to instrumental control. A delegation of the United Mine Workers of America, who were present and heard Mr. Shaw's lec-

ture on his wholly new and practical method of preventing explosions in mines, assembled the following day in convention and passed resolutions endorsing the appliance and recommended its introduction and use in all mines. Mr. Shaw was the first man in the world to conceive and construct a machine that reveals the line of demarkation between the ignitable line and the non-ignitable line of gases, and he determined this to within the one-thousandth part of one per cent. A new difficulty arose here in the construction of the gas guns, for the bore had to be accurately constructed, and, no machine for that purpose being in existence, it became necessary for Mr. Shaw to construct these gas-testing devices, so that every machine would measure as exactly as another. The scales of the percentage of gases were marked upon a graduated scale beam or bar, and Mr. Shaw was the first man to create such a graduated scale for explosive gases. The device was adopted as the official standard of the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Mr. Shaw was awarded the two highest medals granted by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, one an Elliott Crescent Gold Medal and two Scott Legacy Medals. It was this invention of Mr. Shaw's that was the prime cause of his nervous breakdown, for the lay mind cannot comprehend its enormous expense and complexity. Mr. Shaw's Hydraulic Pipe Machine with a capacity of sixty tons in twenty-four hours, was said to be the largest clay pipe-making machinery in the world. In 1865 he invented a machine for grinding faucets, the first of its kind, and he was the first man to do away with the slotting in semi-elliptic car springs, which are in universal use today. His mode of shotting metals, applicable to molten ore for the purpose of subdivision to enable proper mixtures of steel, was of such import-

ance that it was kept as far as possible a secret. This he perfected while superintendent of the Butcher Steel Works. His cast chain of 1867 was the first of this class of inventions.

Mr. Shaw was a member of the United States Congress of Inventors and Manufacturers, and was a recognized authority on patent law. He held strong convictions on the injustice of the patent regulations of the United States Government, and worked diligently for a law to lengthen the life of a patent. His statements were that the least cost at which an invention of any magnitude can be brought out and introduced was ten thousand dollars, and he frequently spent in experiments and the development of an invention from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in point of time he stated that ten years at least is required to bring an invention before the public to a point where it becomes remunerative and thereafter remains only seven years to regain what has been spent in developments and to enjoy a profit. The writer of a novel is protected by the government for forty years, but the inventor of a life-saving device or a machine of inestimable commercial value to the world-at-large is allowed only seventeen years in which to reimburse himself for moneys expended and to reap a profit from hard labor. The one invention, his spiral exhaust nozzle, should have been worth vast sums to Mr. Shaw, but at his death, after spending the greater portion of his life in giving to the world devices that immeasurably added to the safety and comfort of the public, he was a poor man, having spent fortunes on his work. His ill health of his later days was largely contributed to by the keen disappointment he felt in the failure of his efforts to lighten the load that inventors who should follow



Wm. H. Pope

him would have to bear, and his shame that the very source of the nation's commercial supremacy, its inventors, should receive so little consideration.

Some of the honors that Mr. Shaw received during his lifetime have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Philadelphia honored him by naming one of its suburbs Shawmont, as well as one of its avenues, while appreciations of his genius from abroad were many. In 1870 Napoleon III., of France, offered him high office in connection with government engineering work. Later in life, through Captain Schymetzkin, of the Russian Navy, he was offered the position of Minister of Railways to the Russian Government if he would become a citizen of Russia. Similar offers were tendered him by Japan and England, while through a representative of the King of Sweden an official effort was made to secure his services. A duly appointed committee offered him a handsome fee if he would solve the problem of the black fogs of London and abate the nuisance. But despite his conviction that the United States Government was most delinquent in its duty toward its inventors, and despite the fact that the profits of one invention were nearly always consumed by the costs of another, his high order of patriotism held him to his native land and he never could bring himself to renounce his citizenship for material gain.

Thomas Shaw married Matilda Miller Garber, a descendant of Benedict Garber, one of the earliest settlers of Collegeville, Pennsylvania. His three children were girls, one of them, Cora S. (Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson) now living. It was Mrs. Wilson who took her mother's place as Mr. Shaw's assistant, and for years she shared with him secrets concerning his work that no one else could be entrusted with.

POPE, William Henry,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Arms—Argent two chevrons gules on a chief of the second an escallop or.

The name Pope is an early English surname of the class whose origin is found in nicknames. It signifies literally "the pope," and was applied at the beginning of the surname era to one of austere, ascetic or ecclesiastical bearing. Pope is derived from the post classical Latin, *papa*, meaning father. The name in its present form first appears in English registers in the year 1273.

One of the foremost figures on the business horizon of New England during the past half century, an eminently successful business man and manufacturer, was the late William Henry Pope, who was for several decades identified with a number of the largest milling enterprises in Rhode Island.

To him belongs the distinction and honor of having developed and practically established the town of Esmond, Rhode Island. That he was the prime factor in its existence is evident from the fact that upon his retirement from business the enterprise and industry which had been its most prominent feature fell off to a marked degree. Mr. Pope was one of the foremost business men of his day, directing enormous banking and railroad interests.

William Henry Pope was born in Enfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, July 18, 1840, son of Ichabod and Serena (Woods) Pope. Ichabod Pope was a prominent manufacturer of England, and was for several years justice of peace in the town. His wife, Serena (Woods) Pope, was a sister of Josiah Woods, founder and donor of Woods Library, Amherst College; she died in the year 1846. Their son received the advantages of an excellent education, and until he reached the age of fifteen years at-

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tended a private school at Enfield. He then went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he resided for a short time with his aunt, Mrs. Frank Pratt. Later, while residing in Providence with an uncle, he attended private schools in that city, and on completing his preliminary studies entered the A. G. Scholfield Business College. Following his graduation from this institution he was employed by various firms in the city. In 1863 he became connected with Albert Gallup, then head of Gallup Brothers, cotton manufacturers, in the office of the firm, and continued in this capacity until the removal of Mr. Gallup to New York City. During the period spent with this firm, Mr. Pope familiarized himself thoroughly with the details of cotton manufacturing, and the practical side of business management, serving, as it were, an apprenticeship to the cotton manufacturing trade. He possessed considerable genius in this line, and in his connection with Gallup Brothers amassed a wealth of information and experience which later stood him in good stead in his own ventures. After the removal of Mr. Gallup to New York, Mr. Pope entered into the independent manufacturing of cotton, after a short period spent in the cotton brokerage business. About 1871 he entered this field, and accepted the agency for the Robert Watson Mills at Willimantic. In 1878 his success in the brokerage business made it possible for him to engage in cotton manufacturing, and he purchased the mill and mill village owned by the Smithfield Manufacturing Company at Allenville, in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island.

Allenville had taken its name from the first mill erected there in 1813, by Governor Philip Allen. Mr. Pope renamed the village Enfield, and forthwith inaugurated a plan for its development and the establishment of a standard of civic efficiency. Enfield, named after the birthplace of Mr. Pope in Massachusetts, subsequently became one of

the most prosperous and thriving towns of its kind in Rhode Island, a prosperity and thrift which was due entirely to the presence in it of the mills which Mr. Pope owned and directed. The village was his pride, and was a monument to the ability and constructive industry of its founder. His management of the mills was as nearly ideal as is possible, and the operatives of the mills at Enfield were never known to strike. By the application of judicious policies he was able to keep his mills running constantly, the period of idleness which was common to mills of New England being unknown in his plants. His purchase of the property was against the advice of his friends and associates who knew manufacturing conditions in New England, but the venture proved to be a stroke of far sighted and excellent business policy. Mr. Pope was extremely successful, and brought the mill from an old and comparatively useless establishment to one of the most modernly equipped and best managed cotton mills of the State of Rhode Island.

Cotton manufacturing formed only a small part of Mr. Pope's large interests. He was active in several of the largest financial and commercial organizations of Rhode Island, holding executive positions in many of them. He was treasurer of the Pawtucket Valley Railroad for over forty years; treasurer-secretary of the Providence & Springfield Railroad Company from 1892 until its absorption by consolidation; director of the National Exchange Bank for over twenty years; at one time the largest individual stockholder of the Union Railroad Company; director of the Providence Telephone Company from the time of its formation; director of the Providence Dry Dock Marine Railway Company; of the Windham Manufacturing Company of Willimantic for several years; secretary of the Providence Press Company for a time after its reorganization in 1880. The value of Mr.

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Pope's executive ability and constructive policies in these organizations cannot be overestimated. The demands of these various interests upon his time made any connection with public life, otherwise than as a business leader, impossible and he never became identified with politics or public affairs.

He was, however, active and prominent in the club and fraternal life of the city, and was a charter member of the Narragansett Boat Club. He was a true sportsman, keenly interested in yachting. He was also one of the first members of the Squantum Association, a member of the Commercial Club, the Home Market Club of Boston, the Hope Club of Providence, of which latter he was treasurer for four years, and a member of the board of governors from 1885 to 1891. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. He was a man of magnetic personality, cultured and of refined tastes. Justice and the strictest code of ethics characterized his transactions in the business world, and by friends and competitors alike he was considered the soul of honor.

William Henry Pope married, September 27, 1888, Catherine Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of Andrew and Maria (Halcro) Robertson, of Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Pope survives her husband and resides at No. 11 Young Orchard avenue, Providence. Mr. Pope died at his home in Providence, February 16, 1907. Tributes to his memory came from all sources. A friend said:

Who of all that went to him for advice was ever disappointed in the final outcome? Under an impatient manner and an air of desire of being rid of the whole subject, were hidden a careful listening and interest and in a few days or so there came from him an opinion vested in cautious language. If it was a recommendation 'twas well to follow it; if a warning 'twas equally well to heed it. Of his boyish generous nature how many of us remember his open hand and his heartfelt sympathy?

At a meeting of the directors of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company, held on April 10, 1907, it was voted that the following minute be entered upon the records of the Company:

The directors desire to express their deep sense of loss in the removal by death of their esteemed associate, William H. Pope, which occurred on the 16th of February last. Mr. Pope had served as a director of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company since its organization, and was very deeply interested in its success. Always prompt and regular in his attendance at our meetings his good judgment and business ability were of much value in conducting the affairs of the company. His genial and kindly face will be sadly missed at our gatherings.—John H. Cady, Secretary.

BUGBEE FAMILY,

Ancestral and Personal History.

While the surname Bugbee thrives in America, it is almost extinct in its English home. The name is of very ancient English origin, and is found in records of as early date as the Hundred Rolls of 1273. It is of local derivation, and signifies "of Buckby," a parish in County Northampton, where it is certain all the first bearers of the name resided. In "Old and New London" is a map showing Bugby marshes, not far from the town.

The Bugbee family in America dates from the third decade of the seventeenth century, and ranks among the foremost New England Colonial families. It has attained distinction and prominence in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where for many generations it has wielded large power in industrial, business and financial life, and has participated notably in public affairs. The late Edwin H. Bugbee, of the Connecticut family, for many years occupied a position of prominence in the life of Danielson, Connecticut, and was the donor of the handsome library building known as the Bugbee Me-

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morial. Associated closely with the business world of Providence, Rhode Island, are the names of the late James Henry Bugbee, head of the firm of Bugbee & Brownell, wholesale grocers and dealers in spices, and the late John Edwin Bugbee, head of the firm of Bugbee & Thompson, stationers and blank book manufacturers, well known and prominent figures in business circles.

(I) Edward Bugby, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was a native of England, where he was born in 1594. He was preceded to America by his brother, Richard Bugby, who came with John Winthrop, and was the first of the family in the New World. Edward Bugby, prior to his emigration from England, resided at Stratford-le-Bow, on the river Lee, near its junction with the Thames. Stratford-le-Bow, which now forms a part of the city of London, may or may not have been his birthplace. He brought with him to New England his wife, Rebecca, and his daughter, Sarah, sailing from Ipswich, on the ship "Francis." He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he acquired a large property which descended to his son, Edward (2) Bugby, who remained at Roxbury. He died there, January 26, 1669.

(II) Joseph Bugbee, son of Edward and Rebecca Bugby, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He and his brothers were the first to assume the present form of the surname. They were among the fifty proprietors of what is now Woodstock, Connecticut, which was settled by men from Roxbury, Massachusetts, and originally called New Roxbury. Joseph Bugbee married Experience Pitcher, daughter of Andrew Pitcher, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and among their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(III) Samuel Bugbee, son of Joseph and Experience (Pitcher) Bugbee, was born in the town of Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1673. He accompanied his parents to Wood-

stock, Windham county, Connecticut, where he resided during the latter part of his life. He married Dorothy Carpenter, daughter of John Carpenter, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

(IV) James Bugbee, son of Samuel and Dorothy (Carpenter) Bugbee, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, July 11, 1715. He resided there all his life, and was a prosperous farmer and highly respected member of the community. He married (first) Hannah Gary, and (second) Mary May, March 16, 1745. She was a descendant of Samuel May, one of the pioneer settlers of Woodstock.

(V) Hezekiah Bugbee, son of James and Mary (May) Bugbee, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, February 19, 1746, and died there. He married, January 21, 1773, Bathsheba Holmes, who was born May 6, 1753, and died in 1833, daughter of Dr. David Holmes, and aunt of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dr. David Holmes served as a captain in the Colonial wars and later as a surgeon in the American Revolution. He was a descendant of John Holmes, one of the original settlers of Woodstock, Connecticut.

(VI) James (2) Bugbee, son of Hezekiah and Bathsheba (Holmes) Bugbee, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, April 11, 1788. Early in life he removed to Warren, Rhode Island, where he was employed as an accountant. He subsequently returned to Woodstock, and established a mercantile business there with a branch in Thompson, Connecticut, which he conducted for several years. Retiring a number of years prior to his death, he removed to Killingly, Connecticut, where he died July 17, 1866. James (2) Bugbee married, December 26, 1811, in Warren, Rhode Island, Elizabeth Dorrance, a native of Scituate, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel Dorrance (see Dorrance II). Mrs. Bugbee died at Warren, Rhode Island, at the home of her

daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Harris, on her eighty-ninth birthday. The children of James (2) and Elizabeth (Dorrance) Bugbee were: 1. James Henry, mentioned below. 2. Mary A., married Charles J. Harris, cotton manufacturer, and an expert in mill machinery; she was a resident of Warren, Rhode Island, where she died. 3. Edwin H., mentioned below. 4. Sarah Tully, married William Torrey Harris, LL. D., well known author and educator, who was for many years United States commissioner of education; resided at Washington, D. C.

(VII) James Henry Bugbee, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Dorrance) Bugbee, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, December 5, 1812. He entered the employ of James Rhodes & Son, manufacturers at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, but left their employ to follow the sea. He later became master of a vessel plying between Providence and European ports, and was lost at sea, March 4, 1846. James Henry Bugbee married, June 18, 1834, in Warwick, Rhode Island, Maria Smith Potter, who was born in 1810, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, August 27, 1874, aged sixty-four years. She was a daughter of William Anson and Sally (Smith) Potter, granddaughter of Mesheck Potter, a woolen manufacturer of Plainfield, Connecticut, where he died, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, and of many of the oldest families of Rhode Island, among which were the Smiths, Potters, Williamses, Harrises, Olneys, Arnolds and Carpenters. Children, born at Pawtuxet: 1. Elizabeth Dorrance, born in 1835, who resides at No. 179 Hope street, Providence; Miss Bugbee is an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. 2. James Henry, mentioned below. 3. John Edwin, mentioned below.

(VII) Edwin H. Bugbee, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Dorrance) Bugbee, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, April 26, 1820. In 1839, at the age of nineteen years,

he went to Lymansville, Rhode Island, where he secured employment in a factory in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper. Later, in association with Henry Weaver, he established a mill, which he conducted for several years with success, and finally disposed of in 1849. In the latter year he became connected with the Williamsville Manufacturing Company of Killingly, Connecticut, S. & W. Foster were the Providence agents, and he remained identified with this concern until the time of his retirement from active business life, in 1879. For several years he had occupied a position of prominence in the manufacturing world of Eastern Connecticut, and had been repeatedly urged to enter public affairs, and to become a candidate for the governorship of the State and congressman from his district. He declined to enter public life, however, but worked constantly and earnestly in behalf of the welfare of the people. He was one of the foremost figures in life and affairs of Eastern Connecticut, in his time. In 1857-59-61-63-69-71-73, he represented the town of Killingly in the Connecticut State Legislature. From 1865 to 1868 he was a member of the State Senate from the Fourteenth Connecticut District. Mr. Bugbee filled the office of president *pro tem* of the Senate in 1868, and in 1871 was speaker of the House. Prior to his death he was a resident of the town of Putnam, and was a director of one of its banks. He was universally recognized as a man of fine ability and unimpeachable integrity, and in many elections received the support of both the Democrats and Republicans. Justice and absolute fairness marked all his dealings of a business nature, and was notable in his long career as a public servant. Mr. Bugbee was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and held the office of vice-president for Connecticut. He was deeply interested in historic and genealogical research, and devoted much

time to the subject, amassing a large fund of valuable information and collecting a large library on it. At the time of his death he willed the sum of \$15,000 to erect the Bugbee Memorial Library at Danielson, Connecticut, which contains his extensive private library. Edwin H. Bugbee married, in 1865, Selenda Howard Griswold, who died a few months after their marriage. He died on January 26, 1900.

(VIII) James Henry (2) Bugbee, son of James Henry (1) and Maria Smith (Potter) Bugbee, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, February 14, 1837. He was educated in the public schools of Warwick, Rhode Island, and in 1854 went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he entered the employ of Fosters & Fisher, wholesale grocers. Within a few years he purchased an interest in the business, and became a member of the firm, the firm name being changed to Fosters, Fisher & Company. On the withdrawal of Messrs. Fosters and Fisher from the firm, Mr. Bugbee formed a partnership with Henry Parsons under the firm name of Parsons, Bugbee & Company. At a still later date he became associated with Seth H. Brownell in the wholesale grocery and spice business, under the firm name of Bugbee & Brownell. This venture proved highly successful, and Mr. Bugbee continued at the head of it until 1888, when he retired from active business life. He was prominent and highly respected in business circles in Providence, and was for many years a member of the Providence Board of Trade, serving at one time on its executive council. He was deeply interested in historical research, and was an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. For many years he was a well known figure in club and social life in Providence, and was president of the Squantum Association at the time of his death. He was also a member of the old Union Club. Mr. Bugbee married, June 17, 1868, Emma Tingley,

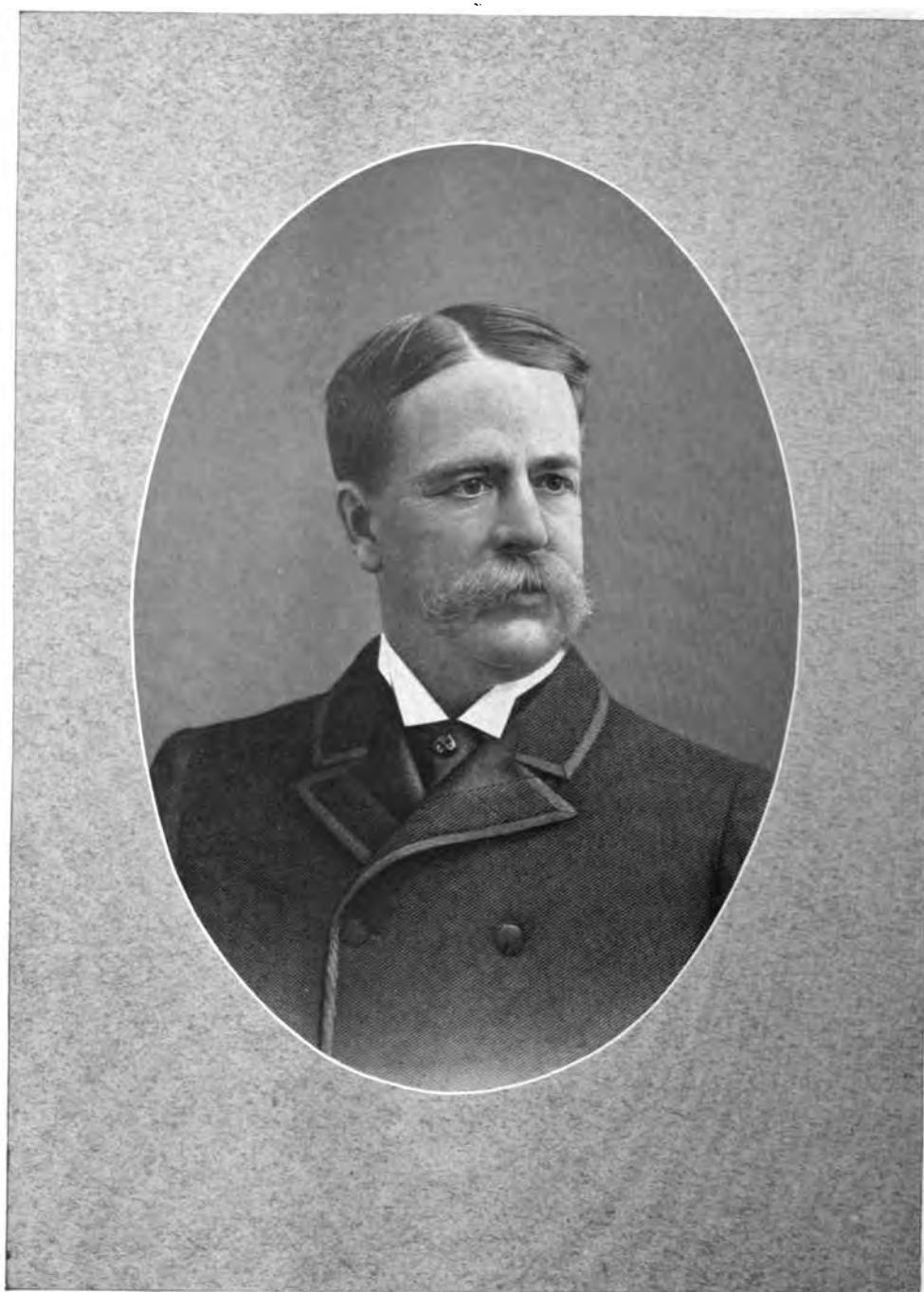
who was born in 1817 and died April 16, 1873. They were the parents of a daughter, Alice Stewart, born June 8, 1870, died February 26, 1881. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 5, 1900.

(VIII) John Edwin Bugbee, son of James Henry (1) and Maria Smith (Potter) Bugbee, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, November 14, 1843. He attended the public schools of Pawtuxet, but did not continue beyond the grammar school. He entered business life at an early age, securing his first employment as clerk in the book store of George Whitney, of Providence, with whom he worked for a number of years. He then formed a partnership with Whitney for the manufacture of stationery, books, fancy goods, etc., under the name of Bugbee & Thompson. The enterprise proved highly successful, and Mr. Bugbee remained actively engaged in it until the time of his death. Beyond discharging his duties as a citizen to the fullest degree, Mr. Bugbee remained outside public life. He was unmarried. John Edwin Bugbee died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, December 20, 1890.

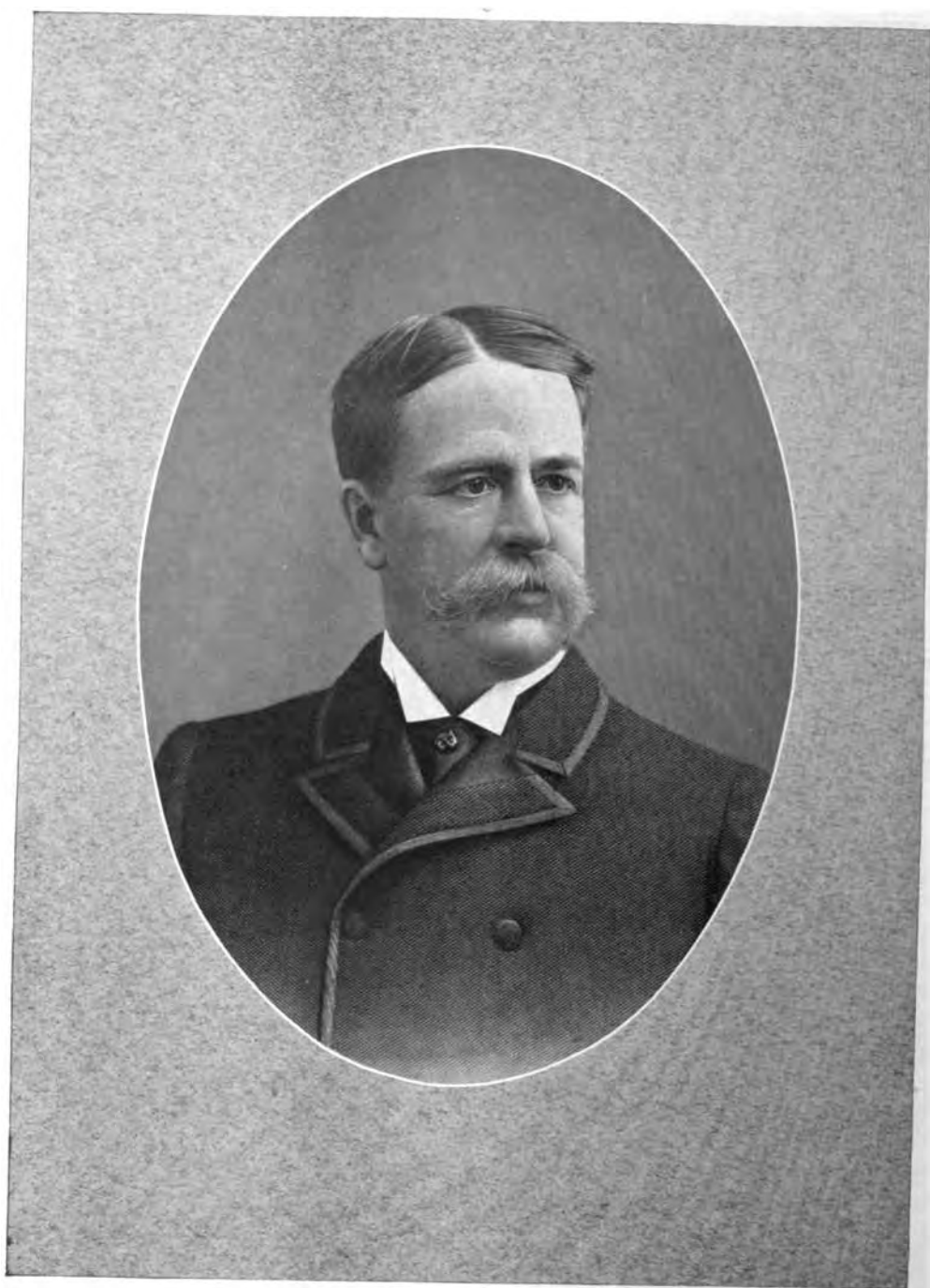
(The Holmes Line).

The surname Holm or Holmes is obviously of that class which was derived from the nature of the physical environment of the individual or family who first assumed it. A flat ground in or near water was called a "holm." The present form, no doubt, is a possessive form that in the course of time became established. More than twenty-five spellings of this name are to be found in the records during the Colonial period.

(I) John Holmes was one of the original proprietors of the town of Woodstock, Connecticut. As all but three of these proprietors are known to have removed from Roxbury, Massachusetts, it has been assumed by Mr. E. Holmes Bugbee, who made dili-



J. H. Pugh



J. H. Pugh

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gent search, that John Holmes was a native of Roxbury, and a son of David Holmes, who died in Dorchester, in 1666. John Holmes was born about 1644, and on April 9, 1690, married Hannah, daughter of Isaac Newell, of Roxbury, and granddaughter of Abraham Newell, who came over in the ship "Francis" from Ipswich, in 1634. She was baptized February 19, 1671, and died May 9, 1743. John Holmes was a prominent man in the Woodstock settlement, and held many important positions there, for which services he was compensated by grants of land. He died June 20, 1713.

(II) Deacon David Holmes, son of John and Hannah (Newell) Holmes, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1692. He married Bathsheba Sandford. He was a prominent member of the first church of Woodstock. He died May 22, 1745. His widow married Joseph Edmunds and lived to an advanced age. She was a woman of great energy and activity, both mentally and physically. She had a wide reputation as a doctor and midwife, and hesitated at no personal inconvenience or physical hardship when she could be of help in time of sickness.

(III) Dr. David (2) Holmes, the eldest child of Deacon David (1) and Bathsheba (Sandford) Holmes, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut. He married for his first wife, Mehitable, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Mayhew. David Holmes served during the three campaigns of the French and Indian War, the last terminating with the conquest of Canada, September 4, 1760. He joined Colonel Fitch's regiment in Hartford, June 5, 1758, and was captain of his company. He joined the army in his professional character of surgeon upon the Lexington Alarm, and served until the fourth year of the war, when he was so worn from his labors and from the rigors of camp life that he was compelled to return home, where he died soon after,

March 19, 1779. His son, Abiel Holmes, was the father of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

(IV) Bathsheba Holmes, youngest child of Dr. David (2) and Mehitable (Mayhew) Holmes, was born May 6, 1753; she married Hezekiah Bugbee, January 21, 1773, and died April 25, 1833 (see Bugbee V).

(The Dorrance Line).

The family is undoubtedly of French origin. The name D'Orrance is still to be found in Normandy. It is probable that the Torrance families of England and Scotland came from the D'Orrance family of France. The apostrophe was dropped from the name in Scotland, whence the family had fled about 1598 to escape the persecutions to which the French Huguenots were subjected. The motto of the Torrance family is "I saved the King," and was conferred on the founder of the Turnbull family, a peasant named Torrance, for having saved the King from an attack by a furious bull, when he was hunting. The name of Turnbull, and the crest, a bull's head, were also conferred with a pension at the same time. The Dorrance family in America dates from the year 1720. It has been particularly prominent in Rhode Island, in Providence and the surrounding territory.

(I) Rev. Samuel Dorrance, the ancestor of this branch of the family in America, was born in Scotland in 1685. In 1709 he received the honors of the University of Glasgow, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1711. About 1720 he came to the New England colonies with his three brothers, James, George and John, from Ulster county in the North of Ireland, and settled in Connecticut. Rev. Dorrance settled in what is now Sterling, Windham county, Connecticut, where he was pastor of the church for nearly fifty years. It was said of him: "His management of church affairs gave good satisfac-

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tion and he was much respected by his brethren in the ministry." He occupied the pulpit from 1723 to 1771, inclusive, and retired with a pension of £25 per year for life. He died November 12, 1775. On August 1, 1726, he married Elizabeth Smith, who died September 10, 1750.

(II) Samuel (2) Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Smith) Dorrance, was born October 10, 1740. At the outbreak of the American Revolution he was a resident at Scituate, Rhode Island, where he held the office of justice of the peace. From a letter written to his wife, dated Warwick, March 14, 1777, it is evident that he was clerk of Captain John Edwards' Alarm Company, stationed at W. D. Warner's. After the war he was one of a company of pioneers that went to the frontier settlement at Marietta, Ohio, under General Putnam, was assigned land there, and returned to the East for his family, where he died. A letter to his wife, Ann (Tully) Dorrance, of Saybrook, Connecticut, from there under date of August 17, 1788, has been preserved. In it he recounts the varied experience of the journey and writes a most alluring description of the attractions and advantages offered by the new country. He says: "I shall be in a hurry to get home and settle my affairs, in order to move in the spring, for I think we may live here in safety in the pleasantest place in the world."

He returned to Saybrook, Connecticut, within a year, leaving his son William in charge of his property in Ohio. The son lost his life mysteriously, and the father never returned to the West. Samuel Dorrance died August 2, 1812, aged seventy-two years, according to the inscription on his tombstone in the family burying ground at Coventry. His widow paid taxes on 1173 1-3 acres of land in Washington, Hocking and Gallis counties, Ohio, until her death, which occurred July 1, 1832. On

November 15, 1773, Samuel Dorrance married Ann Tully. Their daughter, Elizabeth or Eliza, was one of the twins born August 15, 1790. She married, December 26, 1811, James (2) Bugbee, and died August 15, 1879 (see Bugbee VI).

(The Harris Line).

The derivation of the surname Harris is of large interest, since it came from a personal name which has been one of the most popular in England from a time greatly antedating the reign of King Henry VIII., who in some of his lighter moods preferred to be called "The Bluff King Hal," and to be popularly known as "King Harry." Harry is not, as has been widely stated, a nickname, but is the English attempt to render the French name Henri, and is to be regarded as the representative English form. The name enjoyed a very great popularity, and many English kings were known in their own times as Harry, the custom of calling them Henry being of quite recent date. Hence our endless Harrisons, not Henrysons. Six or seven centuries the surname was a common entry in English registers, and it is found in American Colonial records from the earliest decades of the emigration period. The family in America has attained a large degree of prominence in many walks, and its branches in New England are many of them notable. The Rhode Island branch of the family was very prominent in the founding of the colony.

(I) William Harris, immigrant ancestor and founder of this branch of the family, was a native of England, where he was born about 1609, and sailed from Bristol in the ship "Lyon" with his brother, Thomas Harris, and Rev. Roger Williams. When Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, William Harris and four others joined him at Morton's Neck in Seekonk, in the spring of 1636,

where they began to plant. Upon the gentle remonstrance of Governor Winthrop that they were still within the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony, they crossed the river and received from the Indians the famous greeting "What Cheer Netop." The rest of that early history is too well known to need repetition here. William Harris was one of the original proprietors of the colony. He was one of the twelve persons to whom Roger Williams deeded land on October 8, 1638, which he had bought from Canonicus and Miantonomi. He was one of the twelve original members of the Baptist church. On July 27, 1640, he was one of the thirty-nine who signed a compact for good government, and subsequently served on important committees. He and Roger Williams later came to differ radically in some of their views concerning individual liberty, Harris being a most pronounced individualist. He was a very successful lawyer and went to England three times on business concerning his lands, and was on his fourth voyage when he was captured by a Barbary Corsair and sold in the market in Algiers as a slave, February 24, 1680. After suffering many cruelties for more than a year he was ransomed at a cost of more than \$1,200. He travelled through Spain and France, reaching London only three days before his death in 1681. He married, in 1632, Susanna —, who died in 1682. Their children were: 1. Andrew, mentioned below. 2. Mary. 3. Susanna. 4. Howlong. 5. Toleration, who was killed by the Indians, and died without issue.

(II) Andrew Harris, son of William and Susanna Harris, was born in 1635, and died May 1, 1686. He had land laid out to him in 1661, and was deputy in 1669-70 and 1676. He married, December 8, 1670, Mary Tew, daughter of Richard and Mary (Clark) Tew, and granddaughter of Henry Tew, a pioneer of Newport, Rhode Island. Their children were: 1. Mary, born De-

cember 17, 1671. 2. Anne, born November 22, 1673. 3. Andrew, born February 4, 1677, died unmarried. 4. Hope, born December 14, 1679. 5. Patience, born June 21, 1682. 6. Toleration, mentioned below.

(III) Toleration Harris, son of Andrew and Mary (Tew) Harris, was born June 10, 1685, in Providence, and resided in that town and in Warwick, Rhode Island, where he died in 1767. He married Sarah Foster, who died in 1766. Children: 1. Anne, born December 31, 1709. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Joseph, born June 15, 1713. 4. Andrew, born November 18, 1715. 5. Mary, born December 18, 1718. 6. Sarah, born June 9, 1722. 7. John, born August 19, 1724, died young. 8. Phebe, born September 7, 1726; married Lenight Dexter, Sr. 9. Lydia.

(IV) William Harris, son of Toleration and Sarah (Foster) Harris, was born July 23, 1711. He married, and had children, among whom was John, mentioned below.

(V) John Harris, son of William Harris, married and had a daughter, Hope Harris.

(VI) Hope Harris, daughter of John Harris, married — Smith, and was the mother of Sally Smith, who married William Anson Potter. Their daughter, Maria Smith Potter, married, June 18, 1834, in Warwick, Rhode Island, James Henry Bugbee (see Bugbee VII).

LONGLEY, Charles E.,

Head of Important Business.

The Longley family was established in America in 1635, and is numbered among those families whose history is inseparably bound up in the early annals of the turbulent times which marked the founding of the colonies which later became the United States of America. The family is of English origin, and the name Longley is derived from the early Anglo-Sax-

on words "lang Leah," which meant an extended meadow, pasture, or grassy field. The name is also spelled Langley, which more nearly approximates the words from which it was originally derived. The seat of the family in England was at Langley, in the parish of Middleton, and at Agecroft in Lancashire. They were of the landed gentry, and entitled to bear arms.

Arms—Quarterly. First and fourth, parti per fesse or and azure. Second and third, parti per pale argent and gules. The former on a chevron sable, three bezants or. The latter, two chevrons.

Crest—A lion sejant argent.

Motto—*Esse quam videri*.

Richard Longley, immigrant ancestor, was the first head of a family of whom there is any record in early Colonial history of New England. He is thought to be the original ancestor of all of the name in that section of the country. He came from England and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1635. From the marriage of his son, William, with the sister of Deputy-Governor Goffe, it is evident that Richard Longley and his family held a prominent place in the community at Lynn. Richard Longley's family included two sons, William, mentioned below; and Jonathan, and others most probably, whose names are not recorded.

William Longley. Savage has raised some doubt as to whether William Longley was a son of the founder, Richard Longley. However, from the fact that Richard Longley was the first of the name in New England and is mentioned as having a son William, it seems reasonably certain that the William Longley herein dealt with was that son. Early in life, William Longley removed with his family from Lynn to Groton, Massachusetts, where he settled and became a proprietor of the town. In the first division of pub-

lic lands he was allotted as his share a large portion of the native forest. This later was divided into farms, cleared, and became the property of several of his descendants. According to a manuscript record, which was the property of the late Rev. James D. Farnsworth, William Longley was in Groton as early as 1659, but the earliest mention of his name in the official records of the town is in 1663. In 1665 he was chosen selectman. He died at Groton, Massachusetts, on November 29, 1680.

William (2) Longley, son of William (1) Longley, was probably born at Lynn, Massachusetts, prior to the removal of his father to Groton. He married in Groton, and had five children. Publicly he was a man of some prominence in Groton, and held office in the community. He was appointed town clerk in 1666, and held that office for thirty-two years, until his death in 1694. Settlers at this time suffered horribly from the Indians, and in 1694 William Longley and his family were the victims of an Indian massacre. All were slain except three of the younger children who were taken captives by the Indians. The house was plundered and burned. For two hundred years the only thing that marked the spot where the massacre took place was a small flat stone. There has been erected within the last decade, however, a monument. The survivors of this raid were the progenitors of the Longley families, who have since that time been prominent in New England, especially in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine.

The late Charles Edmund Longley was a direct descendant of the founder, Richard Longley, and was of the Maine branch of the family. He was born in Sidney, in the State of Maine, in 1850, and died at his home at 87 Walcott street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, November 29,

1899. He passed the majority of the years of his life in Rhode Island, where his business interests were centered.

Charles Edmund Longley received his early education in the public schools of Sidney, and later attended the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, from which he was graduated, immediately thereafter entering the business world. The death of both his parents made it necessary at this time that he become economically independent, and he secured his first employment as a clerk of one of the several clothing firms in Boston, Massachusetts. During the several years that followed, in fact until 1876, he entered the employ of many of the leading firms in this industry in Boston, studying conditions of working, manufacture, sale, etc., with the ambition and intention of preparing himself, with a knowledge of every detail of the trade, to become eventually a proprietor and leader in the business.

In 1876 he entered into partnership with George Talbot, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and in Providence, Rhode Island, opened a clothing store, under the firm name of the Boston and Providence Clothing Company. This venture was immediately successful, and met with instant public favor. Mr. Longley next conceived the idea of developing the business which had such an admirable start, into a chain of stores spreading throughout the other large cities of New England. In course of time the company owned and operated stores in Pawtucket and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Fall River and Worcester, Massachusetts; New Haven, Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut. The stores were conducted along the most modern lines, efficient to the highest degree, and were all located in the most modernly equipped buildings to be found in the cities mentioned. The store at Pawtucket was in the Music Hall build-

ing, and the one at Woonsocket in the Longley building, one of the finest in the city. This chain of stores became one of the controlling factors in the industry in New England. Mr. Longley later became a member of the Standard Clothing Company of Boston, which did business on a wholesale scale in the Middle Atlantic States as well as in New England. Later the Boston and Providence Clothing Company and the Standard Clothing Company consolidated, bringing under one management the huge interests which these two companies controlled. Mr. Longley was of that type of men to whom the management and personal supervision of their affairs is a factor of huge importance in their daily lives, and more than that, a pleasure not to be delegated to others. The greater portion of his time was given to his business interests, and his health was sacrificed to them. On February 15, 1893, he bought out the J. B. Barnaby Company of Providence, and continued the business under the same firm name, as its president and general manager. Shortly thereafter Mr. Longley began gradually to dispose of his stores and business interests outside of New England, selling also several of his stores in New England. He retained, however, the New Haven and Woonsocket stores, and greatly increased his holdings in the J. B. Barnaby Company, in which he controlled the greater portion of the stock. He continued the active head of this business for a period of six years thereafter, up to the time of his death in 1899, in his fiftieth year.

Mr. Longley was deeply interested in the welfare of the clerks in his employ, and was well known as a just and even indulgent employer, doing everything within his power to secure favorable conditions of working and manufacture not only in his business interests, but in the

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business concerns whose products he used. In all the years during which he was connected with the clothing business his name stood for honesty in dealing, fairness of methods, and a high standard of quality. Never did the reputation which he established from the very first suffer the smirch of doubt or public distrust.

In addition to his business, which was so large as to require the greater part of his time, Mr. Longley was also connected with several of the social and fraternal organizations of Pawtucket, Providence and Boston, among which the most important were: The Squantum, Pomham, To-Kalon clubs; the Providence Athletic Association, of which he was one of the original members, tendering his resignation only a year before his death; the Congregational Club of Rhode Island; the Pawtucket Business Men's Association; Massachusetts Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, thirty-second degree. He was one of the trustees of the Pawtucket Congregational Church.

Mr. Longley's death was the cause of a deep sorrow which went far beyond the ordinary perfunctory regret which attends the death of men of public importance who have not reached the hearts of the men with whom they have come in contact. The number of his friends was legion.

Mr. Longley was married, in 1879, in Providence, Rhode Island, to Henrietta Swinney, of the famous old Swinney family of the South.

The Swinney arms are thus described:

Arms—Or, on a fess vert, between three boars passant sable, a lizard passant proper.

Crest—Two turtle doves cooing, proper.

The Swinney family has been established since pre-Revolutionary days, and has been prominent in the history of that

section of the country. Richard Swinney, Mrs. Longley's great-grandfather, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and after the war, a slave and plantation owner. She is a daughter of Captain John L. and Eliza A. (Robinson) Swinney, and was born in the family home in Savannah, Georgia. Captain John L. Swinney was an officer in the Seminole War, serving as captain of the Hancock troop of cavalry of Georgia, under General Winfield Scott. Maternally, Mrs. Longley is descended from the Robinson family, a well-known one in New England, where it was established by the noted Puritan minister, Rev. John Robinson. She is a granddaughter of Elijah Robinson, of Barre, Massachusetts, a soldier in the Revolution, serving as a private in Captain Jonathan Sibley's company, Colonel Luke Drury's regiment.

Mrs. Longley is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is State Regent of that famous organization for the State of Rhode Island. She is a woman of unusual attainments, socially and in business life, and is one of the leading club women of the State. She was for a number of years State Director of the Children of the American Revolution. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Longley has assumed his place in the management of his huge business interests, a task of a colossal size for a man of more than ordinary ability. She resides at the family home at No. 87 Walcott street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Children: Charles Edmund, Jr., married, January, 1915, Grace Mortimer, of New York; Vawter Clifford; Rosalind, married, October 19, 1912, Edward Sternberger, son of Morris Lee Sternberger, of Ohio, and resides in Jackson, Ohio; Ronald Swift; Harold Robinson, died aged four years. The family residence was formerly the Dexter homestead, and since



The American Historical Society

Lyra B. Michelson

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the time of its purchase in 1882, has been so developed and improved that it is one of the most beautiful and architecturally perfect mansions in the city. Mrs. Longley's summer home was formerly the Phillips' homestead, at Phillips' Beach, Swampscott, Massachusetts, which she purchased in 1905 from the Phillips' Estate.

NICKERSON, Lyra Brown,

Philanthropist.

Arms—Azure, two bars ermine, in chief three suns.

The name of Nickerson is an ancient English surname of baptizmal origin, and it is a corruption of the surname Nicholson, for which it was used almost interchangeably in early American Colonial records. It signifies "the son of Nicholas," taking its form from the nickname Nichol or Nicol, which for several centuries held a high place in popular favor in England.

The first mention of the name in the early Colonial records of New England occurs under date of June 20, 1637, when William Nickerson, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of all of the long established families of the name in America today, landed at the port of Boston, in the Massachusetts Colony. He was the founder of a progeny which has left its mark deep upon the annals of Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a strong, virile race, which has played a prominent part in the history of public affairs and industry in New England. The name of the late Edward Irving Nickerson will long be remembered in connection with the profession of architecture in Providence and the larger cities of New England, and that of the late Lyra Brown Nickerson, of more recent connection with vital affairs in the city of Providence, will remain vivid in the memory of men and women in all walks of life.

Lyra Brown Nickerson, daughter of the late Edward Irving and Lyra Frances (Brown) Nickerson, was born in the family residence at the corner of Angell and Prospect streets, Providence, Rhode Island, December 7, 1885.

Brown Arms—A field sable three lions passant argent in bend.

Crest—A griffin's head or, dentele.

Motto—*Laeti completi labores.*

The education of Miss Nickerson in elementary stages was placed in the hands of private tutors. She later entered the private academy of the Misses Bowen and Gilman in Providence, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1904. Miss Nickerson accompanied her parents on several of their trips abroad, travelling extensively in Europe with them, and acquiring during these trips the polish and education of the cosmopolitan, which later in life made her so interesting and entertaining a conversationalist. After the death of her parents she continued her travels abroad, and was travelling in Europe at the time of the outbreak of the recent conflict, experiencing great difficulty in getting out of Germany.

Miss Nickerson was brought prominently and constantly before the public eye in Providence by the lavish generosity of her gifts to charity, art, science, and public works. The huge wealth which was hers she used wisely and well to further for the greater part the interests of society and the civic body, in which it may be said she was perhaps the most prominent woman who devoted time, attention and resources to such interests. She was deeply interested in educational and patriotic questions. Her first gift of public importance was that of the famous architectural library of her father, the late Edward Irving Nickerson, one of the finest collections of its kind in the world, made to the Providence Public Library after his death. This consists of

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seven hundred volumes, and is known as the Nickerson Architectural Collection. On June 1, 1908, Miss Nickerson gave \$10,000 to the library. Her gift of one and a half million dollars to the Rhode Island School of Design was one unprecedented in the history of benevolences in the State of Rhode Island. The Providence "Tribune" comments as follows on the gift and the wisdom of Miss Nickerson in disposing of her fortune in so excellent a cause:

The Providence Public Library and the Rhode Island School of Design are, it is not too much to say, the two public institutions which are doing the most widely diffused good in this community. In giving practically the whole of her large fortune to them she makes sure that the money which was made here by her family will be used for the perpetual benefit of the people here, and for the special benefit of those artisan classes of the more studious and ambitious sort who, as the labor factor, contributed most to the accumulation of the money which Miss Nickerson, after her few years' use of it, has now returned to them.

Very few, when called upon to dispose of their property at the end of life, have as much to dispose of as Miss Nickerson had. Fewer are so free as she was from the conventional obligations of blood relationship. Still fewer are so wide-seeing and judicious as she has shown herself in their use of such opportunities for benevolence as are given to them.

Many of her gifts, indeed the greater proportion of them, were made unostentatiously and were known only to the executive officers of the charitable, educational and civic associations to which she made them. In October, 1915, Miss Nickerson contributed \$7,500 to the Aero Club of America for the purpose of purchasing an aeroplane. The Aero Club later originated the plan of developing an aviation corps for the Naval Militia or National Guard of the several States of the Union, and at the suggestion of Miss Nickerson gave an aeroplane to the Rhode Island National Guard. She was keenly interested in aviation as a means of national defence, and had learned to fly.

Miss Nickerson was active in social life in Rhode Island, and was well loved in a circle of friends prominent also in the social activities of the State and city. But her death was a cause of grief to men and women in practically every walk of life, men and women whom she had aided, and who had worked with her in the various enterprises which she directed. The element of the tragic was greatly accentuated in her death by the fact that she was so potent a factor for good in the community, and by her youth. It may be truly said of her, and without the suggestion of triteness, that she was

"A perfect woman, nobly planned
To guide, to comfort, and command."

Lyra Brown Nickerson died at her summer home at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, August 30, 1916. Because of the lack of adequate standards by which to judge, it is difficult to estimate the value to the community of the life of a woman such as Lyra B. Nickerson. The concrete evidence, as is found in her great gifts to charity and public institutions, cannot be overestimated. But of the value of her work during her lifetime, her continuous support of efforts which had for their end the advancement of learning, the lightening of human suffering, it is not possible to form a clear conception, for the reason that her work was quietly done. Her life was totally different from that of the average woman of her wealth and position in life, in that it was far removed from the trivial and self-seeking. It counted as few lives of women do, in the active shaping of affairs in the community.

COLE, Washington Leverett,

Enterprising Citizen.

Heraldic Arms of the Cole family:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, a bull passant

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gules, armed or, within a bordure sable bezantee. 2 and 3 gules, a lion rampant argent.

Crests—1st—A demi-dragon holding an arrow or, headed and feathered argent. 2nd—A demi-lion rampant argent, gorged and chained or.

Motto—*Deum cole, regem serva* (Worship God, protect the king).

The symbolic arms of the Cole family is as follows: The shield is divided into four parts, the 1st and 4th being the armorial bearing of the husband and the 2nd and 3rd that of the wife. 1st quarter, the background is silver—silver in heraldry signifies wisdom, joy, peace and sincerity. The black border (called bordure) was formerly a mark of difference, to distinguish one branch of a family from the other. Its color is black, denoting grief, calamity or death. The bezants (roundlets of gold), so called from the ancient gold coin of Byzantium, now Constantinople, denote that the ancestor had been to the Holy Land, very likely at the time of the crusades (1200). The bull denotes strength and usefulness. Red (the color of the bull) in heraldry denotes fortitude, fire, victorious strength, triumph and power. The dragon (the crest on the left) is deemed the emblem of viciousness and envy. In armory it is properly applied to tyranny or the overthrow of a vicious enemy. The arrow denotes knighthood received for bravery in battle or otherwise, also swiftness and activity. The second quarter is showing a silver lion rampant (aggressive) in a red field. Red denotes fire—"a burning desire to spill one's blood for God or country."

The lion is the symbol of strength, courage and generosity. The chain attached to its neck means that the life of the bearer of these arms was a continuous chain of brave and meritorious deeds.

The motto: *Deum cole, regem serva*, means translated: "Worship God, protect the king" and was no doubt selected, outside of its appropriate and reverent meaning, as an allusion to the name.

The name of Cole has been identified with the history of Rhode Island since the early years of the struggle of the little colony for existence.

The family, which was founded in Rhode Island by James Cole, is a branch of the English Coles, one of the most ancient and honorable of early English houses. The Coles owned land in Essex, Wiltshire, Devonshire and Derbyshire under Edward the

Confessor. In 1616, James Cole, progenitor of the Rhode Island Coles, lived at Highgate, London; he was a lover of flowers, and a great horticulturist, and married the daughter of de Lobel, the celebrated botanist and physician of James I., from whom the plant Lobelia is named. The Cole family owned lands on the ridge of Hills called Highgate, near the Kingston line. James Cole subsequently came to America, settling in Rhode Island, where he founded the family of which the late Washington Leverett Cole was a member.

In 1667 the town of Swansea, Massachusetts, was incorporated, including an expansive territory out of which later came several towns, among them Warren, Rhode Island. In 1669, Hugh Cole, with others, purchased from King Philip, the Indian sachem, five hundred acres of land in Swansea, on the west side of Cole's river (named for Hugh Cole, son of James Cole). At the outbreak of the Indian War two of Hugh Cole's children were made prisoners by the Indians and were taken to Philip's headquarters at Mount Hope. Philip, through a long standing friendship for their father, sent them back with the message that he did not wish to injure them, but in the event of an uprising might not be able to restrain his young braves. Philip advised that they repair to Rhode Island for safety. Hugh Cole removed immediately with his family, and had proceeded but a short distance when he beheld his house in flames. After the war he returned and located on the east side of Touisett Neck, on Kicke-muet river, in Warren. The farm and well he made in 1677 are yet in possession of his lineal descendants. The friendship of the Indian warrior, Philip, for Hugh Cole is one of the few romantic and touching stories which come down to us from the whole revolting history of King Philip's War.

Washington Leverett Cole was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 10, 1841,

a descendant of the founder James Cole, through his son, Hugh Cole, and son of Samuel Jackson and Frances (Sessions) Cole. He traced a maternal ancestry as distinguished as that of the Cole family. Samuel Jackson Cole was a man of means and position in Providence in the early part of the nineteenth century, a gentleman farmer, and the owner of a large estate, located in the section between Irving avenue and the Pawtucket line, and what is now the Blackstone Boulevard. He married Frances Sessions, member of a prominent old family of Providence.

