









