Their son, Washington Leverett Cole, was educated in the private school of Samuel J. Austin, in Providence, and on completing his studies, became interested immediately in the management of his father's large property and of his farm, eventually succeeding him in the control of the estate. He devoted his entire life to bringing this farm to a high standard of efficiency and excellence, purely for the love of the work, and for his deep interest in agriculture and dairying. The farm was famous for its herd of one hundred high grade cows, which was the pride of its owner. Mr. Cole conducted a large business in dairy products. He was widely known in Providence, and highly respected for the stern integrity and consistent justice of his life and of his business policies. Although he maintained a deep interest in public issues, he kept strictly aloof from political circles, and was independent of party restriction in casting his vote. He was in accord with the policies and principles of the Republican party on national issues, however. He was a member of the Episcopal church.

On December 28, 1872, Mr. Cole married Martha Stalker, who was born in Greenwich, Rhode Island, daughter of Duncan and Lucy (Spencer) Stalker, her father a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and her mother of Warwick, Rhode Island. Mrs. Cole

survived her husband until November 15, 1916, when she passed away at the Cole home on Cole avenue, opposite Sessions street, in Providence. The Cole home has been preserved in as nearly as possible the form in which it was when early members of the Cole family entertained Washington and Lafayette, and contains among other relics of that day the chair in which the commander-in-chief sat. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of the following children: 1. Francis Sessions, manager of the Cole farm. 2. Jessie Leverett, who resides at the old homestead. 3. William Marchant, a contractor; married Ella Grahah Gulnac; issue: Janet and William M., Jr. 4. Jackson Lanksford, ordained to the Episcopal priesthood in St. Paul's Cathedral Church at Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, by the Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, D. D. and LL. D., Bishop on June 2, 1918, and assumed charge of St. Andrew's Mission at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Washington Leverett Cole died at his home in Providence, March 17, 1911.

FORSYTH, Robert,

Estimable Citizen.

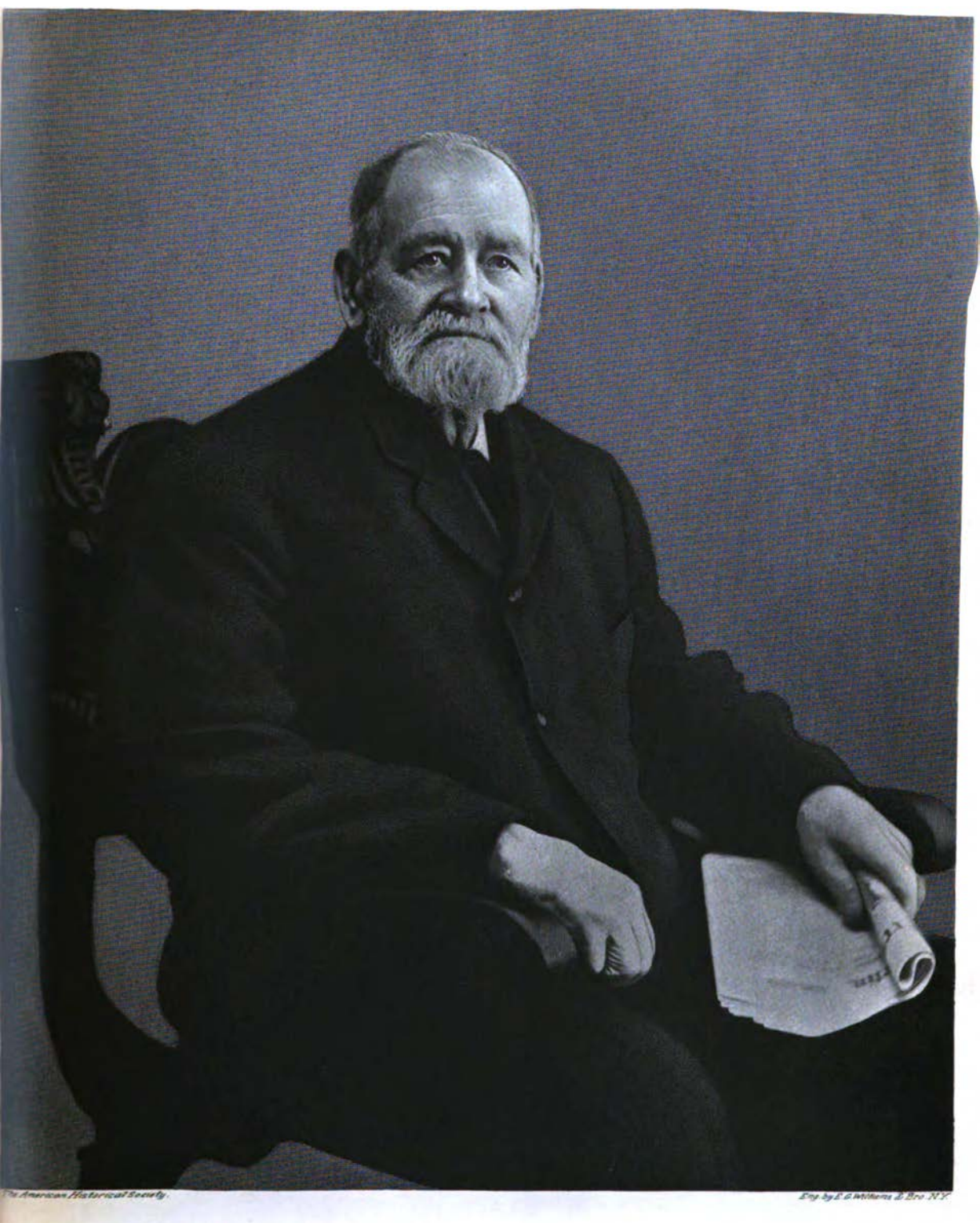
Robert Forsyth, for many years a well known and prosperous coal, wood and grain merchant of Centerville, Rhode Island, was a native of Ireland, born in 1833.

Arms—Argent a chevron enrailed between three griffins segreant vert, armed and ducally crowned or.

Crest—A demi-griffin vert.

Motto—*Instaurator ruinæ.*

At the age of seventeen years Robert Forsyth came to America, settling in Rhode Island, where for several years he worked at mercantile occupations. He succeeded eventually in amassing a small capital, and established a coal, wood, hay



The American Historical Society.

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

Robert Forsyth
Taken on his 80th birthday



Lizzie A. Forsyth

The American Historical Society

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and grain business at Centerville, Rhode Island, on a small scale. This business he developed gradually into one of the largest of its kind in the county. Mr. Forsyth became active in public affairs in Centerville and, although he remained outside political life, was deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of the town, and a supporter of all movement toward this end. He was a member of the Centerville Protestant Episcopal Church, and a liberal donor to its charities and benevolences.

Robert Forsyth married (first) ———. George R. Forsyth, the son of this marriage, died in 1903. He married (second) September 18, 1902, Ann Elizabeth (Weaver) Gavitt. Mrs. Forsyth is active in social life in Coventry, and for twenty-seven years has been a member of the Coventry Women's Club. She is a member of Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She has supported the cause of suffrage ardently for many years, and has been active in war work.

(The Weaver Line).

Arms—Barry of four, argent and sable; on a chief of the last a garb or.

Crest—A ram's head erased argent, armed or.

The Weaver family of Rhode Island, which ranks among the leading families of Colonial origin in the State, was founded in Newport, Rhode Island, about the year 1655, when the name of Clement Weaver, the founder and immigrant ancestor, first appears on the records of the early settlement. The Weavers of Rhode Island, who for several generations have been active and prominent in the life and affairs of the colony and commonwealth, are without exception the descendants of Clement Weaver, who in 1655 became a freeman in Newport. He purchased land there and settled about three miles from Newport, in what is now Middletown. On

June 7, 1671, he served as jurymen. In the period intervening between his arrival, about 1655, and 1678, it is evident that he rose to a position of prominence in the community, for in the latter year he was elected to the office of deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. On August 28, 1680, he deeded to his son, Clement Weaver, of East Greenwich, ninety acres there, at his decease to go to William Weaver, son of Clement. On February 13, 1682, he sold to George Vaughan, of Newport, ten acres in East Greenwich. He died in 1683; and under date of October 20, 1683, Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, wrote to William Gibson, of New London, "Old Weaver is dead, near an hundred years old." His will was dated November 4, 1680. Clement Weaver married Mary Freeborn, daughter of William and Mary Freeborn. Their sons, Clement and William, settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and were the founders of the Weaver families of that vicinity.

(I) James Weaver, descendant of Clement Weaver and grandfather of Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Weaver) Forsyth, widow of the late Robert Forsyth, of Quidneck, Rhode Island, was born April 28, 1750. He was a farmer and prominent citizen of Warwick, Rhode Island. He married Mehitable Greene, daughter of James Greene, the founder of the family in America, who was one of three brothers who emigrated from England in the eighteenth century. Mehitable (Greene) Weaver was born November 2, 1754. James and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver were the parents of the following children: 1. Anstrous, born May 8, 1777. 2. Mary. 3. Deborah, born August 12, 1779. 4. Warren, born May 3, 1782. 5. Isaac, born January 18, 1786. 6. Harris, born April 30, 1789. 7. Sarah, born April 30, 1797. 8. Rufus, mentioned below.

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(II) Rufus Weaver, son of James and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, July 18, 1792. He resided all his life on the Weaver homestead in Coventry, Rhode Island, where he engaged in farming on a large scale, until an accident caused him to retire from active affairs. He was prominent in the life and affairs of Coventry for many years, and was highly respected in the town. Rufus Weaver married Mahitable Greene, daughter of James and Eunice (Hopkins) Greene. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Lewis, born May 29, 1823. 2. Alvina, born December 3, 1824. 3. Lucretia, born December 6, 1826. 4. Unice, born December 2, 1828. 5. Albert, born August 29, 1832. 6. James, born June 4, 1835. 7. Mary, born November 22, 1837. 8. Edwin, born February 15, 1839. 8. Sarah, born April 24, 1841. 10. Ann Elizabeth, mentioned below. 11. George, born January 12, 1847. 12. Mary Amelia, mentioned below, who became the wife of the late Christopher Cushing, and now resides at Quidneck, Rhode Island. 13. Charles, born September 18, 1851. Rufus Weaver died at his home in Coventry, Rhode Island, September 19, 1868. All of the above children, with the exception of Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Forsyth, are deceased.

(III) Ann Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Rufus and Mahitable (Greene) Weaver, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, July 1, 1843. She was educated in the schools of her native town. She married (first) February 14, 1866, Rowland H. Gavitt, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

(III) Mary Amelia Weaver, daughter of Rufus and Mahitable (Greene) Weaver, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, May 6, 1849. She was educated in Coventry, Rhode Island, and on October 22,

1895, became the wife of the late Christopher Cushing. Mrs. Cushing, who survives her husband, resides at the Cushing home in Quidneck, which was built by her husband in 1895. She is a member of the Quidneck Baptist Church, and is well known in social circles in the town.

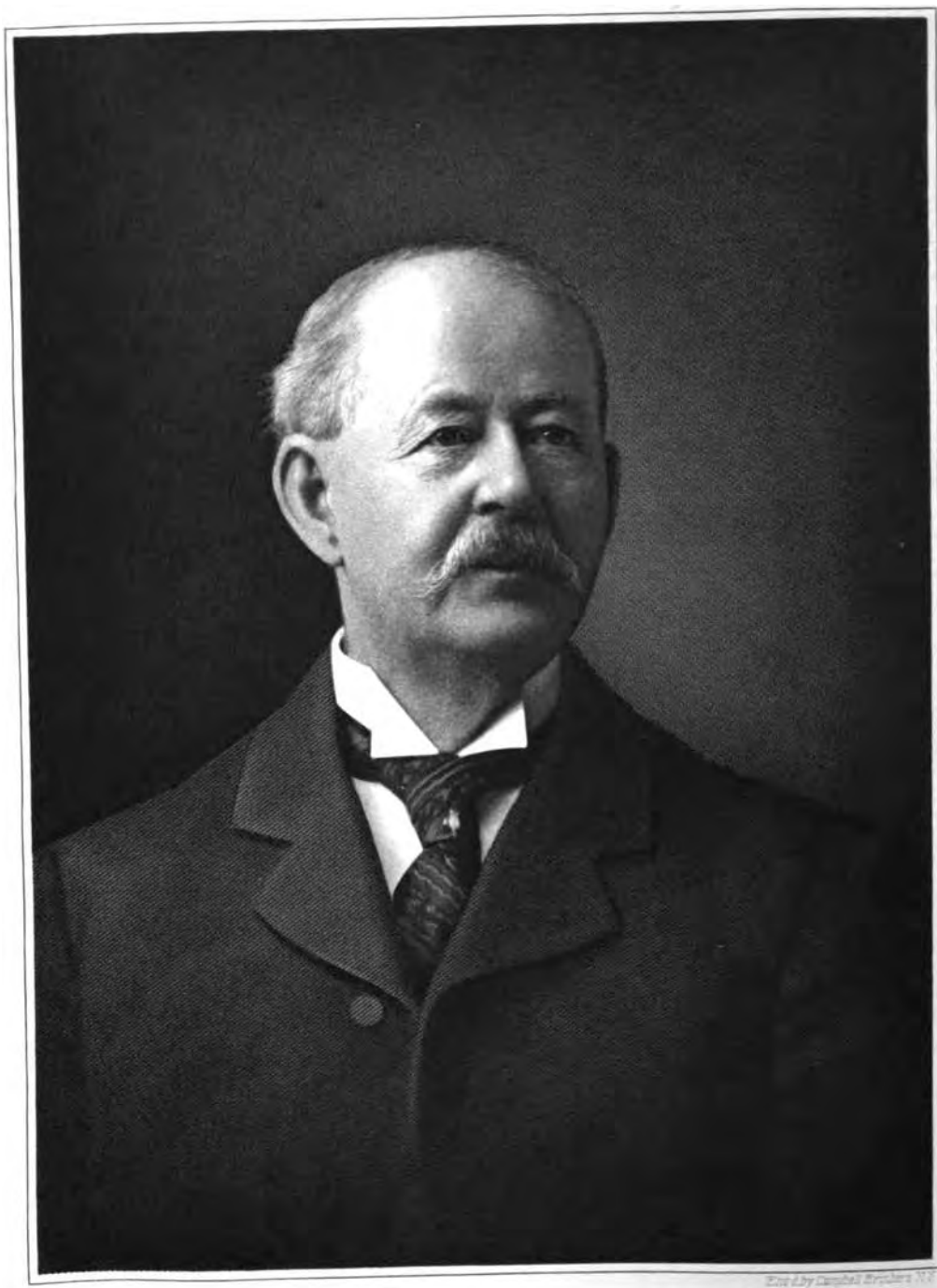
Rowland H. Gavitt was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, and was educated in the public schools of the town, at an early age learning the machinist trade. He became an expert and was employed in this capacity in the mills of Anthony, Rhode Island, until shortly before his death, when sickness made necessary his retirement. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Gavitt enlisted in the Rhode Island Cavalry, going immediately to the fighting line with his regiment. He participated in some of the most stirring actions of the early days of the conflict, and in 1863 was honorably discharged. Returning to the North he once again took up mechanical pursuits. For many years prior to his death he was a resident of Quidneck, and was well known in the village. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was prominent in social and fraternal circles. Mr. Gavitt died April 29, 1899. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Weaver) Gavitt married (second) Robert Forsyth, whom she survives. Mrs. Forsyth resides at Quidneck, Rhode Island, with her sister, Mrs. Cushing.

(The Cushing Line).

The surname Cushing had its origin in the baptismal name Custance, one of the most popular of girl names of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was derived directly from the nickname Cuss, to which was added the diminutive "in;" the "g" in the name is escrescent. The first mention of the name in early English registers is found in the poll tax for the West







W. H. Tinsign

Riding of Yorkshire, in 1379, under the entry Johannes Cussyng. The Cushing families in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, are the progeny of Benjamin Cushing, who settled in Providence in the early part of the eighteenth century, and Matthew and Josiah Cushing, who were of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, at a somewhat earlier date. Their men were descendants in the fourth generation of the founder of the family in America, Matthew Cushing, who was of Boston in 1638, and later became one of the founders of Hingham, Massachusetts. He was the progenitor of the New England Cushings, who have been rendered famous in American history as the "family of judges."

The late Christopher Cushing, member of the Rhode Island branch of the early Massachusetts family, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, January 9, 1845, the son of Chauncey and Clarissa (Congdon) Cushing, who were natives of Swansea, Massachusetts, and later residents of Anthony, Rhode Island. They were the parents of six children, of whom only one, Mrs. Philip Matteson, survives. Christopher Cushing was educated in the schools of Coventry, and on completing his education learned the trade of machinist, in Anthony, Rhode Island. Within a short period he became an expert mechanic, and removed to Providence, where he followed his trade successfully until about 1900. In the latter year he removed to Quidneck, Rhode Island, where he became connected with his brother, the late J. Henry Cushing, in the grocery business. In 1902, on the retirement of the latter from business life, Mr. Cushing purchased the business which he conducted very successfully until his death in 1903, when the business was sold to his brother-in-law, Philip Matteson. Mr. Cushing was for many years a well known

figure in the business and public affairs of the town of Quidneck. He was at one time a member of the Town Council. He was a Democrat in political affiliation. Mr. Cushing was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attended the Central Baptist Church of Coventry, and was a generous donor to its charitable efforts. He was universally respected, and his death on October 26, 1903, was sincerely mourned.

On October 22, 1895, Christopher Cushing married Mary Amelia Weaver, daughter of Rufus and Mahitable (Greene) Weaver (see Weaver). Mrs. Cushing resides in Quidneck.

Greene Arms—Azure three bucks trippant or.
Crest—Out of crown a buck's head or.
Motto—*Nec timeo nec sperno.*

ENSIGN, Dwight W.,

Legislator, Business Man.

Dwight Watts Ensign was born August 2, 1839, at Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, a son of Seymour P. and Diantha (Holmes) Ensign, the former engaged in business as a book seller at Erie, Pennsylvania. Seymour P. Ensign was a son of Otis Ensign, and a grandson of Eliphalet Ensign, who was killed in the Indian massacre of Wyoming Valley, where his son, Otis Ensign, was one of the few that survived. Otis Ensign served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the force under General Washington which wintered at Valley Forge, and was also present at the execution of Major André. Dwight Watts Ensign had intended to enter the West Point Military Academy, and studied with that end in view. Unfortunately, however, he fell a victim to rheumatic fever, which prevented his entrance to the academy, and he thereupon took up the profession of civil engineering.

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Mr. Ensign travelled in the West in 1882, and for a time lived at Devil's Lake, in North Dakota, where he engaged in township speculation, and was elected to represent that place in the State Legislature. He served on that body in 1886 and 1887, and was a member of several important legislative committees.

Toward the end of 1887, however, he returned East and took up his abode at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as the representative of the Dakota and Eastern Mortgage and Loan Company. He became very prominent in business circles both East and West, and enjoyed in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of his associates. He was a man of unusual cultivation, and was very conspicuous in the social and intellectual life of Cambridge, and a member of several prominent clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Sons of the American Revolution and the Boston Art Club. In his religious belief, Mr. Ensign was a Unitarian, and was a member of the Second Church of that denomination at Boston, and served on the building committee of the new church. He was a man of dominant personality and strong character, and realized in every particular the highest ideals expressed in the word gentleman.

Dwight Watts Ensign was united in marriage (first) October 23, 1873, at Geneva, Illinois, with Helen J. Nelson, and they were the parents of two children: Emery Seymour, of East Orange, New Jersey, and Helen Marguerite, of Geneva, Illinois. Mr. Ensign married (second) Martha Louise Stratton, on November 20, 1889, a daughter of Ira and Martha Ann (Coolidge) Stratton.

(Stratton Line).

The Stratton Arms—Argent four bars embattled counter embattled sable, an escutcheon gules in center.

Crest—An eagle or, wings inverted, standing on a man's hand in armor couped at the wrist argent.

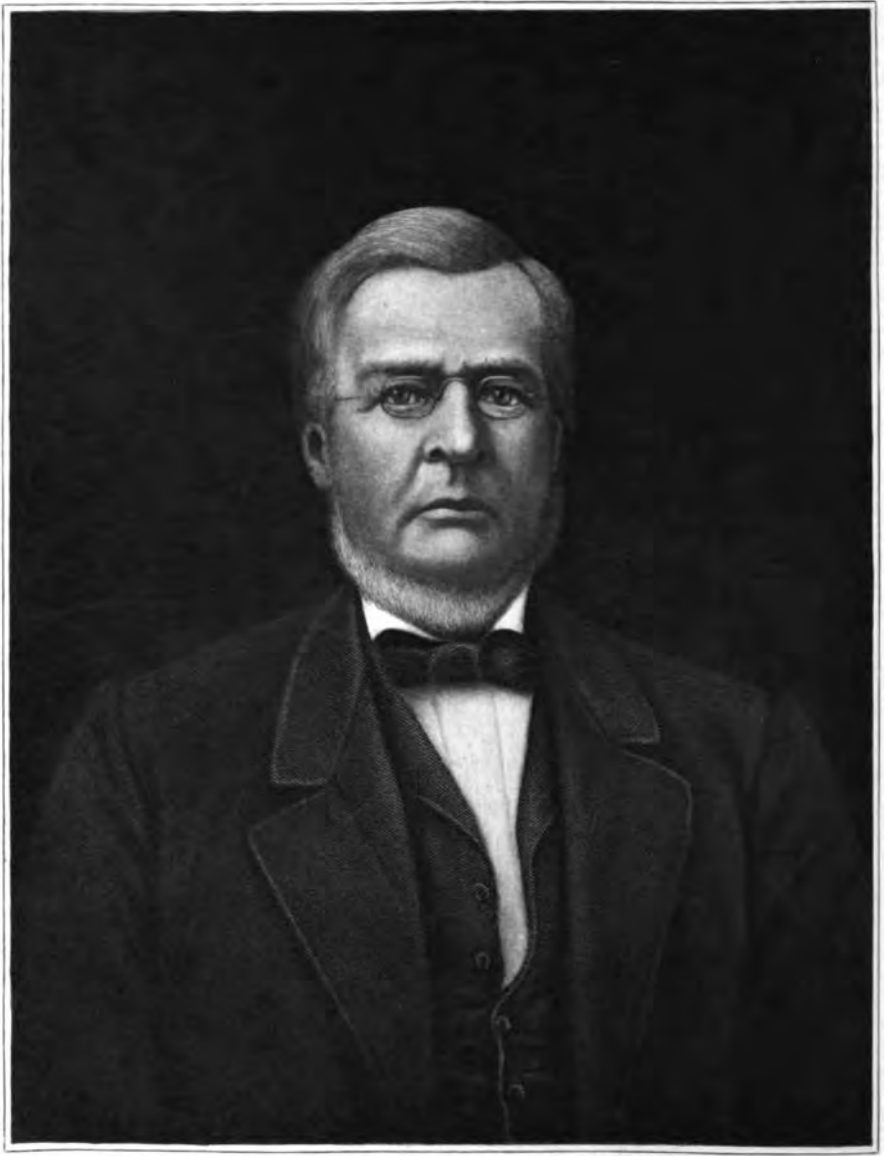
Motto—*Surgere tento* (I attempt to rise).

Among the most ancient and distinguished families of New England, where it has made its home from the earliest Colonial period, is that of Stratton, which can indeed claim a great and honorable antiquity in the mother country before its enterprising sons came to the New World and sought for themselves and their descendants the freedom and opportunities that it offered. It was founded in this country by one Samuel Stratton, a native of England, in which country he was born in 1592, and who came to the New England colonies with his wife and family some time prior to 1647, in which year we first have record of him here. His wife, whom he had married in England, probably died shortly after their arrival in the colonies, and comparatively little is known concerning her.

(I) Samuel Stratton was surveyor of town lots at Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, as early as 1647, and took the oath as freeman there May 18, 1653. His home was situated in that part of Watertown which has since become Cambridge, in the neighborhood of the present Lowell Park, and adjacent to the property that afterward became the estate of James Russell Lowell. Samuel Stratton, after the death of his first wife, married, August 28, 1657, Mrs. Margaret Parker, the widow of William Parker, of Boston. By his first marriage he had two sons, and by the second the following children: Samuel, Jr.; John, who is mentioned at length below; and Richard, the progenitor of the Easthampton, Long Island, branch of the family.

(II) John Stratton, son of Samuel and Margaret (Parker) Stratton, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and made that place his home throughout his life. He married Elizabeth Traine, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born at Watertown, and





Ira Shattuck



Martha A. Stratton



died in infancy; John, born at Watertown; Elizabeth; Joseph, who is mentioned below; Samuel; Rebecca; Ebenezer, died in infancy; Ebenezer (2); Jonathan.

(III) Joseph Stratton, second son of John and Elizabeth (Trainé) Stratton, was born at Watertown, and resided there all his life. He married Sarah How, and they were the parents of a large family of children, of whom one was Jonathan, who is mentioned at length below.

(IV) Jonathan Stratton, son of Joseph and Sarah (How) Stratton, was born at Weston, Massachusetts, in the year 1714, and took part in the Revolution. He served as a private in the company of Colonel Lamson, and marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775, upon receiving the alarm. He married Dinah Bemis, of Waltham, November 1, 1738, and among their children was Jonathan, Jr., who is mentioned below.

(V) Jonathan (2) Stratton, son of Jonathan (1) and Dinah (Bemis) Stratton, was born March 8, 1746. He served in the Revolution, as did his father, his name appearing on the muster and pay rolls of Captain Jonathan Fiske, as one of Colonel Brooks' troops, which were called out March 4, 1776, for five days service, and stationed at Dorchester Heights. He also performed other military services at different times during the war. He married, September 20, 1768, Sarah Childs, and among their children was Shubael C. Stratton, who is mentioned below.

(VI) Shubael C. Stratton, son of Jonathan (2) and Sarah (Childs) Stratton, was born December 6, 1769, at Weston, Massachusetts, and made his home there and at New Salem. He married Betsey Cook, and among their children was Ira Stratton, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

(VII) Ira Stratton, son of Shubael C. and Betsey (Cook) Stratton, was born January 6, 1804, at New Salem, Massa-

chusetts, and grew up to manhood there. Throughout life he displayed an extraordinary talent for practical affairs, and was besides, justly regarded by his friends and fellow-citizens generally as always maintaining the highest standards of business ethics and good citizenship. As a child he attended the local public schools, but did not continue his studies after reaching the age of fourteen years. At that age, when most boys are still attending school and quite dependent upon their parents in all the essential matters of life, this precocious and enterprising lad left school and made his way to the West. The western part of the United States was a very different region at that time from what it is today, and entirely deserved its title of the "Wild West." Undeterred by these considerations, however, the lad embarked upon his adventure into the wilderness and penetrated into the depths of the region. There he remained for a period of two years, but at the end of that time returned to the East, and as a youth of sixteen secured a position as a hand in a brush factory. He remained in that employ until he had mastered the trade, and shortly afterwards was chosen foreman of a large brush factory at Cambridgeport, by its owner, Mr. Flavel Coolidge, whose daughter he later married.

He continued in that position for a number of years and gained a wide and expert knowledge of the brush industry, as well as of business methods generally, and upon the death of his father-in-law became the proprietor of the factory and the large business done by the concern. This he increased very largely, and eventually opened a brush shop in partnership with the firm of Sheriff & Eastham on Exchange street, Boston. This enterprise turned out most successfully, and in time became the chief outlet into the retail market of the product of the factory. But Mr. Stratton was one of those natures that is never satisfied un-

less enlarging the scope of its activity, and it was not long before he was venturing into an entirely new sphere of business. He formed a partnership with Mr. Amory Houghton and established a factory at Somerville, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of glass. After a time, however, Mr. Stratton found that this business became uncongenial to him, and he sold his interest in it to his partner, and thereafter devoted his time and attention to the management of his large estate.

Ira Stratton was united in marriage, on the 6th day of November, 1835, with Martha Ann Coolidge, daughter of Flavel and Anna (Wilds) Coolidge, the former owner of the old brush factory that afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Stratton. They were the parents of the following children: Flavel Coolidge, born October 4, 1836, and died February 15, 1840; Flavel Coolidge (2d), born February 14, 1840, who is mentioned below; Anna Maria, born February 4, 1848, and died September 23, 1850; Martha Louise, born February 4, 1851, and is mentioned on a preceding page in connection with Dwight W. Ensign, whom she afterwards married.

(VIII) Flavel Coolidge Stratton, second child of Ira and Martha Ann (Coolidge) Stratton, was born February 14, 1840, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He studied as a lad at the New Salem Academy, where he was prepared for college, and later entered Harvard University, in 1858, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1861, in the year in which he attained his majority. He then became a student of the law, but before engaging in active practice went abroad and visited for a time in England. While in that country, Mr. Stratton engaged in the banking business with the firm of Belding, Keith & Company. Upon returning to the United States he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in the dry goods

business. Upon his father's death in 1873, however, he retired from business and resided with his mother at Cambridge until his death, which occurred suddenly from heart disease, July 23, 1906. Flavel Coolidge Stratton was a prominent Mason and a conspicuous figure in the social life of Cambridge. A friend of his, speaking of him at the time of his death, said: "He was learned, yet unpretentious; thoughtful, yet not effusive in speech; tender as a woman in his sympathies, yet lion-hearted for the right."

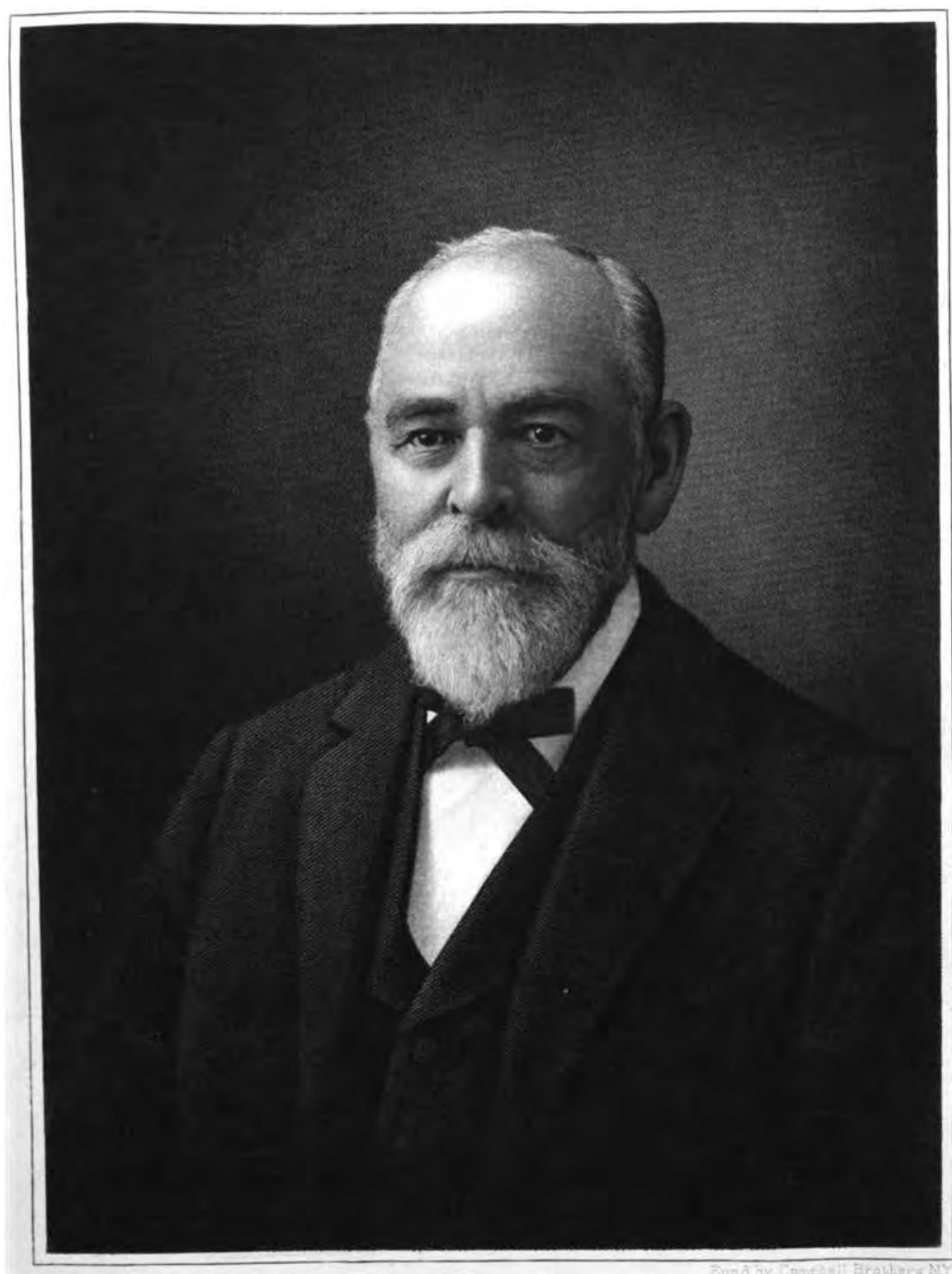
(Coolidge Line).

Arms—Vert, a griffin segreant or.

Crest—A demi-griffin as in arms.

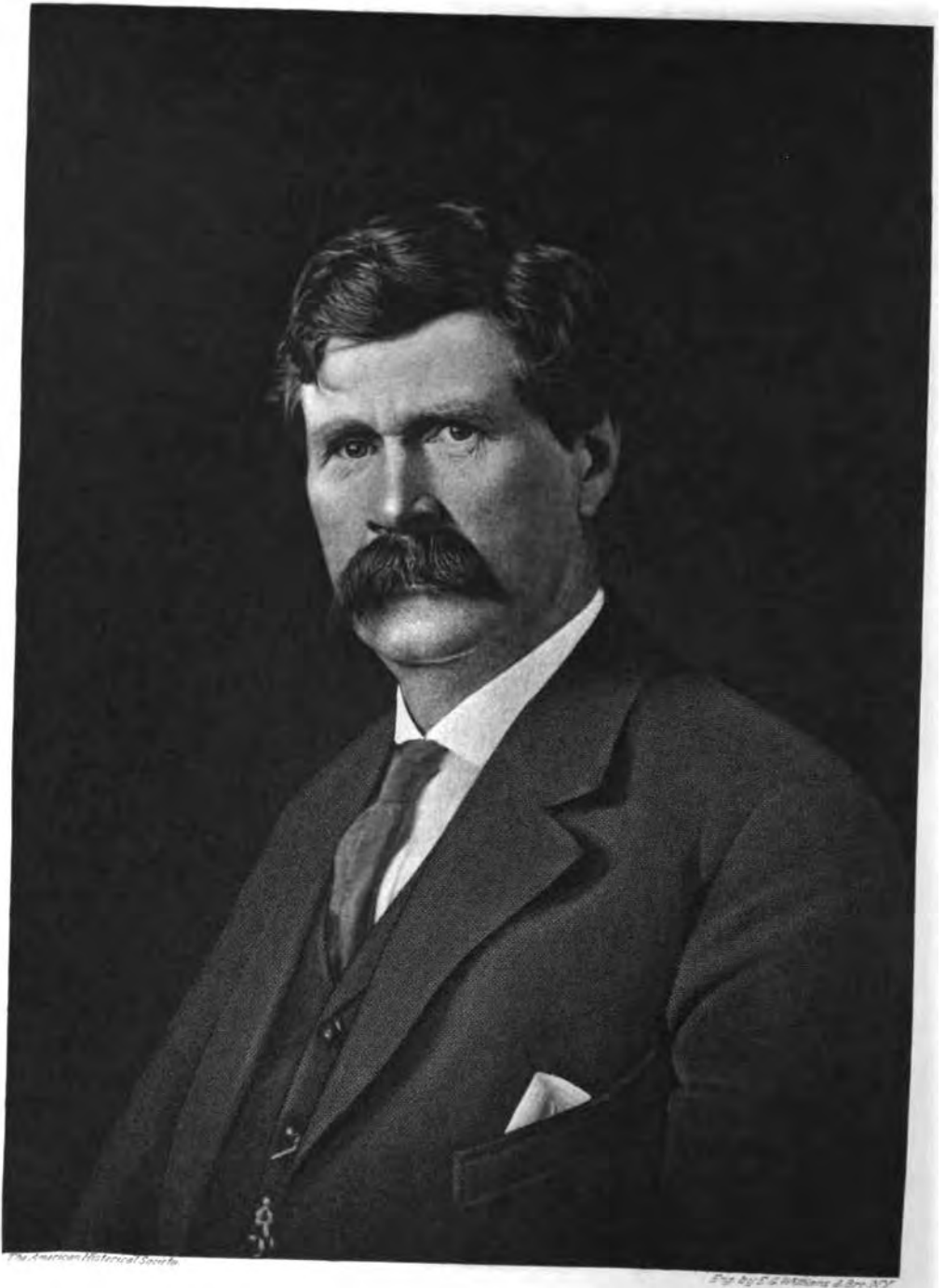
Motto—*Virtute et fide.* (By bravery and faith).

Flavel Coolidge, father of Mrs. Stratton, was born in the year 1775, the youngest of eleven children born to Elisha Coolidge and his wife. In the year 1786, when he was eleven years old, his father and the entire family joined the Shaker community at the time of its establishment at Shirley, Middlesex county. The Shaker Society was originated by Ann Lee, who came from Liverpool, England, May 19th, 1774, and arrived in New York on the 6th of August following, with eight of her disciples. She rapidly built up a number of communities in various parts of the Eastern States, the first being situated at Watervliet, New York, and another shortly after appearing at Shirley. It was in the latter community that the early life of Flavel Coolidge was passed, but upon attaining his majority in 1796 he left Shirley and came to Cambridgeport, where he learned the trade of brush-making. For a time thereafter he was engaged in business as a carpenter with Josiah and Thomas Mason, and during this period built a house for himself. He became one of the founders of the First Universalist Church at Cambridge, and was a deacon thereof for many years. Eventually he founded the



Engr. by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

F. L. Stratton



Edward Arnold

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successful brush factory at Cambridgeport, which has been mentioned before as the place where Ira Stratton learned that business and was afterwards his possession.

Flavel Coolidge was married in January, 1806, to Anna Wilds, a daughter of Elijah, Jr. and Eunice (Stafford) Wilds, and granddaughter of Elijah and Anna (Hovey) Wilds, who were all converts to the Shaker faith. To Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge the following children were born: Merrick, October 6, 1806, who married Sarah Ann Tucker, November, 1831, and died in 1850; Martha Ann, who has been mentioned above as the wife of Ira Stratton; Flavel, Jr., born August 8, 1816, and died at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, February 28, 1891. He married (first) Betsy Perkins, and (second) Almira Peirce.

ARNOLD, Edward Everett,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons or.

Crest—A lion rampant, holding a losenge or.

Motto—*Mihi gloria cessum.*

Entering the wholesale drug and chemical business soon after his graduation, Mr. Arnold has spent all of his active life in this line. The older members of the original firm of Mason, Chapin & Company have been called from their work and the firm name has changed more than once, but Mr. Arnold has been a leading factor in each reorganization and has been president of Arnold, Hoffman & Company, Inc., since its organization, succeeding Arnold, Peck & Company. The concern has long held commanding position in the trade, its business world wide, a large part thereof the supplying of drugs and chemicals to manufacturers of paper, glass and textiles. Mr. Arnold has taken time from his pressing business responsibilities for public service, but is distinctively a man of affairs. He

is fond of country life, owns the old Arnold homestead in Coventry, Rhode Island, and there spends a large part of his hours "off duty," giving little time to purely social organizations. The Arnold family is an old one in Rhode Island. Sixteen generations of the family, beginning with Ynir, are traced down to William Arnold, the American ancestor who came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635.

The line of descent from William Arnold, the American ancestor, to Edward E. Arnold, of Providence, Rhode Island, of the eighth American generation and of the twenty-fourth recorded generation of the family, is from Stephen Arnold, second son of William and Christian (Peake) Arnold, who left Providence, where his father was one of the thirteen original proprietors. Stephen Arnold was deputy governor in 1664, and assistant in 1667. He had a large estate which he divided among his sons during his lifetime. He married Sarah Smith, the line following through their son, Stephen (2) and his wife, Mary (Sheldon) Arnold; their son, Philip, and his wife, Susanna Arnold; their son, Thomas, and his wife, Hannah Arnold; their son, Nathaniel, and his wife, Eleanor (Rice) Arnold; their son, Nathaniel (2), and his wife, Lydia (Vaughn) Arnold; their son, Edward Everett Arnold, of Arnold, Hoffman & Company, Inc., of Providence, Rhode Island.

Nathaniel (2) Arnold was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1804, died January 4, 1872. He was a farmer all his active years, owning a farm in Coventry which had descended through his wife's family from the time it was received from the Indians. Nathaniel (2) Arnold married Lydia Vaughn, and they were the parents of three daughters and three sons, Edward Everett, the youngest child.

Edward Everett Arnold was born at the homestead in Coventry, Rhode Island, December 17, 1853. He was educated in the

Coventry public schools, East Greenwich Academy, and Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his business career as a clerk on September 19, 1872, lacking then a few months of his nineteenth year. Nearly two years later, May 11, 1874, he entered the employ of Mason, Chapin & Company, thoroughly learning the drug and chemical business in its relation to that firm. In 1883 he was admitted a member of the firm, which changed its personnel as the older partners died or retired, finally becoming Arnold, Peck & Company. The character of the business did not change except as it assumed greater proportions, finally being succeeded by the firm of Arnold, Hoffman & Company, Inc., of which he has always been president. The company has done for a quarter of a century a large business under that name, dealing in drugs, chemicals, gums, and starches, its activities reaching every large city of the world. In 1892 Mr. Arnold established The Mathieson Alkali Works at Saltville, Virginia, was the first president of that company and now continues in that office, the company now embracing the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company, of Niagara Falls, New York. He is a member of lodge, chapter, and commandery of the Masonic order, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine,—his clubs, the Squantum and Hope, of Providence; the Union League and the Chemists', of New York City. A Republican in politics, Mr. Arnold served the town of Coventry, Rhode Island, for five years as a member and president of the Town Council. He also represented his district in the State Senate, exerting himself to the utmost in behalf of good roads and bridges. Senator Arnold was wholly responsible for building the first reinforced concrete bridge east of the Hudson river on a public highway, aside from a few in the metropolitan park system in Boston. In many other ways his spirit of usefulness

has been manifested, and there is no good cause but finds a liberal friend in him.

Mr. Arnold married, January 3, 1889, Mittie Hodges, of Peoria, Illinois, and they are the parents of six children: Mittie, Nathaniel, died aged two years; Dorothy, Edwin Hodges, Henry Nathaniel, and Elizabeth. The city home is a beautiful mansion in Providence, the country residence the homestead in Coventry, Rhode Island.

HARTWELL, Frederick W.,

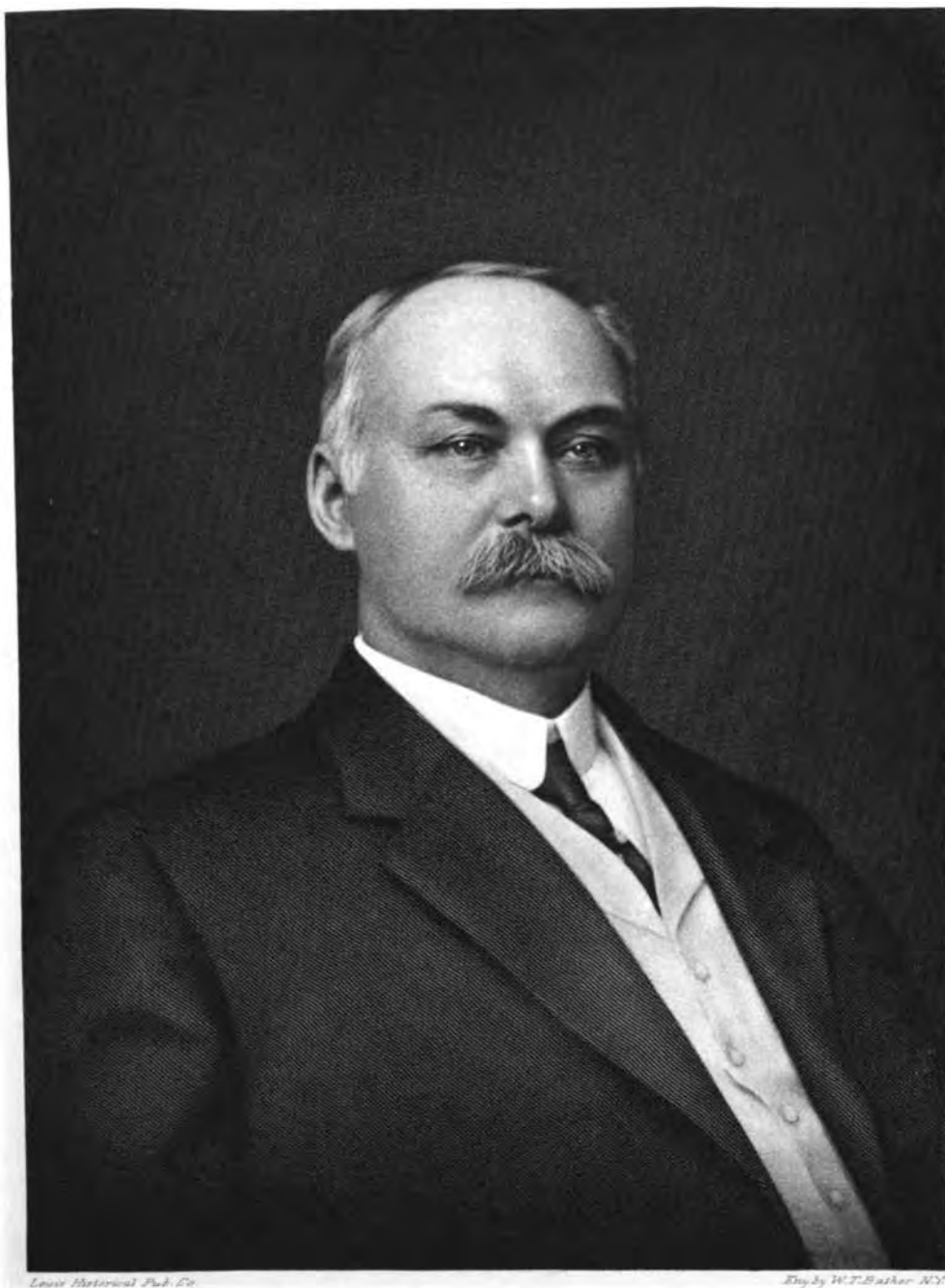
Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Hartwell Arms—Argent a hart's head cabossed, sable attired or, between the horns a cross of the last.

Crest—On a mount vert, pale or, a hart courant proper, attired of the second.

Frederick W. Hartwell, secretary and manager of the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Providence, Rhode Island, from the time of the founding of the gigantic corporation until his death, was a figure of influence in business and finance in Rhode Island for a quarter of a century, ranking prominently among the master minds which controlled these fields in the closing decades of the nineteenth century.

Frederick W. Hartwell was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, January 8, 1850, son of Samuel Estabrook and Lucy M. (King) Hartwell, and a descendant in the eighth generation of William Hartwell, the founder of the family in America. The Hartwell family dates from the year 1636, from which time to the present day it has figured prominently in New England life and affairs. Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts, were the homes of the family for several generations. Samuel Estabrook Hartwell, grandfather of the late Frederick W. Hartwell, was the first of the direct line to remove to New Hampshire, where he became the owner of a large estate, and where he settled permanently. His son,



J. M. Karttwill

Samuel Estabrook Hartwell, Jr., inherited a large portion of his estate in New Hampshire, and remained there, a farmer on a large scale until his death.

In 1861, following the death of his parents, Frederick W. Hartwell came to Providence to make his home with his uncle, the late John Bryant Hartwell, who at that time was a power in mercantile life in the city of Providence, where he died December 9, 1872. He was given excellent educational advantages and studied in the elementary and high schools of the city, later attending the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, for a year. In 1868 he began his business career, entering the offices of Day & Chapin as bookkeeper. Within a short time he was transferred to the Elm street woolen mill, operated by the latter firm, in the capacity of bookkeeper and paymaster. Here he remained during the five years following, but finding the field somewhat narrow and not altogether to his liking, he resigned shortly before his marriage, in 1873, to become bookkeeper in the offices of the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company, of which his father-in-law was at that time treasurer. From this position of comparative unimportance he rose rapidly in the firm, displaying an ability for the handling of large affairs which, in 1884, brought the office of secretary and manager of the Providence plant of the newly founded million dollar corporation, the General Fire Extinguisher Company. In 1893 the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company, which had been manufacturing for some time a water sprinkler for installation in buildings and stores as a safeguard against destructive fires, the inventions and patents for which were then in their control, incorporated with a western firm, the Neracker & Hill Sprinkler Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of a similar device, under the firm name of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, with a

capitalization of \$1,000,000, and Mr. Hartwell was elected secretary and manager of the Providence plant. In the years which followed he was a factor of greatest importance in the upbuilding and development of the corporation. In 1906 he became a member of the board of directors. He was also active on the executive boards of several other Providence concerns, and was a director of the Atlantic National Bank.

His interests, however, were not wholly confined to the field of business. He was at least as well known in the philanthropic circles of his city. For several years Mr. Hartwell served as a commissioner of the Dexter Donation. From 1899 to 1900 he acted as president of the Providence Young Men's Christian Association, of which he had long been a member, remaining until his death a member of its board of managers. He never forgot the struggles and discouragements of his youth, and was always a source of encouragement to the many young men who came to him for advice and assistance in his later days. His service as a member of the Central Baptist Church of Providence, and as superintendent of its Sunday school from 1902, was marked by such devotion and such material support as to command the utmost admiration, especially since it came from a man whose business and public duties were of great magnitude. He applied to business affairs the code of ethics by which he governed his private life. The principles of equity, mercy and justice which governed his every act made him honored, trusted and loved by men. "Faith in man and God, and an optimistic mien in the process of their service—these sum up his loved and useful character."

On October 15, 1873, Mr. Hartwell married Mary Loring Hartshorn, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 14, 1851, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Charles and Rachel (Thurber) Hartshorn.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Thurber (Thurburn) Arms—Argent, on a fess between a crescent in chief gules and a unicorn's head erased in base sable, three mullets or.

Crest—A dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand throwing a dart proper.

Motto—*Certo dirigo ictu.* (I aim with a sure blow).

Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph C., born at Warwick, Rhode Island, August 20, 1874; educated in the public schools of Providence, prepared for college at the Worcester Academy, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is now employed in the engineering department of the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Providence; he is a member of the University Club among others, and makes his home with his sister in Providence. 2. John S., born December 22, 1875, died in 1882. 3. Lucy King, born February 16, 1878; attended the public and high schools of Providence, and was graduated from the Abbott Academy at Andover, Massachusetts; she married William B. Peck, of Providence, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret Hartwell, born July 19, 1904; Ruth Hartshorn, born December 13, 1906; Virginia Hunter, born June 12, 1913. 4. Mary Hartshorn, born November 21, 1882, died July 1, 1915; she attended the public schools of Providence, and continued her studies at Dana Hall, Wellesley, and Brown University; she married Leonard Woolsey Cronkhite, of Boston, and has one daughter, Elizabeth. 5. Helen Thurber, born October 28, 1885; attended the public and high schools of Providence, and was graduated from Wellesley College in the class of 1908; she married Rev. W. Douglas Swaffield, now of East Boston, Massachusetts; they are the parents of three children: Esther Harding, born November 17, 1913; Frederick Hartwell, born April 13, 1915; Marian Nichols, born August 6, 1916. Frederick W. Hartwell

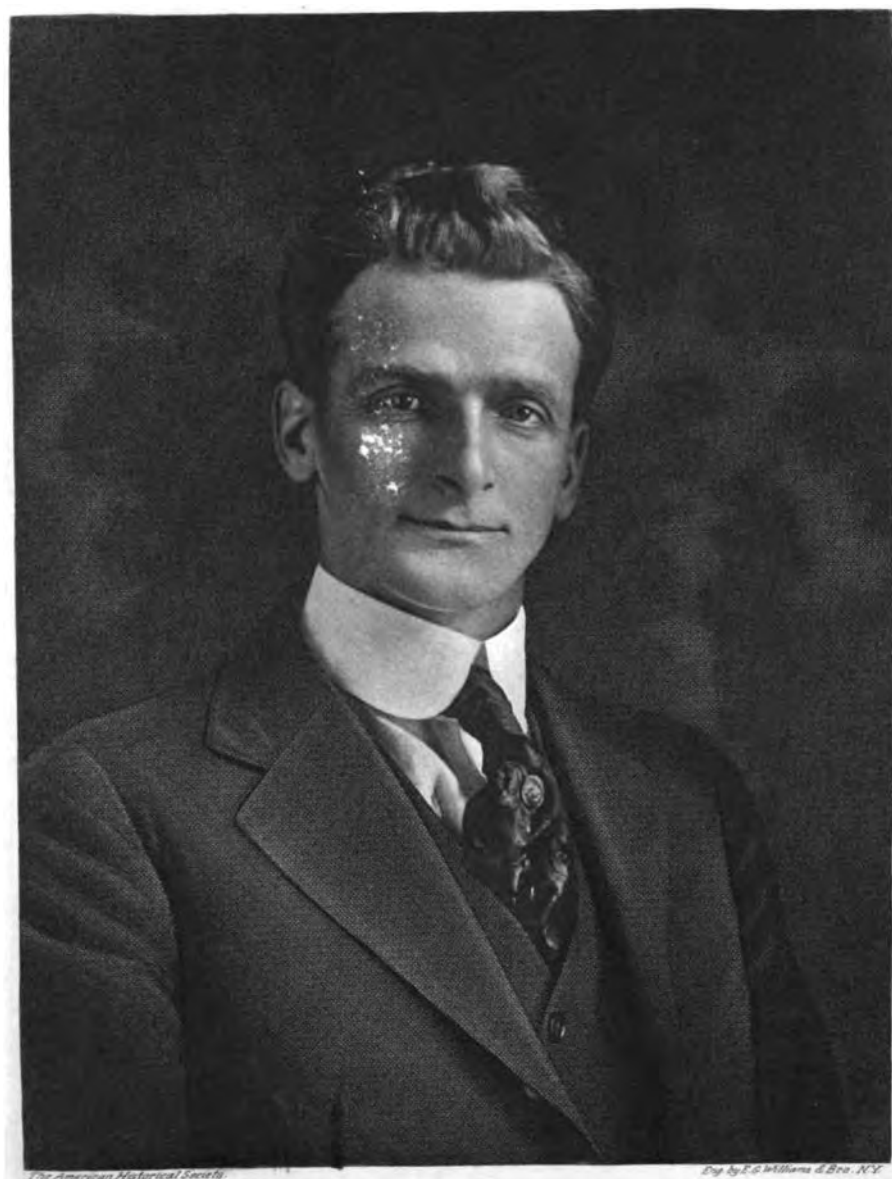
died at his home, No. 77 Parade street, Providence, October 9, 1911, and is buried in Swan Point Cemetery. Mrs. Hartwell, who survives her husband, resides at No. 16 Freeman Parkway, Providence, Rhode Island.

BIGNEY, Charles Ira,

Master Building Constructor.

Coming to Providence approximately thirteen years ago, a country lad with nothing more than a stout heart and a wealth of ambition, Charles Ira Bigney, president and treasurer of the C. I. Bigney Construction Company, has attained success seldom, if ever, equalled. A Nova Scotian boy with the natural keenness of the boy of the Provinces, he has successfully climbed the ladder of success. Today his name is a byword in the construction business of Rhode Island and nearby states, and many handsome and substantial structures will stand in the years to come as a monument to his thrift and application to what he selected as his life's occupation.

Success is attained only by dint of great effort, and Mr. Bigney may well look back upon the years of his youth, when without the usual time allotted to the growing youth for play, he began to build up a future that today stands far and way ahead of those who were satisfied to take life as it came. But thirty-eight years of age, he is what might well be termed "a self-made man." From a small Nova Scotian village to a metropolis like Providence is a broad space, but Charles Ira Bigney had the ambition. Backed by a brilliant and creative mind, together with a wiry frame, the sun gradually broke through the clouds that darkened his early days of long labor. Today he stands in the heyday of his career. The future holds nothing but greater success,



The American Historical Society

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

Ira Digney

and Mr. Bigney has surrounded himself with an organization composed of men who assume part of the great responsibility which rests on his shoulders.

The C. I. Bigney Construction Company of Providence, Rhode Island, is the keynote of everything that stands for the best in construction. Modern construction methods are employed throughout. This company enjoys the distinction of being the only construction company in this great metropolis of the East which handles the entire work itself from the time the authority is given to build until the finished work is turned over to the owner. The business is conducted on a strictly ten per cent. basis, the only concern operating entirely in this manner in Providence. Volumes might be said of Mr. Bigney's rapid rise in the construction business. A keen business sense and a pleasing manner in meeting people have been his big assets.

Charles Ira Bigney first saw the light of day in Millville, Nova Scotia., November 14, 1881, in that little town that sits among the grandeur of the Nova Scotia scenery and one of the delightful little towns which abound in that section. He is the son of John Marshall Bigney, now deceased, and Olive E. (Fisher) Bigney, who still lives. He appeared just an ordinary sort of child in those early days of his existence, but the future had already stamped his destiny. For a number of years he brightened the home and eventually the day arrived when he was to begin his education, which had its first and only inception in the small public school of Millvale. The school-room was rather crude, as all country schoolhouses are, and probably even at this early age Charles Ira Bigney saw an opportunity for him in the far distance. Nevertheless, from one grade to another he advanced, until he reached the age of thirteen years.

There was considerable to be done in those days on the farm, and at this age he severed his connection with the institution of learning and became one of the chief assistance of his father on the farm. There were long tedious hours in farm work, from early morning until late at night. This, however, did not deter young Bigney and he applied himself with extraordinary effort. The farm prospered under his guidance, and his rare judgment oftentimes guided the family destinies. When the lad reached the age of twenty-four years the Bigney farm was considered one of the leading stock farms of that section.

Even while engaged in the pursuit of farming the boy found an opportunity to put his mind to other uses than tilling the earth. At the age of fifteen years he earned his first money, trading knives and pocketbooks with boys of his own age. Even at this early age his shrewdness in a trade was commented upon, and later he sold farming implements in conjunction with his work on the farm. It was a common occurrence, after his days work, for him to ride his wheel twelve or fifteen miles, make a sale of a farming implement, ride back home and deliver the goods by team, from a town some ten miles away, before the following morning. This proves in itself that ambition, once aroused, cannot be denied its right to compete in greater things if the spirit of advancement is predominant.

When he reached the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Bigney expressed a desire to reach out in the world and his eyes rested on Providence as he glanced at the map of his schoolboy days. Undoubtedly this was because his brother, Eden H. Bigney, had selected Providence as the city in which to engage in the general contracting business. The day when that country boy from Nova Scotia arrived in

Providence is one long to be remembered by Mr. Bigney. With just the ordinary baggage he rested his eyes on one of the biggest cities of the East, and as he stood watching the crowds hurrying to and fro he realized that at last he had been favored by fortune and was in a center of activity. With no knowledge whatsoever of the contracting business, he expressed his desire to immediately begin work. A few days after his arrival he started work as a laborer. After a while he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and mastered this art. Previous to this he had done everything from digging a trench to wheeling a barrow, and tired was the body and mind that sought its rest at night. For a period extending over two years his efforts in the construction line were directed towards laboring and carpentering. Then came a chance and he was put in charge of some heavy work. Under his direction the work was done in a satisfactory manner, a number of his ideas being entirely original and a new departure from the ordinary customs employed. From this time on he was entrusted with far more important work, and his first complete charge was during the erection of the brick building on Broad street for Baird-North Company, silversmiths. It was a structure seventy-five by two hundred feet, two stories, and the builder was complimented when the completed building was turned over to the owners. During the next four years he supervised the construction of many big buildings in the city of Providence. Long hours held no horrors for Charles Ira Bigney, and, as a matter of fact, he was happiest when "on the job." When off the job he was continually devising some means whereby construction could be improved.

About this time the health of his brother, Eden H. Bigney, began to fail. The latter's confidence in his brother Ira, as

he is better known, brought him into the office and he succeeded his brother as manager of construction with a share in the partnership of E. H. Bigney & Company, offices at No. 898 Westminster street, where the firm's headquarters are at the present time.

Eden H. Bigney left for the South at this time for the benefit of his health, and the entire business was left on the shoulders of the younger brother. It was just such an opportunity as he had long wished for, and from that moment the construction company entered upon a new era which has spelled nothing but success all the way. For a period extending over three years he conducted the business, accepting and putting through new contracts, attending to purchases and following the work in its progress. Charles Ira Bigney came into full ownership of the company when his brother sold out to him in May of 1913. At that time E. H. Bigney & Company was doing a business of \$100,000 a year, but the younger brother found himself with practically no money and \$10,000 worth of stock. It was a condition which would tend to dishearten many, but not "Ira" Bigney. His first act was to install an engineering and estimating department, and in so doing he was favored with the selection of men who have proven their worth and the respect of Mr. Bigney for his faith in their ability. The latter is never too busy to praise his different departments, and his contention is always that they cannot be equalled elsewhere.

The first contract entered upon by the C. I. Bigney Construction Company was the construction of the Cadillac building, combined with the Broadway Storage building, which contract was awarded to the company by J. A. Foster, of Providence. The contract price for this work was \$130,000 and from that time on the

company went into the building of mills, power houses, foundries, theatres and residences. The Empire Theatre in Fall River is the work of the company and vies with anything in the New England States for beauty. The Empire Theatre in Fall River is one of the crowning successes of Mr. Bigney's career. Early in the construction period of this handsome playhouse, the entrance of the United States into the war occurred. There was a hurry call for steel and the government cancelled all civilian contracts in order to fill their own needs. Undaunted by the many setbacks, the work was pushed along until in November of 1918 the magnificent playhouse was opened to the public. In March of this year the theatre was sold to other interests, and Mr. Bigney well told the story at a banquet of the employees, following, when he said, "We built The Empire: we sold it: we made money." It was the shortest speech on record, but it contained a wealth of information. In May of 1918 the C. I. Bigney Construction Company began the erection of a manufacturing plant at Branch Village, Rhode Island, for the Andrews Mills Company of Philadelphia. The plant was entirely designed and engineered by the Bigney corporation and the structure, together with equipment, cost in the vicinity of \$600,000. At the present time the plant has just begun operations and the character of construction has attracted the attention of mill owners generally.

Some idea of the growth of the C. I. Bigney Construction Company under Charles Ira Bigney may be gleaned from the fact that business has doubled and tripled in the last five years. The returns from the business have been large, and Mr. Bigney might well be considered a man of more than ordinary wealth today.

Those associated with him have also enjoyed their share of this world's goods with many good years to follow. There are many contracts at hand, including the erection of a four-story building on Harrison street; two-story manufacturing building at Mapleville, Rhode Island; two-story silk mill at Valley Falls; two silk mills at Central Falls; pipe shop and bending plant at the General Fire Extinguisher Company at Auburn, Rhode Island, together with many miscellaneous structures throughout Rhode Island. A beautiful private residence is under construction in Elmhurst, at a cost of \$25,000 or more, and a number of mill houses at Esmond, Rhode Island.

In the year 1918 Mr. Bigney took his first vacation, which took him through the South for a period of six weeks. In the years before that he felt he never had time to indulge in a short respite from business. The same spirit which characterized his boyhood days was carried into older life, but eventually he was prevailed upon to take his first real vacation.

In the city of Providence today there are three structures in the process of construction, a two-story jewelry factory and a two-story auto service station on Elbow street. The building, eighty by three hundred feet, one story, on Eddy street. The work is being done entirely on a ten per cent. commission basis, as is all the contracts taken by the company.

Early in the present year Mr. Bigney came into possession of a mill at Wakefield, Rhode Island, and today it is operating as a braid and shoestring manufactory with a value of \$155,000. Charles Ira Bigney is president and treasurer of the concern, and it is known as the Braid & Lace Company of Rhode Island. The machines installed number more than six hundred and fancy hat bands are also

manufactured. It is somewhat of a new venture for Mr. Bigney, but it has been a big success to date.

As can be seen, the story of Mr. Bigney's career is an unusual one. His life is one which might well be a model for others and it bears out the fact that persistency brings success. He is a member of the Standard Oil Golf Club, West Side Club, Kiwanis Club, Reciprocity Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade. Also Business Men's clubs in other cities.

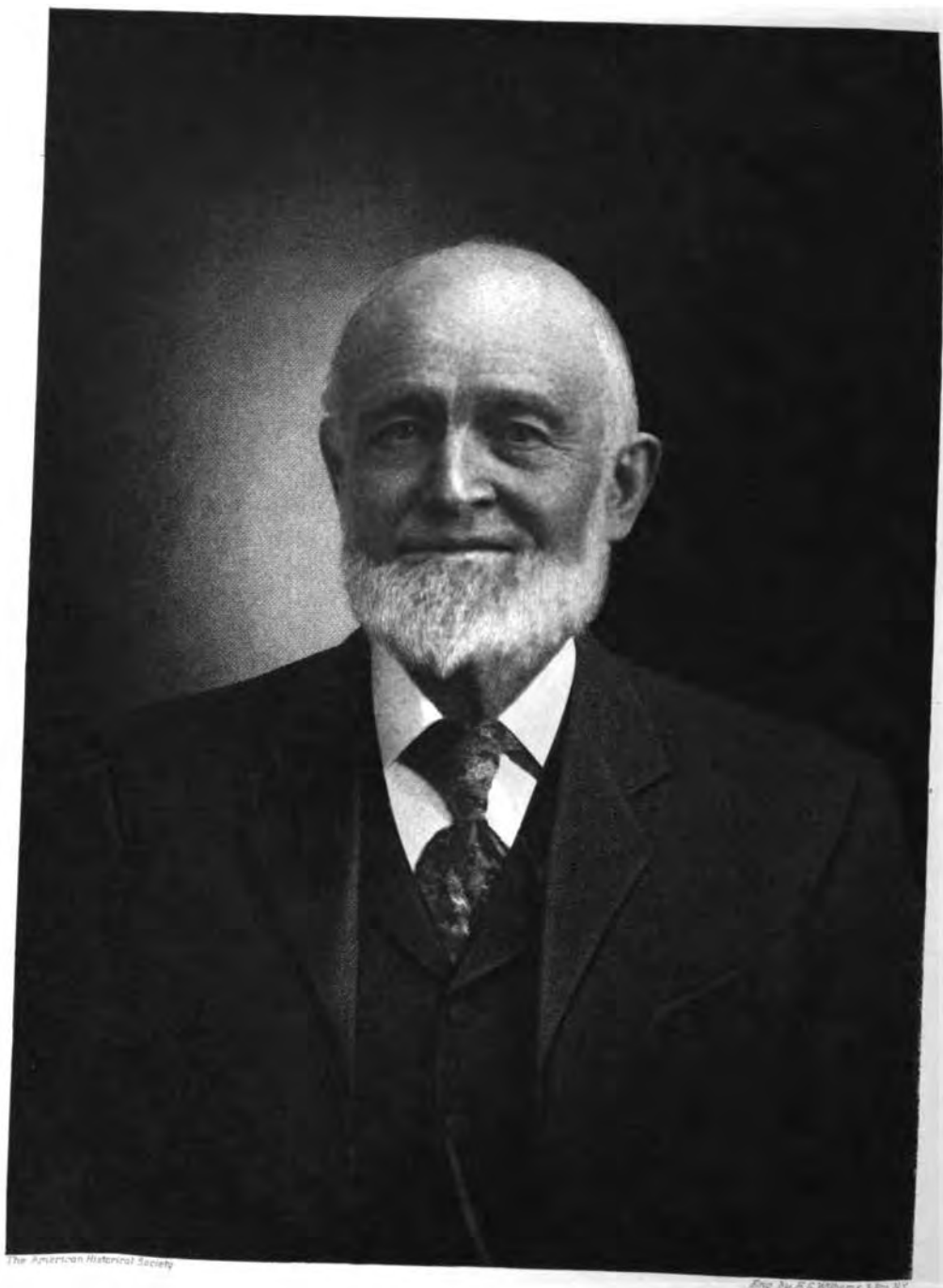
DAVIS, John A.,

Paper Manufacturer.

John A. Davis, for many years associated with the paper industry of New York City, and at the time of his death vice-president of one of the largest paper distributing companies of the world, was a native of Youngstown, Ohio, born May 16, 1867, his death occurring while a passenger on board the Pennsylvania Limited, en route to Chicago, near Alliance, Ohio, December 18, 1918. Mr. Davis was a member of an old and highly respected family which had its origin in Wales, and was a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Jones) Davis, who were born in Glamorganshire, Wales, and Aberystwith, South Wales, respectively. Mr. Davis' maternal grandfather was Henry Jones, a native of Llanstephan, South Wales. Mr. Davis' maternal grandmother was Sarah Davies, who was born at Carmarthen, November 13, 1810, and came to this country, where her death occurred in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1887. She was a daughter of Evan and Sally (Morris) Davies, of Shirgar, South Wales. Henry and Sarah (Davies) Jones were the parents of the following children: John, Elizabeth, the mother of the Mr. Davis of this sketch, and Hannah, who were twins. Henry Jones was a collector of revenue for the British

Government in Wales, and was a member of the Established Church in that country. Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Jones) Davis were the parents of the following children: Henry Winter, born April 11, 1863; Joseph, born January 17, 1865, died in October, 1898; John A., with whose career we are here especially concerned; James William, born March 4, 1870, died in July, 1908; Marcus Ebenezer, born August 24, 1872; Jane, born January 10, 1875; and Sarah, born in 1878, died in infancy. Ebenezer Davis was engaged in business as a coal mine operator at Youngstown, Ohio. He was a Congregationalist in religion, and in politics a Republican.

The childhood of John A. Davis was passed in his native city of Youngstown, Ohio, and it was there that he secured his education, attending for this purpose the public schools. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, Mr. Davis engaged in the paper and pulp business, in association with the firm of Godfrey & Clark, of Pittsburgh; Pennsylvania, which became known not only throughout the United States, but in Canada, and even did a large business in London, England. Later Mr. Davis went to Berlin, New Hampshire, with the Glenn Manufacturing Company, and from there came to New York City, where he became associated with the International Paper Company of this place. In addition to this great business, Mr. Davis was also associated with the General Paper Company of Chicago, as sales manager, and the John A. Davis Company of New York. He was also a partner and the vice-president of the firm of H. G. Craig & Company, of No. 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, and president of the Craig-Becker Company, Inc., of New York; and the Grand Lake Company, Inc., of New York. He was vice-president of the St. Croix Paper Company of Boston and Woodland, Maine, and chairman of the executive committee of the News Print Ser-



David Mackie

vice Bureau, of New York. In his handling of these many great interests, Mr. Davis displayed extraordinary ability and a grasp of practical affairs quite remarkable. He won for himself among his business associates a reputation as one of the most capable organizers and executives in this line of business, and his reputation for absolute reliability and integrity was unquestioned. Mr. Davis was a member of the Pilgrim Society of the United States, the Ohio Society of New York, and the National Security League. His clubs were the Union League of New York, the Essex County of West Orange, New Jersey, the Oakland Golf of Bayside, Long Island, and the Rumson Country of Rumson, New Jersey. In his religious belief Mr. Davis was a member of the Episcopal church, and attended St. Thomas' Church of that denomination at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, New York City.

John A. Davis was united in marriage, June 16, 1910, at the Grosvenor, No. 37 Fifth avenue, New York, with Frances Lord (Rice) Sessions, like himself a native of Youngstown, Ohio, born September 10, 1868. Mrs. Davis, who survives her husband, is a daughter of Alfred Hall and Ada Louise (Lord) Rice, the former a prominent real estate and life insurance agent at Youngstown, Ohio. The Rice family of which Mrs. Davis is a member, is an old English one, the name having originally been spelled Royce, and came from that country to America in 1634, settling in Massachusetts. From there it later migrated to Ohio, where Alfred Hall Rice, the father of Mrs. Davis, was born January 19, 1846. The first ancestor of the family in America was Robert Royce, whose name we also find spelled Rose, who left England in 1634 and landed at Boston. He was a prominent member of the community of New London, where he settled, and was a member of the General Assembly, in 1669.

His son Isaac married into the Lothrop family, as did also his daughter. A grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Lothrop) Royce was Moses Royce, whose name was also spelled Rice, and who received two commissions from King George III. as lieutenant in 1767 and captain in 1768. He resided at Wallingford, Connecticut, the members of the Royce family having lived in the same house in that community from 1670 to 1868. Mrs. Davis was twice married, and was the mother of one daughter by her first marriage, Amo P. Sessions, of New York, born September 20, 1894, in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Davis is descended on the maternal side of the house from John Lord, who came from Essex county, England, in 1635, and settled in this country, and from Captain Richard Lord, whose epitaph is the oldest in the ancient burial ground in New London, dating from 1662.

MACKIE, David,

Representative Citizen.

Mackie Arms—Argent, on a chevron between a lion passant azure in chief and a raven in base of the second, a tower of the first.

Crest—A hand holding a dagger proper.

Motto—*Labore* (By labor).

Scotland has never been one of the countries that has sent her children in great numbers to the New World, there to form an element in the great race that has made America the melting-pot of the nations, although in the Colonial period of our history the emmigration was larger than it has ever since been. Nevertheless we may boast of a fair strain of the Scotch blood in our cosmopolitan life, a fair number of her hardy sons have cast their lot with us, and have contributed one of the best elements to our body politic. A most worthy representative of this race was the late David Mackie, of North Andover, Massachusetts, who inherited the qualities of mind

and body which were characteristic of the hardy stock from which have come so many of the stronger and best Americans.

The death of David Mackie, which occurred at his home in North Andover, Massachusetts, February 19, 1912, meant the passing away of a good father, a good husband, and a good citizen, one whose warm heart and public-spirited nature made him an important factor in the community in which he resided so many years. Mr. Mackie proved to be a first class textile man, and displayed in his energetic life the same sterling virtues and capabilities that make his fellow countrymen so valuable a factor in any community where they make their home.

It is a well known fact that Andover and North Andover, Massachusetts, are greatly indebted to men of foreign birth, who at various periods of the history of these two communities settled there, and whose systematic course of industry and business integrity has aided materially to gain for these two communities wealth and importance. In this class of men Mr. Mackie most naturally took his place. He was a man of broad views, and his sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and he seemed to understand the good in each, and left with each of his friends the lasting impression that he understood and appreciated them.

David Mackie was born in Alva, Scotland, June 1, 1834, the son of William and Margaret (White) Mackie. He was the youngest of eleven children, and the family from which he sprung was a very old one, and well known in Scotland where it had its abode. His father, William Mackie, was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, a descendant of an ancient and distinguished Scotch Clan, being one of the oldest and most numerous of the Scotch Highlands.

David Mackie spent his boyhood days in Scotland, where he obtained his education,

and when he attained his majority, in 1854, he left his native country and came to the New World, first locating in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He subsequently moved to Littleton, New Hampshire, thence to South Groveland, where he was for over quarter of a century weaving overseer at Hale's Mills. He was considered a first class textile man, and kind and considerate to those in his department. He resigned his position in 1890, and removed to North Andover, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Mackie was a member of Charles P. Dame Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Georgetown, Massachusetts.

Just prior to coming to America he was united in marriage with Mary Cairns of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. William, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts. 2. David, born in Littleton, New Hampshire, died at the age of twenty-nine years. 3. Robert, born in Littleton, New Hampshire, died at the age of forty-seven years. 4. Jennie, born in Littleton, New Hampshire. 5. Mary, born in Littleton, New Hampshire. 6. Annie, born in Littleton, New Hampshire, died at the age of nineteen years. 7. Helen, born in Littleton, New Hampshire, died at the age of two years. 8. Arthur Andrew, born in South Groveland, Massachusetts.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Mackie has continued to reside at No. 81 Second street, North Andover, Massachusetts. The virtues of Mr. Mackie were not less apparent in his family life than in his relations with the outside world. His household was made happier by his presence and his own chief pleasure was found in the intercourse of his home, where he proved to be the most devoted of husbands and fathers. A man of rare nobility and usefulness of life, his personal characteristics were wholly and very unusually attractive.

His fine character, sterling traits, kindly ways and cordial manner won and retained for him many friends who scarcely realized of how much value he was to them until he was taken away.

He was the possessor of a natural aptitude for weaving textiles and a fixed determination to succeed in whatever he attempted. His faithful industry, methodical habits, sound judgment and old fashioned Scotch integrity were qualities which his fellow-men could not fail to recognize and appreciate. He was a man of whom any community might justly be proud and whose memory it should cherish.

BOYCE, Darwin Covert,

Leader in Coal Industry, Civil War Veteran.

Although a native son of New York State, Darwin C. Boyce, of Charleston, West Virginia, spent more than half a century of his life in that State, and many of those years as principal owner and manager of the Quinnimont Coal Company, whose properties were at Quinnimont, in Fayette county. In 1902, he moved with his family to Charleston, where he resided until his death, February 3, 1919, aged seventy-three.

Darwin C. Boyce was born in Ovid Center, a village of Seneca county, New York, twenty miles from Geneva, January 14, 1846, son of Fulcom Boyce. He obtained a good education in the local schools and business college, and for several years after finishing his studies was employed in different localities, until finally coming to Parkersburg, district of West Virginia, locating in the White Oak coal fields. After his marriage, in 1874, Mr. Boyce located in Charleston, West Virginia, where he entered the employ of the Pioneer Coal Company, as head bookkeeper, remaining in that position several years, until going to the New River coal

fields in Fayette county, West Virginia, as manager of the Quinnimont Coal Company. Later, when that company was re-organized, Mr. Boyce became one of its largest stockholders and continued its manager for sixteen years. The company prospered under his management and became known as the largest and most successful coal operators in the New River district, while Mr. Boyce was classed with the successful coal operators of the State, and a mining authority on both coal and iron. In 1893 his ability was recognized by his appointment as commissioner in charge of the United States Coal and Iron Exhibit at the World's Fair held at Chicago. This position he filled with great credit to himself, and his expert knowledge of mining in all its detail was fully proven by the success which attended this exhibit, showing as it did in detail the manner and methods of American mining.

Mr. Boyce acquired large interests in the coal fields, and gave them his individual attention for many years, but finally failing health warned him to desist and he disposed of his holdings in the Quinnimont Coal Company's stock to William Beury of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, other stockholders joining him in disposing of their stock. With the sale of his coal stocks, Mr. Boyce retired from active participation in coal operations. He returned to Charleston, where he spent his declining years, caring for his private landed interests. He owned considerable improved property in the city, including the Elk Hotel, and for a number of years under the old Pritchard management he served the Charleston National Bank as a director. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving for a time as a member of the board of trustees, and it was through the Elks and the Salvation Army he distributed his charity. He was a warm friend of the Salvation Army and greatly aided

the work of that most valuable organization.

During the Civil War, Mr. Boyce enlisted and served in the Union army, and for a number of years was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he was a Democrat, but never held nor desired political office, in fact, he never sought the public eye. He was most self-effacing, but his merits and his virtues could not be hid, and his many friends testify of his ability and his fine character. He was of forceful character and decided mind, always having the courage of his convictions and not afraid to follow where his judgment led. He was not easily swerved from his purpose after arriving at a decision, but notwithstanding his decision of character he was kindly hearted, and was well liked, standing high in the esteem of his business associates. In fact, friends and competitors acknowledged his sterling worth and the unvarying integrity of his purpose.

Mr. Boyce married, March 10, 1874, Bettie Dils, who survives him, daughter of William and Margaret (Logan) Dils, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and granddaughter of Henry Logan, who is said to have erected the first brick building in Parkersburg. Mrs. Boyce continues her residence in Charleston, that city also the residence of her only son, Fred W. Boyce, recently honorably discharged from the United States army.

WHITE, David J.,

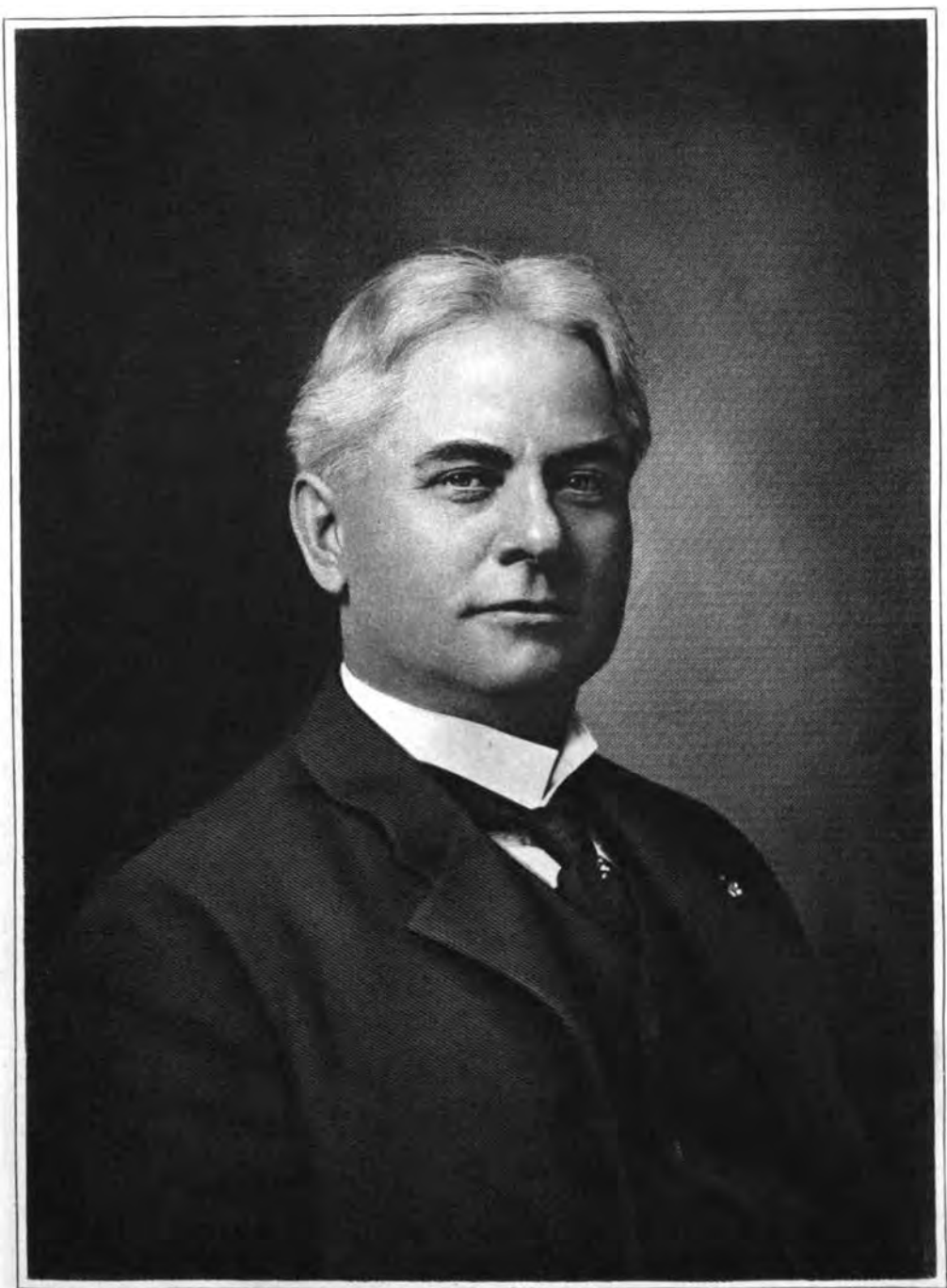
Insurance Actuary, Legislator.

David J. White, who was a prominent and highly esteemed business man of the city of Providence, and one of the most active and public spirited citizens of East Greenwich, where he made his home, was a native of this State, having been born October 10, 1856, at Pawtucket, and died January 31, 1919, at East Greenwich. Mr.

White was a son of William H. White, a native of England, who as a child came to this country to join an elder brother, who was engaged in operating a calico print works at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained there a number of years, when he removed to Pawtucket, in the early forties, where he followed the same line of business until his retirement. He died in 1874. William H. White married Mary Waugh, a sister of the Rev. John Waugh, a noted Presbyterian divine, of New York State. Both Mr. White, Sr., and his wife are now deceased.

David J. White received his early education in the public schools of his native town, his studies there being supplemented by private tuition, and at an early age he engaged upon a business career in which he has been highly successful. As a young man he conducted a weekly newspaper in his native city, known as the Pawtucket "Record-Visitor," of which he was the proprietor and his wife the editor. He was identified for many years with the financial administration of various corporations in this part of the State, and was very successful in this field of operation. Later he conducted successfully for a number of years an insurance brokerage business, making a deep study of insurance, being intensely interested in this fascinating subject, and was an authority on all its branches, particularly that of life insurance. About the year 1913, Mr. White was offered a position by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, to take charge of its life insurance business in this State, and he devoted himself to the development and building up of the company's activities here. In this line he met with marked success and was regarded as one of the substantial business men of the city.

By instinct a public man, it was but natural to find Mr. White interested in all that pertained to the general welfare of the community. He was many times honored



David J. White

with public offices, and performed the duties incumbent upon him in a manner which rendered great satisfaction to his constituents. His career was one to cause him deep satisfaction in the retrospect, and to awaken pride in the hearts of his friends. Mr. White served as clerk of the Common Council of Pawtucket, of which he later held the office of president; was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and chairman of the Board of Assessors. In 1891-92 he represented Pawtucket in the State Legislature, while from 1901 to 1912, inclusive, he was clerk of the Rhode Island Senate. He was connected for a number of years with the Custom House at Providence, but resigned the post; was deputy railroad commissioner from May 4, 1907, until the creation of the public utilities commission when the office was abolished. Mr. White was also moderator of the village of East Greenwich, to which place he had moved in 1909, and during the years 1913-18, inclusive, represented this place in the Legislature. In the years 1915 and 1916 he was deputy speaker, and was most admirably fitted for this position, all of his public utterances being characterized by clear and decisive thinking, while his appearance in the speaker's chair was one of great dignity and impressiveness. Mr. White always commanded the profound respect and attention of his colleagues, as well as of the community-at-large, and gave fully of his time and energy in the service of a more or less appreciative public. His record in the Legislature was a brilliant one, and he was always found upon the right side. Mr. White was exceedingly interested in the question of war Prohibition, and it was owing to his clear advocacy of this policy that his membership in the Legislature was brought to an end. In the fall of 1918 he was a candidate for the State Senate in place of Senator N. G. Carpenter, who declined to run, but because he stood so definitely for war prohibition

with Senator Colt and Congressman Stiness, the Republican organization of East Greenwich refused to nominate him. He then went before the people as the Citizens' candidate on nomination papers, but was defeated by eighty-four votes, a fact which speaks highly for his great personal popularity, when it is considered that he had to oppose himself to the State organization. This popularity was based on the firm foundation of good service through a long period of years, and it would be difficult to point to a figure in recent State affairs who has done more and deserves better of his fellow-citizens than David J. White throughout his long career of service.

Mr. White was a lifelong Republican in politics, and the qualities of manliness, frank manners, and his sterling and upright attitude won for him the cordial liking and admiration of hundreds of men with whom he dealt. In his younger days Mr. White was very active in athletic sports, and was one of the charter members of the Blackstone Boat Club of Pawtucket, where he was noted as an expert sculler. He was the winner on many occasions of matches in singles. Mr. White was also well known in musical circles here, and enjoyed a very enviable reputation as a basso. He studied for many years under the famous Myron W. Whitney, and Mr. Whitney expressed a warm admiration for his pupil's fine voice. Mr. White was the proud owner, and justly so, of a beautiful farm located at Frenchtown, East Greenwich, which is known as the "Brigg's Farm." The house is about two hundred and fifty years old, and was repaired under the supervision of Mrs. White, who was extremely careful to preserve the original style, so that now, to the lover of antiques, it is a most pleasing site. Among the furnishings are many old and valued heirlooms, quite in keeping with the house itself. A handsome library containing many rare books and ancient records

was the proud possession of its owner. Mr. White took the keenest enjoyment in his home, which was his club.

Mr. White married, October 3, 1888, at Pawtucket, Lillian A. Kearns, of Greenwich, New York, a daughter of Alexander and Catharine (Ward) Kearns, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. White is a newspaper writer of much ability, and is well known in this region.

Mr. White was a strong, resolute man, with the courage of his convictions. High ideals in business, politics and home life went to make him a much loved and respected man. For thirty-five years he was a leader in politics, and served the communities he was identified with in a most practical manner. To a friend with whom he was discussing politics Mr. White once said, "I would rather be defeated on my principles than elected on compromise." His home life was ideal, amid ideal surroundings, and in Mrs. White he had an incomparable partner, for they made united efforts in caring for and developing their common interests and in enjoying their mutual pleasures. Mr. White's death, which came at a time when his mental and physical powers seemed to be at their highest, was the result of influenza, of which dread plague he was one more victim. Rhode Island has lost a devoted citizen and an exemplary business man.

GRAY, George, A. M., LL.D.,

Jurist, Diplomatist.

By a life of high public service Judge Gray has demonstrated strong ability, deep learning, broad vision, and sound judgment, all reinforced by a public spirit and patriotism that has enabled him to well serve his day and generation in State, national and international affairs. When, after fourteen years of leadership in the Senate of the United States, one

of the most able men who ever represented the State of Delaware in that body, he retired to a judgeship of the United States Circuit Court. He did not surrender his place in the public life of the nation, but as a member of commissions and arbitration he has gained an additional prominence as a far-sighted, profound, and enlightened statesman and jurist. His services have been freely called by President Wilson during the war period, 1914-1918, and great has been the value of his wisdom, judgment, and experience as arbitrator between the United States and other nations. Judge Gray perhaps never rendered his fellow citizens and his fellowmen of every nation a greater service than as a member of the Taft Peace Conference of 1915, wherein originated "The League to Enforce Peace," the forerunner of the "League of Nations," which shall bring peace and everlasting benefit to a tortured war-weary world.

George Gray is a lineal descendant of William Gray, who was born in Ireland, and died on shipboard while coming from Belfast to found a home in this country. A son of William Gray survived and was cared for by his guardian, Andrew Caldwell, of Delaware, a prominent Revolutionary leader, young William Gray later marrying his guardian's daughter. Their grandson was Andrew C. Gray, a successful lawyer of great force, who later became a leading business man of Delaware and a potent factor in canal and railroad building in the State. Andrew C. Gray married Elizabeth Schofield, of Stamford, Connecticut, daughter of Frederick and Maria (Starr) Schofield, her mother being a daughter of Colonel George Starr. They were the parents of George Gray, of Delaware, jurist and statesman.

George Gray was born in New Castle, Delaware, May 4, 1840, and is now (1919)

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a resident of the city of Wilmington, in his native State. His boyhood training tended to develop a strong and robust body, for living by the Delaware he became a good riverman, and his father's railroad associations gave him an opportunity to learn the practical side of railroading. Hence he could be seen in those earlier years at the throttle of a locomotive and at the tiller of a sail craft, equally at home in either place. Preparatory courses finished, he entered Princeton College as a junior, and in 1859 was graduated A. B. at the head of his class. He began the study of law with his father in New Castle, finishing his study at Harvard Law School. In 1863 he was awarded the degree A. M., by Princeton College, and the same year was admitted to the Delaware bar. He practiced law in New Castle, 1863-1881, and during that period rose to a commanding position at the Delaware bar. The county seat having been then removed to Wilmington, he moved to that city. As a counsellor he inspired confidence and respect, and in his presentation of causes to the court and jury he was eloquent and effective. His success as a lawyer led to his introduction to the public service, and since 1879, when he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Delaware, he has never been out of the public eye, and that appointment was made forty years ago. During his six years as Attorney-General he tried many important cases and did not hesitate when it was necessary to break new ground and to make precedents. Such was the indictment of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the first time in the history of the State that a corporation was indicted. Against such forces as a powerful corporation can always assemble, he contended successfully, the company was convicted and an exemplary fine was imposed by the court.

In 1885 he was elected United States Senator from Delaware to succeed Mr. Bayard, who resigned to become Secretary of State, and he served in that capacity uninterruptedly until 1899, having completed the unexpired term of Mr. Bayard and two full terms to which he was thereafter elected. In the Senate he took his place easily among the Democratic leaders, and his service was marked by great distinction. Possibly the most notable instance of this was during the administration of President Harrison, when the Force Bill was pressed forward by the administration to the end of establishing Republican supremacy and practical negro domination in the South. It was generally believed that the bill would pass and the Republican Senators were collected in the chamber for the final vote when Senator Gray took the floor and made a speech against the bill, continuing for three days, which was not only a masterly argument upon the questions involved, but was generally acknowledged on both sides of the Senate to have given the measure its death blow. He not only discussed the constitutional questions involved with force and ability, but it was fully recognized that he had rendered a signal service to the Southern states by contributing perhaps more than any other member of the body to serve that section from the ruinous consequences of such legislation.

Another notable speech in the Senate was upon the Hawaiian question in support of President Cleveland's policy in the Islands. During his fourteen years' service in the Senate he always took a leading position in the discussion of the tariff. His contention was that high tariff laws conferred special privileges and tended to foster monopolies; that they became oppressive to the agricultural interests which could receive none of the

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benefits but must endure all the hardships. After his senatorial career expired in 1899, he was appointed United State Circuit Judge, Third Judicial Circuit, a high position from which he resigned. When, in 1896, the free silver doctrines of Mr. Bryan and his friends swung the Democratic party from its moorings, Senator Gray refused that leadership, but, as did President Cleveland, joined with the National (Gold Standard) Democrats, and supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

A part of his Senatorial career was his appointment by President McKinley, in 1898, as a member of the Canadian Joint High Commission which adjusted numerous vexed questions affecting our relations with Canada. He was also chosen by President McKinley a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and in this country presided at one of the great unofficial gatherings held to promote international peace, and there made a wonderful and forceful address. At the close of the Spanish War, after hostilities had been suspended by an armistice, Senator Gray was appointed one of the members of the Peace Commission which met in Paris to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Spain. As a member of that commission he opposed the proposition to assume sovereignty over the Philippines, and expressed his views in cogent dispatch to Secretary Hays. But unwilling to present to the world the spectacle of divided councils, and possibly cause a continuance of the war, he signed the treaty, an example which Senators of every day might well emulate. Since that time he has urged the importance of promoting and extending to the Philippines the right of self-government under proper conditions as soon as it can be safely done.

Not less valuable as a promoter of in-

dustrial peace were Judge Gray's services during the years 1902-1903. His unofficial service as an arbitrator between labor and capital was not undertaken under any strictly legal warrant but solely upon the initiative of the President, of whose action in the matter Judge Gray expressed himself publicly as believing that the President was then confronted "by a crisis more grave and threatening than any that had occurred since the Civil War," and deserved "unstinted credit for what he did." At the suggestion of the President he became the leading member and chairman of the Anthracite Arbitration Commission, which settled the great coal strike of 1902. The result of this arbitration was to send back to labor at increased wages and under better living conditions more than 170,000 miners. The fairness and broad human sympathy shown by Judge Gray in the hearings before the commission and the award which followed them, gained for him the affection and absolute confidence of John Mitchell and every coal miner in the country, and at the same time won the respect and acquiescence of the mine owners. Hundreds of industries which were being slowly strangled by the strike received new life, and general prosperity succeeded industrial depression.

Following the successful adjustment of the anthracite dispute, Judge Gray was chosen virtually sole arbitrator of the Alabama Coal Strike Commission, in August, 1903; and he was also the sole arbitrator in a dispute between the Illinois mining operators and their workmen. In all these cases his decisions ended the controversies, were accepted by both sides, and resulted in sending the men back to work. During the course of these proceedings he indicated a keen sensibility with respect to wrongs inflicted by the powerful upon the poor and the

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helpless. It was this characteristic that prompted him in the course of the anthracite strike inquiry to declare vigorously against child labor conditions in Pennsylvania, and as the result of the merciless inquiry instituted by him the child labor laws of that State were changed. Night labor for girls in factories was abolished and boys under sixteen years of age prohibited from working in anthracite coal mines.

During the years 1903-1910 his public service was mostly as a jurist, although he was outspoken on all public questions of national importance. He strongly championed the cause of "inland waterways." He presided at a meeting which proved to be the initial step in the comprehensive project of developing the natural water courses of the country. In an address before the Board of Trade of Wilmington, referring to this general movement, he said with respect to that part of it then under consideration:

We should be able in time of necessity to send our warships from Boston to Georgia or to Florida, or what is still more palpable and important, from the waters of Long Island Sound down across New Jersey and across the Delaware peninsula to the capital at Washington. While we are spending our millions in so many different directions, what expenditure can be so fruitful in return or can so build up the strength of our commercial interests?

In 1903, Judge Gray was chosen the Fourth of July orator at a great celebration held in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, his speech on that occasion distinguished for its true Americanism, apt statement of fundamental, political principles, and religious and political tolerance. A speech made by Attorney-General Gray, in 1880, before the Democratic National Convention, placing in nomination for the presidency Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is preserved in a volume of "Great Speeches on Great Issues."

Three questions of unusual interest to Americans are personal liberty, a free press, and labor union. On these questions Judge Gray has expressed himself in former years so forcibly that they today are of double value.

In his address on the Fourth of July, 1903, at Wilkes-Barre, to an audience composed largely of miners who had just subscribed to the arbitration of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, he said:

The lesson which I trust we have learned has in some respects been a painful one, but I would fain believe it is worth all that it has cost, and that out of the travail of the past a brighter and happier day has been born. Unless my judgment is at fault and my faith unfounded, labor unions will soon have passed through their period of trial and tribulation and will emerge on a bright and sunlit plain, where true American character, the fruit of the American individual liberty that had its new birth on the day we celebrate, will illustrate the worth of our institutions, and make perpetual for us and our posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Purging themselves of every anti-social and unworthy element, recognizing in others the rights they claim for themselves, with malice toward none and charity toward all, subordinate to law, with a full sense of their responsibilities as American citizens, and making their appeal to the public of the country, as our fathers made their appeal, they will be held in the time to come by employer and employed as powerful coadjutors in the maintenance of American ideals of free government among men. I am encouraged in all this by the recent experience of the manner in which those engaged in your great and dominant industry have in the main received the award of the arbitral tribunal by which they agreed to stand. Mine workers, as well as employers, whose differences were submitted to arbitration, have maintained their self respect by manly adherence to their plighted faith. No disappointment as to results has served to shake, so far as I know, the determination of those men to make good their word and deserve the encouragement they have so abundantly received from a sober public opinion.

It is individual liberty—not class liberty, not guild or society liberty that our fathers fought

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for and established on this great continent. The right to your home; the right to go and come; the right to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience; the right to work or not to work, and the right to be exempt from interference with others in the enjoyment of those rights; the right to be exempt from tyranny of one man or of a few; the right to so live that no man or set of men shall work his or their will on you against your consent. This is liberty worth living for. It is liberty worth dying for. And it was this blessed inheritance that has come to us from the fathers and which means to us all that it meant to them. While it is maintained, all things are possible that tend to the expansion, the development, prosperity and glory of our common country. Under the folds of our dear flag I fondly believe this liberty will live forever among us. That is what our flag means to us, and that, as it floats over the land and over the sea, is its message that it delivers to all of the toiling millions in other lands.

A free and untrammelled press is a potent influence for good. It is a reflex of the public opinion, which, on the other hand, it helps to mould and direct. We all live today under its calcium light, and the growing sense of responsibility on the part of those who conduct it is new ground for hopefulness as to the future. We sometimes resent its invasion of our privacy, its mistakes and false judgments, and in our anger at the individual offender we are apt to forget the beneficence of the institution and think we pay a very high price for the untrammelled freedom of the press. But do not let us forget that we have received an hundredfold return for the price we have paid. Through it mainly does public opinion exert its salutary influence, and through it largely are exploited the true defenses of the individualism and personal liberty on which I have dealt so much. This public opinion, to the arbitrament of which we must all in the end submit, is the outcome of the character, judgment and daily conduct of communities like this.

In 1910 Judge Gray was appointed a member of the Tribunal of the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague, and on that tribunal and later he has added to the fame won in earlier years as a promoter of international peace. In 1915 he was appointed one of the trustees

of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, and still retains that office. On May 17, 1915, President Wilson appointed Judge Gray as arbitrator on the part of the United States to act in conjunction with a like arbitrator to be appointed by the government of Great Britain to adjust differences which may hereafter arise between the two countries. Up to 1917 there have been some thirty treaties of this character entered into between as many countries. Judge Gray was a member of the Peace Conference called by Ex-President Taft in 1915, from which conference came on December 19 of that year the League to Enforce Peace. He was also in that year chairman of the United States Delegation to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. On August 23, 1916, he was chosen by President Wilson one of the three United States commissioners to meet three Mexican commissioners for the purpose of adjusting differences between the United States and Mexico arising from the border troubles. For a number of years he was regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and is the present chairman of its executive committee.

President Cleveland seriously considered the name of George Gray for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was earnestly recommended for that position by his colleagues of the Senate without distinction of party, but political expediency prevailed against him, although there was no question raised as to his eminent fitness for that high place. In 1904, Judge Gray was Delaware's choice for the Presidency, and again in 1908 he was placed in nomination by his native State. But Delaware being so small a State had few votes in the conventions of either party, and again party expediency operated against him. While Judge Gray came into prominence as Attorney-General of the State of Del-

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aware, his service has been rendered to the country at large and not to a single State. Of this character were the duties of his senatorial and diplomatic as well as of his judicial career, and essentially were the services rendered by him as arbitrator, whether in labor dispute or in respect to international questions. In 1889, Princeton University conferred upon him the honorary degree, LL.D., and in 1903 Yale University conferred the same honor. He is a man of generosity, endowed physically as mentally, standing over six feet in height, deep-chested, with a strong, intellectual face. Kindly in manner, dignified, yet companionable, he is of that type of man whose self reliance and power of initiative match well the personal qualities named, and combine to produce one of the greatest of Delawareans.

Judge Gray married (first) in 1870, Harriet L. Black. He married (second) in 1882, Margaret J. Black.

SUTHERLAND, Jesse Thomas,

Retired Manufacturer.

Among the citizens of Lynn, Massachusetts, who have achieved distinction in business entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit, while it excites little notice from the great masses as the years pass by, results in elevating them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow citizens, and as lasting as well-merited. In this class may be placed Jesse Thomas Sutherland, who has gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the friends he has made and kept and by the congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature.

Jesse T. Sutherland was born at Freeport, Maine, February 13, 1837, a son of

John P. and Almira (Crosman) Sutherland. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Anna (Adams) Sutherland, while his maternal grandparents were Jesse and Charity (Goddard) Crosman. On both his maternal and paternal sides, Mr. Sutherland is descended from old and respected New England families. Mr. Sutherland's father, John P. Sutherland, early in life learned the shoe-makers trade, making shoes by hand. He was twice married, his first wife dying, leaving one son, John A., Jesse T. Sutherland being one of four children born of the second marriage. He was educated in the public schools of Durham, Maine, and at the Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro, Maine. After leaving school he came to Lynn, Massachusetts, and started work making shoes. It was not necessary for him to serve the regular term of apprenticeship usually necessary to learn this trade, as long association with his father, who was a skilled shoemaker, and his natural mechanical ability, enabled him to soon master the many details of that business. He would bring the stock for the making of the shoes home from the factory and make the shoes at home, being paid so much per shoe. The concern he first made shoes for in Lynn stood on the site of the present Lynn City Hall, and was owned by the Johnstons, while his boarding house stood on the ground now occupied by the Lynn Public Library. At that time, Lynn had a population of about eighteen thousand inhabitants, and Mr. Sutherland has watched, with great pride and interest, the growth of his adopted city.

After working for various firms in Lynn, in the making of shoes, Mr. Sutherland decided to go into business for himself, and his first venture in business for himself was in the heel business, furnishing the stock and putting on heels for other firms. Later he, with his brother, D. A. Sutherland, began the manufacture of shoes, complete,

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under the firm name of J. T. and D. A. Sutherland, shoe manufacturers, which partnership continued for about two years, when the partnership being dissolved, Mr. Sutherland went into business alone, in the shoe findings business, which business he conducted until his retirement in 1905. In his long identification with the leather industry of Lynn, Mr. Sutherland made many lasting friends and admirers, and upon his retirement from business to enjoy a well earned rest, he took with him the well wishes of all with whom he had come in contact. After his retirement from active business activities, Mr. Sutherland spent about a year in California and since he has traveled extensively not only throughout the United States, but has visited London, Paris, Nice, Venice, Rome and other European cities and points of interest. As a conversationalist, Mr. Sutherland is very interesting and instructive, as he recounts the many interesting experiences he has gone through during his long and active career in Lynn, and it is especially interesting and instructive to learn from him about the various cities and countries which he has visited in his travels. Mr. Sutherland is one of Lynn's oldest Masons, having become a Mason over fifty-five years ago, and one of his most prized possessions is a beautiful charm presented to him by the Masons at the time he had completed fifty years' membership in that great fraternity.

Jesse T. Sutherland married (first) Emma L. Porter, of Boston, who died, leaving one son, Chauncy A. Sutherland, of Lynn, who married Georgia E. Potter. They have three children: Jesse, Esther and Roger W. After the death of his first wife, Jesse T. Sutherland married Margaret H. (Thurstont) Lincoln, widow of John Lincoln.

Mr. Sutherland, although now well past the allotted three score and ten, is a man of remarkable soundness of mind and vision, and although he has been retired from ac-

tive business for almost fifteen years, he is today still well posted on all topics and important subjects of the day.

BETTS, Edward,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

Abraham Lincoln in all his career, a career so filled with big events, with trials and triumphs, with sorrow mingled, and then with a saving humor, had no keener disappointment than when the plan for freeing the slaves in Delaware failed. With it had failed the highest hope of ending the Civil War without further bloodshed. President Lincoln was satisfied that the purchase of the slaves from their owners was the best and most humane way of entering the war. Delaware being the smallest State and having the fewest slaves of any State in the Union, the President said: "If I can get this plan started in Delaware I have no fear but that all the other border states will accept it." But there was one man, and he elected as a political friend of Lincoln's, who insistently stood in the way and defeated the plan in the Delaware Legislature which President Lincoln believed would have saved thousands of lives and millions of treasures.

During the three days' fight in the House, Edward Betts, of Wilmington, led the forces for Lincoln, and the records show that he exercised much skill and parliamentary knowledge in bringing discomfort to the enemy. To meet every section of the hostile resolution he presented an amendment, either praising Lincoln or condemning the stand of his anti-emancipation opponents. He took advantage of every opportunity to force his foes on record and to uphold Lincoln's hands. So earnest, indeed, was Mr. Betts, that in advocating the cause of the North he brought to himself the unusual experience of seeing his own effigy hanging from a tree at Middletown

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as he rode on a railroad train to Dover. It was the bitterness engendered by the fight for supremacy of State over nation that brought forth such an unseemly demonstration. It was in no sense personal, for Mr. Betts was one of the most respected and beloved of Delawareans, a man of the highest probity who gave character and dignity to every undertaking that engaged his attention. He was a member of the Society of Friends of the Hicksite branch, by no means a belligerent, but he had that splendid type of courage that, coupled with a fine sense of discrimination, held him constant and firm to whatever he discerned to be right. This kept him ever on the alert to uphold Lincoln in the huge task the great war President had set him. Mr. Betts was for many years the only surviving member of that historic Delaware House of Representatives, he reaching the great age of four score years and ten. In latter day reminiscent moods he often referred to those stormy legislative times, and smiled amusedly when he looked back to those events which had seemed so real and vital to the nation, but which, in their turn, had passed into the limbo of almost forgotten things, and had been succeeded by other problems. He learned as all have been taught by experience that there is always a question to be solved, that, "the times" do not for a moment stand still.

Mr. Betts, a few years before his passing away, told how in his more combatative days he had been read out of two "Meetings," and yet no one could see in his kindly face, lighted by his love for right and his faith in the Infinite, any token that could have won such a reprimand. But he explained that his wife was of "the other" (Orthodox) branch of Friends, and as he had married "out of the Meeting" he was obliged to turn elsewhere to worship, and subsequently united with the "Meeting" of which his wife was a member. Then came

the war and Mr. Bett's enlistment in the service of the people when there was a call for men of capacity and ideals to purge the Legislature of its corruption and its lottery lobby, and bring the commonwealth in line with Lincoln's exalted arm. This meant that he must oppose slavery, and, if the Union could be held together in no other way, then war. So when Lincoln saw no other sure method—after exhausting all other means—Mr. Betts voted to support the administrations war measures, and in doing so he again faced the discipline of his new "Meeting" connection and was once more turned adrift, so to speak. Such an experience is most unusual for a man who truly loved his neighbor as himself, and at heart was at peace with all mankind. Dr. John A. Moore also long survived the stormy session of the 1862 Legislature, and the two met in occasional reminiscent reunions, and lived again the period of the Civil War. And they often exchanged letters recalling some incident or another of the time when party feeling ran high and the little State of Delaware seemed afire with hate. But for many, many years Mr. Betts was the sole, surviving figure of that memorable contest.

Edward Betts descended in direct line from Captain Richard Betts, who came from Hempstead, Hertfordshire, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648, and in 1652 joined a party going to Newtown, Long Island. There he acquired great prominence, his name appearing on every page of Newtown's history. He was a member of the New York Provincial Assembly, was high sheriff, magistrate, and a bitter opponent of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch ancestor of the colony. He was a large landowner and, it is said, dug his own grave in his one hundredth year. This grave was within sight of the "Old Betts House," and in 1713 he was carried from the house to his grave. No headstone marks the spot but this is ac-

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counted for by the fact that his sons were members of the Society of Friends, and abjured gravestones. Captain Richard Betts was accompanied from England by his wife, Johanna, and in this branch descent is traced through their second son, Thomas.

Thomas Betts is described in the records as "Gentleman," and it is known that he used the coat-of-arms of the Betts family of Woodhouse, near Wetherden, County Suffolk, England. He married, in 1682, Mercy Whitehead, daughter of Mayer Daniel Whitehead, and lived on a portion of the old Betts homestead, sitting as a magistrate until his death.

Thomas (2) Betts, son of Thomas and Mercy (Whitehead) Betts, was born in Newtown, Long Island, August 14, 1689. He married (first) May 5, 1713, Susanna Stevenson, who died March 25, 1723. On October 10, 1727, Thomas (2) Betts bought a farm in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and there located. He married (second) about 1725, Susanna Field, daughter of Nathan and Patience (Bull) Field. Between 1742 and 1746 he moved to Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died May 31, 1747.

Zachariah Betts, son of Thomas (2) and his second wife, Susanna (Field) Betts, was born October 17, 1736. He was an expert cabinet maker, and resided in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, all his life, dying at his own farm of 217 acres, in Upper Wakefield township, February 24, 1808. During the earlier years of the Revolution and just prior to the crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, a number of Washington's officers were quartered at Zachariah Betts' home, his farm being but a few miles from the place of the crossing. Washington often stopped at the house and Mr. Betts often acted as his guide in locating roads. Zachariah Betts married, June 7, 1764, Rachel Bye, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania.

Jesse Betts, eldest son of Zachariah and

Rachel (Bye) Betts, married, in 1787, Hannah Paxson, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Taylor) Paxson. Their children were: Rachel, Deborah, neither of whom married; Benjamin, Mahlon, of further mention; and Charles. In 1812 the entire family moved to Wilmington, Delaware, where Jesse Betts started in business as a contractor and builder. Among the many buildings which he erected was the Meeting House at the corner of Fourth and West streets.

Mahlon Betts, son of Jesse and Hannah (Paxson) Betts; learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and later, in partnership with his brother, Benjamin, conducted a building business for a few years. Mahlon Betts then bought a small iron foundry, and later, in partnership with Samuel Pusey, began car building. This firm afterwards was engaged in the building of iron steamboats, they the pioneers in that line of business in the United States. This venture was the foundation of the great ship and engine building firm, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington.

Mahlon Betts married, in 1818, Mary Seal, daughter of Joshua and Lydia (Richards) Seal, and they were the parents of: Lydia, Emily, Edward, William, Thomas, Joshua, Alfred, and Mary Betts.

The foregoing are the six generations of the family founded by Captain Richard Betts, who preceded Edward Betts, of Wilmington, Delaware, to whose memory this review is dedicated. He was of the seventh American generation, eldest son of Mahlon and Mary (Seal) Betts, and was born in Wilmington, May 17, 1825, died in the city of his birth, at his residence, No. 704 West street, March 26, 1917. As a lad, Edward Betts attended Samuel Smith's school, that then being one of Wilmington's famous educational institutions. He completed his studies at Poughkeepsie Academy (New York), then became his father's assistant



Sam I. Bauersfeld, Jr.

in the iron foundry. Before finally settling down to a business life Edward Betts, following the custom of the young men of the time, went on an extensive sight-seeing tour of the Eastern states with his companion, his brother, William Betts. They also visited Niagara Falls, but as railroads were then few, most of their traveling was done on horseback, and by canal boat. After his return to Wilmington, he was again associated with his father for a time, but in 1847 he started in business for himself. This was the beginning of a long, successful and prosperous career. In 1860 he formed a partnership with his brother, Alfred, and established the firm of E. & A. Betts, machinists. Under his able management this concern became one of the best known business enterprises of Wilmington. In 1879 the business was reorganized and incorporated as the Betts Machine Company, and from that date until 1917 that company pursued its successful, prosperous career, being then sold to the E. I. Dupont Company.

In addition to his connection of half a century with the Betts Machine shops, Edward Betts was connected with many of the business, financial and public activities of Wilmington. He was president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, 1864-1892; president of the Wilmington Coal & Gas Company, 1881-1901; president of the Wilmington Board of Trade, 1868-1870; president of the Fountain Society; treasurer of the Associated Charities, and served on the City Council, the old time Watering Board; and was a member of the first board of park commissioners. In 1860-61 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature, and in 1880 and 1886 was elected State Senator.

Edward Betts married, September 25, 1851, Mary Rodman Tatnall, born July 17, 1827, died July 1, 1897, daughter of Edward and Margery (Paxson) Tatnall. Mr.

and Mrs. Betts were the parents of six children: William, who married Alice Pennell Brown, of Brooklyn; Edward Tatnall, died young; Elizabeth, who married Aller Me-gear, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Edward Tatnall, who married Harriet King Sparks, of Wilmington, Delaware; Emily, died young; Mary Seal Betts, married Peter T. Wright, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Thus a wonderful life of ninety-two years was passed, its record unmarred by spot or blemish. His influence was beneficial, and his circle of usefulness was very wide. No good cause but had in him a champion, and no evil but found in him a determined foe. He dealt justly by all men, and left the world better for his having lived in it.

BANCROFT, Samuel, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Eminent Citizen.

For three quarters of a century, 1840-1915, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., was known to the people of Wilmington, Delaware, and from the age of sixteen was connected with the cotton industry of that city. During the last quarter of a century of his life he was the dominating factor in affairs of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, and under his executive management that company became one of the two or three largest manufacturing concerns in the State of Delaware. This position and his large interest and official connection with many other corporations gave him high standing in the business world where his influence was very strong, and his voice potent. His upright stand for civic righteousness was most positive, and not only through his paper, "Every Evening," but personally he gave freely of his time and means for the real welfare of his community.

Apart from the really large and well known part he filled in local life, it was

only to those who knew him intimately that the sterling qualities of his character were revealed. Frank, almost to bluntness, but this because his mind was satisfied that he was maintaining the right position, it never was without careful thought that a conclusion was reached, but being reached it was indeed hard to sway his opinion. Strong in his convictions, fearless as to what others might say or think, he no doubt at times gave offence, although such was not his intention, but to do and speak the right as he saw it, for upon honor and truth he placed the highest value. Literature had for him a deep, lifelong attraction, and in his large and varied library he always found much enjoyment. Endowed with a most retentive memory his constant reading and wide experience made him an exceedingly entertaining and instructive companion, for his mind was a perfect storehouse of facts.

Samuel Bancroft, Jr., of Wilmington, was of English parentage, the Bancroft family being an old one of Cheshire, England, there being deeds in existence dating early in the fourteenth century. His paternal great-grandmother was Grace Fielden, of Todmorden, a member of a family declared by the English historian, Freeman, to have been one of the oldest Saxon families in England. Through maternal lines he traced descent from Mahlon Stacey, member of Council in New Jersey, 1682-83; Thomas Janney, justice in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1685-89; Abel Janney, justice in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1708-12; William Shipley, chief burgess of Wilmington, 1739-41; Benjamin Mendenhall, member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1714; Owen Roberts, Pennsylvania Assembly, 1711; these ancestors all being through his mother, Sarah (Poole) Bancroft.

While in England, where he owned es-

tates, Mr. Bancroft's Armorial bearing was conferred upon him and his descendants, this honor of bearing arms in England being one rarely conferred upon an American family. Authority relative to Armorial Bearing:

I, Henry Burke, Esq., Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Norroy King of Arms, Genealogist of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick and of the said Most Honourable Order of the Bath, do hereby declare that the Armorial Bearings below depicted, viz:

Arms—Or on a bend between six fylfot azure three garbs of the field.

Crest—On a wreath of the colors between two wings each charged with a fylfot or a garb as in the Arms.

do of right belong and appertain unto Samuel Bancroft of Rockford Manor Park in the township of Nether Knutsford and county of Chester Esquire.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at the Herald's College, London, this twentieth day of April in the Fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

H. FARNHAM BURKE,

Norroy King of Arms.

Samuel Bancroft, Jr., was the youngest son of Joseph and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Bancroft, his grandparents both being members of the Society of Friends, in Manchester, England. Joseph Bancroft was born in Manchester, April 7, 1803, died in Wilmington, Delaware, December 8, 1874. Until arriving at the age of fourteen, he attended Ackworth School, a Friends' institution, and then began a seven years' apprenticeship to his maternal uncle, Jacob Bright, the father of John Bright, the English Statesman, a contract which he fulfilled to the letter. Before its termination, in 1824, his parents had

crossed to the United States, his father being engaged in the manufacture of flannels in Wilmington, Delaware. There Joseph joined them as soon as his apprenticeship term expired, and for a year or two he was employed with his father and brother in their Wilmington plant. But he was skilled in cotton manufacturing, and, in 1826, became superintendent of the William Young cotton mills at Rockland, Delaware; later, in 1831, he purchased a property at Rockford, where the present plant is located. He so carefully managed his business that he passed through several serious industrial and financial depressions without shutdown or stop. In 1865 he admitted his sons, William and Samuel Bancroft, to a partnership, under the firm name, Joseph Bancroft & Sons. He continued the active head of the business until his death, in 1874.

Joseph Bancroft married, June 25, 1829, Sarah Poole, born January 28, 1804, died April 3, 1896, daughter of William (2) and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole. William (2) Poole was a son of William (1) Poole and Sarah (Shipley) Canby; grandson of Joseph Poole and Rebekah Janney, whose mother, Elizabeth (Stacey) Janney, was a daughter of Mahlon and Berecca (Ely) Stacy. Mahlon Stacey was one of the passengers on board the ship "Shield," which arrived in the Delaware at the present site of the city of Burlington, New Jersey. Joseph and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft were the parents of two sons: William Poole, born July 12, 1835, married Emma Cooper, November 1, 1876, was a cotton manufacturer of Wilmington, Delaware; and Samuel, Jr., of further mention.

Samuel Bancroft, Jr., was born at Rockford, just outside Wilmington, Delaware, January 21, 1840, died April 22, 1915. He was educated in the Samuel Alsop School,

and the T. Clarkson Taylor Classical Academy in Wilmington, his attendance continuing until the age of sixteen. But from the age of seven he "handed in" at his father's plant as a vacation job, and later "tended creel," and was taught to weave. At sixteen years of age he became a regular hand in his father's mill at Rockford, and so continued for several years. He was taught the business thoroughly by being transferred to the different departments from time to time, but he was determined, methodical and trustworthy to such an extent, that, in 1860, when the bleaching and finishing plants were started, he was given the entire charge of these departments of the Rockford plant. In 1865 both he and his brother, William P., were admitted as partners with their father, the business continuing under the firm name, Joseph Bancroft & Sons, until 1889, fifteen years after the death of Joseph Bancroft. In 1889 the firm incorporated as Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., president, a post he most ably filled until his death, in 1915.

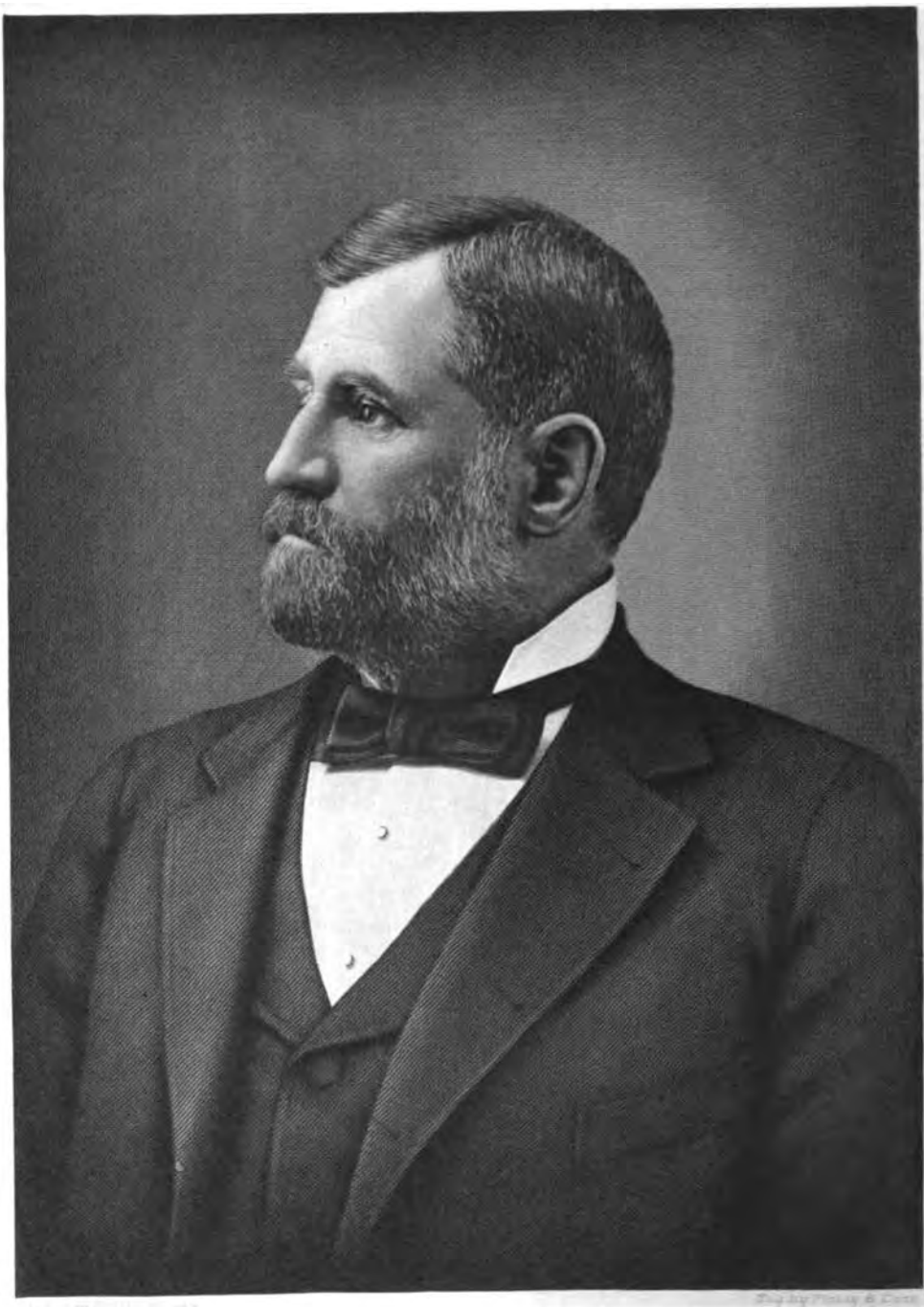
Other valuable interests were acquired by Mr. Bancroft and he filled many important positions in the business world. From its incorporation he was a director of the Wilmington Trust Company; vice-president, president, and chairman of the board of directors of the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company; director of the Delaware Railroad, the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, and of the Maryland & Virginia Railroad companies. In 1872 he became interested in the "Every Evening Publishing Company," of Wilmington, and later was the controlling owner of that paper. He used his ownership of the paper to cause frequent editorials to appear, strongly supporting sound Democratic doctrine, and

was unfailing in denouncing the wave of corruption which bid fair to engulf the State of Delaware.

Mr. Bancroft began his political career as a Republican, and in 1866 was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly from New Castle county. He served during the session of 1867, and was a candidate for reelection in 1868, but went down in defeat with the entire Republican New Castle county ticket. On each occasion he ran far ahead of his ticket. Later he left the Republican party, differing radically from the policy of that party in relation to the tariff and other public questions, and from 1868 never voted for a Republican candidate for either President or Congressman. In 1894 he was nominated and ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but it being a Republican year, was defeated, but again ran ahead of his ticket. He was especially interested in Wilmington's park system, and from 1895 until his death, served as a member of the board of park commissioners, being re-appointed as each term of six years expired. During that period he joined with his brother, William P. Bancroft, in a gift of much valuable land to the city of Wilmington for its park system. He served the Wilmington Homoeopathic Hospital for over twenty years as a trustee; was a member of the advisory board of the Industrial School for Girls; and was a trustee from the date of its organization. These philanthropies strongly appealed to him, and he took a keen, helpful interest in their affairs as he did in many other charitable institutions of the city and State. In 1907 he largely aided in a popular movement to honor the memory of that distinguished citizen of Delaware, Thomas F. Bayard, a movement which resulted in the erection in Rockford Park of a magnificent memorial statue.

Mr. Bancroft was one of the oldest members of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Delta Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, New York Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Museum of New York, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and, like his parents and grandparents, a member of the Society of Friends, connected with the Wilmington Monthly Meeting in West street. His clubs were the New York, Lambs, Century Association, Grolier, The Players', Manhattan, National Arts, all of New York; Union League, Philobiblion, Pen and Pencil of Philadelphia; Caxton of Chicago; Maryland of Baltimore; Arundel of London, England; Brazenose of Manchester, England; Wilmington, Wilmington Country, and Wilmington Whist. He was one of the original members of the Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts, and always manifested deep interest in its work. He possessed the finest private collection of paintings by the English Pre-Raphaelites in the country, and his many valuable paintings by other artists attest his interest in and the love of art, as his finely chosen library did of his love for good literature. In his charities the majority of his benefactions were carefully concealed from public knowledge, but he was most generous and kindly hearted. Loyalty was another of his fine qualities, and his friendship once gained could always be relied upon.

Mr. Bancroft married, June 8, 1865, Mary Askew Richardson, who survives him, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Robinson) Richardson, of Mill Creek, near Wilmington. Mrs. Bancroft is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, being a descendant of John Richardson, Sr., John Richardson, Jr., Robert Ashton, William Freeland, Tim-



J. B. Peavy

othy Hanson, Nicholas Robinson, all early settlers of Delaware; Samuel Levi, Sr., Joseph Bond, and Joseph Pennock, all Pennsylvania early settlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft were the parents of: Elizabeth Richardson, who married, April 28, 1897, John Blymer Bird, and they have a son, Samuel Bancroft Bird, born December 11, 1898. Joseph Bancroft, born May 18, 1875, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now vice-president of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company; he married, October 29, 1902, Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the late Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, United States army, and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Waite.

So lived Samuel Bancroft, Jr., a man who, during his active, useful career, has, as he saw the light, "stood foursquare to all the winds that blow." These lines which were published in appreciation in one of the Wilmington papers are most fitting:

"For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far;
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."—Tennyson.

"There from the music round about me stealing
I fain would learn the new and holy song;
And find at last beneath Thy tree of healing
The life for which I long."—Whittier.

BEURY, Colonel Joseph Lawton,

Coal Mine Operator, Civil War Veteran.

To Colonel Joseph L. Beury must be awarded the distinction of being the pioneer and leading coal operator of the New River coal field. He it was who opened up and developed nearly all the principal mines of that region, the Quinimont, Fire Creek, Echo, Caperton, and Hawks Nest being among the mines he opened and operated. He was also a pioneer in the Pocohontas coal field.

Colonel Joseph L. Beury was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1842, a son of Christian and Nancy (Lawton) Beury, and died June 3, 1903, at his home in Beury, Fayette county, West Virginia. Christian Beury was born in Devonshire, England, and came to the United States in 1837. He located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in the anthracite coal region, and was identified with the coal business during the remaining years of his life. He died in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Nancy Lawton, was born in Yorkshire, England, but when a young girl came to the United States. She died in June, 1887. Before the lad, Joseph L., had completed the common school education, he enlisted in the defense of the Union, serving in a Pennsylvania regiment as private, rising rapidly to a captaincy. He married, in 1870, Julia A. Feulds, at Treverton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and brought her to the wilds of the New River country. She was a girl of seventeen, and left a comfortable home to follow her husband into the wilderness, she being the first white woman to make her home in Quinimont, her home there for five years being a rude log cabin located on Laurel Creek, now known as Quinimont. Colonel Beury was a partner in and manager of the first coal company ever organized in the Fayette county coal field, that mine being known as the New River Coal Company. The celebrated New River steam coal was first shipped to the market by that company, the first shipment being made in September, 1873. He remained at Quinimont until 1876, then associated himself with Jenkin Jones, John Freeman, and others, in the development of what was later known as the Fire Creek mines. From Fire Creek he went to Hawks Nest and opened a mine on the extreme lower end of the New River basin. Leaving Hawks Nest he leased and operated what is now known as the Gauley Mountain

Coal Company's Ansted mines, but after six months successful operating there he was compelled to give up the mines on account of an unfortunate stipulation of the lease that the original owners might reënter and terminate the lease at the expiration of six months. As the owners availed themselves of the stipulation of the lease, there was nothing for Colonel Beury to do but retire as gracefully as possible. After leaving Ansted he formed an association with John Cooper and Judge Williams, they combining to develop the old Caperton mine. Upon the later retirement of Judge Williams his stock interest was brought by William Beury, a brother of Colonel Beury, and his father, Christian Beury. This mine proved to be one of the most valuable developed in the New River field, and was very successfully operated by the Beury interests.

In 1880 Colonel Beury and his brother, William, together with O. A. and W. T. Thayer, of Charleston, West Virginia, acquired large holdings of valuable coal land, and incorporated under the name of the Little Fire Creek Company. The firm of William Beury, Cooper & Company secured a lease under the latter property and developed the Echo mines in 1898; Colonel Beury acquired the interest of John Cooper, deceased, and William Beury, in the Echo lease, and with his sons incorporated the Echo Coal & Coke Company, and until his death operated that company. Previous to buying the Echo lease he had, in 1884, joined with his father, brother, and John Cooper, in organizing a company to operate the first lease in the Flat Top coal field, that company also proving a very successful one. However, he disposed of that interest in 1898, and devoted his energies entirely to his interests in the New River field. In 1896 he opened the Chapman mine at South Caperton, which he disposed of to the Chapman Coal Company (now the Everton mine of the Branch Coal & Coke Company). He

was identified in close business association with O. A. and W. T. Thayer in the Beury Coal & Coke Company, the Buffalo Creek Coal Company, the Little Fire Creek Company, the Thayer Coal & Coke Company, the New River Mining Company, Turkey Knob Coal Company, Elmo Coal & Coke Company, and many others, but as a stockholder only.

Applying his deep knowledge of the geological formation of the New River coal fields of West Virginia, he, better than any other man, realized the immense possibilities of that field with its immense profits of coal of superior quality, and persistently acquired undeveloped tracts, until, at the time of his death, he was one of the largest individual owners of coal lands in West Virginia. In a great many of these tracts his brother, William Beury, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and C. C. Beury, of Claremont, West Virginia, were joint owners. Shortly before his death Colonel Beury sold to E. J. Berwind, of New York, a tract of 19,000 acres in Fayette county, West Virginia, and negotiations were then pending for the sale of about 30,000 acres situated in Sewall Mountain and Meadow River in Fayette county, West Virginia. It was the colonel's intention to develop and operate the remainder of his holdings himself, but it was not to be.

Colonel Beury's monument is his achievement, and so long as men shall survive who know of the wonderful work he did in the New River Valley, and so long as the gleaming rails carry from the New River coal field trains of laden coal cars to add to the world's wealth and motive power, so long shall this pioneer's coal operations' fame endure. A prevailing characteristic of Colonel Beury was his love for his fellowmen, his liberality and his spirit of willingness to sacrifice self for the good of others. When the tidings of his passing to the Great Beyond were brought to the New

River Valley there was not a miner in that great coal field but felt that he had experienced a deep personal loss in the taking away of their adviser, benefactor and friend. The number of his friends was legion, and to know him was to love him.

Colonel Joseph L. and Julia A. (Feulds) Beury were the parents of four children: Thomas Christian, of Charleston, West Virginia, born August 1, 1872, married Isabel Gleason; Joseph E., born June 28, 1876, died January 25, 1919, married Helen Collins; Harry B., born in October, 1878, married Rose Westwater; and Daisy Ethel, born in December, 1881, married Thomas Nichols.

Colonel Beury was a man of strong convictions and forceful character, not easily turned from his purpose if he believed himself to be in the right. But underlying a somewhat stern exterior he was possessed of the kindest of hearts, and was ever ready to help the needy even at times when not entirely convinced that those who applied to him for help were really deserving of assistance.

NIELDS, Colonel Benjamin,

Lawyer, Banker, Patriot.

Beloved and esteemed by all who came within the sphere of his influence, Colonel Nields, of Wilmington, Delaware, although naturally retiring and modest in disposition, was one of the best known citizens and most successful men of his city. He was, moreover, an exemplification of the highest patriotism, his devotion to his country being demonstrated by both words and deeds; his words spoken in encouragement of every patriotic movement, his deeds by personal army service in the Union army during the war between the states of the North and South. He was the oldest member of the Delaware bar at the time of his death in

1917, and in the hearts of his professional brethren, all of whom he had fought with and against in many battles, there were no feelings save those of love and professional pride. As a lawyer he was exceptionally strong in counsel, his sound business sense and his keen conception of law and its relation to the people rendering him capable of the most discriminating judgment. Lawyers sought his advice as well as clients, so firmly was his reputation for wisdom established. In business life the same high estimate was placed upon his opinions and discussions, his position as president of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which he organized and which was the pioneer Trust Company in Delaware, being retained for many years, until finally he refused longer to serve, retiring in February, 1917, remaining however, as chairman of the board. To a very large degree the remarkable growth and development of the Security Trust was due to the business quality and strong executive ability of Colonel Nields, and his capable associates were so inspired by his leadership that the direction of the institution could not have been in abler hands. In this dual relation to the people as legal and financial adviser, there was constantly displayed the real qualities of leadership, and his name was potent where it could be used as authority or endorsement. This was true in his citizenship, and in every relation with the public he was a safe and sane leader. In private life he was the kind, genial, hospitable friend, and happy were they who could gain admission to that inner circle where the husband and father was revealed.

Colonel Nields was born in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1831, died in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, December 3, 1917. He was of English ancestry, his

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parents, Thomas and Eliza Nields, coming from Chester, England. They both died while their son was young, but he was able to secure a good education, and in April, 1859, after study under John C. Patterson, he was admitted to practice at the Delaware bar. The feeling over the question of slavery was very intense, as it was all over the then settled portions of the United States, Mr. Nields taking the side of the anti's and strongly supporting Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. When the situation became so acute that Sumpter was fired upon and President Lincoln, in 1861, asked for three months men, Mr. Nields quickly volunteered, raised a company in connection with others, and became a first lieutenant of that company. In 1862 he raised a battery of light artillery, the first and only battery of that class recruited in Delaware during the war. He was commissioned captain of that battery known as the First Delaware, and at the battle of Red River Cross he performed such deeds of valor and was so conspicuously effective in the use of his battery that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He saw service in every section of the war zone, and during the Red River campaign was chief artillery officer of the Department of Arkansas under Major-General Joseph G. Reynolds. He was one of the commissioners appointed to receive the surrender of the Confederates of the Mississippi River district, and continued an active participant in military movements until the final surrender at Appomattox.

He returned from the war in 1865, having served with honor, and in Wilmington opened an office for the practice of his profession. He quickly gained public favor and soon became head of a good practice, his fame constantly increasing until he stood in the front rank at the Delaware bar. He was a member of the New

Castle county bar, but his practice extended to all State and Federal courts of the State and to the United States Supreme Court. Notwithstanding his busy life as a lawyer, to which he later added the cares of a banker, he gave a great deal of attention to public affairs, both State and municipal. In the cause of good administration he was ever interested and ever ready to give counsel or service. He never sought public office, although frequently urged for high position. Steadily and unostentatiously he pursued his way, making his influence felt for good in all directions.

His connection with the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company began with its organization in 1885, and continued until his retirement from its presidency in February, 1917, when he was succeeded by John S. Roswell, who thus eulogized his predecessor in the high office of president of the Security Trust:

Colonel Nields was the sole survivor of the incorporators of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company which was organized thirty-one years ago. The development of its business and wonderful success to which he dedicated his best efforts were part of his very life, and it is a most comforting circumstance that he was able almost to the end to take an active interest in its affairs. He was usually the first officer on duty, and he followed closely the details of each day's work. While his large law practice continued he generously divided his valuable time with the Trust Company, frequently denying himself the privileges of an evening's rest and recreation to attend to its business. He combined with a profound knowledge of the law extraordinary talent for business. No important matter in all the years of his long service as president was undertaken without the sanction of his splendid judgment. He impressed his personality upon the whole organization, and officers, directors, and employes alike found in him not only a safe guide but also a firm friend and sympathetic adviser. He is gone but his great achievements, his unswerving loyalty, his beautiful charity and his tender solicitude for others, will ever be a potent inspiration and a precious memory to those

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who knew him. Let it be said of him as the highest tribute that can be paid to any man: "The world is better for his having lived."

To this estimate of him as a business man the New Castle County Bar furnished a eulogy of their long time comrade, in resolutions unanimously adopted at a special meeting:

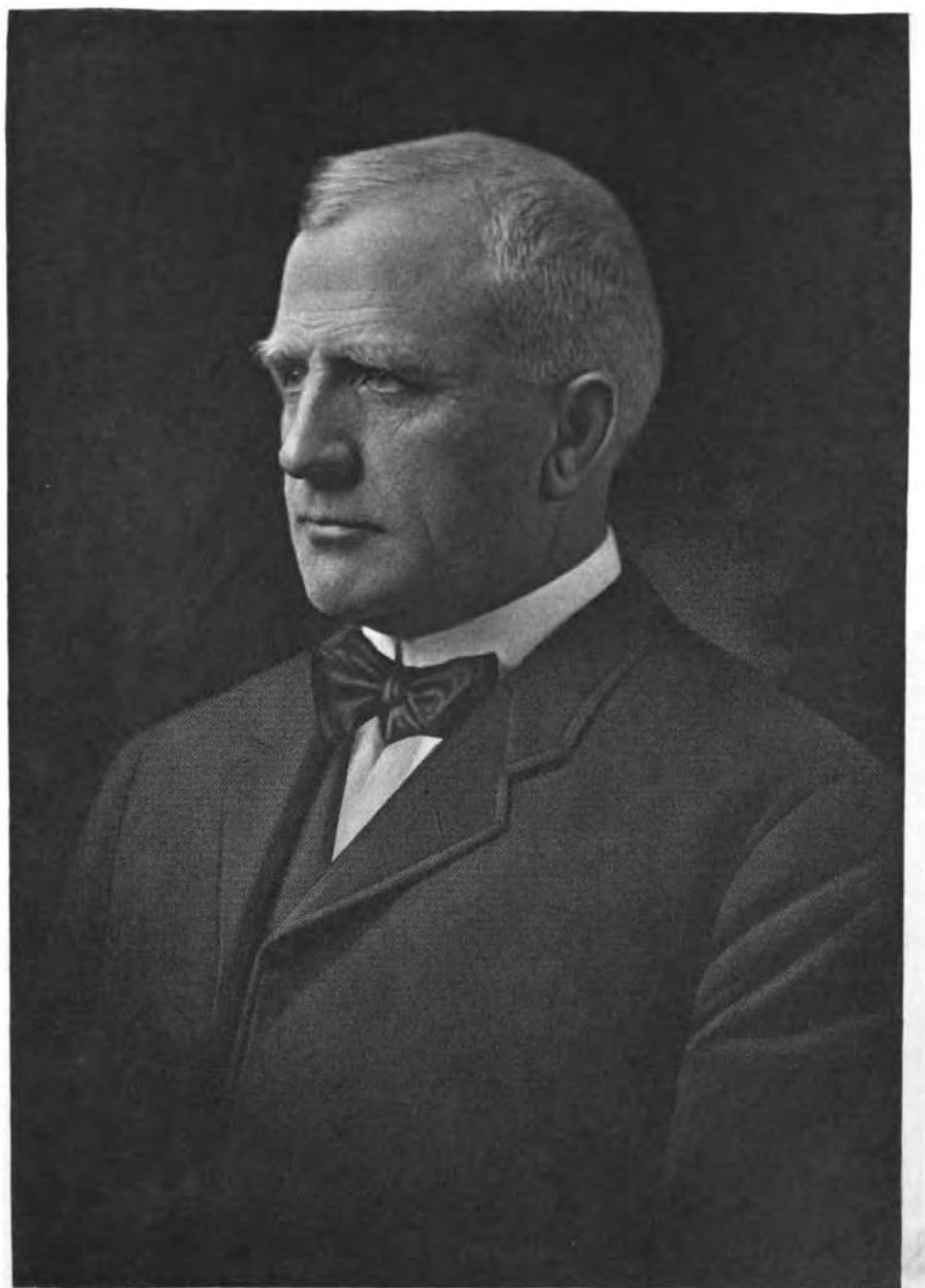
The Bar of New Castle County, as well as the bar of the State, has heard with deep sensibility of the death of its late distinguished member, Colonel Benjamin Nields, who died at his home in Wilmington, December 3, 1917. In testimony of the honor in which his memory will always be held, we, the members of the bar of New Castle county, desire to express in this public manner our appreciation of the private character and public service of our late friend and professional associate. The name of Benjamin Nields will long be linked with the best traditions of our profession in the State. His only ambition seemed to be to attain excellence in that profession, and his eminence as a lawyer came to him as a just reward of his learning, industry and honorable devotion to the administration of justice. His lovable nature which manifested itself in the everyday intercourse with his fellows, the lambent humor which took the sting out of the necessary antagonism of our litigious life, and the reasonableness of his temper and bearing endeared him to all of us, soldier, citizen, and lawyer. His memory will long be cherished as that of one who added dignity and honor to the history of our State.

When slavery became an issue, Colonel Nields united with the Free Soil Party, and in 1856 supported the first candidate of the Republican party for the presidency, John C. Fremont. In 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln, and until his death was an ardent supporter of Republican principles, truly a Republican, now too uncommon, of the old school. He was deeply interested in the civic, State, and national affairs of his party and was looked upon with reverence by the younger men of the party, for he had sat in the convention which, in 1856, gave birth to a new party by the nomination of General John C. Fremont for president of the

United States on a Free Soil platform. The Delaware delegation of that convention was headed by the Elder Edward G. Bradford, who, for many years, was judge of the United States District Court of Wilmington. Colonel Nields enjoyed the distinction of being the only member of the Delaware bar who enlisted in the three years' service, and served throughout the war.

In social life he had won and long had been prominent, his a familiar figure. He was a most delightful and informing conversationalist, his mind a storehouse of facts, personal experience, and observation, from which to draw without fear of repetition or dullness. It was a pleasure at all times to have the privilege of listening to him, and a place in his esteem was an honor to be sought for. He was an incorporator of the Wilmington Country Club, and one of the early presidents; also was founder of the Delaware Club, an organization which preceded the Wilmington Club. He always greatly enjoyed the golf links at the Country Club, and played up to within a few days before he was stricken. His generous, sympathetic nature responded to the friendly intercourse of club life, and was equally ready in its response to any demand made upon him for the relief of the unfortunate or the encouragement of the deserving.

Colonel Nields married Gertrude Fulton, daughter of James Fulton, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Nields survives her husband, a resident of Wilmington. Colonel and Mrs. Nields are the parents of five children: John P. Nields, for twelve years United States District Attorney for Delaware; Greta, married J. Monteith Jackson, of Wilmington; Elizabeth, married Wilfred Bancroft, of Slatersville, Rhode Island; James F. Nields, of Wilmington; and Benjamin Nields, of Rye, New York.



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L. A. Thompson

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

THOMPSON, La Marcus Adna,

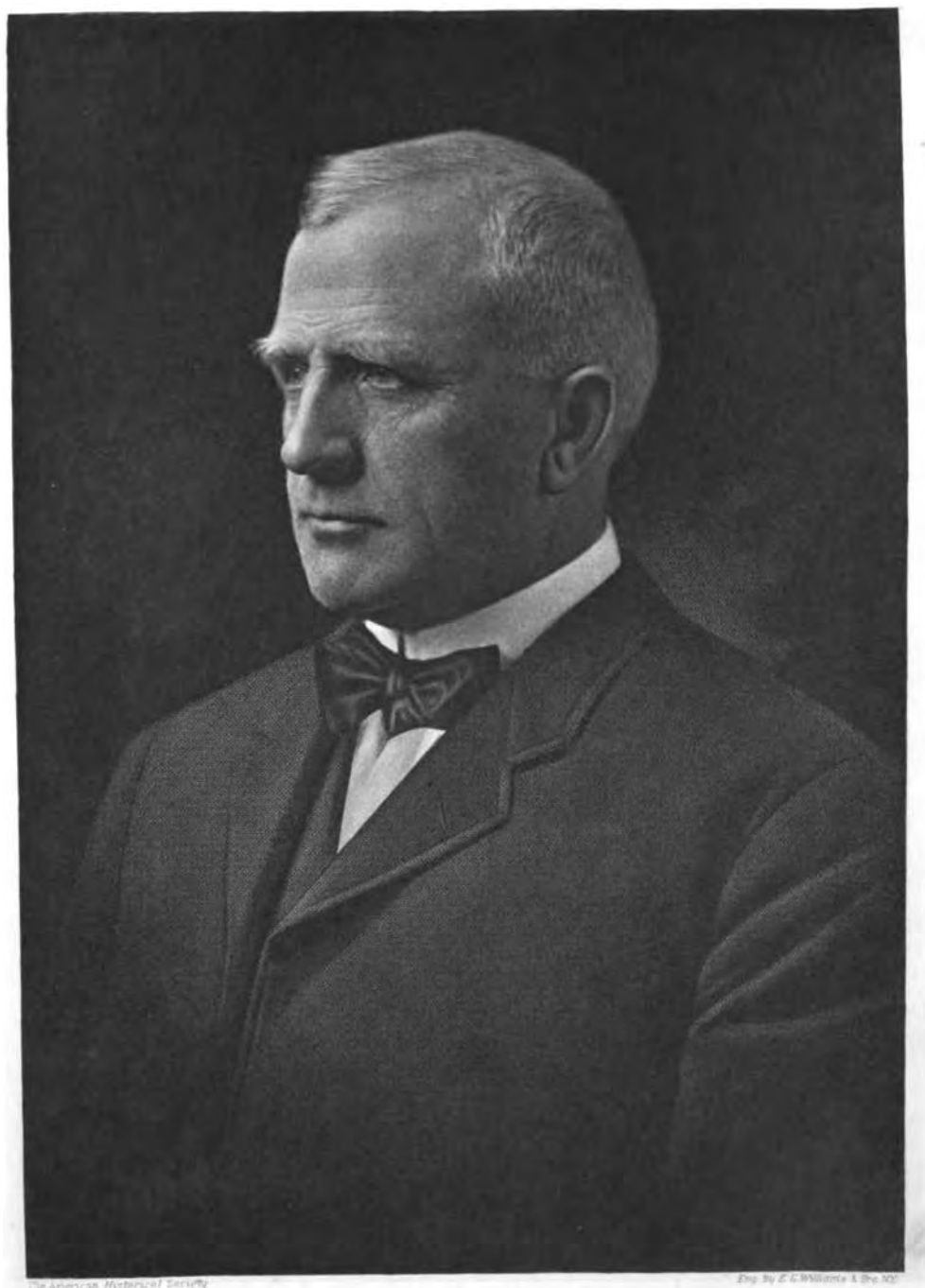
Inventor of World-wide Fame.

In the death of La Marcus Adna Thompson, inventor of world-wide reputation and head of the famous L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway, who passed away March 8, 1919, the country lost one of its noted inventors and one of its finest type of citizens. Mr. Thompson was one of America's remarkable examples of the self-made man, who from modest beginnings develops his operations in the broad field of enterprise, and the success he achieved in the field of invention and in business was due to his own unaided efforts. Mr. Thompson came to eminence by genius, ability of a high order, energy, industry, integrity and a true faith in himself. He had high ambitions and worked towards them. A keen sense of personal loss was felt by many people in his death. Endeared to his acquaintances by the attributes that command sincere admiration and strong friendships, Mr. Thompson was of the type the world relinquishes with deep regret. He was of the high type of progressive citizen, and none more than he deserve fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability achieved results that awakened the wonder and admiration of all who knew him. His integrity and fidelity were manifested in every relation of life, and his plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, won him many friendships. Whatever Mr. Thompson undertook, whether in the field of invention or in the business world, was a success. He was the architect of his own fortune, and eminently worthy of perpetuation in a work of the character of the one in hand. A true gentleman of the old school type, he possessed a courtesy and dignity that attracted others to him, and kindness, gentleness and honesty marked all his dealings with his fellowmen.

La Marcus A. Thompson was born in the

village of Jersey, near Columbus, Ohio, March 8, 1848. When about three years of age, his parents removed to a farm near Hillsdale, Michigan. At the age of twelve years, his inventive turn of mind started him into making a rotary churn, which was the first ever seen in the country. He also built carts for his playmates and a firstclass ox wagon for his father. He had little opportunities for education, and his longest school days lasted for one winter at Hillsdale College, during which time he was self-supporting. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Thompson removed to Elkhart, Indiana, where he established a bakery and grocery store, and later conceived the idea of founding a plant for the manufacture of knit goods, when he formed a corporation, which met with success, and it subsequently became one of the most important industries in Elkhart. In 1883, ill health drove him out to the desert of Arizona for one year, and upon his return East, in 1884, at New Orleans, he started the first switchback railway, and there evolved the fundamental idea upon which all his later inventions were subsequently based. About this time Coney Island was just springing into prominence as a center of amusement, and Mr. Thompson came to New York and installed at Coney Island the first switchback railway. He then formed the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Company, of which he was the head until four years before his death, when illness caused him to retire. From that time up to the present this enterprise became famous throughout this country and Europe, and has given much amusement and pleasure to millions of men, women and children, and stands as a monument to the genius and ability of the man who invented it.

For recreation Mr. Thompson turned to astronomy. Of intellectual turn of mind and a lifelong student, he had accumulated a magnificent library and his genius for mathematics and mechanical ingenuity af-



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L. A. Thompson

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forded him ready and fascinating grasp of astronomical science both in its theoretical and practical aspects, and he had for many years been an enthusiastic and devoted student of the sun, moon, Mars and other planets, having erected on his estate at Glen Cove a three and a half inch disc telescope for making observations. Mr. Thompson's study and practice of astronomy not only inspired in himself a deeper and more profound sense of appreciation of the omnipotence and divinity of the Creator, but his own convictions were known to have converted others hitherto non-believers. While always a religious man, his astronomical observations intensified those sentiments. Mr. Thompson's interest in astronomy brought him in contact with scientific men of prominence and others in various walks of life, and made for him many highly prized and lasting friendships. As Mr. Thompson's life was so largely given up to providing entertainment for mankind, one of his predominant characteristics was his disposition to provide simple but solid and pleasurable pastimes for his neighbors and friends in his hospitable home-entertainment that was always instructive and educational and usually based upon some important scientific discovery or development in which he was interested. Several years before his death, Mr. Thompson bought up large tracts of land in Glen Cove, Long Island, including a natural park of twenty-one acres. He introduced schemes of improvement, transforming this land from a neglected farm to a beautiful country seat, at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Thompson was married to Ada Nixon, who survives him. Mr. Thompson was preëminently a home-loving man, and found his deepest joys at his own fireside. A man of elegant taste and pride in his home, his love of the beautiful was expressed in the surroundings and appointments of his elegant home, one of the show places at Glen

Cove, Long Island. Alike in the business, civic, and social aspects, his citizenship was of the highest order and he left to his family and friends as his choicest legacy the heritage of a good name and a fragrant memory.

GERARD, Frank Cook,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

The surname, Gerard, comes to us directly through the French, is of baptismal origin, and signifies literally "the son of Gerard." This font name had its counterpart in many languages, and in Old English took the form, Garret, in German, Gerhard. The name is remarkable for the number of its variants beginning with both J. and G., of which some of the most common are Gerard, Garrard, Garratt, Garrett, Garritt, Garrod, Garrott, Garrod, and Girard. The most ancient form, however, is Gerard.

The name is continuous in American records from the earliest period of our history to the present day, and has left an indelible imprint on the annals of American life and affairs. The Gerards have not been a large family at any period of their history. Connecticut has been the home of one branch of the family for several generations, and it was here that the late Frank Cook Gerard, well known citizen and business man of Seymour, was born.

Frank Cook Gerard, son of Captain Azel and Rhoda (Moorehouse) Gerard, was born in Derby, Connecticut, May 13, 1834. His father was a sea captain, and master of vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade. On retiring from the sea, he settled permanently in what is now Derby, then the town of Birmingham, where he established a blacksmith shop. Later he removed to Great Hill, where he conducted a small shop, and also engaged extensively in farming. Captain Azel Gerard married Rhoda Moorehouse, member of an old and prominent

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Connecticut family. He died at Derby at the age of seventy-five years. Frank Cook Gerard was the youngest child of a large family. He spent his early boyhood in Derby, and at the age of thirteen years removed with his father's family to Great Hill. Here he attended the public schools, and on completing his studies learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed expertly during the greater part of his life. He was employed at various parts of his career in the shops at Union City, Seymour, and other places in the Naugatuck Valley.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, fired with enthusiasm for the cause of the Union, Mr. Gerard enlisted from Union City as a member of Company H, Twenty-third Connecticut Regiment. He went immediately to the firing line, and for one year participated in some of the heaviest fighting of the entire war. He was taken prisoner while on duty and was exchanged and mustered out of the service. Returning to the North, Mr. Gerard again took up his work in Union City. He later removed to Great Hill, and from there to Seymour, where he entered the employ of the "bit shop." He resigned his position here to accept a responsible post with the Seymour Manufacturing Company. He was superintendent of one of the departments of the plant, and had charge of the manufacture of bits and augurs. Mr. Gerard was a valued and trusted employee, honored and esteemed alike by the officers of the company and by the men. About six years prior to his death he retired from active business affairs. In 1891 he built the handsome residence which was his home until his death, and where his widow now resides, at No. 20 Elm street, Seymour. In his home, and the beautiful grounds surrounding it, Mr. Gerard found his greatest enjoyment. He had a strong taste for agricultural pursuits, and out-of-door life appealed strongly to him. His gardens, orchard, and grape arbors were the finest in

the country round about. In his love of out-of-door life, his wife shared, and she has since kept up the beautiful grounds about her home as a tribute to her husband's memory.

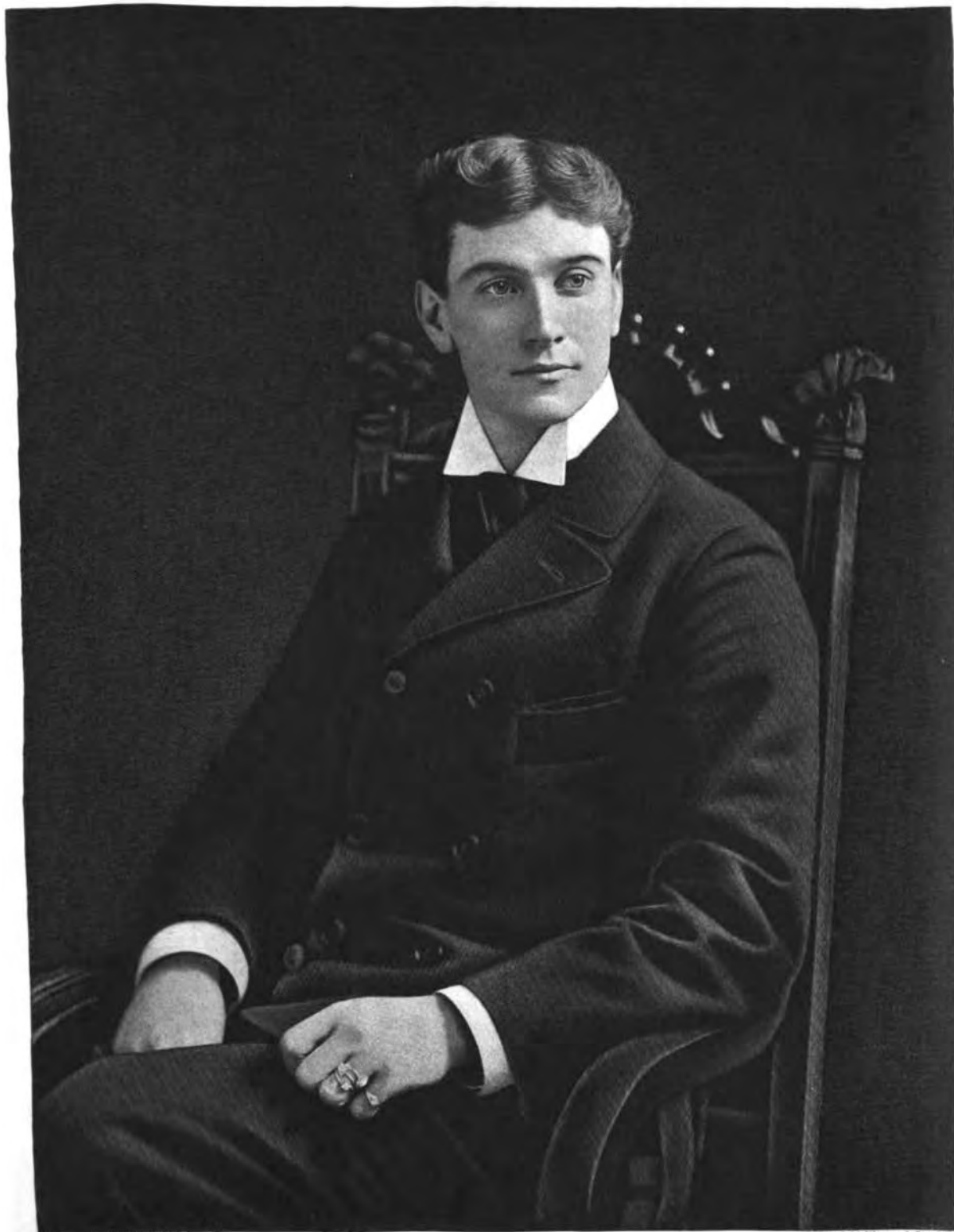
On March 5, 1857, Mr. Gerard married Mary Eliza Northrop, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Curtis) Northrop, of Brookfield, Connecticut. Mrs. Gerard is a lineal descendant of Joseph Northrop, founder of the family in America, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Milford; one of his grandsons was among the first settlers of Brookfield, where the family has been prominent for several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard were the parents of the following children: 1. Lillian, died aged two and a half years. 2. Dora, wife of Edward Holbrook. 3. Rhoda Hope, wife of William Heeley. 4. Beulah A., deceased wife of Harry Hammond; they were the parents of one son, Gerard Hammond, who married ——— and has one son, Gerard Hammond, Jr.

Frank C. Gerard was a Republican in political affiliation, and identified himself actively with all movements calculated to advance the welfare of Seymour. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served the town ably and well in several public offices, and was a member of the board of selectmen for many years. He was an early and staunch supporter of the cause of Prohibition, and was a valued member of the Methodist church. Frank Cook Gerard died at his home in Seymour, May 6, 1908.

KINGSLEY, Walter Frank,

Interior Decorator.

In a field of endeavor where real masters of the art are few, interior decorating, Mr. Kingsley has, since the opening of his studio in 1904, achieved remarkable



The American Historical Society

By E. S. Mearns & Co. N.Y.

Walter F. Kingsley

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success and far-reaching reputation. His early inclination had been toward this calling, but it was not until he attained his majority that the opportunity for its pursuit presented itself. From his earliest work in Providence his clientele increased rapidly, with the result that of late years its demands have been beyond his capacity. Some of the finest New England homes owe much of their beauty and attractiveness to his artistic arrangement of their interiors, and his services are widely sought and appreciated.

Mr. Kingsley is a son of Albert E. Kingsley, and grandson of Dyer Kingsley, both natives of North Kingston, Rhode Island. Albert E. Kingsley, son of Dyer and Elizabeth S. Kingsley, was born May 4, 1828, and died in December, 1914. For forty-two years, until his retirement in 1903, he was master mechanic of the Rodman Manufacturing Company, whose large cotton manufacturing interests included five large mills in Rhode Island. Albert E. Kingsley married, December 15, 1852, Mary E. Himes, of Providence, who died in 1912. They were the parents of: Mary Elizabeth, died in childhood; Mrs. Charles Rodman, a resident of Providence; Albert Erastus, a resident of Westerly, Rhode Island; Leonidas, a resident of North Kingston, Rhode Island; and Walter Frank, of whom further.

Walter Frank Kingsley was born in North Kingston, Rhode Island, January 1, 1871. Until he was sixteen years of age he attended the public schools of his birthplace, then became employed in a general store in North Kingston, where he remained for two years. Subsequently he was private secretary to Robert Rodman, a cotton manufacturer of North Kingston, and for two years thereafter was a draughtsman in the employ of Charles Rodman, son of Robert Rod-

man. For two years he was so engaged, in 1892 becoming a decorator with the Anthony Cowell Company, realizing in this association an ambition that had long been dear to him. Until 1903 he remained with the Anthony Cowell Company, then, after a brief period in the same capacity with A. E. Mylod & Son, of Providence, established, in 1904, in independent business. His activity in the beginning was on a small scale, but his work became widely popular and commissions came to him rapidly. His thorough practical experience was supplemented by a course in the Rhode Island School of Design, and he has passed several summers in European countries in study. His studio is in the Hoppin-Homestead building in Providence. He is an able master of his difficult art, taking the greatest pleasure in his work, and is not only an authority on period style but has developed in color treatment an originality always effective and pleasing that is distinctively his own. His standing in his profession is such that he is able to select that work which offers the fairest field for his efforts, and his creations have beautified many residences and buildings throughout the region.

Mr. Kingsley had five years of military experience in the Rhode Island National Guard, enlisting in 1908 as a private in Company A, First Light Infantry Regiment, soon afterward becoming quartermaster officer on the staff of the colonel of the regiment, from which office he resigned in 1913. He is a member of the Providence Central Club. A leader in a profession that is essentially one of study, Mr. Kingsley has carried his studious habits into his recreations. He is a lover of music, a capable performer on the organ, and is an interested student of criminology and psychic research. He is devoted to the best in literature as in mu-

sic and finds his greatest pleasures in the hours spent with his favorite authors and composers.

Mr. Kingsley married, June 5, 1900, Bertha, daughter of W. Irving Colby, of New Hampshire, her father a noted professor of languages. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley are the parents of: Walter Irving Colby, born January 15, 1902, and Norma, born September 15, 1903.

HASKELL, Charles Stearns,

Real Estate Operator.

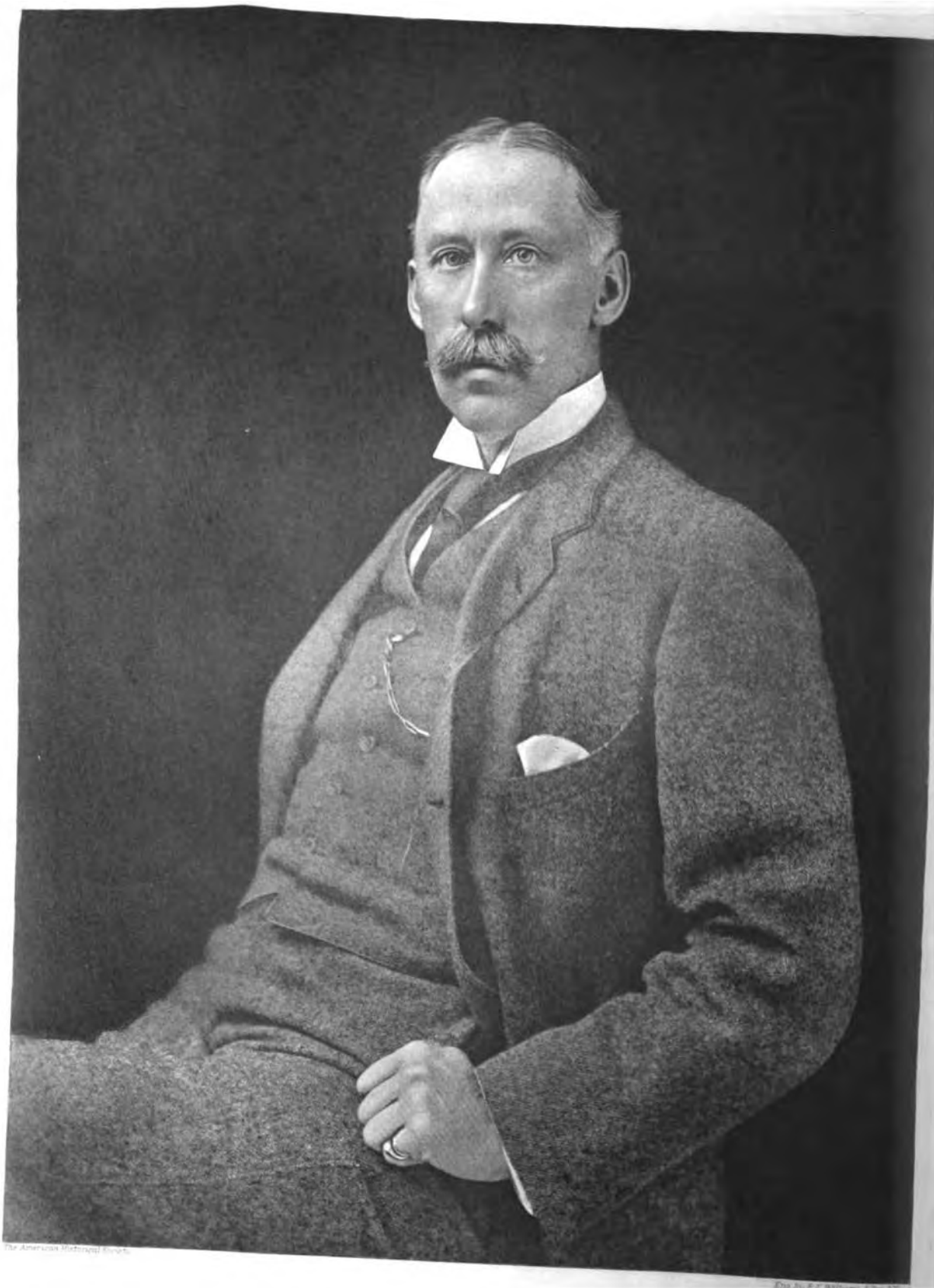
Whatever the future may hold in store for the New England States and for the country at large, whatever may be the product in manly and womanly character and patriotic citizenship of the commingled blood of all the races now blended in our national life, it is safe to state there will never be found a nobler type of manhood and womanhood than that presented during the last century in our New England life in the descendants of the English Pilgrims and Puritans, who settled the land, builded their own homes, conquered the wilderness, established the church and the school, and laid deep and strong foundations of free government in the earlier years. A conspicuous example of this type was the late Charles Stearns Haskell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who departed from this life August 25, 1915.

The birth of Charles Stearns Haskell occurred in Tenants Harbor, Maine, May 17, 1869, the son of Captain Ellis and Mary Ann (MacDowell) Haskell. The family of which Mr. Haskell was a worthy representative has occupied a conspicuous place in American and English history for many generations. The surname, Haskell, is found in the early English records spelled Hascol, and more frequently it is spelled Haskal, and in the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony it is spelled Haskell. Family traditions

have traced the Haskells in America to two brothers, William and Roger, who came over from England in 1637. William Haskell settled in Gloucester and Roger Haskell settled in Maine, and it is the Maine branch of the Haskell family of which Charles Stearns Haskell was a lineal descendant. Mr. Haskell's father, Captain Ellis Haskell, was a sea captain, and in his long and interesting life as a seafaring man, made many voyages to all the important ports in the world. He married Mary Ann MacDowell, oldest daughter of Colonel James MacDowell, of the Queen's Dragoons, who was stationed at Calcutta, India, where Mr. Haskell's mother was born.

Charles Stearns Haskell spent his boyhood in the town of Tenants Harbor, where he attended the public schools, and later he entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained two years. He then went to Boston, where he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. After completing his education, he located in Fall River, Massachusetts, entering the employment of the Fall River Electric Light Company, and later engaged in the wholesale furniture business in Fall River, which he conducted successfully until the big strike, which interfered with his business to such an extent that he liquidated his holdings in Fall River and in 1903 he located in Boston and engaged in the real estate business. In 1910 he moved to Cambridge and entered the real estate business, and was associated with T. H. Raymond, and here he made many friends. While residing in Fall River, Mr. Haskell belonged to various clubs, and was also a member of Company M, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was also a member of the American Mechanics' Association, and attended the Episcopalian church.

On March 15, 1892, Charles Stearns Haskell was united in marriage with El-



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Eng. by F. E. Winter, N. Y.

Frank A. Munsey

eanor Palmer Wood, daughter of James and Marguerite (Palmer) Wood. Mrs. Haskell was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, and her parents were natives of Manchester, England. Her father settled in Fall River, where he operated, for many years, a paper cap tube factory. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of five children, Mrs. Haskell being the only one that lived to maturity, the other four children dying when young.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were the parents of four children, as follows: Marguerite Wood, Arline, Charles Frederick, and James Ellis, all born in Fall River, Massachusetts. The daughters, Marguerite W. and Arline Haskell, are well known in vaudeville, as "the Haskell Sisters." Their cleverness and histrionic talents won them a contract to play the Keith Circuit, where they scored an instantaneous success. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Haskell has continued to reside in the Haskell homestead at No. 330 Harvard street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Charles Stearns Haskell was a man of sterling character, universally esteemed, and highly respected. He truly belonged to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and mould the society of the community in which they live. Mr. Haskell was dignified in bearing, courteous and frank, but never effusive in speech; his manner was that of the true gentleman, and as such he was ever regarded. Resorting to none of the arts by which popularity is often gained, he won his friends through the power of manly character, and a kindly spirit, and having won them, he ever held them fast. Above all he was a well rounded man, realizing fully all his obligations to himself, his family, his friends and neighbors, to the community, the State and Nation, and to the Creator, and he was true to all. He will long be remembered as one who, having made the

most of his opportunities, left the world better for having lived therein.

MUNSEY, Frank A.,

Editor, Publisher.

Frank A. Munsey was born on a farm in the township of Mercer, Somerset county, Maine, August 21, 1854. When he was six months old his parents moved to Gardiner, on the Kennebec, and three years later they left Gardiner and settled on a farm in the township of Bowdoin, Sagadahoc county, Maine. Here the subject of this sketch learned what he knows about farming—not an inconsiderable amount in view of the fact that his farm experience ended at the age of fourteen, when his parents removed to Lisbon Falls, in the township of Lisbon, on the Androscoggin.

It is Lisbon Falls that Mr. Munsey thinks of as his old Maine home. Here he developed into young manhood, and here, among the very fine people of that little village, friends and neighbors, his formative years were passed—that little village he loved as he loved the people in it, those who, with his family, made it home in all that the word expresses.

But Mr. Munsey regards, and has always regarded, the ten boyhood years spent on the farm, a hard, rocky, crabbed farm, as among the best training years of his life—foundational years. From early boyhood he was a dreamer, but, dreamer that he was, the dominant qualities of his mind were those of practical, sound sense. This power of vision has served him well in the outworking of his life. Mr. Munsey spent five years (1877 to 1882) in Augusta, as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. From there he went to New York to enter into the process of establishing a publishing house—his own business. The record shows that he succeeded.

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While Mr. Munsey has had many other activities, he considers his life work to be that of editor and publisher. Nothing else has ever equaled this in interest for him; nothing else has given him the same measure of happiness, the same measure of satisfaction, the same play for his energy, imagination, vision.

SWAIN, William A.,

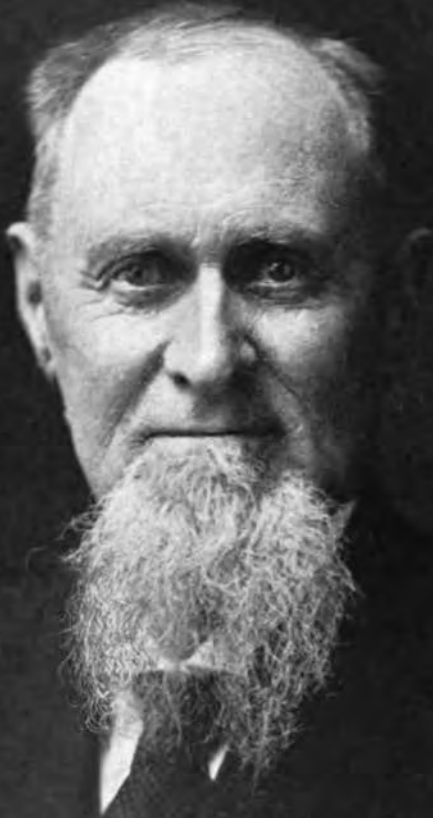
Representative Citizen.

William Allen Swain, a venerable and representative citizen of Lynn, Massachusetts, honored by all who knew him for his sterling integrity, upright character, executive ability displayed in the management of his business, and high culture and probity, was a native of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, born October 27, 1823, son of Rev. William Swain.

Rev. William Swain was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, where the family had long resided, his grandfather, Dudley Swain, a tanner and currier, having lived there, dying an aged man. Rev. William Swain was reared and educated in his native town, then removed to Pittsfield, where he remained until 1827, when he removed to Chichester, where he passed the remainder of his life. He cultivated a farm, upon which he resided, and on Sundays preached three sermons, often riding from six to ten miles on horseback to the different small towns where he ministered. He knew by memory every word of the new testament, and in a biography of him it was said: "Should the New Testament be destroyed, the Rev. William Swain could be depended upon to compile a new one verbatim from memory." He was prominent in the town, held the office of selectman, also other offices, and took an active interest in all town affairs. He died at the age of seventy-sev-

en years. He married Sally Drake, born in Brentwood, a direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake, and a daughter of Abraham Drake. She died a fortnight after her husband, and at the same age.

William Allen Swain, son of Rev. William and Sally (Drake) Swain, when four years of age, accompanied his parents to Chichester, New Hampshire, where he passed his youth and acquired a practical education. Later he learned the trade of carpenter, becoming an expert in that line. In 1866 he removed to Natick, Massachusetts, where for a time he followed the business of contractor, achieving well merited success. In 1883 he visited California, and spent three years in the South and West, visiting all points of interest and note, and deriving therefrom a vast amount of pleasure and recreation. In 1886 he returned to Natick, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade of contracting until 1893, when he removed to Boston, where he remained until 1895, engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1895 he took up his residence in Lynn, which was thereafter his home, taking an active interest in all that pertains to its welfare and progress. During his residence in New Hampshire he served for a time as justice of the peace, under appointment by Governor Gilmore; and in 1861 was recruiting officer under Adjutant-General Colby, serving two years. In 1877, while residing in Natick, Massachusetts, he served as a member of the board of assessors. In Lynn he was nominated for school committee, alderman, councilman, representative and senator. His nomination for the latter position was announced in a circular by the Senatorial District Committee, in which it was said: "This nomination was wholly unsought or even unknown to Mr. Swain. The convention gave him a unanimous nomination by acclamation. A committee was



George L. Townsend

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appointed to inform Mr. Swain of his nomination and ask him to accept the same. With reluctance he consented to be our staidard bearer. We cannot say too much in his favor. He is a man of sterling integrity, and one of long business career, positive in views, and takes great interest in the affairs of our city."

In politics, Mr. Swain was a Democrat. He attended the Methodist church for many years, and served as a trustee of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lynn. He joined the fraternity of Odd Fellows in 1845, and remained a member until his lodge lapsed. On October 27, 1903, Mr. Swain celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary, having lived well past the scriptural allotted period of three score years and ten. Upon that occasion he was presented by the members of St. Luke's Church with a magnificent gold headed cane, the presentation address being made by James A. Elliot, who said among other things: "The head of this cane is of pure gold, a fitting symbol of your true character; and its richness is a fit token of that crown of glory which awaits you in the other world." Mr. Swain died November 8, 1908.

Mr. Swain married, June 22, 1893, Lucy Batchellor Newhall, of Lynn, Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac Newhall, who was a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Newhall, the immigrant.

TOWNSEND, George Lybrand,

Farmer, Banker, State Official.

The life of George Lybrand Townsend, now a part of the history of the State of Delaware, was one of exceptional usefulness and honor. Ill health compelled an early abandonment of school work and a return to the out-of-door life of a farmer. When he embarked in business for him-

self at the age of twenty-one, he brought to his assistance all that scientists and government had done to increase productiveness of the land, and for many years he was known as Delaware's foremost farmer and fruit grower. He became a large landowner and when after thirty years as an agriculturist he gave himself to other lines of activity, he brought to his new responsibilities the sound judgment, broad vision and clear-headed management which had distinguished him in his agricultural operation. He became a bank president, and as a financier, displayed all the sound conservative spirit of one to the "manner born," and only death removed him from the head of a strong financial institution. So, too, in his public life, the same energy and enterprise he displayed in the conduct of his personal affairs he brought to the service of any project tending to benefit the community in which he lived. In his political opinions he was strongly Republican, but in State and National politics he kept aloof from party strife and discord. He was at one time chairman of the Republican Committee and in that position it was his ambition not only to promote party success with all the courage of his convictions but to act for the best good of the community, the State and Nation.

George L. Townsend was a son of Sylvester Deputy Townsend, grandson of Zadoc Townsend, and great-grandson of William and Mary Townsend. Zadoc Townsend, born May 7, 1778, was a farmer of Sussex county, Delaware, who in 1808 moved to New Castle county, in the same State, there residing until his death, in 1824; he married (first) in Sussex county, Mary Deputy, daughter of Sylvester Deputy, a well known citizen of that county. He married (second) Catherine Perry, Zadoc Townsend was a descendant of that branch of the famous Eng-

lish Townsend family which early settled in Delaware. The Townsends have been conspicuous in English history for eight centuries and for more than two centuries have been no less distinguished in America. The family is traced to the Norman Conquest and from the dawn of the Reformation were zealous in the Protestant cause. Richard Townsend held the rank of colonel under Cromwell and was in command of the army in Cornwall which besieged and captured the castle of Pendennis. Colonel Townsend's descendants are numerous in Ireland and held large estates, including the castle of Townsend on a promontory projecting into the Irish Sea. The name was early brought to New England and from the settlement of our country Townsends have often been foremost in civil and military achievements.

Sylvester Deputy Townsend, son of Zadoc Townsend and his first wife, Mary Deputy Townsend, was born October 5, 1801, and all his active life was an agriculturist, owning a fine farm in Pencader Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, and there lived the independent life of a prosperous, contented farmer and fruit grower. He was an old line Whig, later a Republican, serving from 1864 until 1868 as commissioner of the levy court. He married (first) Sarah Seeley; (second) Abigail Layman, of Chester county, Pennsylvania; they were the parents of two sons: George Lybrand, to whose memory this review is dedicated; and Zadoc, who died in infancy.

George Lybrand Townsend was born at the Townsend homestead near Bear Station, Delaware, January 2, 1841, died at his home in Odessa, Delaware, November 22, 1917. After completing public school study, he entered Delaware Military Academy, then under the principalship of Colonel Theodore Hyatt. He was then seventeen years of age and not in

good health, but he continued at the academy for two years before admitting that his health would not permit him to continue study and realize his ambition for a college education. At the age of nineteen he returned to the home farm and for the two remaining years of his minority was his father's assistant in the management of the home farm in Pencader Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware. Upon coming of age, he assumed full control of the home farm, and for thirty years, 1862-1892, he devoted himself strictly to agriculture, specializing in peach culture. He combined scientific theory with practical knowledge and became one of the most successful and prominent farmers of the State. He owned several large farms, he remaining at the home farm until 1870, then moved to the farm of Bishop Levi Scott, his father-in-law, in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle county, where he remained for twenty-two years. In 1892 he purchased the Tatman residence in Odessa, Delaware, and the same year removed his home there. While he continued to oversee his productive farms and orchard, he personally gave his attention to other affairs. He was one of the promoters of the Odessa Creamery Company, and in addition to his stock interest was a director and secretary and treasurer of the company. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Peoples' National Bank of Middletown, Delaware, and from its incorporation, in 1882, was the vice-president, being the executive head of that prosperous institution at the time of his death. He served as treasurer of the Odessa Building & Loan Association. His reputation as a banker of clear vision and sound principles extended beyond State lines, and he was honored by the American Bankers' Association by being chosen vice-president for Delaware.

In spite of his business interests, Mr.



L. Scott Townsend

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Townsend always was deeply interested and gave freely of his time and talent to public service. In politics he followed in his father's footsteps, ardently supporting Republican principles, but never with rancor or bitter partisanship. In 1881 he represented his district in the Delaware General Assembly, being elected from Appoquinimink Hundred. In 1892 he was appointed Collector of Customs by President Harrison, and in 1912 President Taft made him a United States Marshal. While Collector of Customs, Mr. Townsend succeeded in having the Delaware district credited with a part of the oil exports from Marcus Hook, in Pennsylvania, instead of all going to the Pennsylvania district as heretofore. The nomination for Governor of Delaware was more than once offered him, but he never encouraged the movement, nor sought to create sentiment in his favor. He was several times chairman of the New Castle County Republican Committee, and was also chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, serving in both positions with zeal and efficiency, harmony ever the keynote of his administration.

His interest in matters educational was intense and long continued. He was a district school commissioner, president of the Odessa Board of Education for many years. In religious affiliation, he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church; and for many years was an official member of the Odessa church of that denomination, serving as a member of the board of stewards and the board of trustees, and as superintendent of its Sunday school. It was remarkable how many of his fellow townsmen leaned upon Mr. Townsend for advice and counsel in weighty matters. This was a tribute not only to his wisdom and sound judgment, but voiced as well the high esteem in which he was held and the high

degree of public confidence which he enjoyed. This was not alone a local prestige which he enjoyed, but he was one of the best known men in Delaware, and wherever known he was as highly esteemed.

Mr. Townsend married Cornelia Scott, daughter of Bishop Levi Scott, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend were the parents of five sons and four daughters, all living at the time of their father's death: 1. L. Scott, now deceased, former president of Laird & Company, bankers. 2. Sylvester D., vice-president of the Wilmington Trust Company. 3. George L. (2), an attorney-at-law, practicing in Wilmington, Delaware. 4. Henry S., assistant trust officer of the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Company. 5. William S., assistant secretary of the Wilmington Trust Company. 6. Cornelia., of New York City. 7. Martha, married Dr. E. Ballard Lodge, of Cleveland, Ohio. 8. Mary, married E. Glenn Cook, of Wilmington. 9. Helen, married Charles W. Bush, of Wilmington.

Such was the life of one of the men whose deeds are an honor to his native State. He neither sought nor held the limelight in business, church or State, but he won high public regard in the plain matters of life, and never was connected with a failure. He met every responsibility fairly, shirked no duty, public or private, and in his home circle left a precious memory. He fought life's battle well and went to a conqueror's reward.

TOWNSEND, Levi Scott,

Banker, Public Official.

There was that quality in "Scott" Townsend which drew men to him greater than could be accounted for by a most charming personality and entirely lova-

ble nature. People instinctively believed in him, and he always retained the respect and esteem of the thousands of friends he possessed in every walk of life all over the State of Delaware. His early home was on the old homestead which five generations of Townsends have owned, but at the age of twenty-one he came to Wilmington as a clerk in the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Company. Eventually he became an important factor in its rapid growth. To the thousands of depositors of the Security Company, as well as to all who came in contact with him in the various other fields of endeavor into which his boundless energy led him, he was looked upon with affectionate regard, and his advice and counsel were eagerly sought. He was one of Delaware's ablest bankers, one of Wilmington's most energetic and progressive business men, and an active modern farmer. The wide scope of his knowledge of local men and affairs made his advice of the utmost value, while his charm of manner and delightful personality won for him the loyal regard of all who knew him. He loved and was keenly interested in the great out-of-doors. He was an expert horseman, an ardent fox hunter and gunner. It was always a surprise to his friends how in the multiplicity of his duties he found time to enjoy such sports and recreations, but he did and greatly enjoyed them. He was a son of George L. and Cornelia (Scott) Townsend, his father the subject of special review in this work.

Levi Scott Townsend was born at the Townsend homestead in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, December 31, 1867, died September 28, 1918. His parents having moved to the old Scott homestead just south of Odessa, during his early childhood, he attended the district school there, finishing his studies at the Conference Academy in Dover, Delaware. At

the age of twenty-one, he entered the service of the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Wilmington as a clerk, that institution just starting its career like himself. He rose from clerk to vice-president during his twenty-seven years of personal connection with that institution, and became known as an able banker and financier. In 1915 his friend, William W. Laird, prevailed upon him to join his forces, and while he continued vice-president of the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Mr. Townsend became vice-president of Laird & Company, investment bankers, and transferred his active services to that house. Early in 1918, when Mr. Laird retired from the presidency of Laird & Company, which he founded, Mr. Townsend was elected to succeed him. In addition to being president of Laird & Company, vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Security Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Mr. Townsend was vice-president of the Peoples' Bank of Middletown; a director of the Diamond Ice & Coal Company; the American Vulcanized Fibre Company; the Wilmington and Kennett Turnpike Company; and the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. For many years he was treasurer of the Delaware State Fair Association, and to that as to many other enterprises he gave unstinted time and attention. He was a director of Hope Farm, and of Delaware Hospital; chairman of the Associated Charities, and headed the campaign to raise a fund of \$15,000 to carry on its work.

Mr. Townsend was always interested in agriculture, and operated five farms which he owned. He was an active member and a past master of West Brandywine Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. For twelve years he was a county auditor, a jury commissioner, treasurer of the Build-



J. Henry Hunsicker

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ing Commission, member of the State Educational Survey Commission, long time treasurer of the Republican County Committee, and one time treasurer of the State Committee of his party. He was also a member of the Commission having in charge the erection of the public buildings for the joint use of the city and county. He was a member of Temple Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons; Delaware Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were the Wilmington Country, Rose Tree Hunt, and Young Men's Republican.

Mr. Townsend married, in 1895, Nellie B. Dure, daughter of Henry F. Dure, a retired manufacturer and capitalist. Children: Julia, Sarah D., L. Scott (2), and Winder Laird. Two other children died young. The family home was "Rockland Farm," where its owner greatly enjoyed his fine live-stock and well bred poultry.

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of Laird & Company, held on October 16, 1918, William Winder Laird read the following memorial:

It has pleased Almighty God to call to the realm of eternal peace and happiness our beloved President, Mr. L. Scott Townsend, whose association with this company was particularly close, both on account of his active interest in its affairs, and also because he was bound closely to each one of us by the strong cords of affection and esteem.

To him had been given that fine conception of Life which others long for but most fail. There emanated from his every thought and word and gesture a universal kindliness and love of his fellow-men that struck at once a "responsive chord in the hearts of others." His broad and liberal judgment, his keen insight into human nature, his quick powers of decision, and his unlimited host of friends, made him invaluable as an officer of this company, while his congenial temperament, sunny disposition, untiring devotion to duty and just consideration for all of us caused us to feel the deepest possible affection for him.

We feel keenly the great loss that has come to his family and share with them their sorrow in fullest measure.

Our feeling of personal nearness toward him will always awaken tender and blessed memories. We mourn not for an ordinary man. As Lord Wolseley said of the immortal Lee, "the moment I saw him I realized that I was in the presence of a man cast in a larger mould and made of different and finer metal than all other men."

"Earth that all too soon hath bound him
Gently wrap his clay,
Linger lovingly around him
Lights of dying day;
And his homeland bending lowly
Still a ceaseless vigil holy
Keep above his dust."

This review reveals Mr. Townsend as a man of tremendous energy, and one who well knew the value of a genial smile, a warm and honest handshake, a cheerful and wholesome greeting, and a courtesy or a favor extended in such a manner that the burden of obligation seemed to rest upon him and not upon the recipient of his material or immaterial bounty. No man will ever know all the fine things he did in his social and business career. He loved his fellowmen and they loved him. For years to come he will be remembered and spoken of as one of the finest types of Delaware manhood, and his career will be an inspiration to the youth of that State that gave him birth.

SPRUANCE, James Harvey,

Physician, Public Official.

Now that Dr. J. Harvey Spruance, one of Wilmington's most widely known physicians and eminent citizens, has passed away, it is most fitting that his memory be preserved in an enduring form for future generations to know the manner of man it was who was so useful to his fellowmen as physician and citizen. Were

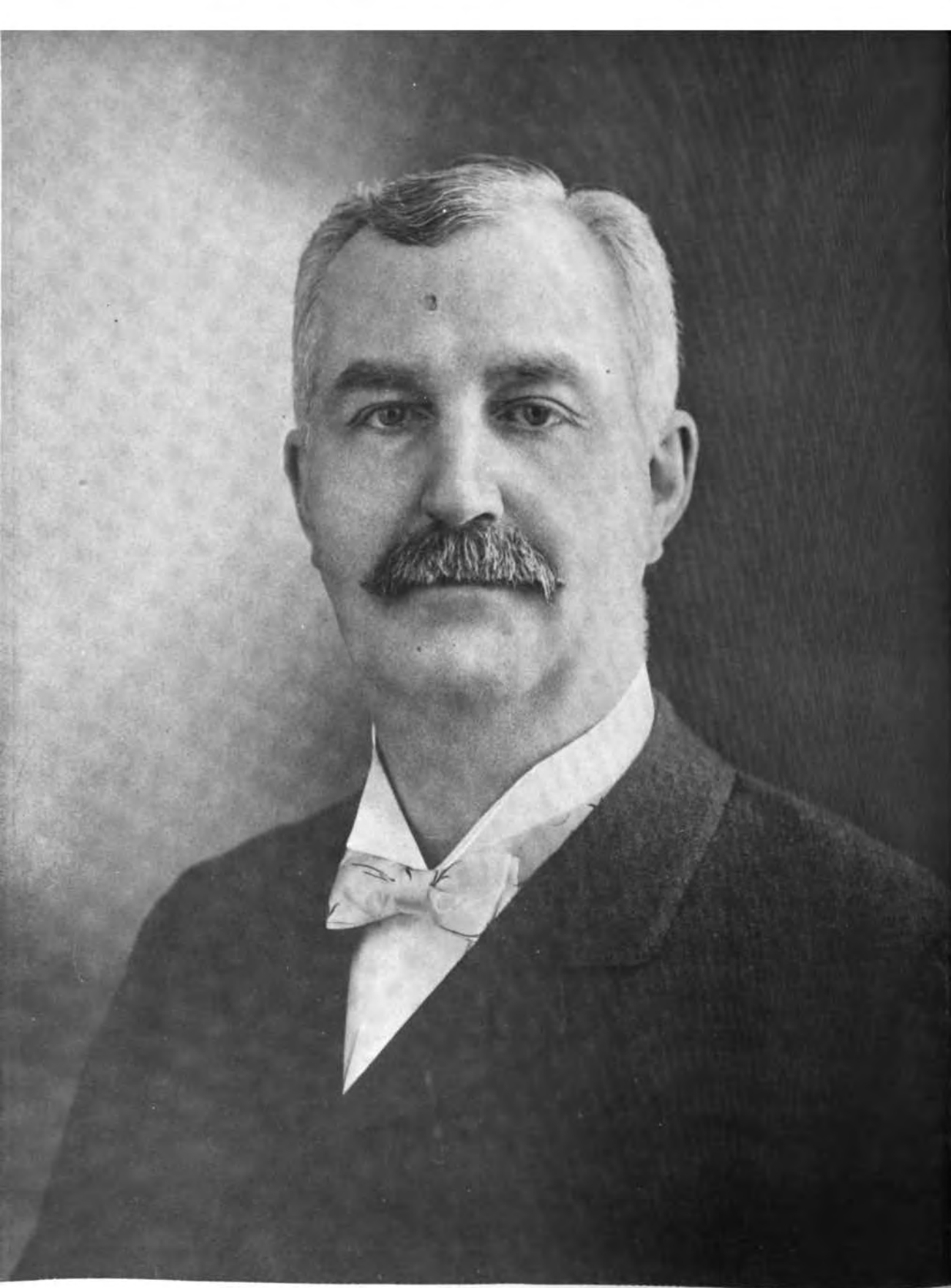
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his fame to depend either upon his achievement as a physician or upon his record as an official and citizen, either would suffice, for he practiced and he served with but a single aim, to benefit his fellowmen and to leave the world better for his having lived in it, and nobler ambition no man could entertain. Probably no physician ever practiced in the State of Delaware who enjoyed larger community friendships than did Dr. Spruance. He was known and esteemed in every household in the southwestern section of the city of Wilmington, as well as in other parts of the city, but in the Third, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards in particular. Always ready to help in cases of distress, giving of his time and means, and deriving pleasure from doing so, his death was keenly felt by those among whom he was best known, and when the news of his passing was spread throughout that community, tears were shed in many a humble home. Dr. Spruance was a son of William Edwin and Martha (Voshell) Spruance, his father of Welsh, his mother of French descent, but both representatives of old and honored families of the State of Delaware.

James Harvey Spruance was born in Smyrna, Delaware, October 31, 1866, died at his home, No. 721 Adams street, Wilmington, Delaware, May 15, 1917, just in the prime of his splendid manhood and at the zenith of his professional career. He was educated in the public schools, Smyrna Home School, under Professor Herman Roe; Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and Jefferson Medical College; coming finally to the practice of medicine, a thoroughly able pharmacist as well as a highly educated physician. In fact, all through his professional career he continued the ownership and operation of his drug store in connection with his practice. He entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1888, having previously been an

apprentice in a drug store at Clayton, Delaware, and had also been employed in a Wilmington drug store. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in April, 1891, and the same month he established a drug store at the northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets, Wilmington, which he conducted until entering Jefferson Medical College in 1895. He was graduated M. D., class of 1899, was vice-president of the graduating class, and for five consecutive years after graduation was elected class president. Immediately upon graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Spruance began practice in Wilmington, Delaware, and there began the upbuilding of a practice, the extent of which, it is said, was never equalled by any physician in the State. That distinction was won by his unfailing kindness, his generosity and admirable quality of painstaking care with every case, no matter what the nature, to which he was called. He opened a drug store at the corner of Second and Market streets, Wilmington, which he also conducted in connection with his practice.

There never was a time even in his busiest professional years when Dr. Spruance was not heartily interested in the civic welfare of the city. He was actively engaged in furthering any enterprise or project which had any bearing upon the city's permanent welfare, and he was an able advocate of any cause he championed. He served New Castle county as coroner's physician; was treasurer of the Board of Health under Mayor Jeffries, 1891-1893; member of the Legislature in 1893, as the only representative from the city of Wilmington; was a member of the Board of Education from the Third Ward in 1905, his residence then being at Second and Monroe streets. For twelve years, 1891-1903, he was a member of the Delaware State Board of Pharmacy, and from 1909 until 1911 he was mayor of



R. F. Ford

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Wilmington. During his term as mayor he gave the impetus to the waterfront improvement project, which later found its fruition in the appointment of a harbor commissioner. He was at all times a believer in a maritime and a commercial Wilmington, and ever an advocate of harbor and port development. He was also father of the idea of establishing a municipal hospital there, and although he devoted much of his time and labor to this praiseworthy cause, he did not succeed in securing such an institution for Wilmington.

In political faith Dr. Spruance was a Democrat, and in religion a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the American Medical Association; Delaware State Medical Society; New Castle County Medical Society, Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also to the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Washington Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and other fraternal organizations. In all these bodies he was an attendant whenever his professional and official duties allowed, and he was greatly beloved by his brethren.

Dr. Spruance married (first) in March, 1892, Lillie T. Harris, of Wilmington, who died December 31, 1895. He married (second) February 7, 1900, Emma Aydon, of Wilmington. Children: Marion Aydon, born September 27, 1901; James Harvey (2), born April 24, 1907.

So a wonderfully active, useful life was passed. There were no periods in that life, and no blank pages in his life history. He met every responsibility of life fairly and shirked no duty. Strong in character and determined in spirit, he overcame many obstacles and won his way to the highest degree of public confidence and esteem. Wilmington is better for the life and public service of Dr. James Harvey Spruance.

FORD, Robert Francis,

Business Man.

Robert Francis Ford, for nearly half a century prominently identified with the hotel business in the city of Boston, and who had exemplified every virtue of American citizenship, died at his home on Park avenue, in the town of Wakefield, Massachusetts, April 21, 1919, at the age of seventy-one years. There is always something instructive in the records of such men as the late Robert Francis Ford, because in them we see typified the earnest and unwearied effort that inevitably spells success. The passing away of this good man, in the fullness of years, brought sorrow to many hearts, because it removed from among his fellow men a strong and winning personality, whose influence was a direct source for good. Mr. Ford was a man of sterling qualities of character, and retained throughout his long and eventful career the strong respect for right and law inherent in many New England families.

The birth of Robert Francis Ford occurred in North Berwick, Maine, April 4, 1848, the son of Caleb and Susan Ford, both natives of North Berwick. Mr. Ford was a lineal descendant of Andrew Ford, immigrant ancestor, who settled in that part of Weymouth, Massachusetts, which was set off to Hingham. He was admitted a freeman in 1654, and purchased from the colony a part of the land which was afterwards known as "Ford's Farm," in what is now Abington, Massachusetts. Descendants of this immigrant Andrew Ford, who came from Weymouth, England, settled in the various New England States, and it was of the Maine branch of the Ford family that Robert Francis Ford descended. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and began his business career in Boston as a

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clerk in a drygoods store. While still a young man he was employed by George Young, proprietor of Young's Hotel. His rise in the hotel business was rapid and for many years he had been a member of the company which operates Young's Hotel, the Parker House and the Touraine, three of the leading hotels of the city of Boston. He retired from active business in 1908, and for the past ten years had been a resident of Wakefield, Massachusetts. Prior to that time he had lived many years on Walnut avenue, Roxbury. Of late years Mr. Ford had spent his winters down South. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Alleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, and was connected with the Joseph Warren Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Dudley Baptist Church for many years. He was for many years active in the affairs of the New England and also the National Hotel Men's associations.

On November 9, 1873, Robert Francis Ford was united in marriage, in Tremont Temple, with Hannah Abbey Preble, daughter of William and Mary (Bridges) Preble, both natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Ford were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Maud Frances, married C. H. Dahl, of Brookline; they have one son, Wesley Dahl, who enlisted with the American Expeditionary Force, and was recently decorated for bravery in France. 2. Charles Foster, married Eleanor Greely, of Haverhill. 3. Roxanna, widow of Howard W. Hurlin, of Wakefield; they had one daughter, Frances Louise Hurlin. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Ford has continued to reside in the Ford homestead in Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Ford was of the type who believed in making the world a better place for having passed through it. He was espe-

cially interested in the poor, and gave liberally of his means for their relief. No one will ever know how wide-spread his benefactions were, so quietly and unostentatiously were they bestowed. He had many friends who delighted in his society and he likewise manifested an interest in them and the things they did. He was well informed on all the leading topics of the day. His great natural courtesy and invariable kindness of heart and willingness to find some good in everyone endeared him to all his friends. He was keen, alert, resourceful, resolute, endowed with knowledge gained in the hard school of experience, and he always seemed inspired with the passion of pure patriotism. In discussing the various phases of the late World's War, Mr. Ford uttered the following words as quoted by one of his friends and admirers: "As a nation, we can no more ignore proper precautions with impunity and survive, than the forgotten races of history whose temples and altars are covered with the drifting dust of centuries!" Mr. Ford was a firm believer that a man is as he thinks, and thinking is a function of the brain. He did not believe in the theory that a man's worth should be measured by his bank account but rather by "what have you done today that is worth while." This tribute to his personal character is a spontaneous expression of esteem and affection, and the material enterprises he was so long associated with will long recall his memory to the world, and the lives he touched and made glad will know him forever.

KINNEY, George Romanta,

Representative Business Man.

George Romanta Kinney, president and treasurer of the George R. Kinney Company, the largest retail shoe enterprise in the world, passed away June 17, 1919. It



The American Historical Society

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G. R. Munn

it fitting that we should thus honor one who impressed his personality on the mercantile, civic, and social life of Brooklyn, and who through the many years of his active business career enjoyed to an unusual degree the admiration and esteem of those who knew him. A progressive merchant, he was a man of breadth of wisdom, indomitable perseverance and strong individuality. He was one of America's remarkable examples of the self-made man, who from modest beginnings develops his undertakings in the broad field of enterprise, and the success he attained was due to his own unaided efforts. As a business man he was characterized by industry, keen insight and executive ability of a high order, which had enabled him to create and build up to such large proportions the important business of which he was the head. In his death Brooklyn lost one of its finest type of citizens. There was in Mr. Kinney a weight of character, farseeing judgment and fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all, but greater than these was his integrity in word and deed and his unwavering honesty, and none more than he deserved fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved success. Genial and sympathetic in his relations with those about him, the world in which he moved was brighter and better for his presence. One of Mr. Kinney's most admirable traits was his kindly consideration for others. Those who worked for him always had the highest regard for him. He trusted them as they trusted and respected him. He did not hold himself aloof but on the other hand always maintained the most friendly relations with them, and his policy of sharing the profits of his business with his employees was proof of his sympathy and interest in their welfare. He was a man who rendered to others the same equitable

treatment that he desired for himself. Always courteous, always pleasant, in his intercourse with the world he received that respect to which the excellence of his own character so eminently entitled him.

George Romanta Kinney was born at Candor, New York, June 5, 1866, a son of Jeremiah S. and Mary Louise (Woodford) Kinney. He thus belonged to two old and prominent American families. The Kinney family is traceable as far back as the twelfth century in Scotland. The name Kinnaird existed in remote times in the counties of Sterling, Forfar, Aberdeen, and Perth, being derived from Cennard, a local or place name which signifies, "the high head," and which may be regarded as the earliest source of the surname, Kinney. William de Kiner, who lived during the reign (1165-1214) of King William I. ("The Lyon"), eighth monarch of Scotland, figures in the records of the famous Abbey of Balmerino, in Fifeshire, near Dundee, and is the earliest of the name on record. The descendants of William de Kiner were for generations residents of Balmerino. David Kinneir, "of the ilk," eighth in the line of descent from William de Kiner, was bailee to the Abbot of Balmerino. In 1472 he registered a coat-of-arms, as follows:

Arms—Sable, on a bend or, three martlets (or Kennaire birds) vert.

Crest—Two anchors in saltire proper.

Motto—*Vivo in spe.* (I live in hope).

Subsequently the family appeared in Kilbride, Scotland. In 1662 Farquhar M'Kynnie (whose name was also spelled M'Kinney, Kynney, and Kinney) of the twelfth generation from William de Kiner, inherited from his grandfather land in Levin Chullen, County Bute. He married Agnes Lauder, of a distinguished family of Norman origin, whose ancestor, de Lavedro, was one of the Anglo-Nor-

man barons accompanying Malcahn Canmore to Scotland (1056). The children of Farquhar and Agnes (Lauder) M'Kynnie, were: James, John, Mordecai, and Thomas. Three of the brothers, John, Mordecai and Thomas, came to this country, settling first in New Jersey, whence their descendants spread throughout the country and are today to be found in every State in the union.

In his maternal line, Mr. Kinney was descended from Thomas Woodford, the immigrant, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and left London for the New World, March 7, 1632, arriving with Edward Winslow, June 5th. He became one of the early settlers at Cambridge and afterwards became one of the original settlers of Hartford. Later he was one of the proprietors of West Hampton, where he died, 1667. He had been a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's party that founded Hartford, and he became a prominent man in the colony. (New England Genealogy). Mr. Kinney's line of descent from Thomas Woodford was through a son, Joseph, who had a son Joseph, who had a son John, who had a son Bissell, who had a son Chauncey, who had a son George, who was the father of Mary Louise Woodford, who married Jeremiah Kinney, the father of George Romanta Kinney. The Woodford family has produced many names that have become prominent on the pages of American history. The late General Stewart L. Woodford, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, an eminent lawyer and gallant soldier, was a member of this family and distantly related to Mr. Kinney.

George Romanta Kinney attended the public schools of his native village of Candor, New York, and entered upon his business career as stock clerk with the Lester Shoe Company, a Binghamton, New York, wholesale shoe house. He was

soon promoted to head shipping clerk and by rapid promotion was offered and accepted the management of a branch store at Waverly, New York. His native predilection for business was strongly manifested in his successful conduct of this store and when his employers failed Mr. Kinney was able to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the purchase of the Waverly store. His first business venture on his own responsibility proved a success and soon new stores were opened and partners admitted with additional capital. The business grew rapidly to vast dimensions until at the time of Mr. Kinney's death a chain of sixty-two stores were operated in cities throughout the country and selling annually over ten million shoes. The business was conducted as a partnership until January 17, 1917, when under the caption of George R. Kinney & Company, the business was incorporated for \$4,500,000, of which Mr. Kinney was president and treasurer up to the time of his death. Mr. Kinney was one of the first employers in the country to put into successful operation a liberal profit-sharing plan with his employees. Whether inspired by the generous impulses of his nature and his warm brotherly feeling for his fellowmen, that the principle has proven no less economically sound is evidenced in the wonderful growth of the business from small beginnings until it has become the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. Mr. Kinney's ever thoughtful interest in and consideration for the welfare of his employees was only equalled by their loyalty and devotion to him.

One of Mr. Kinney's predominant attributes was his deep religious sentiment and his devotion to the church and its institutions. A charter member of Wells Memorial Church, he was active and useful. His religion was unobtrusive but of

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a very practical type. He carried the precepts of the religion he professed into the affairs of every day life and he was a Christian business man in all that phrase implies. He gave liberally to the church, and it was largely due to his energy, generosity and beneficence that the church edifice was erected. Rev. Dr. Ernest McCurry, the pastor, paid eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Kinney from which we quote the following:

He accepted his material success and prosperity as a blessing and a trust, and he was ever ready to share it, not only with his employees, but with the church and with every cause of suffering and of need. As a charter member of the Wells Memorial Church, he, more than any other one man, was responsible for its beginning and its subsequent success. He was its friend in need and has ever been a friend indeed, and in its hour of greatest discouragement, his loyalty and devotion were all the more beautiful to behold.

The "Candor Courier" said of Mr. Kinney:

Seldom has any one manifested so keen an interest in his home town. His many gifts to charity, to his church, and his unfailing loyalty to the old school where he received his education, his kindness to the people—all these are witnesses to his noble qualities. Indeed, many Candor boys owe their start and training in a successful business career to Mr. Kinney's love for Candor and his interest in her sons.

Mr. Kinney passed away in the meridian of life and the prime of his years and when according to human probability he should have had many years of usefulness before him. His loss is the more profoundly deplored because it cut off a still greater and more useful future.

Mr. Kinney married (first) Phoebe Wadsworth, and they had one son, Charles W., residing at Plainfield, New Jersey. In 1900 Mr. Kinney married (second) Ella M. Cook, a daughter of E. Harry and Emily Bond Cook, of Wilkes-

Barre, Pennsylvania, and they had one son, LeRoy R. Kinney. Both sons are actively identified with the George R. Kinney Company.

Mr. Kinney had traveled extensively throughout this country and abroad, making a comprehensive tour of Europe in 1900 that covered the important places of interest in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and England, being accompanied on these wanderings by Mrs. Kinney. Preëminently a home-loving man, Mr. Kinney found his deepest joys at his own fireside, and he was blessed with the congeniality and happiness of an ideal home. Admired for his success in the business world, he was beloved in the relations of home and friendship, and he left to his family and friends, as his choicest legacy, the fragrant memory of an upright, true-hearted man and citizen.

DONOVAN, James,

Head of Important Business.

The late James Donovan, for more than thirty-five years closely identified with the life of Southington, Connecticut, both as one of its leading merchants, and as a public-spirited citizen, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in the town of Mitchells-town, on June 26, 1834. He was the son of James and Eliza (Raynan) Donovan, and descended from a family which boasts an ancient and honorable Irish lineage. The principal branch of this ancient family, Lords of Clancahill, descend from Olioll Flann-beag, King of Munster for thirty years, who was of the fifty-first generation in direct descent from Heber, son of Milesius, of Spain, and the first monarch of Ireland after the Milesian Conquest.

James Donovan was educated in the schools of County Cork, and in early man-

hood was employed in a store in the city of Cork. Witnessing the sufferings of his native land through the period of the great famine, with its attendant devastation, and realizing the dearth of opportunity offered a man in his position, he determined to seek his fortune in America. Landing in New York City, September 10, 1854, he went immediately to Middletown, Connecticut, where for a short period he worked on farms. He next went to Kensington, where he was employed for a time in the factory of Jonathan Hart. Dissatisfied with this work, however, he was attracted by the brilliant prospects which the West, then in the initial period of its great development, opened up, and with a canoe and a supply of books, chiefly religious in content, started down the Mississippi river. The three years which he spent in the Middle West were crowded with adventure, and furnished the richest memories of his after life. He dealt extensively with the Indians. Traveling the Mississippi as far south as New Orleans, he amassed a wealth of experiences which subsequently made him a brilliant conversationalist and a man of broad sympathies, tolerant in his views, and unspoiled by the narrow provincialism of those who live their lives within the confines of the small town or city. Brought into contact with people of every class, from the learned priest or minister who permitted him to sell books at his church to the unschooled Indian, he was given the opportunity to make a study of human nature which later stood him in good stead in mercantile life. Mr. Donovan returned to Connecticut after three years, and in 1863 located at Southington. Having had previous training as an engineer and mechanic, he was awarded a contract by the firm of Peck & Smith, for the manufacture of springs, at thirty-five cents per hundred, and additional work at

the rate of twelve and one-half cents and fifteen cents per hour. He later became engineer at the Plantsville establishment of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, a position which he held for nine years. During this time he became interested in real estate, and purchased at different periods several pieces of property in Southington, which with time have greatly increased in value.

Mr. Donovan severed his connection with the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, to engage in a general merchandise business in Southington. He erected a store on the site of the present business, about one-half the present size, and consisting only of two stories. The business prospered from the very outset, and drew a large patronage from Southington and the surrounding towns. With the increase in trade, Mr. Donovan was obliged to increase his accommodations, and added an extra story and a new front. He also extended his stock to include household goods, furniture, carpets, stoves, ranges, etc. For more than thirty years he carried this business on most successfully. Mr. Donovan was one of the ablest and most respected business men of Southington, eminently respected for fair dealing and for the unimpeachable honesty of his business principles. He occupied an honored place in the business circles of the town. The welfare and advancement of Southington was always close to his heart, and he identified himself actively with all movements designed to advance this end. In political affiliation he was a Democrat, but in reality was an Independent in sentiment, and was never influenced against his better judgment by party lines. Failing health caused him to somewhat reduce his business in later years, and for several years the business has been almost entirely under the management of his daughter, Jane



W. L. Burroughs

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L. Donovan, who since her father's death has controlled it and carried it on with great success.

On April 7, 1863, Mr. Donovan married (first) Margaret Guerin, who died in 1864. Their only child died at the age of five years. On December 27, 1864, he married (second) Bridget O'Leary. They were the parents of the following children: James, Thomas, Edward, William, Elizabeth, Mary, and Jane L. Jane L. Donovan, before mentioned, resides with her mother at No. 112 Bristol street, Southington, Connecticut. James Donovan died at his home in Southington, June 5, 1908, at the age of seventy-four years.

BURNHAM, William Dixon,

Shipmaster, Philanthropist.

Arms—Gules, a chevron or between three leopards' heads erased of the second, two and one.

Crest—A leopard's head erased proper.

Motto—*Time Deum et ne timeat.* (Fear God and have no other fear).

The death of the late Captain William Dixon Burnham, on March 27, 1919, at his home at Port Chester, Westchester county, New York, removed from that place and from New York City a figure which had been for many years associated with the shipping interests of this country, especially during the great day of American supremacy on the sea, when those vessels, which combined in an unusual degree the practical with the romantic, had given to this country perhaps the most conspicuous place in the commercial life of the world. Captain Burnham, who was one of the typical figures of the period and himself a shipmaster of renown, exhibited in his life and career the hardy and strong characteristics he inherited from a long line of worthy an-

cestry. He was descended from a family which maintained a distinguished antiquity, not only in this country but in England, where its members, through the long centuries which are known to us collectively by the name of the Middle Ages, occupied a prominent place in the life of the various communities in which they made their homes.

The name Burnham, Burnam, Bernham and Barnham is a very old one in England and undoubtedly belongs to that great group of surnames which took their origin in still older place names, the latter antedating the Norman Conquest and reaching back into early Saxon time. Authorities differ as to the origin of the name, Ferguson, in his "English Surnames" (pages 131-135), referring it back to the old Norse word, Bjorn, and the Anglo-Saxon word, Beorn, meaning Bear, and others giving it the meaning of a knight or noble, but there seems to be little doubt that it was derived from the true early English word, burn, a small stream or brook, and ham, a home or small village. Accordingly, the word Burnham, as applied to a place, would mean homestead or village on a brook, and as this location would obviously be a very common one, it is not surprising that we find a number of hamlets or towns bearing this name in early times. Thus we have the name Burnham applied to a parish in the Union of Eaton, Hundred of Burnham, County of Buckingham, comprising the liberties of Upper Bouveney, Britwell, East Burnham, Cippenham, and town with Wood, and the Cahelry of Lower Bouveney. This place, which gives its name to the Hundred, is of very remote antiquity, and was the residence of the Saxon King of Murcia. At this place is still pregnable the moated site of the palace of the King of Murcia. We have also the famous Burnham Beeches, of

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which Mr. Jesse, in his "Favorite Haunt," writes as follows:

The drive from Bulstrode, through the lower gate of the park to Burnham Beeches, is very pleasing. There are the beechen coppices, and the sheltered lanes, and the pretty cottages; but Burnham Beeches surpass any sylvan locality I have yet met with. As we approach the parish bounds of Burnham, the open surface of the country entirely disappears, and is covered with thick coppice-wood, interspersed with fine old beech-trees, and penetrated in various directions by green lanes winding through their varied scenery, and adorned by hollies and by bushes of the evergreen juniper. These latter are of extraordinary size and beauty, and form a peculiar contrast to each other. Some of them take a spiral shape, while others trail along the ground. As we proceed into the interior of the wood, we find the surface varied by glens and valleys, interspersed with little rushy pools, the winter haunt of the snipe and woodcock, and overhung with the rich foliage of the holly, birch, juniper, and other trees, under whose shade the purple heaths flourish, and the fern and fox-glove add a variety and charm to the scenery. Much beauty is derived from the forest roads that wind among the pollard trees, sometimes through open spaces of greensward, and sometimes dipping down a declivity, or gradually lost in the thickening foliage of the wood. Some of these trees are of gigantic growth, and of most picturesque character. In open spots, where two or three lanes meet, a hawthorn tree is frequently found, partly covered with bramble and honeysuckles, and generally a juniper bush standing close to it, with a patch of fern or broom. As we enter the forest glades, and saunter their shade, the mind is insensibly carried back to the times of the bowmen of Harold, and the days of Robin Hood.

The use of surnames first began to be common in England about the time of the Norman Conquest, 1066, A. D., and many of the followers of William the Conqueror, being rewarded by that leader with various Saxon estates, added the names of these to their own personal names and thus founded some of the oldest English families, a large number of which continue to this day. This was the case with Walter le Ventre, who accompanied the

victorious Norman to England in the train of cousin-german Earl Warren, and undoubtedly took part in the Battle of Hastings. At the survey of 1080, A. D., he was Lord of the Saxon villages of Burnham and many other manors, taking from these the surname of De Burnham and becoming the ancestor of the numerous families of this name which spread to various parts of England, several of the branches occupying a distinguished place among the nobility of the time and being entitled to bear arms. That branch of the family from which the American line is descended was the one which had its seat in Herefordshire, England, and made its home for many years at Hatfield Court, now a beautiful ivy-grown ruin over the main entrance, which has been preserved to this day by the Burnhams in America. According to the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, who wrote to Roderick H. Burnham, the compiler of the Burnham Genealogy in the United States, and communicated to him many interesting and valuable details concerning their early English ancestors, "the Church of Hatfield, in the prettily-wooded county of Hereford, presents little of interest, with the exception of some curious old monuments, with quaint inscriptions of the Burnham family. This ancient and honorable family dated back to A. D., 1100, and still have descendants in the U. S. of America." The Hatfield estate passed from the direct line of the Burnham family to other families connected with it by marriage, and was finally sold by the descendants of Sir John Geers Cottrell, Bart., to the Aston family, who continue to hold it today.

About the time of the early settlement of the New England colonies, the Burnham family appears to have taken birth from Herefordshire, its old home, where the name has since become extinct, save where it remains attached to old places,

and one of its sons, perhaps the most enterprising, joined that band of adventurers who went forth from the Old Country to seek their fortune in the New World. The first record that we have of the name in connection with America is one dated November 20, 1635, which states the fact that one Thomas Burnham, eighteen years old, embarked from the Barbadoes, in expedition, Peter Blacklee, master, and took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, being examined by the minister of the town of Gravesend. According to Roderick H. Burnham, compiler of the Burnham Genealogy, "this Thomas Burnham was born in 1617, and is undoubtedly the same Thomas Burnham who came to Hartford, as the name and date of birth correspond. Many emigrants left the Barbadoes, owing to the political trouble—about the time of his appearance at Hartford, Connecticut."

(I) Thomas Burnham, of Hartford and Potunke, was born in England, in 1617, and had evidently been educated as a barrister before coming to the New World. Here he carried on the practice of the law, and was, evidently, according to the records, a man of determined character. He carried on the practice of the law in the colonies, and among other cases, successfully defended Abigail Betts, who was accused of witchcraft, by which act he incurred the displeasure of the Puritan authorities and was prohibited from further practice of the court "for saving her neck." He then erected a garrison house at Potunke, purchasing the land directly from the Indians. In 1659 he purchased of Tantonimo, chief sachem of the Potunke tribe, a tract of land now covered by the towns of South Windsor and Hartford, on which he resided, and a portion of which still remains in the possession of his descendants. What amounted to practically a feud with the authorities con-

tinued during most of his life, they continuing to call into question his title to the land which he held by deed from the Indians and he as consistently appealing to the law of England as against the highly theocratic form of government which the Puritans had established here. It would appear that in this contest Thomas Burnham was successful, as his large estate afterwards divided between his children and remained practically wholly in their hands. A portion of this tract was held by him under the will of Uncas, chief of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and an ancestor of that famous Uncas who figured so prominently in the stories of Fenimore Cooper. His death occurred June 28, 1686, at the age of seventy-one years. Thomas Burnham married, in 1639, Anna Wright, born in England about 1620, and died August 5, 1703, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born in 1640, married Nicholas Morecock, and died December 2, 1720; Mary, born 1642, married William Morton, and died January 25, 1720; Anna, born 1644, married Samuel Gaines, and died November 29, 1722; Thomas, born 1646, married Naomi Hull, and died March 19, 1726; John, born 1648, married Mary Olcott, and died April 20, 1721; Samuel, born 1650, married May Caldwell, and died April 12, 1728; William, who is mentioned below; Richard, born 1654, married Sarah Humphries, and died April 28, 1731; and Rebecca, born 1656, married William Mann.

(II) William Burnham, son of Thomas and Anna (Wright) Burnham, was born in the year 1652, and died December 12, 1706. He resided at Wethersfield, where he owned a large estate. William Burnham married (first) June 28, 1681, Elizabeth Loomis, a daughter of Nathaniel Loomis, and after her death married (second) Martha (Thompson) Gay-

lord, widow of Eleazur Gaylord, of Winslow. His children, all of whom were born to his first wife, were as follows: Elizabeth, born May 20, 1682, married Michael Griswold, and died September 9, 1741; William, who is mentioned below; Joseph, born August 7, 1687, and died April 20, 1760; Nathaniel, born January 3, 1690, married Mehetabel Chester, and died September 16, 1754; Jonathan, born March 21, 1692, married Mary Chester, and died January 24, 1752; Mary, born September 2, 1694, and died April 17, 1715; Abigail, born December 16, 1696, married Nathaniel Phelps, and died January 2, 1724; David, born October 12, 1696, and died September 10, 1741.

(III) Rev. William Burnham, son of William and Elizabeth (Loomis) Burnham, was born July 17, 1684, and died September 23, 1750. He graduated from Harvard College, and was installed pastor of the church of Kensington (afterwards Farmington) in 1712, remaining at that post for thirty-eight years. The church which was built for him is still standing as one of the landmarks of old Farmington. The Rev. William Burnham married, May 18, 1704, Hannah Wolcott, daughter of Captain Samuel and Judith (Appleton) Wolcott, and a member of an old family from Somersetshire, England. They were the parents of the following children: William, born April 5, 1705, married Ruth Norton, and died March 12, 1749; Samuel, born May 28, 1707, died January 22, 1708; Hannah, born November 18, 1708, married Rev. Jeremiah Curtis, and died April 6, 1772; Josiah, born September 28, 1710, married Ruth Norton, and died April 16, 1800; Lucy, born March 12, 1712, married Jacob Root, and died January 31, 1797; Abigail, born September 14, 1713, married Lieutenant Robert Welles, and died June 27, 1787; Sarah, born May 28, 1719, died November 23,

1726; Mary, born February 7, 1722, married Lieutenant John Judd, and died May 22, 1801; Appleton, who is mentioned at length below.

(IV) Appleton Burnham, youngest child of the Rev. William and Hannah (Wolcott) Burnham, was born April 28, 1724, and died January 3, 1779. He married, November 6, 1753, (?) Mary Wolcott, who was born January 1, 1730, and died June 17, 1793, (?) and they were the parents of the following children: Rhoda, born February 12, 1755, married James M. Douglas, and died April 12, 1822; Oliver, born November 11, 1760, married Sarah Rogers, and died April 30, 1846; Wolcott, born April 19, 1762, married H. S. Sturdevant, and died January 24, 1849; Philomela, born May 1, 1764, married Elias Hart; Abner, who died in infancy; Abner (2) who is mentioned below; Esther, born July 17, 1779, married Joseph Smith, and died October 11, 1841.

(V) Abner Burnham, son of Appleton and Mary (Wolcott) Burnham, was born January 11, 1771, and died February 13, 1818. He married (first) October 21, 1792, Sarah Williams, born April 1, 1773, died January 24, 1810, by whom he had five children. He married (second) December 2, 1810, Jane Rowley, born January 12, 1785, and died October 15, 1836, by whom he had four children. Abner Burnham's children by his first wife were as follows: Judson W., born November 8, 1793, married Mary Blois, and died November 14, 1857; Edmund B., born February 5, 1800, died March 5, 1823; William G., who is mentioned below; Sarah M., born October 31, 1803, married Frederick Walker, and died November 10, 1835; Oliver W., born August 16, 1807, married Mary K. Steighoff, and died December 28, 1851.

(VI) William Gillett Burnham, son of Abner and Sarah (Williams) Burnham,

and father of Captain William Dixon Burnham, was born April 6, 1802, and died February 16, 1868. He married, March 1, 1821, Eliza Hannah Boland, born March 29, 1804, and died March 18, 1884, in Connecticut. Mr. Burnham passed his childhood and early youth at his native town of Sharon, Connecticut, but afterwards removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and was prominent in affairs of that place. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Harriet M., born May 19, 1822, married William M. Moore; Therese A., born December 28, 1825, married Charles B. Bunnell, and died April 7, 1883; Theodore A., born November 27, 1828, married Emily M. Cady, and died July 23, 1865; Egbert R., born in 1829, married Mary L. Sanford, and died December 17, 1902; Frederick M., born in January, 1832; Frederick F., born January 8, 1834, married Maria Theresa Curie, and died July 18, 1907; Frank E., born May 4, 1836, married Elvira Coon, and died January 6, 1903; Abbie C., born November 30, 1837, married Jared Derby, and died in 1897; Sarah E., born November 11, 1839, married George A. Parkington, and died February 11, 1907; Edward Smith, born February 15, 1843; William Dixon, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

(VII) Captain William Dixon Burnham, youngest child of William Gillett and Eliza Hannah (Boland) Burnham, was born April 22, 1847, at Litchfield, Connecticut, and died at his home in Port Chester, New York, March 27, 1919. His education was begun at the public schools of Bridgewater, Connecticut, where he remained until twelve years of age. His family then removed to Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1860, and his education was continued at the public schools of that city. As a lad he exhibited a great fondness for the sea, and was but four-

teen years of age when he made his first voyage, shipping as a deck boy on the bark "Harvest Queen," bound for China. Unlike many lads who are moved to go to sea merely by a love of adventure, and are cured of all further desire by the hardships of an actual voyage, young Burnham was but confirmed in his fondness for a seaman's life and followed that difficult and perilous calling for many years thereafter. He soon became an accomplished seaman and rose to the position of mate, then captain of his vessel. The greater part of his career was spent in California and China trade, and during that time he was master of some of the finest clipper ships which carried the American flag to practically every port in the world. Among these were the "Centaur," the "Sovereign of the Seas," the "Patroclus" and the "St. James." The "Sovereign of the Seas," one of the fastest vessels of her time, was built by Donald McKay, of Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1852. She became very famous, and under the command of Captain Burnham, made some record voyages. On one occasion she made the passage from New York to Liverpool in thirteen and one-half days, and often made daily runs from three hundred and fifty to four hundred miles, her best day's run being made in 1853 when, on a passage from San Francisco to New York, she covered four hundred and nineteen miles. The people of New York, which was her home port, felt a great pride in her, and she was always warmly welcomed upon her return from a passage to San Francisco, London, Liverpool or China. Captain Burnham entered the employ of Flint & Company in 1876, and the "St. James," the last ship commanded by him, belonged to this concern. In 1892 he was made superintendent of Flint & Company's large fleet of vessels, numbering seventeen, many of

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them being of the largest class. It was under his supervision that the British iron steamship "Persian Monarch" was converted into a four-masted ship, after its purchase by Flint & Company, after which it made many a successful voyage under the name "May Flint." Captain Burnham was very successful in his occupation, and was a broadminded, public-spirited man, who ever kept the welfare of the community where he dwelt at heart. He was very charitable, and in his will made a bequest of fifteen thousand dollars to various philanthropic, charitable and educational organizations in Bridgewater, Connecticut. He was the organizer and general manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which engaged in commercial enterprises on a large scale and met with a high degree of success. He was a member of the Maritime Society of New York.

Captain William Dixon Burnham was united in marriage, September 19, 1868, at Liverpool, England, with Matilda Elizabeth Bunting, a native of that city, born January 28, 1848, a daughter of Captain Henry Bunting, of the Cunard Line of steamships, and Elizabeth (Butler) Bunting, his wife. They were the parents of one son, Frederick William Burnham, born May 24, 1876, at Liverpool, England. Captain Burnham retired from active business in 1915, and passed the last few years of his life in a well earned leisure. He spent much of his time in Florida, and had a summer home at Sharon, Connecticut.

SPALCKHAVER, William,

Inventor, Civil War Veteran.

The late William Spalckhaver, whose death occurred March 29, 1919, at the age of eighty-two years, was for many years the chief engineer of R. Hoe & Company,

of New York City, one of the largest manufacturers of printing presses in the world. He was an inventor whose works have had an almost unparalleled influence upon the development of the printing press, and through the devices invented, indirectly developed material and mental character of the modern world. Mr. Spalckhaver was a native of Itzehoe, Holstein, in Denmark, his birth having occurred there April 18, 1837. He was a son of Julius and Augusta (Mohrhagen) Spalckhaver, and a grandson on the maternal side, of Carl Frederick Mohrhagen, a prominent man in the Province of Holstein in his day. The elder Mr. Spalckhaver was born also in Holstein, August 7, 1798, and died there April 7, 1845. He studied chemistry, mathematics and botany at Erfurt, Germany.

The childhood of William Spalckhaver was passed in his native region, and the early part of his education was obtained at the school of Netersen, Holstein. Later he was sent to the Polythennic school at Hanover, where he studied for a number of years, after which he continued his studies in France for a time, and eventually completed them in England. These studies had been taken with a view of fitting him for an engineering career, and, upon completing them, he came to New York, in 1860, with an appointment as engineer for a concern at Hastings-on-Hudson. It was in 1863 that he first became associated in a minor capacity with the R. Hoe & Company concern, which at that time had its principal works on Gold street, New York City, where his great knowledge of engineering and his unusual inventive ability soon placed him in line for promotion. In 1878 he was appointed chief draughtsman for the company, and eventually rose to the position of chief engineer, which he held with the utmost efficiency until the end of



William Spalckhaver

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his life. He was connected with R. Hoe & Company for fifty-six years and during that period made for himself a reputation as an expert and inventor which passed far beyond the limits of the company which employed him, and was recognized internationally as an inventive genius. It has been largely from his brilliant mind that the marvellous modern printing presses have been gradually developed, for he gave his thought to one detail after another, and the list of his inventions included a large number of devices, all of which have gone to make modern printing an extraordinary art. Among the great number of patents taken out by Mr. Spalckhaver which should be particularly mentioned are the following: Folding striking blade, June 11, 1878; Folding striking blade, March 4, 1879; Sextuple press, August 27, 1895; (Courant) Sheet associating device, September 3, 1895; Plate sending machine, December 17, 1895; Octuple of multi-color, September 1, 1896; Duplex web (Sextuple style) June 20, 1899; Duplex web and color style, June 20, 1899; Web perfecting and half-tone, November 14, 1899; Proof press (chain drive) February 26, 1901; Ideal press, July 23, 1901; multi-rotary printing color, November 26, 1901; Multi-color perfecting press, December 3, 1901; Fast litho, front delivery moving tympan sheet, March 22, 1904. Mr. Spalckhaver deserves the highest honors for inventions from the country of his adoption.

Mr. Spalckhaver possessed a strong sense of patriotism, and responded at once to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, enlisting in Company H, of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, on April 19, 1861, for three months, but, upon being discharged, August 7, 1861, felt it his duty to return to active service and again enlisted in October of the same year. He was com-

missioned second lieutenant, November 1, 1861, in Company K, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer infantry, and was finally mustered out of service February 7, 1862. He was a member of the Steinwehr Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York City, for a number of years, and on June 25, 1907, was transferred to the U. S. Grant Post of the same organization in Brooklyn.

William Spalckhaver was united in marriage, March 8, 1862, with Anna Brunssen, of New York City, a daughter of Gerd and Marie (Feldhusen) Brunssen, of this place, the former having been a manufacturer of hats and caps at Hamburg, Germany, for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Spalckhaver six children were born, as follows: John, who is engaged in a mercantile line of business; Marie, who became the wife of Alfred Hoffbauer, chief engineer for the American Sugar Refining Company; George, who is engaged in a mercantile line of business; William, Jr., who is also engaged in the same line; Anna, who became the wife of Otto Wilhelms, an artist of this city; Ida, who became the wife of George Arndt, a prominent merchant here.

On the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Spalckhaver's first connection with R. Hoe & Company, which was celebrated in 1913, by the performance of appropriate ceremonies and the presentation of a handsome loving cup, Mr. Robert Hoe, at that time the head of this concern, delivered the following address of appreciation:

Gentlemen, you have imposed a very pleasant duty on me this evening, my only regret is that I am so utterly unable to do justice to the occasion. Never before in the history of R. Hoe & Co., has there been such a gathering as this, and I want you to know that nothing has given me personally, so much pleasure and gratification as this spontaneous appreciation of our tried and proven friend, William Spalckhaver.

It is not often allowed a man to round out

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half a century of continuous connection with one firm as he has done, and when added to this is a long record of tasks well accomplished, obstacles overcome, loyalty and devotion to employers and to duty, seldom equalled and never excelled, we have only begun to explain why he is today our chief engineer, and how it is that for so long he has guided and inspired the engineering work of R. Hoe & Co., the foremost press manufacturers in the world.

Fifty years ago Mr. Spalckhaver joined our organization, and by his steady application was advanced in 1878 to the position of chief draftsman. From that time, each year has seen his influence and reputation increased, and to-day no name stands higher in the printing press world than that of William Spalckhaver.

In 1863 the principal works were still located in Gold Street, and the number of men employed was few compared with the number at present. Gradually the fame and prestige of the firm increased, and today its history is indelibly written in the history of this wonderful country of ours.

While giving the full mete of recognition to the living, we must not forget those who have passed away, some of them already advanced in years when Mr. Spalckhaver first knew them: Richard Hoe—Stephen Tucker—Lucious Crowell—Cavin—Colby—Gill—Howell—Collins, and others.

Their mechanical genius made the name of R. Hoe & Co. famous from one end of the Continent to the other, and throughout the length and breadth of Europe, and we must never forget that what we do today is made possible because of their efforts in the past.

Mr. Spalckhaver, trained under engineers of world wide reputation, and himself gifted with rare mechanical ability—judgment—perseverance—and singleness of purpose, perpetuates the best traditions of the business. He represents to us younger men the glories of the past and a promise for the future if we are content to build on the foundation so carefully planned and so solidly wrought.

The modern tendency is to seek after what is new, to try experiments in almost every branch of human endeavor—and this is right and proper, so long as we do not lose sight of the broad principles that have made us what we are today, and I feel that we may congratulate ourselves, that while bringing our methods and systems up to date, the men who have but recently joined the organization are so heartily in sympathy with our

efforts to preserve the traditions of R. Hoe & Co.

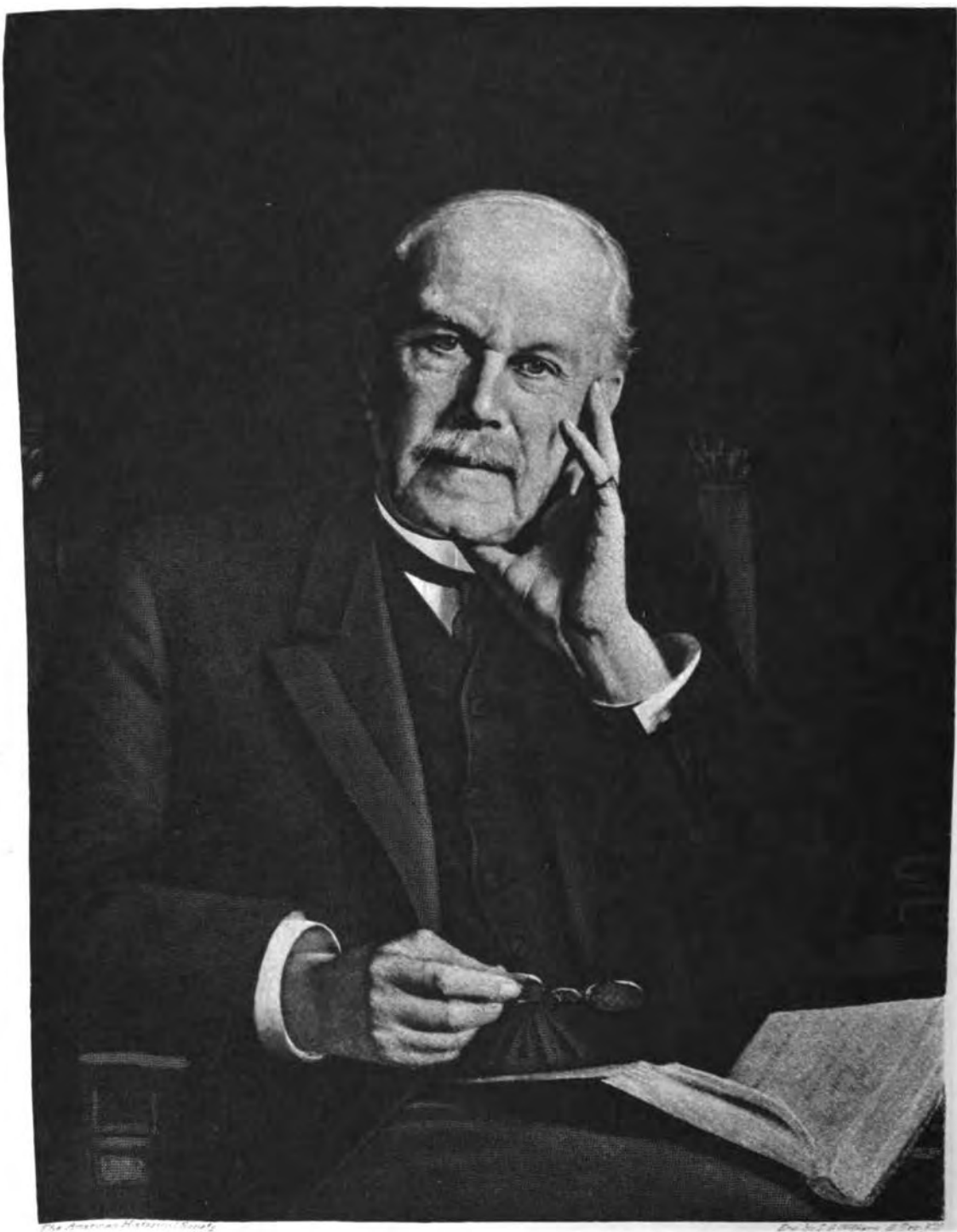
I believe that whatever may have been the greatness of our business in the past, with the readiness of the one hand to accept and keep in step with the progress of the time, and the willingness on the other hand to be guided and advised by those among us who have the ripe experience and judgment possessed by Mr. Spalckhaver, that the future has only promise of success and prosperity.

We are all aware that my father relied upon Mr. Spalckhaver's judgment in mechanical matters and almost invariably accepted his dictum as final. In the last four years he had guided us around many difficult corners, and when we were uncertain with regard to the value of the German Intaglio Press, Mr. Spalckhaver volunteered to visit Germany to make a study of their press. Upon his return he designed and we constructed under his supervision, a press which is now operating in the office of the New York Sun. This press is more mechanical, is better constructed, and is in every way superior to those made in Germany. For this we have to thank Mr. Spalckhaver, and if for other reasons it is decided not to aggressively push the sale and manufacturer of these presses, it in no way detracts from what he has done.

For a man of Mr. Spalckhaver's years to advise with us from his experience so that we may avoid falling into past errors is perhaps to be expected, but for a man of his years to cross the ocean and then to design a press that is superior to what others have succeeded in doing after years of effort, is a performance to be proud of, (and we are proud of it).

Mr. Spalckhaver, on behalf of your associates, we beg you to accept this loving cup as a token of the esteem and regard in which you are held by everyone connected with the company. Your unfailing kindness of heart and your ready sympathy have endeared you to all of us, and we hope that you may be spared for many years to come, to fill, with honor to yourself and with credit to the company, the position you now occupy.

The death of Mr. Spalckhaver was felt as a very severe loss, particularly by the same company with which he had so long been associated, and also by the community-at-large. On that occasion the following letter was written to his wife, who



James Hinney Baxter

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survives him, by the vice-president and secretary of R. Hoe & Company.

Dear Madam:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of R. Hoe & Company, held on April 2nd, 1919, the writer was directed to convey to you and the other members of the family the deep sympathy of the board and of each individual member thereof, in the death of your husband, Mr. William Spalckhaver, our former Chief Engineer and who was for so many years such a valuable member of our staff. During the entire fifty-six years of this connection with our company, Mr. Spalckhaver was esteemed most highly by all, and the unfailing courtesy which he invariably extended to every one with whom he came in contact with will always be remembered by his associates here.

Respectfully yours,
Vice-President and Secretary.

BAXTER, James Phinney,

Manufacturer, Author, Public Official.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value to a community of a man like James Phinney Baxter, author, manufacturer, public official of Portland, Maine. There is scarcely a department in the affairs of the city nor an aspect of its life in which his influence has not been most potentially felt and invariably so upon the side of the public good. He is a practical man of affairs, a man of the world, although literature had been the greatest interest of his life, yet never has he sought his own advantage to the detriment of the interests of the community of which he is a member. Rather, however, to the contrary, for he has given public interest preference over his own, and no one, not even a political opponent, has ever dared the accusation that as a public official Mr. Baxter has ever acted save from the purest and most enthusiastic motives. The same high ideals that govern him as a public official, are also his guide in the more personal relations

of life, and he is the possessor of those twin blessings, a loving family and a host of devoted friends. Mr. Baxter springs from ancient New England family, and is a son of Dr. Elihu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter, his father a prominent physician of Gorham, Maine, only ceasing active practice when over eighty years of age.

James Phinney Baxter was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831. He was educated in the schools of Portland, Maine, the famous Lynn Academy, and under private tutors, his intention being to prepare for the practice of law. But his personal preference was for a literary career, and he became a regular contributor to the "Home Journal" edited by N. P. Willis and George P. Morris, and to the columns of other magazines and literary publications. While he met with most encouraging success in literary work, he found the remuneration unsatisfactory, and henceforth that field was partially abandoned, and a business career was begun. As a manufacturer's agent he built up a successful business in Portland, and established a reputation as an able organizer and manager of enterprises, mercantile and industrial, which led him into many corporations and institutions. A list of his numerous activities includes the presidency of the Portland Savings Bank, and the Merchants Bank, the vice-presidency of the Portland Trust Company, and directorship in many other companies. To vary the strain of business life, he bought a farm at Mackworth Island, which he connected with the mainland by a bridge, and there he has spent a great deal of time studying the best methods of farming and stock breeding.

There are few departments of city life in which he is not interested, particularly those departments which most closely touch the lives of all the people, espe-

cially those who are unable to adequately care for themselves. He organized and was the first president of the Associated Charities of Portland, and it is owing to his generosity and public spirit that the present handsome building, the home of Portland's Public Library, graces the city. He built and donated it to the city of Portland, and it is also due to him that the library of the Maine Historical Society was moved from the restricted quarters in Brunswick to the convenient quarters it occupies in Portland. So energetic and so consistently devoted to the interests of his city, it was a foregone conclusion that his popularity would lead him to public position, the honor coming in the form of six terms to the mayoralty of Portland, four of those terms being consecutive. During his administration of the city government a public Manual Training School was added to the city's educational system, Mayor Baxter pressing its establishment, and contributing his salary as mayor toward defraying its cost. This was in keeping with his deep interest in the cause of public education, an interest often expressed in both word and deed. A new high school building was also erected during his administration, and a State armory, while the public parks of the city were greatly improved and beautified. He served his city well, and the people recognized him as an executive of broad vision, fine public spirit and deep loyalty.

When he gave up literature as an exclusive profession, Mr. Baxter did not abandon his pen, but has employed it exhaustively in the intervals of business and official activities. In fact, literature has ever been the great interest of his life, and his contributions to historical and genealogical literature would stamp him as a prolific writer, had he no other occupation. In the annual report of the

American Historical Association for the year 1890, he is credited with thirteen publications, while an incomplete list of his important contributions to contemporary literature include: "Laus Laureati," a poem (Portland, 1882); "A greeting to the Mentor," a poem (Portland, 1883); "The Great Seal of New England," (Cambridge, 1884); "Idyls of the Year;" "The Trelauney Papers;" "George Cleeve and his Times;" "The British Invasion from the North;" "Early Voyages to America;" "Sir Ferdinand Gorges and His Province of Maine;" "Reminiscences of a Great Enterprise," (1890); "The Campaign Against the Pequakets, Its Causes and Its Results," (1890); "The Beginnings of Maine," (1891); "A Lost Manuscript," (1891); "Isaac Joques, A. D. 1636," (1891); "The Abnakis and their Ethnic Relations," (1892); "The Pioneers of New France and New England," (1893); "Christopher Levett and His Voyage to Casco Bay in 1623," (1894); "The Voyages of Jacques Cartier;" "The Greatest of Literary Problems and Documentary History of Maine," (twenty volumes).

The first art school in Portland, the Portland Society of Art, was organized by Mr. Baxter who encouraged it by becoming a student in the class, drawing from the model. He organized the Gorges Publication Society, which has published valuable historical works. He built and gave to Gorham its public library and museum, the latter occupying the house in which Mr. Baxter was born. Perhaps his most important and lasting work of a public nature is the boulevard around Back Bay, connecting the public parks of Portland. That work was begun in 1896, during his administration as mayor, and the substantial part of the work completed prior to his retirement. During the later progress he has aided in an advisory



George D. Filer
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capacity, and recently he had the satisfaction of being the first to pass over the entirely completed boulevard, an honor and appreciation conferred upon him by the boulevard commissioners whose specially invited guest he was.

Mr. Baxter married (first) September 18, 1854, Sarah K. Lewis, daughter of Captain Ansel Lewis, of Portland, Maine. He married (second) April 2, 1872, Metetable Cummings Proctor, a daughter of Abel Proctor, of Peabody, Massachusetts. Eight of Mr. Baxter's eleven children are living.

Such are the bright lights in a life now in its eighty-ninth year. They have been useful, prolific years, years not spent selfishly but with due regard for the rights and needs of others. He has not built with an eye alone for the present, but his work has been of such a character that future generations shall "rise up and called him blessed."

FILES, George Taylor, Ph.D.,

Lecturer, Educator.

While well known as lecturer and educator, Professor Files was perhaps more widely known as an advocate of better highways, and among highway experts of the Eastern United States, as an authority on good roads and road construction. He was one of the first advocates of trunk line highways, and laid out a system for the State of Maine which today forms the major part of the trunk line system of that State. He was the organizer of many of the most important highway laws now in force in Maine, and was actively associated in their framing and passage. He was one of the founders, and was also the official head of the Maine Automobile Association, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country, and the association through which the progres-

sive good roads and automobile legislation of the State of Maine has been carried to successful issue. He was a son of Andrew H. and Louise (Yeaton) Files, his father an educator of high reputation, who at the time of the birth of his son was principal of Old North School, Portland, Maine.

George Taylor Files was born in Portland, Maine, September 23, 1866. He prepared for college in Portland High School, whence he was graduated in 1885, having previously completed the primary and grammar courses of study in the city public schools. He entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1885, and at the end of four years of faithful study he was graduated with special honors and the degree of Master of Arts. In his sophomore year he did extra work as an accredited tutor. He took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, then spent two years at Leipzig, Germany, receiving from the University there the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He then returned to the United States, accepted appointment as professor of German at Bowdoin, a post he ably filled until 1918, when he resigned to engage in war work, although over military age. At Bowdoin he took high rank as an educator, and in his department maintained the high standards which had placed Bowdoin among the leading educational institutions of the country. He endeared himself to the thousands of students who passed through that famous institution while he was a member of the faculty, and was one of the most popular of professors. His vacations were usually spent abroad and were not wholly devoted to travel and recreation, many months being spent in post-graduate work at European universities.

When the United States entered the

great World War in 1917, Professor Files took a strong stand in support of the Government and the causes for which it entered the conflict. Although past military age he was insistent upon doing some special service in the field, and early in 1918 he joined the ranks of the Young Men's Christian Association workers. In February, 1918, he sailed for France, where for ten months, through the most trying period of the war, he worked among the French soldiers, achieving wonderful results in maintaining their morale in the earlier months by his heartening assurance that the "Americans were coming" to aid in the fight for justice and humanity. He was at the front in France throughout the great German offensives of the first half of 1918, and then saw that mighty Hun military machine crushed, the armistice signed, and in Paris participated in the famous peace celebration, a celebration such as the world had never before witnessed. His work in France had attracted such favorable attention from the authorities that Professor Files was placed in charge of the educational work in the Foyers du Soldat for the entire Eighth French Army, and was urged to accept even greater responsibilities, but he felt that his health did not justify his assuming them. He returned to the United States in November, 1918, for an extended rest before going again to France to take up his work during the period of the demobilization of the French army. Mr. Files died in Boston, April 23, 1919.

In Brunswick, Maine, the seat of Bowdoin College and Professor Files' home, he is rated one of the leading, influential, public-spirited citizens. He was a member of the leading college and local clubs, prominent socially, and in Portland was as well known as in Brunswick. He was selected by the Portland Rotary Club as

its representative in Southwestern Maine, and was a member of the Cumberland Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and other Portland organizations. Politically he was a Republican.

Professor Files married, in Portland, May 9, 1894, Edith Davis, her father having been a prominent business man and financier of Portland, both he and his wife now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Files were the parents of a daughter, Helen Louise Files.

LEWIS, Weston,

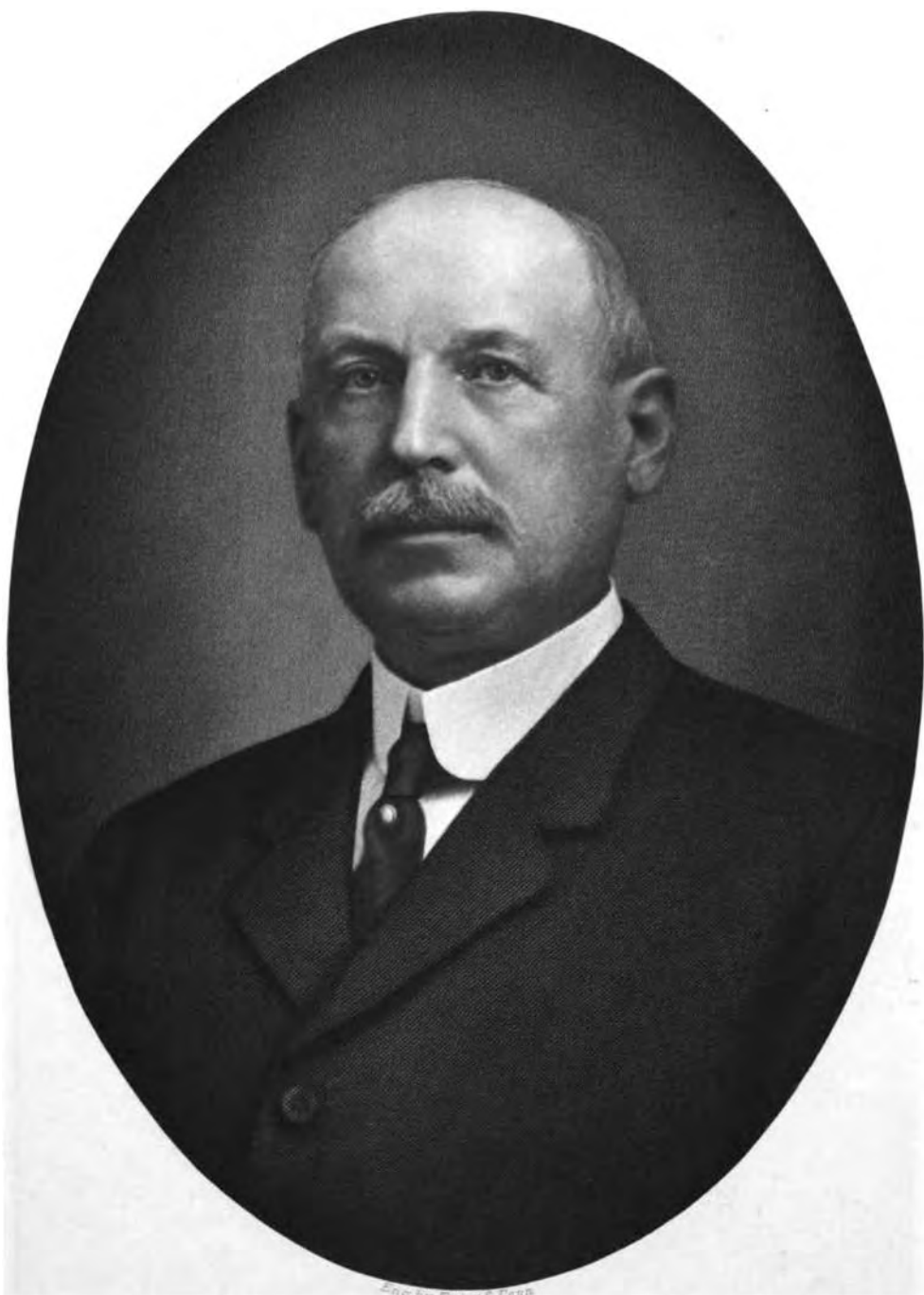
Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

A more fitting prelude to a review of the life of Weston Lewis, now gone to "that bourne from which no traveler returns," cannot be conceived than the following tribute from the pen of his lifetime friend and business associate, Josiah S. Maxcy:

My acquaintance with Weston Lewis began in the old time Lyceum building, when I entered school in the fall of 1866. I was a small, undersized boy, scarcely twelve years old, and as then was the custom I was being hazed. Weston, who was one of the largest boys, said, "He is small, don't hurt him," picked me up and tossed me out of the ring. This has been characteristic of him through life,—to help the weak.

The old Lyceum building burned in the fall of 1869, and the high school was demoralized until the spring of 1872, when he was engaged as a teacher. He had just passed his twenty-first birthday and was a young giant in strength and stature. As in after life, he soon asserted himself, and it took only a short time to throw the unruly boys over the seats and restore order.

Our real acquaintance started when he entered the Savings Bank in 1875, and we soon had business interests in common. For over a third of a century, when both were in Gardiner, we were with each other daily, and we traveled together thousands of miles on business trips. We engaged in the building and operation of water plants, in the ice business, in banking, railroading, timber interests and mining. In our extensive business we kept no regular co-partnership books,



Wm Lewis

Portrait by H. H. H. H.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and had no written agreements, yet no question as to settlements ever arose. We had perfect mutual confidence and never failed to agree upon any conversation that had occurred years before.

Large, strong, vigorous, optimistic, bold in business ventures, yet so sensitive to censure that I have known of his refusal to run for office on account of the notoriety and criticism of a campaign. Unknown to the world, he has helped many a young man to an education and has made considerable sacrifice from a generous impulse to assist others.

Weston Lewis was a man of broad ideas, loyal to his friends, and generous with his counsel and gifts. For many years he has been a power in our city, and even more than we now realize, we shall feel his loss.

Just across the Kennebec river from Gardiner, in Pittston township, Kennebec county, Maine, lies the village of Pittston, the birthplace of Weston Lewis, and the home of his parents. Warren R. Lewis, father of Weston Lewis, son of Stephen W. Lewis, was born in Jefferson, Maine, a farmer, who retired after a successful career, honored and esteemed by all. He married Laura Jane Carleton, born at Kings Mills, Maine, who gave her life for that of her son, Weston, at his birth, December 26, 1850. Weston Lewis spent his youth in his native town, but later, when choosing a residence and base of activity, he selected Gardiner, just across the river from his birthplace. There the adult period of his years, sixty-seven, were passed, and when the end came, shortly before midnight, September 21, 1918, at his home, "The Cove," the community mourned the loss of its best and truest friend.

Weston Lewis attended the public school of his native town and of Gardiner, completing preparation for college by graduating from the Gardiner High School, class of 1868. He then spent four years at Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1872, receiving the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*

later. The next three years, 1872-75, were spent as principal of Gardiner High School, then retired as an educator to enter business life. In 1875 he was chosen assistant treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution, and a year later was elected treasurer of the same institution, serving until 1888, when he was chosen by the board of directors as the executive head of the institution. In 1885 Mr. Lewis began his close association with Josiah S. Maxcy, an association which only death dissolved. Their first large associated business was in the erection of the Gardiner water works, a venture which at that time was one of some uncertainty as a profitable one. But both men possessed broad vision and public spirit which nerved them to the task which eventually brought them abundant return. During the years which followed, Messrs. Lewis and Maxcy constructed water works systems at Waterville, Fairfield, Dover, Foxcroft, Calais, St. Stephens, Madison, Maine, and at Milltown, New Brunswick, buying controlling interest in the systems at Bath and Brunswick, Maine. All these interests were consolidated under the corporate name, The Maine Water Company. The Maine Trust and Banking Company, of Gardiner, Maine, was organized in 1889, Weston Lewis being chosen its first president, and until his death, twenty-nine years later, no other man held that office. He was president of the Kennebec Central Railroad from its inception, and president of the Sandy River Railroad for twenty years, until its purchase by the Maine Central, in 1911. For eight years he was director of the Maine Central Railroad, director of the Mutual Union Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, director of the Bath Iron Works, Limited, and had many other important business connections, part of these being with corpo-

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rations and business enterprises beyond local or State limits.

He retained a lively interest in his *alma mater* and served her for eight years as a trustee, and was Bowdoin's loyal friend always. He was president of the local Board of Trade, and was generous with the financial aid so necessary in all enterprises to make well-intentioned sympathy really helpful. He was a Democrat in politics, and served his city in both branches of Council, representing Ward No. 3 in 1885, and in 1886-88 acting as alderman. He was a member of Governor Plaisted's State Council in 1911-12, and one of the strong men of that administration. When war with Germany brought forward new problems, he at once willingly shouldered his part of the burden, and on Kennebec County Exemption Board, No. 2, served loyally until ill health compelled him to desist. This was true in all war activities and drives, as he was a hard worker in placing Liberty Loans and in raising Gardiner's quota for the various funds. He was very friendly and approachable, sympathetic to a high degree and generous in his response to every cause. Gifts of thousands were not unusual to him; no worthy charity but received his aid, and no progressive public enterprise he did not forward. He was a member of the Masonic order, Cumberland Club of Portland, Bramhall League of Portland, and of two Boston clubs. In religious preference he was an Episcopalian.

Weston Lewis married, at Gardiner, October 18, 1876, Eleanor W. Partridge, who survives her husband, and is a resident of Portland, Maine. She is a daughter of the late Charles H. Partridge, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, a merchant of Gardiner. He married Bridget Weston, born in Madison, Maine, both long since passed to their reward. Mr. and

Mrs. Lewis were the parents of two sons: Carleton, of whom further; and Henry, now of Portland, Maine; and one daughter, Eleanor, wife of Theodore E. Emery, of Gardiner.

Such in brief was the lifework of Weston Lewis, whose life was lived in the public view, and pronounced good. A leader in the business world, his was a potent voice in the councils of the Democratic party of Maine, a vital force for progress and good in his community. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the value of his life to his fellowmen. When he was borne to his last resting place he was followed by men of high distinction as his honorary bearers: Ex-Governor William T. Cobb; Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central Railroad; Kenneth Sills, president of Bowdoin College; Hon. E. B. Winslow, of Portland; Robert H. Gardiner; Henry Richards; Josiah S. Maxcy; N. C. Barstow, of Gardiner; C. H. Gilman, of Portland, and Howard Corning, of Bangor.

Carleton Lewis, eldest child of Weston and Eleanor W. (Partridge) Lewis, was born in Gardiner, Maine, October 6, 1878, and died at Warren, Oregon, October 13, 1918. He prepared for college in private schools, but did not enter, choosing instead a business career. At the age of eighteen, under the able training of his father, he had developed such keen business instinct and was so good a judge of standing timber that he was sent out by Weston Lewis as a buyer of timber tracts in the Rangeley Lakes section. As he reached years of legal responsibility, he was admitted to several of his father's railroad enterprises and became very familiar with banking operations. He remained with his father until 1905, then went to Oregon, where in the thirteen years of life yet remaining to him he became very prominent as a banking and

business man. He established a bank at Rainier, a town of Columbia county, Oregon, on the Columbia river, fifty miles north of Portland; another at White Salmon, Klickitat county, Washington, and was in charge of the Columbia river agency of the Dupont Powder Company. He owned a large farm at Warren, Columbia county, Oregon, and there in 1916 he erected a handsome residence, removing thence from Portland, which had been his home ever since locating in Oregon. His home in Portland was in that part of the city known as Portland Heights, opposite Mt. Hood. He was a business man of high ability, energetic, clear visioned and fearless in following where his judgment led. Mr. Lewis was a Democrat in politics, and loyal in his party allegiance, but public life held no attraction for him, and he persistently refused nomination for political office. He was a member of the Oregon Home Guard, ranking as major, and prominent in the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite; also was a noble of the Mystic Shrine. His club was the Portland, of Portland, and his religious faith that of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Carleton Lewis married, December 31, 1902, Elizabeth S. Clark, daughter of Charles W. Clark, of Markesan, Green Lake county, Wisconsin.

FARREL, Miles Benjamin,

Manufacturer.

This name has been intimately and prominently identified with the great manufacturing industries of Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Almon Farrel, Franklin Farrel, and Miles Benja-

min Farrel, figured prominently in the industrial development of Waterbury and surrounding towns in the middle and latter half of the nineteenth century. They were lineal descendants of Benjamin Farrel, who was born in 1753; a prosperous landowner and farmer on the outskirts of the town of Waterbury, whose grandsons rose to positions of leadership in the life and affairs of the city of Waterbury and the country round about. The late Miles Benjamin Farrel, although a native of Waterbury, was a resident of Seymour, and one of its foremost citizens and business men during the greater part of his life.

Benjamin Farrel, member of a family long established and prominent in the vicinity of Waterbury, was born in 1753. He was a well known and prosperous farmer. On December 15, 1775, he married Lois Williams, who was born in 1755, and died January 11, 1802. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Zebah, born October 7, 1776; married Mehitabel Benham, and was the father of Almon Farrel, founder of the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Company. 2. Lucy, married Joseph Nichols. 3. Lowly. 4. Lois, married Silas Payne. 5. Benjamin (2) mentioned below. 6. Polly.

Benjamin (2) Farrel, son of Benjamin and Lois (Williams) Farrel, was born in Waterbury, December 5, 1788. He was a farmer and large landowner in Waterbury; and in addition conducted a saw-mill situated between the mouths of East Mountain and Turkey Hill brook, which he erected in 1816, or prior to that date. He was one of the earliest members of the First Baptist Church in Waterbury. Benjamin (2) Farrel married Levee Frost, daughter of Rev. Jesse Frost. He died October 26, 1838. The children of Benjamin and Levee (Frost) Farrel

were: 1. Chloe Ursula; married M. C. Wedge. 2. Polly Selina. 3. James. 4. Amos Miles, mentioned below. 5. Levee Jennet; married M. E. Terrell. 6. Julia Henrietta. 7. James Benjamin.

Amos Miles Farrel, son of Benjamin (2) and Levee (Frost) Farrel, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 4, 1820, and was a lifelong resident there. He was a blacksmith and conducted a shop in Waterbury for many years. He married Caroline E. Hall, and among their children was Miles Benjamin Farrel, mentioned below.

Miles Benjamin Farrel, son of Amos Miles and Caroline E. (Hall) Farrel, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in July, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, but at an early age quitted his studies to begin his business career. He secured his first position in his father's shop, and up to the time of his marriage was employed in several establishments as a mechanic and wheelwright. Following his marriage, Mr. Farrel removed to Seymour, where he became associated with the Seymour Manufacturing Company, in the capacity of expert mechanic. He rapidly became an important factor in the management of the plant, and was advanced to the post of master mechanic. Mr. Farrel was a man of great executive ability, as well as a mechanic of considerable genius. He was eminently respected and well liked both by the officials of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, and by the men who were under his supervision, and his untimely death, at the age of forty-five years, was the cause of sincere and wide spread grief. A man of unimpeachable honesty, sincere in his purposes, kindly, courteous, broad in his views and tolerant of the opinions of others, quick in his sympathies, and ever ready to lend a helping hand, he endeared himself to hundreds, and his friends were legion.

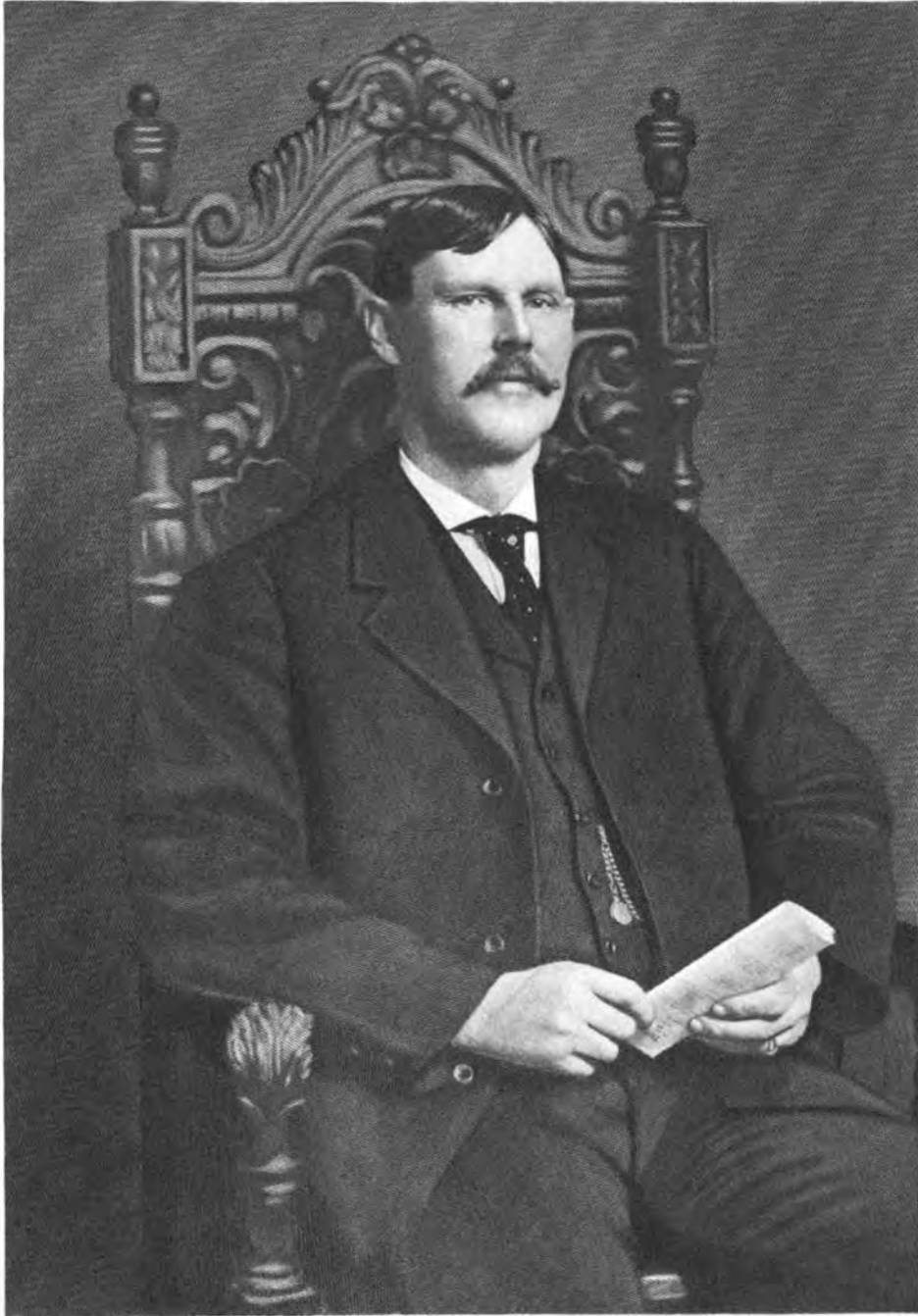
Shortly after removing to Seymour with his family, Mr. Farrel purchased property in one of the most desirable residential sections of the town, and erected a large two-family house on the street which was subsequently named in his honor. At a later date, he erected the residence at No. 23 Farrel street, which is now the home of his widow and daughters. Although he remained totally aloof from politics, Mr. Farrel was deeply interested in the welfare and development of Seymour, and identified himself actively with all movements designed to advance this end. He was a well known figure in town affairs.

Mr. Farrel married June 11, 1877, Emma S. Allen, daughter of Edward and Thankful (Smith) Allen, old and highly respected residents of Prospect, Connecticut. Edward Allen was a native of Waterbury, and during the early part of his life was an expert brass roller there. Following his removal to Prospect, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. On April 17, 1842, he married, in Waterbury, Thankful Smith, and they were the parents of Emma Sophia Allen, widow of the late Miles Benjamin Farrel. Mr. and Mrs. Farrel were the parents of the following children: Frank Miles, died in childhood; Bertha Edith, Ruby Emma, Grace Leva. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Farrel has sold the home at East Mountain, Waterbury, where they began their married life. Miles Benjamin Farrel died at his home in Seymour, September 11, 1899, in his forty-fifth year.

HUNNEWELL, George Richard,

Business Man, Agriculturist.

When the first of Hunnewells in this branch settled in the State of Maine, he bought a farm seven and a half miles south of Auburn City, and there the



G. R. Munnell,

greater part of his wonderfully long life, which extended well over the century mark, was spent. The old farm became the property of his son, who thereon spent his life and then passed it on to his heirs, the old homestead eventually becoming the property of the present owner, George Richard Hunnewell, son of George W. Hunnewell, and grandson of Benjamin Hunnewell, the original owner. The old homestead farm bears little likeness to that of a century ago, the present owner having increased its area to seven hundred acres and carried to completion a series of modern improvements, which makes it an estate most creditable to any section of this country. Modern methods of crop cultivation and management have brought the farm to a state of great productiveness and beauty, and although Mr. Hunnewell has large business interests elsewhere, his farm is his great pride and satisfaction. He is widely known throughout Maine and Canada as head of the G. R. Hunnewell Fur Company, and holds a leading position among the men who have aided in developing the natural resources of his State.

Benjamin Hunnewell, previously referred to, was a remarkable and unusual example of human strength and physical endurances. He was about six feet in height, a giant in strength and energy, whose life covered a span of one hundred and three years. His son, George W. Hunnewell, was born at the homestead farm near Auburn City, Maine, and there spent his life, a successful agriculturist. He married Rachel Sawyer, born in Pownal, Maine, who died at the age of fifty-four years. George W. Hunnewell died aged eighty-seven years. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Winfield Scott, a farmer, who died in 1915, aged sixty-four; William Rinaldo, a farmer and extensive real estate owner of

Pittsfield, Maine, who died in 1914, aged fifty-eight years; George Richard, to whom this review is inscribed; Edna Florence, wife of Samuel J. Foster, of Gray, Maine, and mother of a daughter, Rachel Foster.

George Richard Hunnewell, third son of George W. and Rachel (Sawyer) Hunnewell, was born at the homestead (which he now owns), near Auburn, Maine, March 27, 1856, and there his youth and early manhood years were spent. He was educated in Auburn public schools, and there his life has been spent. His residence at the farm was built by him in 1907, as part of his comprehensive plan of improvement of the estate. He is executive head of the G. R. Hunnewell Fur Company, a corporation with fur buyers throughout the Canadian provinces, the company purchasing during the year 1918 raw fur to the value of \$350,000. The company also operates a store in Auburn, handling a complete line of sporting goods.

Essentially a business man, Mr. Hunnewell has few other interests than those mentioned, neither political nor club life appealing to him, although he is one of the most friendly and genial of men. He vies with the most loyal and public spirited in his efforts to advance the interests of his section of the State, and has accomplished a great deal. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His friends are legion, and he holds the confidence and esteem of his community to an unusual degree.

STEVENS, John Austin,

Historian, Author, Financier.

John Austin Stevens, historian of the Colonial period and of the American Revolution, author and financier, was born in

New York City, January 21, 1827, son of John Austin and Abby (Weld) Stevens, and grandson of Ebenezer Stevens, a lieutenant-colonel of the Second Continental Artillery in the Revolutionary War, and one of the military escort of General Washington on his triumphal entry into New York City on Evacuation Day, November 25, 1783. Mr. Stevens was of purely English origin, his ancestors being among the earliest of the Puritan Pilgrims. Distinguished among his forebears were Richard Warren, twelfth signer of the "Mayflower" compact, whose signature is affixed to the famous covenant, a member of Captain Myles Standish's company of musketeers in the Great Meadow fight of 1826 (from whom Mr. Stevens was eighth in descent); Colonel Benjamin Church, commander of troops for the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies in King Philip's War in 1676; and another ancestor, equally brave, Dragoon Thomas Hawley, killed in the memorable fight against the Indians at Sudbury, Massachusetts, April 21, 1676. Others were Erasmus Stevens, ensign First Company of Marblehead, Captain Samuel Ward, 1683; and Erasmus Stevens, Jr., his son, lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1739. Mr. Stevens was the great-grandson of Colonel William Perkins of Boston, who in 1775 was a captain in Knox's Artillery, and of Judge John Ledyard, a prominent jurist of Connecticut, a deputy for many years to the Colonial Assembly of the Hartford Colony, whose son, Colonel William Ledyard, commanded Fort Griswold at New London, and was treacherously murdered by British Commander Bloomfield after he had honorably surrendered the fort on September 6, 1781. Mr. Stevens' father, John A. Stevens, (1795-1874), a graduate of Yale College in 1813, was for many

years secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, one of the organizers and first president of the Merchants' Exchange, and president of the Bank of Commerce from its establishment in 1839 to 1866, and of the Associated Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, which met in August, 1861, and decided to take \$150,000,000 of the Government Loan. The terms of the transaction were dictated by him. He was chairman, also, of the Treasury Note Committee, which managed the colossal loan to the government of the United States, in gold coin, in 1862.

John Austin Stevens, the son, was educated at private schools in New York City, and at the early age of fifteen entered Harvard College, where he was graduated B. A. (in that class of distinguished scholars of 1846), versed in the classics, proficient in mathematics, logic and literary composition and thoroughly conversant with English, French and Spanish literature. Among his classmates were Senator George F. Hoar, and the three eminent Harvard professors, Francis J. Child, George Martin Lane, and Charles Eliot Norton. Edward Everett was at this time president of the faculty. On his return to New York from college, Mr. Stevens entered the office of Spofford, Tileston & Company, one of the largest mercantile houses in the city, where he had charge of their entire correspondence, and was for many years their cashier. In 1852 he formed a partnership with John Storey, of Cuba, with which island they carried on extensive importations. This connection was closed in 1861, on the breaking out of hostilities. Mr. Stevens was a Republican in the Fremont campaign of 1856, from which political faith he never wavered. In the panic of 1857, he was secretary of the Exchange Committee, appointed by the

banks of New York to purchase produce bills. He also raised the special fund which enabled Dr. Hayes to carry with him the facilities for photography on his voyage to the Arctic Sea. Cape Stevens was named for him.

It was during these years that he spent much time and thought in familiarizing himself with the details of the struggles of his native land for freedom and progress. In the autumn of 1860, Mr. Stevens, who had taken part in the formation of the Republican party, organized the great meeting on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, over which his father presided, which rallied men of all parties in New York to the support of Mr. Lincoln and the Federal government, and alone organized and directed the series of public meetings at the Cooper Institute, when Chase, Grow, Doolittle, Thad Stevens, Doubleday, and other leading statesmen from out the State spoke in turn, rallying the people to the election of Lincoln. In 1862, Mr. Stevens was the confidential secretary of the Treasury Note Committee, of which his father was chairman. To his suggestion is due the imprint on the bonds of the United States pledging the entire customs' revenues in coin to the payment of the interest on the public debt. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Stevens drew the pledge of the Loyal National League and organized that body which shaped the Republican policy of New York. He brought the influence of the people to bear upon the administration in a novel manner. Drawing up a short document, he called upon the people to associate themselves into a Loyal National League, pledging themselves to unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its effort to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the na-

tional unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. "The primary object of this league is and shall be, to bind together all men of all trades and professions in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation." This appeal he had posted upon the buildings of the "Tribune," and "Evening Post," inviting signatures, whereupon nearly ten thousand persons affixed their names to this pledge. A public meeting of the signers was called at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of March 20, 1863, a council appointed, and the Loyal National League formed, which soon had branches all over the country. This was the first introduction of the League principle in American politics. The Loyal National League was inaugurated in a mass meeting on Union Square on the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter, on Saturday, April 11, 1863, when the vast assemblage numbered some thirty thousand people and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Determined to extend the influence of the League, Mr. Stevens secured the organization of numerous leagues covering the State. In the summer a convention was called at Utica, which was attended by a large assemblage of distinguished men; virile resolutions were adopted and the government strengthened to assert a vigorous policy. To Mr. Stevens was due the inspiration of the League. Probably no man of his age did more to bring about compact and efficient organization among the men of the North than young Mr. Stevens. He was the manager and general director of the Loyal Publication Society, which flooded the North and the army with wholesome literature.

Mr. Stevens was the organizer and secretary of the National War Committee, which succeeded the Union Defense Committee, and received the thanks of Sec-

retary Stanton and General Halleck for timely service. The plan of depot camps suggested by him received the approval of the War Department. He organized the expedition for the relief of Texas, which was diverted from its original purpose to the relief of General Butler at New Orleans. He initiated the movement and was secretary of the committee which raised the sum of over two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of East Tennessee, personally raising the fund. At the appeal of General Gilmore, Mr. Stevens sent him at Charleston (again raising the fund) the calcium lights which secured the desertion of Fort Wagner by the rebels. In 1861, Mr. Stevens took under his special charge the recruitment of the Fifty-first Regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry, sending it to the front, maintaining it and keeping it in the field from the beginning to the close of the war, contributing liberally towards its support himself, and by personal solicitation securing the necessary fund for an extra bounty from our liberal citizens. As a special mark of esteem to John Austin Stevens "for the intimate identification of himself with the interests of this regiment, and his continuous efforts for its special benefit," he was elected an honorary member of this regiment, May 1, 1864. Mr. Stevens shared with others in the movement to recruit the Ninth Army Corps for the conquest of the Carolina coast, under Burnside, and was with General Stoneman at Poolesville when his lines were turned by the rebel cavalry under Stuart, and rode as his aid to White's Ford in pursuit of the retreating column. In appreciation of his services to the government, Mr. Stevens was offered and declined the positions of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Registrar of the Treasury. Mr. Lincoln also tendered him the post of Consul-General to Paris.

In 1862, Mr. Stevens was chosen secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which office he held for six years, from 1862 to 1868, during which time he presented an exhaustive research on "Ocean Steamship Navigation," some valuable statistical reports, and many interesting memorial papers. In 1867 he published the Colonial records of the Chamber of Commerce from 1768 to 1784, with biographical and other notes, and founded the gallery of portraits. In 1868, after organizing the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Chamber of Commerce, on which occasion he delivered the Centennial address, Mr. Stevens resigned his secretaryship, to visit Europe. During a five years' sojourn abroad, Mr. Stevens witnessed many stirring events—the downfall of the French Empire and the Proclamation of the Republic, in 1870. Receiving notification from the Chamber of Commerce of his appointment on the commission to distribute its contributions to the relief of Paris after the siege, Mr. Stevens entered Paris on the first train, but at the instance of Minister Washburn, waived his action in favor of Mr. Riggs, who had been connected with the ambulance corps during the siege. Mr. Stevens remained in Paris throughout the Commune. With General Sheridan he saw the fall of the Colonne Vendôme. After the Commune, Mr. Stevens resided for a year in London, where he was the agent for Messrs. Jay Cooke and Company, in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1872 made a tour of Alsace and Lorraine, to examine into the feasibility of extensive emigration from those captured provinces. Returning to New York in 1873, Mr. Stevens resumed his interest in public affairs and financial matters. He found the business world convulsed with agitation for the resumption of "specie payment." Seeing that untold disaster

must result if the currency were not put on a metal foundation he contributed to the "New York Times," in September and October, 1873, a series of financial articles under the signature "Knickerbocker," on the "Resumption of Specie Payment by the Government." These articles attracted wide attention, and in 1875 Congress passed a law that specie payment should be resumed in 1879. In 1874, Mr. Stevens was a delegate to the convention of the Boards of Trade at Baltimore, and delivered at their request an address on the national finances. Later, he appeared before the finance committee at Washington. His views may be found in their printed report on "Banking and Currency," February, 1874. Again in that year he visited Washington, to procure the repeal of the odious "Moiety Law," and remained at his post until the law was repealed.

In 1876, Mr. Stevens organized the meeting on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, to stand by the President, and in the same year was elected librarian of the New York Historical Society (of which he was a life member) a position which he held for two years 1876-78, his love for historical research and deep interest in his native city leading him to contribute at different times valuable documents to its archives. He read papers before the Society in 1875 on "The Merchants of New York, 1765-1775," on the "Stamp Act in New York, 1765," an address in which the main point of interest is the establishment of the claim of New York as the originator of the Non-Importation agreement of 1776, and a demand for the reversal of the order of procedure upon the tablet set up in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. On the approach of the Centennial of American Independence, he prepared at the request of the Society an elaborate sketch of "The Prog-

ress of New York in a Century, 1776-1876." On May 2, 1876, he delivered before the Society an address on "The New York Delegates to the Continental Congress." He was a delegate to the Congress of Authors, which met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 2, 1876, and read the sketch on "John Alsop, New York delegate in Continental Congress, 1774-1776." Mr. Stevens organized the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the Battle of Harlem Plains in 1876, also the celebration of Bemis' Heights (Saratoga) September 19, 1877, and delivered the oration on the site where a century before his grandfather, Col. Ebenezer Stevens, had commanded the artillery of the Northern Department. In the autumn of 1877, he organized the meeting at the Academy of Music, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the State of New York. He was the prime mover in the National Centennial of the Battle of Yorktown, 1881, and secretary of the New York commission which received and entertained the French delegation visiting New York on that occasion, also one of the State commissioners appointed by Governor Cornell for the reception of the descendants of the Marquis de Lafayette.

In 1877, Mr. Stevens founded "the Magazine of American History," which he edited until January, 1882, contributing many historical essays to its pages. Among these was the above mentioned sketch, presented before the Congress of Authors in Philadelphia, "The Birth of the Empire State," "The French in Rhode Island," "The Southern Campaign," "Gates at Camden," "Allies at Yorktown," and "The Duc de Lauzun." In 1879 he delivered an address before the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which he was a member, on "The French in

Rhode Island During the Revolutionary War." In 1880 he delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania an address on "The Route of the Allies; the March of Washington and Rochambeau from King's Ferry to Head of the Elk," and in the same year, before the Historical Society of Maryland, an address on the "Southern Expedition of Lafayette," and again in 1880 before the same society, another anniversary address on the Battle of Yorktown. Following his removal to Newport, Mr. Stevens became deeply interested in Rhode Island's history, and his contributions on this subject form some of the most brilliant and valuable papers extant on the history of the Colony and State. In 1888 he contributed eight chapters to the "History of Newport County," by Richard M. Bayles, entitled "The Founders of Newport," "Indian Revelations," "Newport in the Colonial Wars," "Newport in the Revolution," "Newport in the Revolution Continued," "Newport in the Wars of the XIXth Century," "Churches and Public Schools," "Newport, Town and City." Further works by Mr. Stevens on the history of Newport were: "Historic Houses of Newport; the Vernon House," 1889; "The Beginnings of a State," 1889; and the "History of the Newport Artillery Company," 1895, written for that organization, which is the oldest active military organization in the United States. In 1896 he delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, an address on "The Evolutions of American Finance." Mr. Stevens was a frequent speaker before societies and public gatherings in Newport on historic subjects. In 1897 he presented an address on "Newport in the Revolutionary Period; The French Occupation," before the Unity Club.

Mr. Stevens will be best remembered as the founder of the Society of the Sons

of the Revolution, a patriotic society on the order of the Cincinnati, yet on broader lines, admitting the descendants of all those who had served in the military, naval, or civil service at the time of the Revolution. In a circular letter headed "Sons of the Revolution," he invited a meeting at the New York Historical Society, February 22, 1876,—“the call” which led to the formation of the society which has spread to thirty-two States in the Union and was the origin of the Sons of the Revolution. The society was reorganized December 4, 1883, when Mr. Stevens was elected its first president, and incorporated April 29, 1884, to “keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter.” At Fraunces’ Tavern, New York, there is a tablet with the following inscription, which perpetuates this event:

Sons of the Revolution—founded February 22,
1876,
by John Austin Stevens.
New York Historical Society Library.
Organized December 3, 1883, in this room.
Incorporated April 29, 1884—*Esto perpetua*.
Erected by the Board of Managers.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York shows this 1919, an aggregate membership of 2636. The last report of the General Society, 1914, gives a total membership of 6832 in the Society, and thirty-two (32) State societies.

An address on the “Sons of the Revolution,” was delivered by Mr. Stevens at the first public gathering of the Rhode

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Island Society of Sons of the Revolution, held in Newport on February 22, 1897. In the same year he delivered an address before the Society of the Cincinnati, at Newport, on "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." On July 5, 1897, in the Representative Hall of the old State House, he presented before the Society of the Cincinnati, a masterly address on "Rhode Island in the Revolution," which drew the following comment from the New York "Times:": "The public ought not to be deprived of its just share of the glowing periods which clothe the erudite researches of Mr. Stevens. Let the next meeting take place on the steps of the State House amid the hoarse cheering of the populace." On the evening of the same day, he addressed the society at their banquet at the Ocean House on "The 17th of September, 1777, Saratoga," and "The 19th of October, 1781, Yorktown." On August 12, 1897, by request of George W. Olney and James M. Varnum, Mr. Stevens organized the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at Newport, declining the office of first governor. A charter was granted by the General Society, December 21, 1897. The first annual court of the Rhode Island Society was held in Newport on December 30th following, and at the general election, Mr. Stevens, one of the twenty-five charter members, was chosen historian, and served in that capacity until his death. At the third General Court of the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island, held at the Newport Historical Society rooms, August 12, 1899, Mr. Stevens submitted a paper on "King Philip's War." At the General Court held in Providence, December 30, 1903, Mr. Stevens presented "The Privateers, a sketch of The Naval Militia of the Colonies."

Mr. Stevens organized and was chairman of the committee which celebrated the Centennial of the evacuation of New York by the British, November 25, 1883. The memorial lunch of the Chamber of Commerce, December 4, 1883, and the "turtle feast," in commemoration of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern on the same evening, were directed by him. At the Centennial celebration in 1889 of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, Mr. Stevens, a member of the general entertainment committee of the Chamber of Commerce, took an active part in all the ceremonies and delivered before the Chamber the Centennial address, "The Merchants of New York in 1789." In 1893, on the four hundredth centennial of the discovery of America by Columbus, an appropriation was made by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Stevens was secretary, for the reception and entertainment of the lineal descendants of Columbus, His Grace, the Duke of Veragua, Lord High Admiral of Spain, and his family. These celebrations, the address of welcome to the Duke of Veragua by the three institutions, the New York Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce and the American Geographical Society, the magnificent reception in the Duke's honor at the Hotel Waldorf, the banquet to the foreign and United States naval officers, the ball to the guests of the city at Madison Square Garden, and the shore parade of the foreign and United States sailors from the banks of the Hudson to the City Hall, one and all were carried out by Mr. Stevens and his son.

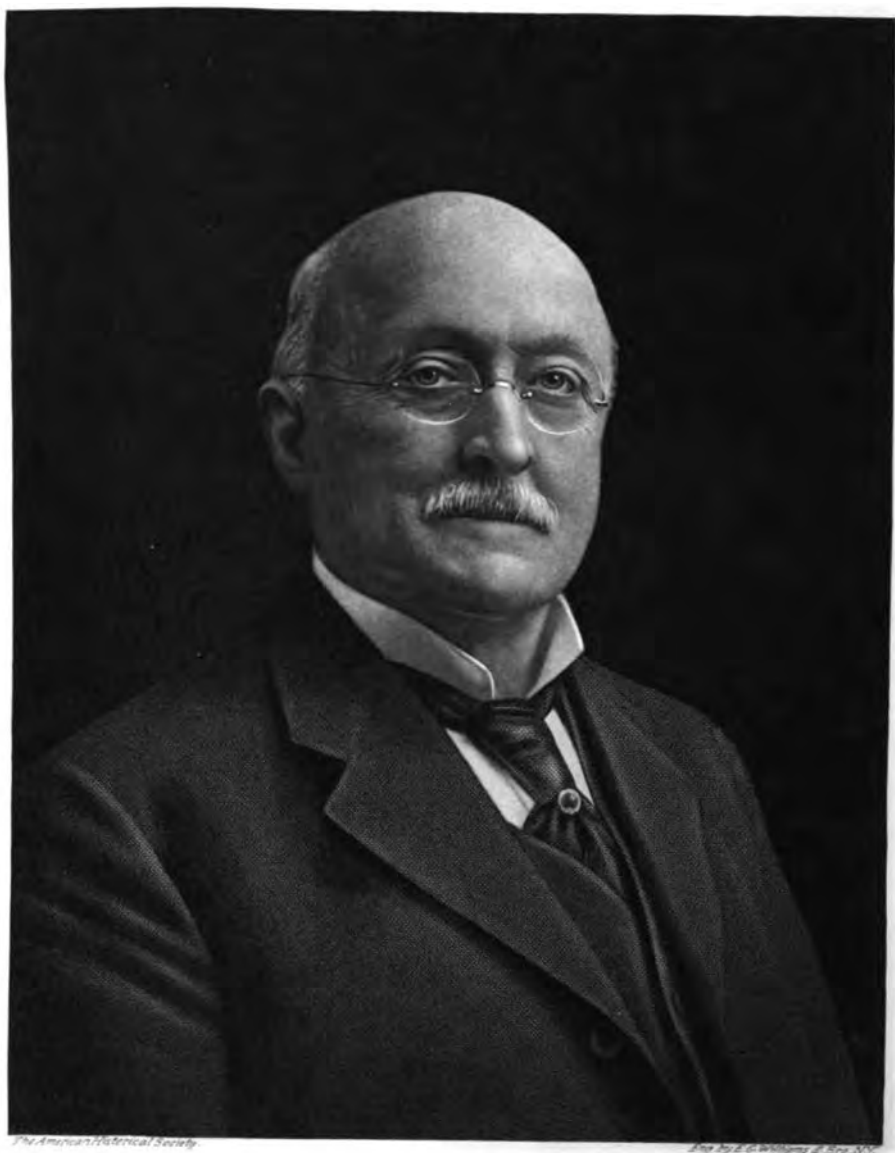
In 1882, Mr. Stevens wrote "The Life of Albert Gallatin" for the American Statesmen series, one of his most important works. In collaboration with Profes-

sor J. S. Newberry, of the Columbia School of Mines, he prepared an article upon New York State, which appeared in the ninth edition (1884) of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He is the author of a Revolutionary War play, "Colonel Beverly," and an historical novel, "The Major's Quest." In 1886, Mr. Stevens moved to Newport, Rhode Island, where he continued his literary labors. He contributed to the third volume of the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor, the brilliant chapter entitled "The English in New York," which is reviewed by the New York "Times" of Sunday, December 26, 1886, as "a clear and intelligent presentation of one of the least well known passages in the development not only of the great city, but in fact of the nation. The wisdom and liberality of the policy by which the representatives of the Duke of York made at first a loyal English colony of a community largely of Hollanders, and then a vigorous and prosperous community of a population almost as varied in the infancy of the city as it is today, are well brought out. With Mr. Stevens this is a work of love, and one to which he has devoted much of his time for many years." He wrote many chapters for General James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of New York."

Mr. Stevens, in addition to contributing frequently to historical publications, published many books, pamphlets, and papers, viz.: "Proceedings at the Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens on Union Square, New York, 15th day of July, 1862," New York, 1862; "The Submissionists and Their Record," New York, 1864; "Sherman vs. Hood," 1864; "Letters of Loyal Soldiers," 1864; "Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York," 1864; "Valley of the Rio Grande," 1864; "Me-

moir of George Gibbs," 1873; "Resumption of 'Specie Payment,'" 1873; a translation of Taine's "Notes on Paris," 1875; "Battle of Harlem Plains," 1876; "Progress of New York in a Century," 1776-1876; "Burgoyne Campaign," 1877; "Expedition of Lafayette against Arnold," 1878; "Yorktown Centennial Handbook," 1881; "Albert Gallatin," Statesmen Series, 1882; "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York Minutes, etc.," New York, 1885; "The Merchants in New York in 1789," a centennial address delivered before the New York Historical Society in 1889; "Christopher Colis, the first Projector of Inland Navigation in America;" "Financial Development—United States Currency," 1898; "Evolution of American Finance;" "Horse Racing in Colonial Times;" "Memoir of William Kelby, Librarian New York Historical Society," 1898; "Memoir of A. A. Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, 1863-1867;" "Address to the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution," February 22, 1900; "Progress of New York in a Century," 1800-1900, an exhaustive paper read before the New York Historical Society, November, 1900, and printed in the "American Historical Magazine," New York, 1906, which Mr. Stevens edited at this time; "The Physical Development of the City of New York on the Plan of the Commissioners, 1807-1907," printed in the "American Historical Magazine," 1907; and "The Duke de Lauzun in France and America," which appeared in the "American Historical Magazine," in September, 1907; also a sketch of "Count Axel de Fersen 1755-1810."

Mr. Stevens was a liberal contributor to the history of his country, and it has been said of him, "that to him, more than to any other man, belongs the credit of the movement to create an interest in



The American Historical Society
Photo by J. B. Williams of New York

Thomas Upham Coe

American history. His mastery of English was superb, he had all the resources of the language at his command. In his historical essays it is difficult to decide which to admire the more, the vigor and sweep of his thought, or the purity and power of his style." During the last years of his life Mr. Stevens made his home in Newport, Rhode Island, engaged in literary work, and taking an active interest in the political questions of the day.

Mr. Stevens married, June 5, 1855, Margaret Antoinette Morris, daughter of William Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, and great-granddaughter of Richard Morris, the "old Chief Justice," and had one son, John Austin (3) Stevens, who died in 1909, and two daughters. Mr. Stevens died at Newport, on Thursday, June 16, 1910.

Final honors were paid John Austin Stevens by the "New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution," at the funeral services held by them in St. Paul's Chapel, New York City, on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 21, 1910. Services, in which the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society, corporations with which Mr. Stevens had long been identified, joined the cortege, forming at the "Chapter House," where the remains of Mr. Stevens, which had been brought to New York, rested. The funeral procession, which had a military setting, wound its way through the old church yard to the sound of fife and drum, led by a detachment of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of 1812, the four musicians in black and gold uniforms and Napoleonic strakos, wearing mourning badges, their sword hilts tied with crepe. The corpse was preceded by standard bearers, the colors veiled in crepe, the field music in scarlet and gold. The chief marshal of the ceremony, mayor and pall bearers followed.

The coffin, borne on the shoulders of six bearers, was wrapped in the American flag, and the silken banners of the "Sons of the Revolution," and surmounted by a superb Cross and wreath of blue cornflowers and the golden coreopsis, tied with the colors of the Society, a farewell tribute from the "Sons of the Revolution" to their founder. A full choir sang the music prepared as a requiem for King Edward VII.

At the close of the impressive ceremony, Mr. Humphreys read a letter from Bishop Greer (the Chaplain of the Society) regretting his inability on account of illness, to be present, in which he said:

The career of John Austin Stevens has been a notable one. In all of his activities which have been many and varied, he has been actuated by the highest and noblest motives. In the best and truest sense of the word he was a patriot, devoted to the welfare of his country, and desirous in every way to promote it. It was this unselfish quality, which inspired him to establish the order of the "Sons of the Revolution" as a society, which would represent and cherish the best traditions of the American nation.

COE, Thomas Upham,

Physician, Man of Affairs.

Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, of Bangor, Maine, for many years was successful in the practice of his profession of medicine, and in addition to his professional duties has taken an active part in the financial and business life of the city. Dr. Coe is a member of an old and distinguished family which traces its ancestry back to the fourteenth century in England, and to one John Coe, a native of Gestingthorpe, in the County of Essex, England, where he was born probably about 1340, A. D., during the reign of Edward III.

Arms—Argent, three piles wavy meeting near the base gules, between twelve martlets sable.

This period was one which marked

about the height of chivalry in Europe, and the lives of the historical characters of the time read more like romances than like plain facts as we know them today. The general public is very familiar, through the delightful novel of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, with the "White Company," which was founded about 1360 by Sir John Hawkwood, one of the famous commanders under the Black Prince, during the time of the French Wars, and which under his command had a long and brilliant career in Italy, fighting in the almost continuous wars of that country, attached to the forces of one or another of the Italian States, but principally, it would appear, to those of Florence. The "White Company," or "Campagna Bianca" as it was called, was among the most famous of the bodies of free lances of the period, and membership in it pre-supposed high courage and great military ability. In this company was an Englishman called in the Italian chronicles "Coc," "Cok," or "Cocco," who won his spurs as a knight by his extraordinary valor in the fierce battle of San Gallo, May 1, 1364, and afterwards was one of Hawkwood's principal captains. The evidence is conclusive that this soldier of fortune was Sir John Coo, who afterwards returned as a wealthy man to his native place of Gestingthorpe, and who, in association with Robert Rykendon, the elder, and Robert Rykendon, the younger, founded a chantry in honor of Sir John Hawkwood, his old leader, in the parish house of Hengham Sibille. From this redoubtable warrior are the Coes of America descended, the line running from John Coo, through his son, John Coo, and descendants of Robert Coe, the founder of the family in the New England colonies.

It was at Thorpe-Morieux, a small rural parish in Suffolk county, that Robert Coe was born and baptized in the pictur-

esque church there, the latter event occurring October 26, 1596. According to the genealogy of the Coe family, this Robert Coe "became imbued with the faith and desire for religious liberty of the Puritans, and joined the throng that left their homes, and braved the perils of the deep and the hardships of pioneer life, in a wilderness infested with hostile savages, to found a nation in the New World." He sailed from Ipswich for America, April 30, 1634, he and his family being among the eighty-three passengers to embark on the good ship "Francis." He resided at Wethersfield, Connecticut, for about five years, and afterwards at several other settlements in Connecticut, and on Long Island, and finally at Hempstead, Long Island, where his death occurred, probably in 1689, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. From Robert Coe the line runs to the Rev. Curtis Coe, and Eben Coe, the father of the Dr. Coe of this sketch.

The Rev. Curtis Coe, native of Middletown, Connecticut, born July 21, 1750, was a graduate of Brown University and a prominent clergyman in his day. He was pastor of the church at Durham, New Hampshire, in which capacity he served for more than a quarter of a century. It was during his pastorate that the Unitarian faith began to gain strength in that region of New England, and so bitter were the dissensions in Mr. Coe's congregation that he finally resigned. An amusing story is told of him in this connection, it being stated that upon the occasion of his last service in the Durham church he requested the congregation to join in singing the One hundred and twentieth psalm as follows:

"Thou God of Love, thou ever blessed,
Pity my suffering state.
When wilt thou set my soul at rest
From lips that love deceit.



Coe

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Hard lot of mine! My days are cast
Among the sons of strife,
Whose never-ceasing brawlings waste
My golden hours of life.

O, might I fly to change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some wild, lonesome wilderness,
And leave these gates of Hell."

Mr. Coe afterwards removed to South Newmarket (now Newfields) New Hampshire, where he became the owner of a good farm and continued his religious work, preaching in various parts of Maine and New Hampshire, until his death, June 7, 1829.

Eben Coe, son of the Rev. Curtis and Anne (Thompson) Coe, and father of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, was born December 6, 1785, at Durham, New Hampshire. He was a successful merchant and business man of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was president of the Laconia Bank there. He was also conspicuous in the public affairs of the community. He married (first), November 4, 1813, Mehitabel Smith, daughter of the Hon. Eben and Mehitabel (Sheafe) Smith, of Durham, New Hampshire, and (second), November 30, 1835, Mary (Upham) Barker, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, and widow of the Hon. David Barker. Of this second union two children were born, Thomas Upham, with whose career we are here especially concerned, and Hetty Smith, born November 27, 1839, and died May 13, 1842.

Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, son of Eben and Mary (Upham-Barker) Coe, was born at Northwood, New Hampshire, December 8, 1837. The first eight years of his life were spent in his native place, and he then removed with his parents to Bangor, Maine. As a child he attended the public schools of Bangor, and graduated from the high school there after being prepared

for college. He then entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1857 with the degree of A. B. and received from the same institution the degree of A. M. three years later. As a youth he had determined upon medicine as a profession and accordingly entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861, taking his medical degree. Not content with the usual studies, however, Dr. Coe went abroad and for two years studied in Paris, where he attended the Hospital clinics and lectures at the Ecole de Medicine. In the year 1864 he returned to Bangor, and here began the active practice of medicine, which he continued for about fifteen years uninterruptedly. Dr. Coe then withdrew from his professional practice in order to give more time and attention to the large financial and business interests with which he had become associated. Dr. Coe had become in the meantime a prominent figure in the business interests of Eastern Maine, and was the owner of large tracts of timber land in Maine and New Hampshire, as well as valuable properties at Bangor and elsewhere. Dr. Coe is president of the Bangor Opera House Association, a director of the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, of the European and North American Railroad Company, the Orono Pulp and Paper Company, and a trustee of the Penobscot County Savings Bank. He has also been a trustee of the Bangor Public Library for many years. Although entirely without ambition in the political world, Dr. Coe has taken an exceedingly prominent part in local affairs and served his city in a number of important posts, among which should be mentioned membership on the city school and water boards. Always keenly interested in historical and genealogical mat-

ters, Dr. Coe is an active and conspicuous member of the Maine Historical Society, the Bangor Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the National Geographical Society. Among scientific and other organizations with which he is connected should be mentioned the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Academy of Political and Social Science. His clubs are the Tarratine of Bangor, the Alpha Delta Phi of New York. He is also vice-president for Maine of the Coe Association and contributes largely to the valuable work done by this organization in collecting and publishing historical and genealogical matters connected with his locality and family.

Dr. Coe was united in marriage, May 23, 1867, with Sada Loantha Harthorn, a daughter of Paul Dudley and Loantha (Wyman) Harthorn, the former a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley and Governor Joseph Dudley, early Colonial magistrates of Massachusetts. One son was born of this marriage, Dudley Coe, who died in 1887, at the age of fourteen years.

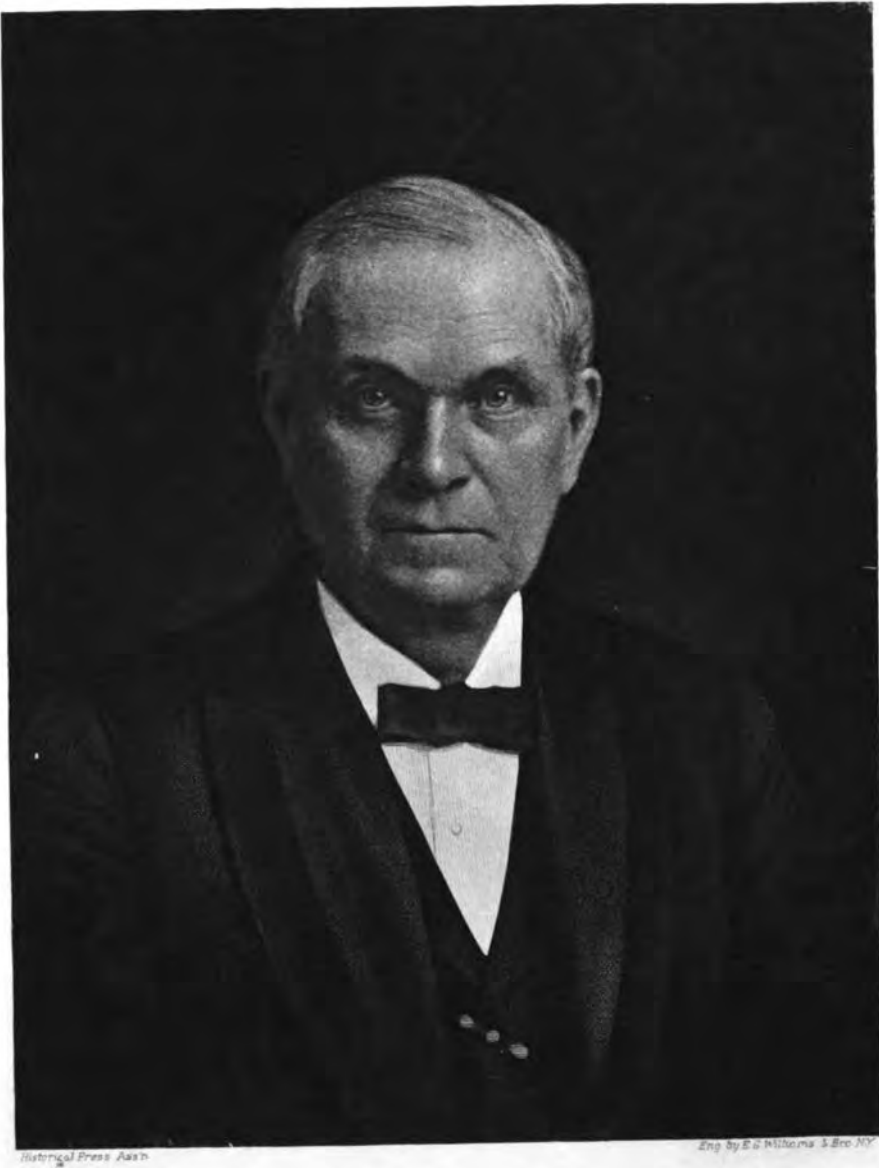
McWILLIAMS, Daniel Wilkin,

Railroad Financier, Philanthropist.

Daniel Wilkin McWilliams, railroad financier and philanthropist, was born at Hamptonburg, Orange county, New York, May 29, 1837, son of John A. and Susan (Wilkin) McWilliams. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John McWilliams (born 1725, died 1802), who came from Scotland and settled at Scotchtown, Orange county, New York. His wife was Sallie Haffie and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Andrew, and his wife, Mary Jaggar, who were the grandparents of Daniel Wilkin McWilliams. John McWilliams, the first

American ancestor, was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, being a private in Lieutenant-Colonel Marinus Willet's Fifth regiment, New York line, Captain Laurence Gross' company.

Daniel W. McWilliams received his education at Montgomery (N. Y.) Academy. He was a boy of great directness of purpose, and his mind was singularly under the control of uplifting ambition. From the earliest days of his working years he showed a remarkable aptitude for picking up fragments of the business of railroad building. At eighteen he entered the service of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, in the engineer corps, then in the course of straightening and double-tracking its line. Here he remained during 1855-56. The next five years he turned his attention to banking and was connected with the Chemung Canal Bank, at Elmira, New York. In 1861 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, with headquarters at Peoria, Illinois, continuing more than five years in that capacity. After the successful reorganization of that railroad, he accepted a confidential position in the banking house of Henry G. Marquand, of New York, afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Henry G. Marquand & Company, when Mr. Marquand and his business ally, Thomas Allen, bought the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company from the State of Missouri, then extended the line southward to the Mississippi river, and built three other lines, all of which became the consolidated St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. He was treasurer of these lines until 1881, when he resigned and became secretary and treasurer of the Manhattan Railway Company, which operated the consolidated elevated railroads of New York City. In 1903 he became treasurer



Daniel H. McWilliams

of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which leased the elevated roads and built the first subway in New York. He continued four years in that capacity, but he meanwhile retained his post with the Manhattan Railway Company, and held it at the time of his death. When, in 1889, the Kings County Trust Company was incorporated, he became a member of its initial board of directors and was elected one of its vice-presidents, and so continued until his death. He was a director of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn when it consolidated with the Mechanics' Bank, and the consolidated institution continued him as a director. He was also a director of the Standard Coupler Company and of the Underwood Typewriter Company.

Mr. McWilliams possessed a splendid sense of civic duty, and was active in the life of the community. Mayor Wurster, the last chief magistrate of the city of Brooklyn, appointed him in 1896, one of the original directors of the Brooklyn Public Library; he was elected vice-president and continued in that capacity until the consolidation with the Brooklyn library system. Andrew Carnegie and the city of New York named him as one of their representatives in the building of the Brooklyn branches of the Carnegie public libraries. He had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, and the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria. At the latter place he started a Sunday school in a railway passenger car, from which evolved Grace Presbyterian Church. In 1866 he united with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor, and from 1872 served as elder of that church. For a quarter of a century he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He had also been assistant superintendent of the Cumberland Street Chapel Sunday School. He was a founder of the Elmira

Young Men's Christian Association, and twice president of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. The intimate, lifelong friend of Dwight L. Moody, he became trustee of Northfield Seminary at its organization, and out of his share as residuary legatee under the will of Frederick Marquand, he erected Marquand Hall, which has become so well known in connection with the seminary. He was also trustee and treasurer of the three Moody schools. He was trustee of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; one of the committee of management and treasurer of the Naval branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; a trustee of the Association's real estate and endowment fund; secretary and treasurer of its board of trustees, and member of the advisory board of the International Committee of the Association. He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association; member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives; honorary vice-president of the American Sunday School Union; trustee of the Foreign Sunday School Union; member of the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; director and corresponding secretary of St. Paul's School, of Tarsus, Asia Minor, from its inception until its transfer to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; member of the advisory board of Brooklyn City Missions and Tract Society; trustee of the Bible Teachers' Training School of New York City; vice-president of the Presbyterian Board of Hime Missions, and also member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; American Geographical Society; New York Zoological Society; Museum of Natural History, and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. McWilliams was the devoted

friend of Hampton Institute. In 1888, after twenty-five years of service, when the old schoolhouse for the children or refugees, built by General Butler, had become a mere shell, he and Mrs. McWilliams came to the aid of the institute by appropriating from the Marquand estate money for a new training school, which was named for the poet Whittier. When this building was later burned it was immediately rebuilt, with improvements, by the erstwhile donors, and it is today the center of a valuable part of Hampton's work. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams were otherwise interested in Hampton's welfare, being members of the Brooklyn Armstrong Association, contributing a scholarship for nearly thirty-five years, as well as helping in various other ways. He found recreation in the diversifying of his mental interests. He kept in close touch with affairs throughout the world. His quiet and unostentatious demeanor did not conceal from those who knew him best the depth of his convictions and the positive force of his character. Blessed with pious home training, his sensibilities were deep and his sympathies wide. In his young manhood he passed with earnest effort to success. His type of mentality was distinctly constructive. Identified with pioneer railroad interests in the Middle West and later with transportation companies in New York, his counsel was invaluable for sanity and foresight. But he was not content to be a mere builder of human enterprises. He recognized his citizenship to be a dual one, and the most permanent of his accomplishments have been in the realm of religious, educational and civic activities. Through the Young Men's Christian Association he early saw the possibility of safe-guarding the moral welfare and increasing the spiritual resources of young manhood. His generous gifts made

possible the employment of the first paid secretaries of the student volunteer missionary movement. His statesmanlike view of the world led him to see, more than thirty years prior to his death, the value of the open door for missions in Korea. That he was rich in friendship was the testimony of multitudes of men who regard his memory with reverence. Such men are the best human asset of a community. He enjoyed life by retaining his interests in all the good things of life. There is no theme of contemporary discussion that was foreign to his interest. His life was long, and full, and useful.

Mr. McWilliams was married, in New York City, April 11, 1860, to Helen Frances Marquand, daughter of Josiah Marquand; she was a niece of the late Henry G. and Frederick Marquand; she survives him with five children: Frederick M.; Susan W., now Mrs. Robert M. Blackburn, of Reading, Pennsylvania; Howard, a lawyer of New York City; Clarence A., a major in the United States Army Medical Corps (surgeon); and Helen M. McWilliams. Mr. McWilliams died in Brooklyn, New York, January 7, 1919.

PROVOST Pierre Eusebe,

Business Man, Public Official.

No adopted nor native son of Maine served her more loyally than Pierre E. Provost, a native of Canada, but from his sixth year a resident of the State of Maine. He was the last of three brothers, who, for many years, lived in Lewiston, Maine, and endeared themselves to their fellow-citizens by their fine manliness of character. After the death of his two brothers, both of whom died comparatively young, Pierre E. carried the entire burden of management of the large mercantile establishment of Provost & Sons, but



Pierre E. Provost

with courage and perseverance and with a heart that never failed, he manfully shouldered his responsibilities until wearied and worn he sank beneath the load. A man of lofty ideals, kindly, jovial disposition, and a keen sense of humor, he was greatly admired. He was of splendid physical appearance, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was the third son of Eusebe and Arsene (Chabot) Provost, his father being a farmer in Canada.

Pierre Eusebe Provost was born in the town of Ste. Madeleine, in the County of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, December 6, 1866, and died in Auburn, Maine, January 4, 1909. In 1872, the farm in Canada was sold, and the family removed to Lewiston, Maine, where the father opened a small grocery store. The lad, Pierre E., was employed in a cotton mill from the age of seven until ten, but even at that early age he was ambitious, and attended night school. From eleven until fourteen, he attended parochial school, then worked for a year in the printing room of the Lewiston "Messenger," a paper of which his father was part owner. In 1882, the family fortunes were so prosperous that Pierre E. was sent to college, and for three years he was a student at the College of St. Hyacinthe, in Canada. He returned to Lewiston, and though but eighteen years of age was admitted a partner with his father and brothers in the grocery business conducted under the firm name, Provost & Gingras. In 1888, Pierre E. Provost, with his brothers, Regis and Louis, bought the Gingras interest and changed the firm name to E. Provost & Sons. The business of the firm rapidly increased, and the Provosts gradually extended their activities until they were interested successfully in many enterprises. They were partners in the "Mes-

senger," the leading French paper in Maine, and were dealers in pianos, organs, sewing machines, household specialties, etc. The firm, Provost & Bernatchz, was engaged in the shoe business; Provost & Beauregard were large dealers in coal and wood; and the three brothers, Pierre E., Regis, and Louis Provost, founded the Lewiston-Auburn Bottling Company, with Sabin Vincent as partner, he later purchasing the Provost interest. When the father, Eusebe Provost, withdrew from business, the sons divided the business, Regis and Pierre E., continuing the grocery and furniture store, and Louis taking the management of the coal and wood yard. This arrangement continued until the death of Regis and Louis Provost, when Pierre E. bought their interest, and besides his mercantile business managed large real estate interests, consisting of tenement houses in Lewiston and Auburn, and several farms in the vicinity. The Provost stores were the oldest French stores in Lewiston and Auburn, and were successful business enterprises until the death of their owner.

In 1901, Mr. Provost moved from Lewiston to Auburn, where he built a handsome residence at the corner of Dunn and Fourth streets. There he became interested in public affairs, and in 1907 was elected alderman from the Fifth Ward on the Democratic ticket. He was not only the first Canadian-American to hold aldermanic honors in Auburn, but his majority was one of the largest ever given a candidate in the Fifth Ward. He served two terms as alderman, and in September, 1908, was the Democratic candidate for the State Legislature. He was a charter member of St. Dominiques Association, Institute Jacques Cartier, Modern Woodmen of America, Catholic Order of Foresters, and was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

On June 30, 1891, he married Lucia

Brunelle, who died January 6, 1903, leaving four children: Lucius, Justina, Sylvia, and Adolphe. On June 12, 1904, he married Virginie M. Gagné, of Providence, Rhode Island, who survives her husband with three children: Norman T., Cecile, and Pierre Eusebe, Junior.

The following tribute appeared in the Lewiston "Evening Journal" in referring to Mr. Provost's death:

His judgment in business matters was sound, and much sought after. Where any important question came up in the management of city affairs, the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen, always had great respect for Alderman Provost's opinion. He was always honorable, fair, agreeable; everybody liked him and no one was ever heard to speak of him except in the most commendable way. His death being announced at the city government meeting, Monday night, cast a profound sorrow over the meeting. Rugged and healthy, he was the last member expected to die. He never pushed himself forward, but was always a leader, and would have been more prominent in public life if he had consented to the use of his name by his friends.

BAILEY, Taber Davis,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Admitted to the courts of the State of Maine in 1898, Mr. Bailey located in the city of Bangor, and there, in the two decades which have since elapsed, he has taken a leading position among the able, successful lawyers of his city. Like his father, who was also an eminent member of the Maine bar, he has given much time to the public service, and has served his city and State in legislative capacity. He is a son of Charles Alanson and Frances Ellen (Davis) Bailey, her father a lawyer, who at the time of the birth of his son was living in Oldtown, Maine. Charles A. Bailey served his district in the lower house of the Maine Legislature in 1870; was county attorney for Penobscot county for eight years, and judge of the Mu-

nicipal Court of Bangor four years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, holding a second lieutenant's commission in the Thirtieth regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Taber Davis Bailey, son of Charles A. and Frances E. (Davis) Bailey, was born in Oldtown, Maine, April 5, 1874, and secured his preparatory education in the public schools of Bangor, finishing with graduation from high school in 1892. He then entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1896. He elected the study of law and began preparation in the law offices of Davis & Bailey, of Bangor, his preceptors, ex-Governor Daniel F. Davis and his father, Charles A. Bailey. Under such able masters he made rapid progress, and came to the bar thoroughly furnished and equipped. He was admitted to the Maine bar in August, 1898, and is now head of a large practice which extends to all State and Federal courts of the Bangor district. He is a member of the local and State bar associations and commands the respect and esteem of his brethren of the bar as well as the perfect confidence of his large clientele. His business interests outside his profession are largely in timber and timber lands.

In politics, a Republican, Mr. Bailey has for many years been recognized as one of the leaders of his district, and has served in important office. From 1897 until 1900 he was a member of the City Council, and in 1901 was president of the Common Council. In 1902 and 1903 he was city solicitor for Bangor, and in 1913 was elected to represent the Bangor district in the Maine Senate. He was returned to the Senate in 1917, and was chosen president of that body for the session of 1917 and 1918. He filled that high office with ability, and won the high regard of his fellow Senators for his just



The American Historical Society

Eng by W. F. Boster, N.Y.

Robert D. Bailey



William Thompson

and impartial rulings. Senator Bailey is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having served the last named order as exalted ruler of the Bangor Lodge. His clubs are the Tar-ratine, Conduskeag Country, and Bangor Yacht. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, affiliated with All Souls' Congregational Church.

Senator Bailey married, at Bangor, June 17, 1901, Leila M. McDonald, daughter of Isaac and Abethany McDonald.

THOMPSON, Benjamin,

Admiralty Lawyer.

For thirty-seven years Benjamin Thompson practiced law in Portland, and while he conducted a large general business he specialized in admiralty law and became an authority in that branch of the law. His reputation along these lines extended far beyond State or sectional limits, and his opinion was sought in very important matters where a deep knowledge of admiralty law was required. During his very extensive practice he compiled a work on admiralty practice and procedure, including an invaluable set of forms. He has also preserved the unpublished admiralty opinions of Judge Nathan Webb, of the United States District Court of Maine, of whom Mr. Thompson was a great admirer and friend. These unpublished opinions were often referred to by Mr. Thompson in the trials of admiralty cases. Mr. Thompson won the honors of a profession ever generous to her talented sons, and when, during the recent World War, the submarine presented new complications and the commandeering of vessels by our own and allied governments constantly brought fresh questions of law before the attorneys, he was turned to with confi-

dence that his deep knowledge of marine law, national and international, would guide his clients aright.

Mr. Thompson was one of two Maine members of the Maritime Law Association, and a member of the committee which urged upon Congress the necessity of a statute giving the right of action for loss of life upon the high seas, but no action of the kind asked for has yet been taken. He was also a member of the Admiralty Committee of the American Bar Association, and widely known in his profession, his opinion in matters of the highest importance being called for from all along the Atlantic coast. This was especially true after the outbreak of the great World War in 1914, breach of charter parties being so frequent through the action of German submarines and through the commandeering of vessels by the allied government. Mr. Thompson was very thorough in the preparation of his cases, and cleared up every clouded point before passing it. For nearly forty years he occupied the same offices, and from them cases were prepared involving losses at sea in about every part of the world, and he was concededly one of the best poised and informed lawyers in his special branch of the law on the Atlantic coast.

Benjamin Thompson was a son of Charles Lewis Thompson, born in Topsham, Maine, November 12, 1825, died in Portland, Maine, June 23, 1897, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. The latter was educated in the public schools, learned the carpenter's trade, also the ship carpenter's, and as a ship and house carpenter he spent his active years. He was a resident of Topsham, 1825-50; of Brunswick, Maine, 1850-70; then until his death, in 1897, resided in Portland, Maine. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, October 13, 1853, Clarissa Dunning, born in Brunswick, Maine, November 24,

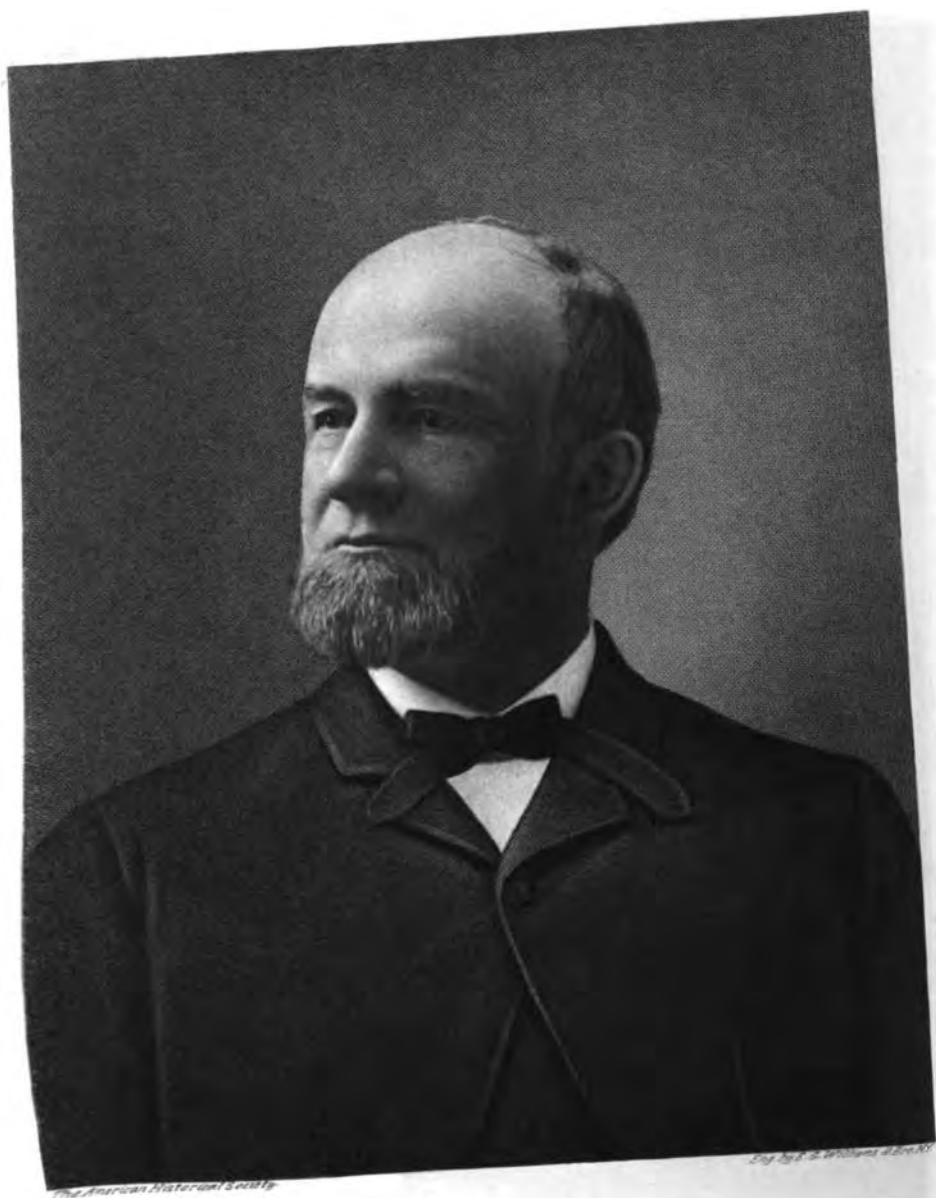
1829, died March 16, 1888, daughter of James and Elizabeth T. (Elkins) Dunning, granddaughter of Andrew and Mrs. Margaret (Miller-Ramson) Dunning, great-granddaughter of Lieutenant James and Martha (Lithgow) Dunning, and a great-great-granddaughter of Andrew and Susan (Bond) Dunning. Her ancestor, Andrew Dunning, was born in 1664, died at Maquoit, Brunswick, Maine, June 18, 1736. His gravestone, yet standing in the old cemetery below Brunswick village, is the oldest stone there, and it is said to have been engraved by his son, Lieutenant James Dunning. Lieutenant James Dunning was "a famous Indian fighter," and saved many lives and towns from savage foes.

Benjamin Thompson was born in Brunswick, Cumberland county, Maine, October 13, 1857, and died in the city of Portland, Maine, December 6, 1918. He completed the courses of Brunswick's public school system, and finished a course of special study at Lewiston Business College, Lewiston, Maine, then spent some time on sailing vessels, becoming very familiar with the construction, operation and qualities of ships, as well as imbibing a knowledge of the customs and unwritten law of the seas. He was an able sailorman and won a number of small yacht races.

While still a very young man, Mr. Thompson began the study of law in the office of the late Nathan Webb, who later became a judge of the United States District Court of Maine, and the late Thomas H. Haskill, who became judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Having passed satisfactorily the tests imposed by the examining board, he was duly admitted to the Maine bar, October 19, 1881, and at once began practice in Portland. Mr. Thompson applied himself closely to the

upbuilding of clientele along general lines of law business and was very successful even from his earlier years as a practitioner. His practice became very large, but for years he did not discriminate, then his natural preference for maritime affairs began to dominate and he became a still closer and more careful student of admiralty law. Finally he confined his practice to such cases in the Federal courts, with the result that, during the last twenty years of his life, cases growing out of collisions at sea and other accidents of a maritime nature employed his entire time. He delved deep into the law governing the cases he tried, and in course of time his fame as an exponent of admiralty law became widely extended.

With a highly trained and organized mind, Mr. Thompson combined a perfectly organized system of office detail. The details relative to every case he tried were typewritten, indexed, and filed in the boxes of a fireproof vault, thus preserving a reference record impossible to properly value. Besides the State and National honors he bore, Mr. Thompson was president of the Cumberland County Bar Association at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1884 served as a member of the Portland Common Council, representing Ward One; in 1889-90 he served upon the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, but beyond his State and National bar association membership, he had no affiliation with fraternal orders, societies nor organizations. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and a deacon of the State Street Church. He was a generous friend of all good causes, and a powerful advocate for any worthy object which he championed. He was one of the world's workers, and never spared himself in a client's cause. He won professional fame because he deserved it,



C. C. Sheard

but his sole thought was to present his cause in such a way to court and jury that no matter how the verdict was rendered he would have the consciousness that he had done his best. Men admired and respected him, but above all they trusted him.

Mr. Thompson married, October 19, 1882, Emma Stuart Duffett, born in Montréal, Canada, February 9, 1859, a graduate of the Portland High School, class of 1877, daughter of Walter White and Mary Stuart Duffett. Her father, Walter White Duffett, was of English birth, and in Montreal, treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Benjamin and Emma Stuart (Duffett) Thompson were the parents of five children: Marion Stuart, born December 30, 1884; Eleanor, born March 13, 1891; Clara Dunning, born April 7, 1894; Nathan Webb, born September 30, 1895; Helen York, born June 3, 1899.

SHEAD, Edward E.,

Highly Useful Citizen.

Edward Edes-Shead, president of the Frontier National Bank of Eastport, Maine, and one of the most prominent figures in the life of that place, whose death there, on August 8, 1908, was felt as a personal loss by practically the whole community and a very large circle of friends and associates elsewhere, was a member of a family which for several generations has been associated with Eastport, his ancestors having been among the earlier settlers of the town. He was a grandson of Colonel Oliver Shead, who, in 1807, was elected as Eastport's first representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, Maine at that time being a part of the older colony, and who was also the postmaster of the town. Mr. Shead's father was also Oliver Shead,

and he followed in the steps of his father and was postmaster of Eastport for many years. The first Oliver Shead built the first two-story house and owned the first horse on the island. He was engaged in general business under the firm name, Hayden & Shead. Oliver Shead, Jr., married Sophia Jones Johnson, and through his mother the late Mr. Shead was a descendant in the eighth generation from John and Priscilla Alden of "Mayflower" fame.

Born February 9, 1835, at Eastport, Maine, Edward E. Shead attended, as a boy, the local public schools, and at the age of twenty-one began his business career by the establishment of an apothecary shop in this town. This was in the month of September, 1856, and from that date until within two years of his death, Mr. Shead continued actively in this business, which developed under his skill and sound judgment to very large proportions. Some years ago Mr. Shead admitted his younger brother, Jesse G. Shead, as a partner to the business, and this association was continued up to the time of his retirement. To the drug business Mr. Shead added a large stationery line and in both transacted a large trade in this region. So successful was he, indeed, that for a number of years before his actual retirement he was enabled to leave the care of the business largely in the hands of his brothers, which thus gave him the time and opportunity for the pursuit of several studies in which he was particularly interested. Mr. Shead may indeed be said to have had what amounted almost to a hobby in his interest in local history and tradition, and much of the time during the years preceding his death were spent in looking up old traditions and records connected with the early affairs of Eastport and this vicinity. In the year, 1888, Edward E. Shead & Company

published a history entitled, "Eastport and Passamaquoddy," of which the late William Henry Kilby says: "The appearance of Mr. Shead's name on the title page as publisher affords no adequate idea of his share in the labor of carrying the book to completion; and but for his efficient aid in the collection of material, as well as for his successful arrangements in insuring the disposal of the finished volume, the compiler would have hesitated about undertaking the enterprise."

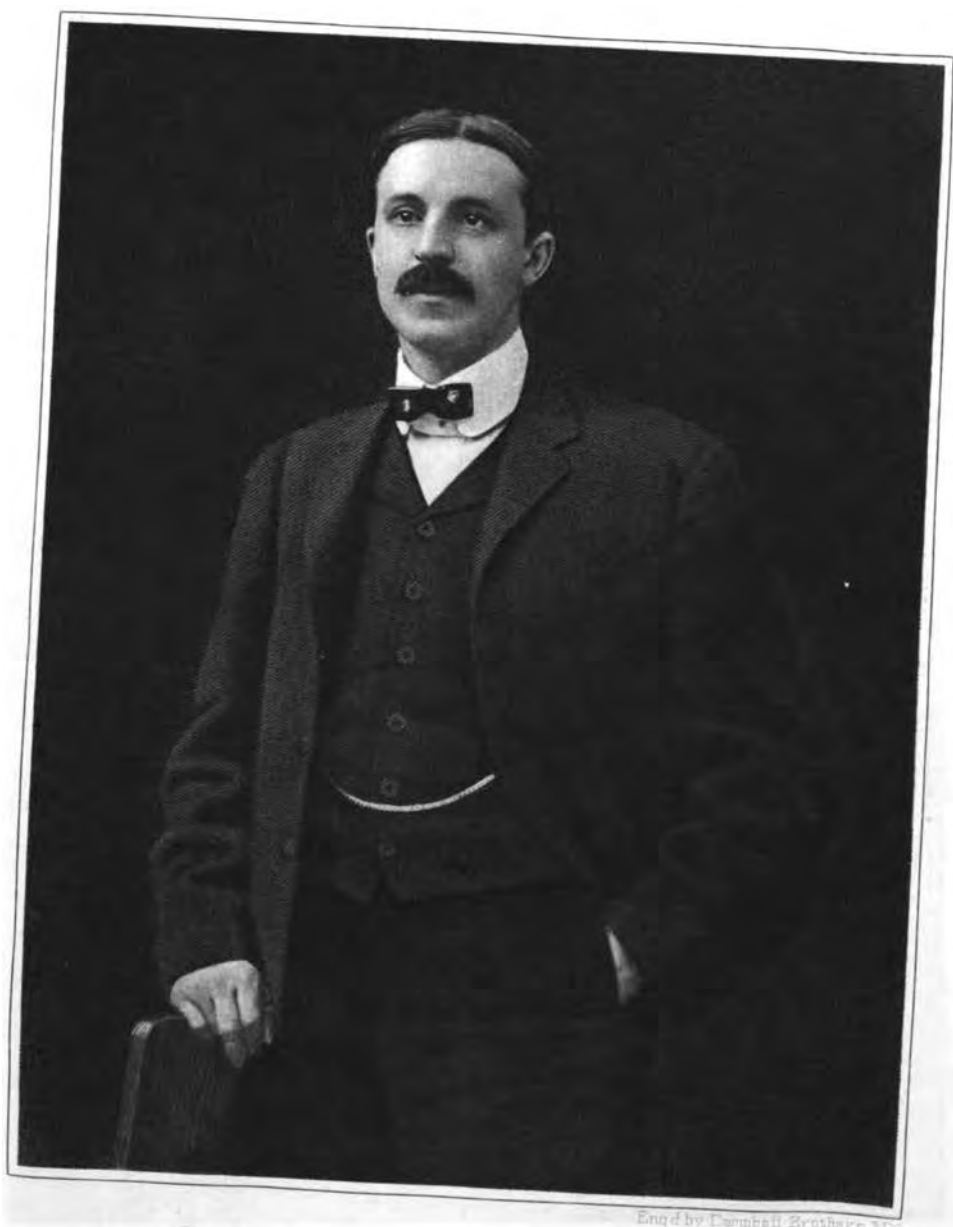
It was in 1885 that Mr. Shead was elected president of the Frontier National Bank of Eastport, and in that office he continued to successfully direct the affairs of this important financial institution to within a short time of his death. Mr. Shead's activities were by no means confined to the business world hereabouts, however, but he took a vital interest in the public affairs of the community and held a number of important positions here. He was selectman for Eastport in 1886 and 1887, and for a number of years served as a member of the Superintending School Committee. He was also prominent in fraternal circles, and was a member of Easton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Although holding the positions above referred to in the city government, Mr. Shead was quite unambitious in the political world, preferring whenever possible to give his services to the community in the capacity of private citizen, and it was only in response to the urgent representation of colleagues, and to his own sense of duty, that he consented to hold office at all. He was a Republican in political faith, but was not closely associated with the local organization of his party, although his advice was frequently sought for and always highly valued. In his religious belief Mr. Shead was a Unitarian, and for more than three score years was a regular attendant at the

church of that denomination in Eastport. He was also very active in the work of that congregation and served for some time as chairman of the board of trustees.

Edward E. Shead was united in marriage, September 16, 1868, with Lucia Wadsworth, of Eastport, Maine, daughter of the late S. B. Wadsworth, and granddaughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, of Hiram, Maine, an officer of the Revolution and a friend of General Washington. Mrs. Shead survives her husband. They were the parents of two children: Oliver W., and Edward W.

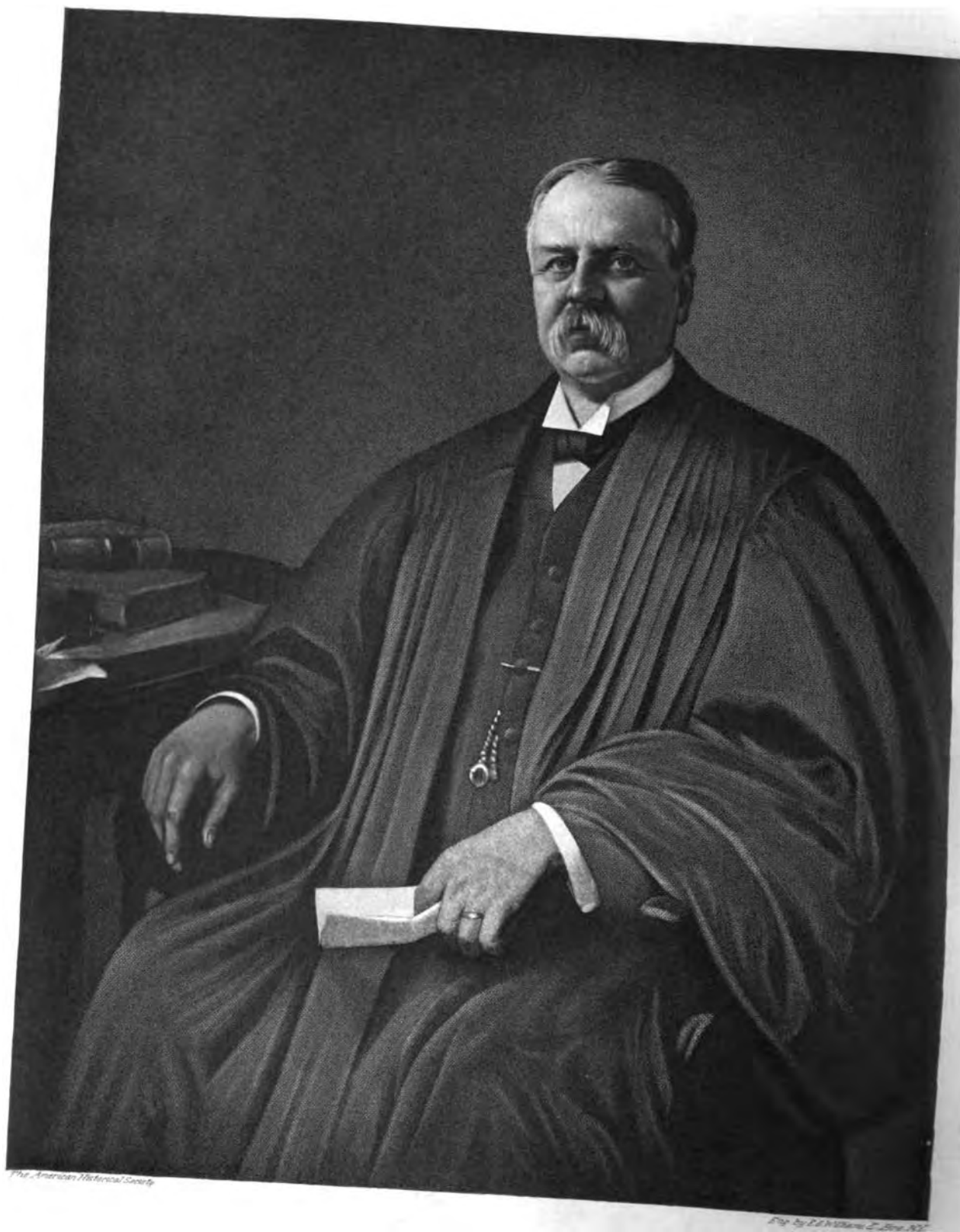
It is not through a mere recitation of his achievements that the influence of Mr. Shead's personality upon the community in which he lived can be adequately gauged. For more than fifty years he was active in the business life of Eastport, and during that whole period maintained a standard of integrity and high business ethics which may well serve as an example worthy of emulation to his fellow townsmen for many generations to come. His personality was a kindly and genial one, yet gave the impression of great reserve strength, so that men generally found him easy of approach, yet instinctively realized that he was not to be imposed upon. In what high esteem he was held by his associates may be judged from the following set of resolutions passed by the directors of the Frontier National Bank at a meeting held by them, August 12, 1908, four days after the death of their president. The resolutions follow:

Resolved: That in the death of our much esteemed President, Edward E. Shead, we lost one of our best citizens, who, while he has won high respect as a valued citizen, and while his death is therefore an affliction in which we must all have part, it devolves upon us, who have been associated with him in discharge of common duty, for a special expression of our share in the general sorrow.



Engd by Campbell Brothers and

Oliver Wendell Shedd



The American Historical Society

By E. H. Williams, Jr. 1880

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Resolved: That we have lost a valued friend and advisor from this Board, whose counsel and advice has always been for the best interests of all.

Resolved: That we deeply sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.

Voted: That the family of the deceased be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be printed in the Eastport Sentinel and spread upon the records of this bank.

Mr. George H. Hayes, cashier of the Frontier National Bank under Mr. Shead, received the following letter from the cashier of the First National Bank of Boston, relative to Mr. Shead's death:

It is with much sorrow that we learn of your honored president, Mr. Shead, and we all extend to you and your directors our deepest sympathy for the great loss which you have sustained. Mr. Shead, by his genial personality, endeared himself to us, and we shall feel that we have lost a friend.

The following letter was received from E. H. Bucknam, of Sioux City, Iowa, and published in the Eastport "Sentinel":

Editor, Sentinel; Dear Sir:—

To the Sons and Daughters of Old Eastport, widely scattered all through the country, wherever the "Sentinel" may go, and outside of that circle too, the news of the death at Boston so recently, of Edward E. Shead, comes as a personal shock, with the feeling akin to that of the loss of an older and very dear brother. Is it too much to say that Eastport's foremost citizen has gone beyond that Harbor Bar, where surely in that mystic sea beyond our ken, such as he can meet their pilot face to face? Though three score and ten years had passed over his head and sorrows heavy and wearying had shadowed his later days, so brave, so cordial, so helpful where help was needed; so wise; it still seemed that his naturally strong constitution and inbred optimism might hold him to us for years to come.

As head of his business firm for half a century; to all people of the many islands which surround our own, from Grand Manan to Shamcook Hills, to those whose homes were along our rivers and around our lakes and farther back, even among the lodging camps and forests; to all these and more, Dr. or "Ned" Shead was known for his strict integrity and skill. The Shead Drug Store always seemed a natural meeting and greeting place of those older boys, who, from time to time,

came back to their old Island Home. As president of the Frontier Bank, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, as a sterling member of the Unitarian Church, and in all civic matters, his advice was sought and his judgment held in high esteem.

To his faithful, true and devoted wife, the sincere and deep sympathy of all who knew her husband goes out in unbounded measure, as also to his loyal brother and all of kin. His life among us is his best monument. Green may his memory be in the old town of his birth.

Concerning Mr. Shead and his death, the Eastport "Sentinel" of August 12, 1908, had the following remarks to make in the course of a long obituary article:

During the seventy-three years of Mr. Shead's life, he had always been a resident of Eastport. For fifty years he had been in active and successful business in his native town, retiring about two years ago. In all this time no man was better known or more highly respected or esteemed, among not only his own townsmen but also in neighboring towns on both sides of the "Line" than E. E. Shead. He was an ideal citizen, fair and considerate in all his dealings with his fellowmen, of a warm and social disposition that attracted and held many strong and sincere friendships. His sound judgment and scrupulous honesty of purpose made him a trusted advisor in many cases of widely varying interest.

In the death of Edward E. Shead we see the passing away of one of the best citizens a town was ever blessed with. For more than half a century he has occupied a prominent and honorable place in the business, social, and religious life of the community. His genial ways, modest and unassuming manner and pleasant address made friends of old and young. His private charities were numerous and continued. He was a character to inspire respect, admiration and love, and surviving relatives have the sincere sympathy of many friends in the loss in this life of the companionship and comfort of a noble soul.

SAVAGE, Albert R.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Jurist.

Hon. Albert R. Savage, the eleventh Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and a distinguished figure in that illustrious group, was born December 8, 1847, at Ryegate, Vermont, and died sud-

denly in his dearly loved home in Auburn, Maine, June 14, 1917. His parents were Charles Wesley and Eliza M. Savage, not rich in the things which vanish, but amply endowed with the qualities which make for character in their descendants. In 1856 the family moved to Lancaster, New Hampshire, and in those two rural towns the boyhood and youth of Judge Savage were passed. One who knew him intimately in recent years has said of him: "Chief Justice Savage was truly a product of northern New England. Born in Vermont, educated in New Hampshire, his life work developed and completed in Maine, he was the very embodiment of the characteristics of our northern country. Steadfast like its mountains, placid and equable like its lakes, with a depth of reserve power like its noble rivers, his nature could and did drink in life's joys and pleasures, and submit in silent strength and resignation to its sorrows and disappointments." To the silent, contemplative lad, going about his somewhat uncongenial tasks on the New Hampshire farm, in whom the student instinct was rising to a passion, the home environment of industry, thrift, patience, simple ambitions, and religion must sometimes have seemed hard and narrow. In the parents' hearts was the desire—real if not very hopeful—to educate the boy. A term or two at Newbury Seminary, Vermont, began his fitting for college. Lancaster Academy completed his preparatory course and he entered Dartmouth College in 1867. His narrow horizon had broadened. It never narrowed again. All depended now on himself, and that self all who knew him learned to trust. Lancaster Academy reached far into the life of Mr. Savage. Liberty H. Hutchinson and Nellie H. Hale, of Lunenburg, Vermont, became his friends there, the former graduating with him in 1867. The preparatory

and college years were years of hard work in vacations, summers on the farm, and winters teaching school. The hard New England training, which has made many specimens of the best type of American citizenship, gave to him that commanding vigor of physical manhood and that tireless mental energy that characterized the man.

Mr. Savage was graduated Bachelor of Arts, at Dartmouth College, in 1871, receiving the degree of Master of Arts three years later. Immediately after graduation, in June, he accepted the position of principal of Northwood Academy, New Hampshire, and on August 17, 1871, married (first) Nellie H. Hale, of Lunenburg, Vermont. They made their first home in Northwood, New Hampshire, where their son was born, October 11, 1872. Later Mr. Savage was principal of Northfield High School, Vermont. In all leisure time and vacations he was studying law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar in Washington county, Vermont. Meantime, his friend, Mr. Hutchinson, had graduated from Bates College, having studied law during his senior year, and been admitted to the Androscoggin bar, and formed a law partnership in Lewiston, in July, 1871. In March, 1875, his partnership ended, Mr. Savage came to Auburn, and became Mr. Hutchinson's partner in the Lewiston office. Mr. Hutchinson had already secured a high place in the esteem of the profession and before he died, in 1882, Mr. Savage had ranged alongside in the quality of his personality and of his work. He was soon admittedly, through his commanding presence, his intuition and skill in the conduct of cases, and through his broad and thorough legal education, one of the leaders of the Maine bar.

After Mr. Hutchinson's death Mr. Savage carried on the business alone, till

1884, when Henry W. Oakes, then a young lawyer of Auburn, now Judge of the Superior Court of the county, joined him, under the firm name of Savage & Oakes. This proved a most congenial arrangement, and the partnership lasted thirteen years, bringing about an enduring friendship between the two men, and ending only when Mr. Savage was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. This period of Mr. Savage's life was filled with his greatest and most diversified activities. He was making his way as an attorney whose reputation was reaching beyond the bounds of the State in the trial of causes of constantly increasing importance in all the courts of Maine; he was active in politics; a frequent and successful speaker in political campaigns, especially in the discussion of the fundamental principles of the protective tariff, and was considered, in the days when protection was a vital issue, one of its forceful advocates. He was county attorney for Androscoggin county four years, 1881-85, discharging the duties of the position with skill and fearlessness; judge of probate four years, 1885-89, and in the latter year was chosen Republican mayor of Auburn. He held the office three years, 1889-91, and no mayor ever worked with an eye more single to the welfare of his city than did he. In 1891 he was elected to the Legislature, reelected in 1893 and chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. He was said to have presided "to the entire acceptance of all the members, showing an intimate knowledge of parliamentary law and admirable qualities as a presiding officer." He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1896 and 1897. In this period was prepared his "Index Digest" of the Maine Reports, which he published January 1, 1897. He held many positions of responsibility and trust in business affairs

in Lewiston and Auburn; was one of the organizers and first president of the Lewiston & Auburn Electric Light Company; president of the Auburn Loan & Building Association; a trustee in the Auburn Trust Company, and a director in the Maine Investment Company. He was also prominent in fraternal organizations; a thirty-second degree Mason; supreme dictator of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor for two years when the order numbered 150,000 members; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and many other local orders.

In 1896 came the first of those bitter sorrows which led Judge Cornish to say in after years: "He met with personal bereavements in the loss of family far beyond the lot of any man within my acquaintance, but no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint. With him tribulation indeed worked patience." Charles Hale Savage, the eldest child and only son of the family, after twenty-four years of promising boyhood and exemplary manhood, died after a brief illness, in Virginia. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and distinguished as scholar and athlete. At the time of his death he was principal of a college preparatory school, though intending law as his life work. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Savage consisted of three children: Charles Hale, above mentioned; Anna May, who died in infancy, in 1875; and Mary Anna, born in 1876, who died, after many years of illness most sweetly and patiently borne, in 1911.

In 1897 Mr. Savage reached the goal of his ambition when Governor Powers appointed him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. It was most congenial, satisfying work to him, and the "justices" were like a band of brothers. In 1911 Dartmouth honored herself in honoring her distinguished son by

conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Bates had given him that degree in 1898, and in 1909 Bowdoin added her Doctor of Laws. In the intervals between exacting judicial activities Judge Savage now had time to gratify his love of reading to a degree that his strenuous early life and stirring, crowded middle life had not afforded. He became an essentially well-read man. His love of history and biography led him to greatly enlarge his private library, and no history of a country satisfied him unless it contained the story of the rise and progress of its literature. He made an exhaustive study of the Shakespearean data. After the death of their daughter, in 1911, Mrs. Savage's health, which had been almost imperceptibly weakening for some years, failed more rapidly, and after much suffering, endured with great fortitude, her life ended, in August, 1912. In "silent strength" he bore his last and bitterest sorrow. Shakespeare has words for nearly all needs, and in the lonely hours of the two following years, in his silent library and quiet office at the Androscoggin county building, Mr. Savage committed to memory the entire text of five of Shakespeare's tragedies. In April, 1913, Justice Savage, following the resignation of Chief Justice William Penn Whitehouse, was appointed Chief Justice. He was not arbitrary nor dictatorial, but he was a natural leader of men and must have much enjoyed this honorable position. He knew he had earned and received the respect and affection of the associate justices, who called him "The Chief."

In September, 1914, Chief Justice Savage and Frances A. Cooke were married at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Hews, in Weston, Massachusetts. Her birthplace was Dover, New Hampshire, her education received from the country schools and Franklin Academy within the

city limits. She early became a teacher, chiefly in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she was many years head of the history department in the William Penn Charter School, a boys' preparatory school. Before going there she was principal of the Spring Street Grammar School in Auburn, 1880-83, and there began the friendship with the Savage family which proved to be lifelong. They came to the house in Auburn where Mr. Savage had lived so long and suffered so keenly, and together for two and a half years made it a home. In that home Mr. Savage (to use the words of Chief Justice Cornish) "stepped so suddenly from the chamber we call life into the chamber we call death," on the morning of June 14, 1917.

In many notable ways Chief Justice Savage, during his incumbency of the bench, contributed to the high reputation always held by the Supreme Court of Maine. The record made by him was one that maintained in every sense the highest and most ideal traditions of the bench and bar in America. The news of his death was received with the most profound sorrow throughout the State, and numerous expressions of the loss sustained by the whole community appeared in the public prints. One tribute by an eminent jurist, Hon. F. A. Morey, will serve to convey a picture of the man as he was known to his colleagues of the bar:

I have known Justice Savage as a lawyer and judge for more than twenty-five years. He was a man of unusual mental attainments, of deep legal learning, and possessed of a power of concentration that few men have. As a lawyer, he had great persuasive powers over a jury, and conducted many an important case. As a judge he was always master of his courtroom, and held the business before him well in hand. He could dispatch business with unusual celerity, and did not know the meaning of fatigue. Always of

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dignified mien, he will long be remembered in Maine for his great legal attainments and high ranking ability as a judge.

Another instance of the regard in which he was held by the men of his own mental rank is shown in the tribute of Governor Milliken:

Beyond my own sense of personal grief and shock, I am deeply sensible of the loss which the State has suffered in the death of Chief Justice Savage. He exemplified to a superior degree the finest traditions of his great profession. A virile thinker, a constant student, a jurist whose ripe scholarship and sterling integrity adorned the court over which he presided, Judge Savage always gave himself unstintingly to the task in hand. His life work will forever be gratefully remembered in the annals of the State he served so well.

The Androscoggin County Bar Association, in a meeting which immediately followed his death, selected a committee to prepare and present a tribute to the memory of Judge Savage. In the opening of the memorial program, Judge George C. Wing, of Auburn, chairman of the committee on resolutions, spoke with feeling of the relations that had always subsisted between himself and his colleagues, and the noted jurist whose loss they were met to commemorate. He then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Androscoggin County Bar Association wish to express their great appreciation of the character and service of Albert Russell Savage, for many years a member of its association and of this court, and to offer this loving tribute to his memory to the end that the same may be placed on its records and made permanent.

Resolved, That during his entire career as a member of the bar, in every place to which he was called for public service, he showed himself trustworthy, and deserving of the great honors which he enjoyed. He was kind. He was patient. He was learned, and best of all, he was loyal to his friends. He believed in fair dealing and that every suitor should have a fair hearing and his contention be properly considered. He was painstaking and impartial, and approached every

question with an open mind. He earned and deserved his reputation for courage, justice, learning and fairness, and wherever and whenever he rendered a service a sense of security prevailed. He died in his full intellectual strength. We sit in the shadow and mourn his loss, for we loved him and he is no longer with us.

On the same occasion former Chief Justice William P. Whitehouse made an eloquent testimony to the life and character of Judge Savage. To quote him in part:

As a legislator he achieved distinction both in the House and in the Senate. He had been a diligent reader of general history and a thoughtful student of the history and philosophy of the law and political science. He was thus well prepared for legislative service, and made notable contribution to the work of improvement and reform in several branches of substantive law and methods of procedure. He had thus become identified with the public life of the county and State, and he came to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1897 with a broad and enlightened conception of the onerous and responsible duties of that office and in all respects admirably equipped and qualified to perform them. He brought with him not only high ideals of the honor of the legal profession and the dignity of the law, and a full appreciation of the judicial character and functions, but also an exceptional capacity and disposition for prolonged and arduous labor in the solution of complex and difficult legal problems, and the analytical study of great masses of testimony.

The impress which he made on our jurisprudence, and the public and professional life of the State during the sixteen years of his service as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, constitute a tribute of confidence and respect more potent than the most eloquent voice of eulogy. And with his superior administrative ability, superadded to his great intellectual gifts and accurate knowledge of the law, it is but the language of truth and soberness to assert that he brought to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine qualifications for the office unsurpassed by any of his predecessors since the organization of our State.

It was justly said of him in one of the many tributes that appeared at the time of his death the following, which summarizes his life and service:

No eulogy upon the life of Chief Justice Savage is required. He passed away in the fulness of labor and fame, having erected by his beneficent life a monument more lasting than bronze. Such a life and such service cannot fail to transmit to generations beyond our own the unimpeachable fame of an exemplary citizen and Christian gentleman, and a distinguished magistrate, who will ever hold a conspicuous place in the front rank of the great judges and jurists in the judicial history of Maine.

FOSTER, Hon. Enoch,

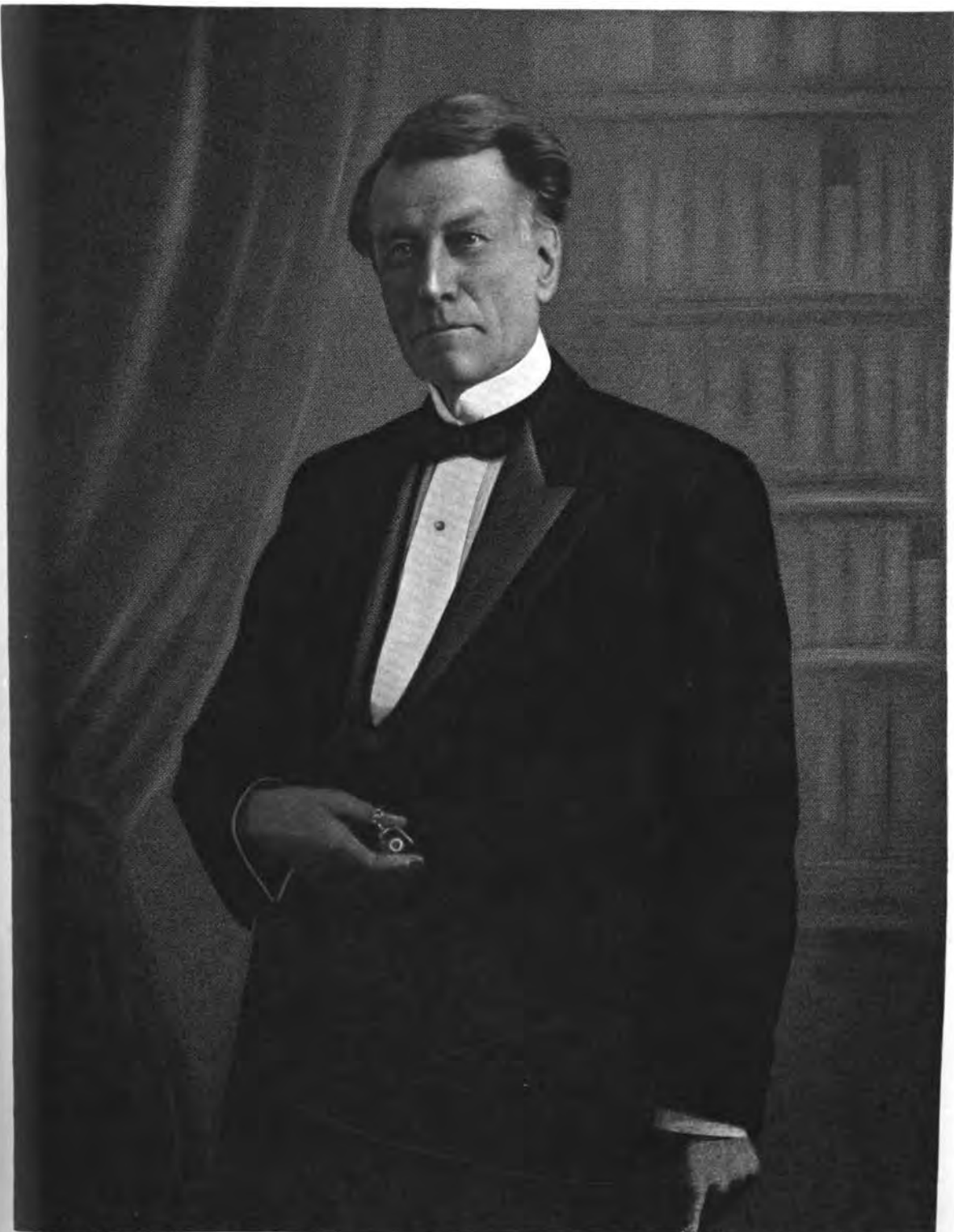
Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

In the long line of illustrious names of which the American bar may justly be proud, there is none more worthy of honor in his native State than that of Judge Enoch Foster. He was typical of that long line of men who from Colonial times have upheld the dignity and worth of that tradition of service and splendid achievement which has been the boast of our free institutions. In no State has this record been higher than in Maine, and here among the foremost is to be found the name of Judge Enoch Foster.

The Hon. Enoch Foster came of a line of men who from early Colonial days have followed the light that was set as a beacon on these shores and have grown with each succeeding generation. They have lived and died for the creed, once new, of individual freedom and religious liberty, and it is through their lives and deaths that those beliefs have spread over a continent and become a standard to which all the oppressed of the earth may rally. It was because of the stalwart character of these men and the solidity of their lives that the foundations of the republic are sure, and have long passed beyond the hazard of continuance. Among these men the Foster family has always done its share in founding and making permanent the institutions of the country.

The first of the Foster line in this country was Reginald Foster, who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was a conspicuous figure in the new colony, and his descendant, Asa Foster, was that member of the family who first brought the name to Maine. He settled in Newry, Maine, very soon after it had first been founded, and here his son, Enoch Foster, followed the occupation of farmer, and was a successful and influential man in the community. He was a man of scholarly tastes, and with a marked ambition in intellectual lines, and it is probably due to this that the education of his son, Enoch (2), was carefully supervised from the outset.

In an old house in Newry, Maine, which is still standing, Enoch (2) Foster was born, May 10, 1839, his mother having been Persis (Swann) Foster. Here he gained the elementary education of the country boy, but from his earliest days he concurred with his father's wish that he should gain the best education obtainable. For a time, therefore, he went to Gould's Academy, following this by work preparing him for college at the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. In college, at Bowdoin, his work was done with zeal and facility that had marked him from the beginning as a student of unusual promise. He entered Bowdoin College in 1860, and had been only a short time at work, however, when the growing cloud on the political horizon burst into storm, and with all the other noblest spirits of the time he offered his services to his country and enlisted. He was made second lieutenant in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. This was the regiment mustered by Colonel Neal Dow, afterwards to become General Dow, and the one which he led through most active service. Enoch (2) Foster



The American Historical Society

Life by J. B. Williams, 1880

Enoch Foster.

won rapid promotion, becoming soon first lieutenant, and later being appointed by General Banks provost marshal. In this capacity he served for two years, resigning later to take part in the Red River Expedition, where he served with conspicuous gallantry. After three years of active service he was honorably discharged and returned to take up his abandoned studies. By a vote taken in the academic council he was permitted to graduate in the class of 1864, his work in the service of his country being taken in lieu of the scholastic work for that period of time. This being accomplished, he set out to work to read law in the office of his cousin, the late Hon. Reuben Foster, of Waterville, Maine. From there he went to the Albany Law School and obtained from this his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. The same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and not long afterwards decided to establish himself in his native State, choosing Bethel as his residence.

Enoch Foster was no sooner established in practice than he began to show those powers of clear thinking and splendid eloquence which indicated the promise and the ability of the man. He was speedily recognized as a marked man, and he had not been practicing for more than two years before he was elected county attorney. Six years later he was elected State Senator and served the term 1873-74, giving proofs from the outset of his brilliancy and power. He aroused not only the admiration of his colleagues but the confidence of the people by the championship of their side. Such a man was in line for the work of the bench, and in 1884 he was appointed by Governor Robie an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, for a seven years' term. Upon its expiration, in 1891, this was renewed by Governor Burleigh for a similar period.

During these years he gave the most undoubted proof of his ability as a jurist, of his fairness of temper and of his disinterestedness of attitude.

After the close of his second term of office, Judge Foster formed a partnership with the Hon. Oscar S. Hersey, and the firm opened an office in Portland, Maine, under the style of Foster & Hersey, later to become one of the best known in the entire State. Some of the greatest cases of the State were entrusted to their care and were handled with conscientious fidelity. Judge Foster never made the mistake of brilliant men of trusting to the inspiration of the moment, but gave the utmost care to the preparation of the case, and neglected no detail that could help the cause. It was because he added this scrupulous faithfulness to everything he did that he was a man who reached beyond the class of the able into the class of truly great. After coming to Portland he gave up in a large measure his share in politics, although his name was frequently mentioned as a possible candidate as mayor or Congressman. Towards the latter part of his life he did once more take part in the contests which had once engaged his strength. This was when, after a lifetime devotion to the principles of the Republican party, he championed the newly-risen cause of the Progressive party. This change on his part shows the vigor and independence of a mind which never knew what it was to grow old. It was believed that the ardor with which he championed the principles of the new party did much to shorten his days. He was present at the great Republican Convention when the break was made, and the attention of Roosevelt being called to the vigorous old gentleman who so ably championed the cause of the Progressive party, a meeting between them was arranged and the two be-

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came friends as well as supporters of a common political platform.

Judge Foster took an active share in the social and fraternal life of the community in which he has made his home, and held membership in a large number of organizations. Besides belonging to the Bar Association of Cumberland county and the Bowdoin Alumni Association, he belonged to Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bethel. He belonged also to the Masonic order, and was a Knights Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Judge Foster married (first) June 6, 1864, Adeline O. Lowe, who died in 1872, daughter of Ivory Lowe, of Waterville, Maine. He married (second) in 1873, Sarah Walker Chapman, who survives him, daughter of Hon. Robert A. and Frances (Carter) Chapman, her father a merchant of Bethel and Portland, Maine, one of Maine's wealthiest men and best citizens. Judge and Mrs. Foster's only child, Robert Chapman Foster, was born in Bethel, Maine, March 19, 1880, died March 7, 1916. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, A. B., class of 1901, and Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1905. He was at once admitted to a partnership with his honored father, continuing under his wise guidance until death dissolved the association. The profession of medicine had always made a strong appeal to the young man, and after Judge Foster's death, Robert C. entered Harvard Medical School and was a student there when called to a higher, nobler sphere. He held the rank of captain in the Maine National Guard, and in July, 1914, he was appointed quartermaster of the Artillery Corps of the Guard, and gave the most scrupulous attention to the duties of his office. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, member of

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Gun Club, and the Harvard Gun Club, his home being adorned with twenty-four cups won by his expert markmanship.

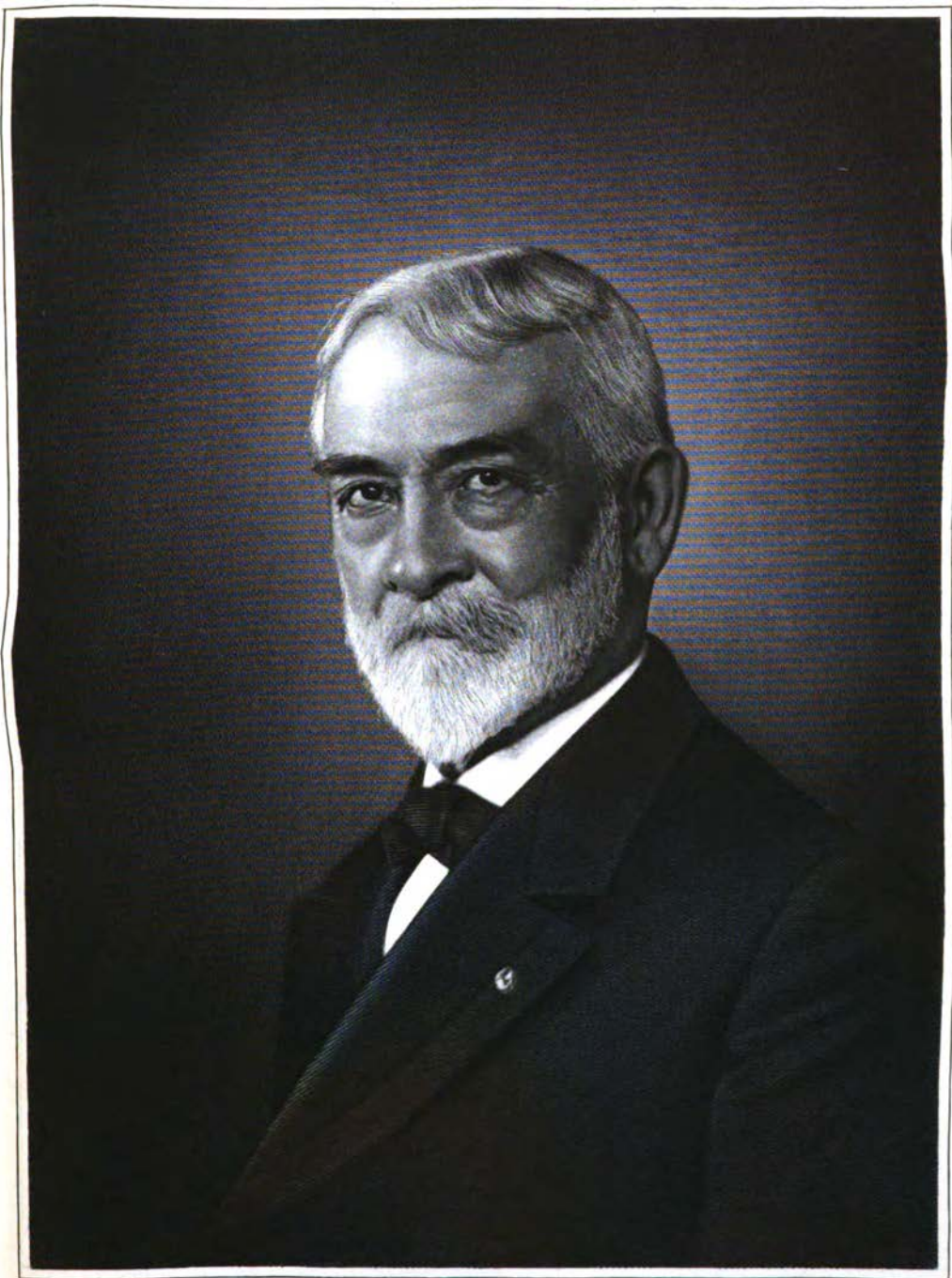
A summary of the life and attainments of Judge Foster is well expressed in a tribute which appeared in the "Express" at the time of his death, from which we may quote in part:

The death of Judge Foster removes one of the most illustrious members of the Cumberland County Bar and one of the leading lawyers of the State of Maine from earthly scenes of activity. He was a master of the science of jurisprudence, and as an expounder of the law attained first rank in this State during the fourteen years he served as a member of the Supreme Bench. . . . He was an after dinner speaker of rare attainments, with magnetic qualities irrespective of the subject or the occasion he might be called upon to grace and enliven with a formal or informal address. . . . He has had no counterpart in the Cumberland County Bar, or in the Maine State Bar, or in the Maine Supreme Bench.

SHAW, Abner Orimel,

Physician, Civil War Veteran.

Beginning his professional career with two years of strenuous service in the Union army during the Civil War, Dr. Shaw has since that time been actively engaged in medical work in Portland, where he has attained conspicuous professional position and the following of a large clientele. Dr. Shaw is a representative of the type of physician to whom skill and learning are a sacred trust and the ideals and purposes of his calling as dear as personal honor. Through more than half a century he has given himself without stint to its demands, his rewards, in the suffering he has been able to ease and the happiness his mastery of the healing art has brought, is much more than in any material benefits that have come to him.



Engr'd by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Abner O. Shaw M.D.

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Dr. Abner Orimel Shaw, son of Eaton and Mary (Roberts) Shaw, is of old New England and Pilgrim ancestry, descending from seven "Mayflower" passengers, and sixth in descent from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. Eaton Shaw was born in Paris, Maine, in 1803, and in 1825 established in business in Portland, Maine, as a wholesale grocer and importer of West Indian goods. He prepared for the Methodist Episcopal ministry during this time, and was, in 1837, admitted to the Maine Conference, holding charges in different parts of the State until 1850. Throat trouble compelled his retirement from the ministry, and in 1853 he purchased the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business of Joseph Hay. He conducted this business with prosperous result until his retirement from active affairs in 1873, his death occurring in 1886. His wife, Mary Roberts, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1806, and during her childhood was a playmate of Henry W. Longfellow.

Dr. Abner O. Shaw was born in Readfield, Maine, February 16, 1837, and spent his boyhood in the various towns of Maine, to which his father's pastoral duties called the family. He attended the public schools and, early in life, deciding upon medicine as the field of his life work, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. He received the degree of M. D. from this institution in 1863, and having already seen service with the Seventh New York Regiment as a private, rejoined the army as surgeon with the Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. In the two years that followed, he participated in all of the action in which his regiment was engaged, numbering twelve major battles. During the battle of Petersburg it was his fortune to save the life of General J. L. Chamberlain, who had been pronounced

mortally wounded by the surgeons in attendance but who insisted that his own surgeon, Dr. Shaw, be called. When mustered out, in 1865, he began private practice in Portland. His army experience had been one of hard and unceasing labor, and this capacity for professional work has characterized him throughout his long and useful career as a Portland practitioner. His position in the city is one of high regard and honor for his fidelity to his profession, for the lofty motives that have inspired him and have been his guide, and for the splendid standard of citizenship he has realized.

Although the only position in public affairs he has ever accepted has been that of health officer of the city, Dr. Shaw has been, as a Republican, influential in local affairs. Through his vigorous support, Thomas B. Reed, then a young attorney of Portland, secured the nomination for Congressman from the First Maine District and was subsequently elected. Dr. Shaw was the first man of his city to appreciate the possibilities and potential power of Mr. Reed, whose record is a complete vindication of his choice. Such has been his part in public affairs, disinterested, unselfish, wholly to the end of the best good of Portland and the welfare of her citizens. Dr. Shaw is a member of the High Street Congregational Church, of Portland. His social and fraternal relations are many. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, also fraternizing with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Through his military service he holds membership in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is senior vice-commander of Commandery of the State of Maine.

Dr. Shaw married, December 27, 1865,

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in New York City, Elizabeth Sanford, a native of New York, a daughter of Nichol Sanford, a prominent merchant of that city. Children: Louisa, died in 1870, when three years of age; Edward A., treasurer of the firm of Loring, Short & Harmon, married Carrie Starr Harmon, and has children: Elizabeth and Alice; Herbert, died aged ten years; and Florence M., married Frank H. Bradford, of Portland, Maine, and has one child, Dura Shaw Bradford.

PARKER, Josiah Alden,

Manufacturer.

From boyhood until within a few years of his death, Josiah Alden Parker was engaged in shoe manufacture, continuing a business founded by his father in Chicopee, Massachusetts, the birthplace and lifelong residence of the son.

Josiah A. Parker was a grandson of Josiah Parker, born in Sutton, Massachusetts, January 31, 1771, and died in Chicopee, Massachusetts, November 25, 1851, a carpenter by trade. After his marriage he lived in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and there his children were born. He married, January 6, 1796, Mary Haskell, born September 2, 1774, died in Brookfield, Massachusetts, December 14, 1832.

Adolphus Gustavus Parker, eldest son of Josiah and Mary (Haskell) Parker, was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 23, 1801, and died in Chicopee, Massachusetts, May 31, 1883. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Brookfield, and prior to 1833 moved to Chicopee, later becoming a shoe manufacturer, a business he conducted until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and

held responsible position in the town for many years. He married Louisa Chapin.

Josiah Alden Parker, only son of Adolphus Gustavus and Louisa (Chapin) Parker, was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1832, and died in his native city, September 3, 1900. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Chicopee, and became associated with his father in the shoe manufacturing business. This association continued unbroken until the death of the senior partner in 1883, the business being continued by Josiah A. Parker alone until a few years prior to his own death, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a man of fifty when left in full charge, but he had long been the virtual head of the business, his father, a man of great age, having surrendered its burdens to the son years before his final retirement. In addition to his manufacturing business, Mr. Parker owned and managed a farm of twenty acres, located on Chicopee street, and after retiring from the shoe business he gave it his full attention, and it is there his widow now resides. He was a selectman of the town, served on the Board of Health, was a member of the First Congregational Church, and for twenty-five years served the society as secretary-treasurer. He was a man of strong character, upright and honorable in business, and most highly esteemed where best known.

Mr. Parker married, December 25, 1872, Minerva Bragg Walker, born in Warren, but married in Brookfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Jarius and Lucy (Woods) Walker. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Alden Parker adopted two daughters: Lucille, married Rhodes Farman, and has children: Dorothy, Chandler, and Robert Burton; Jessie May, married Hubert H. Swartz, and has children: Helen Minerva, Harold Parker, and Elwood Dayton Swartz.

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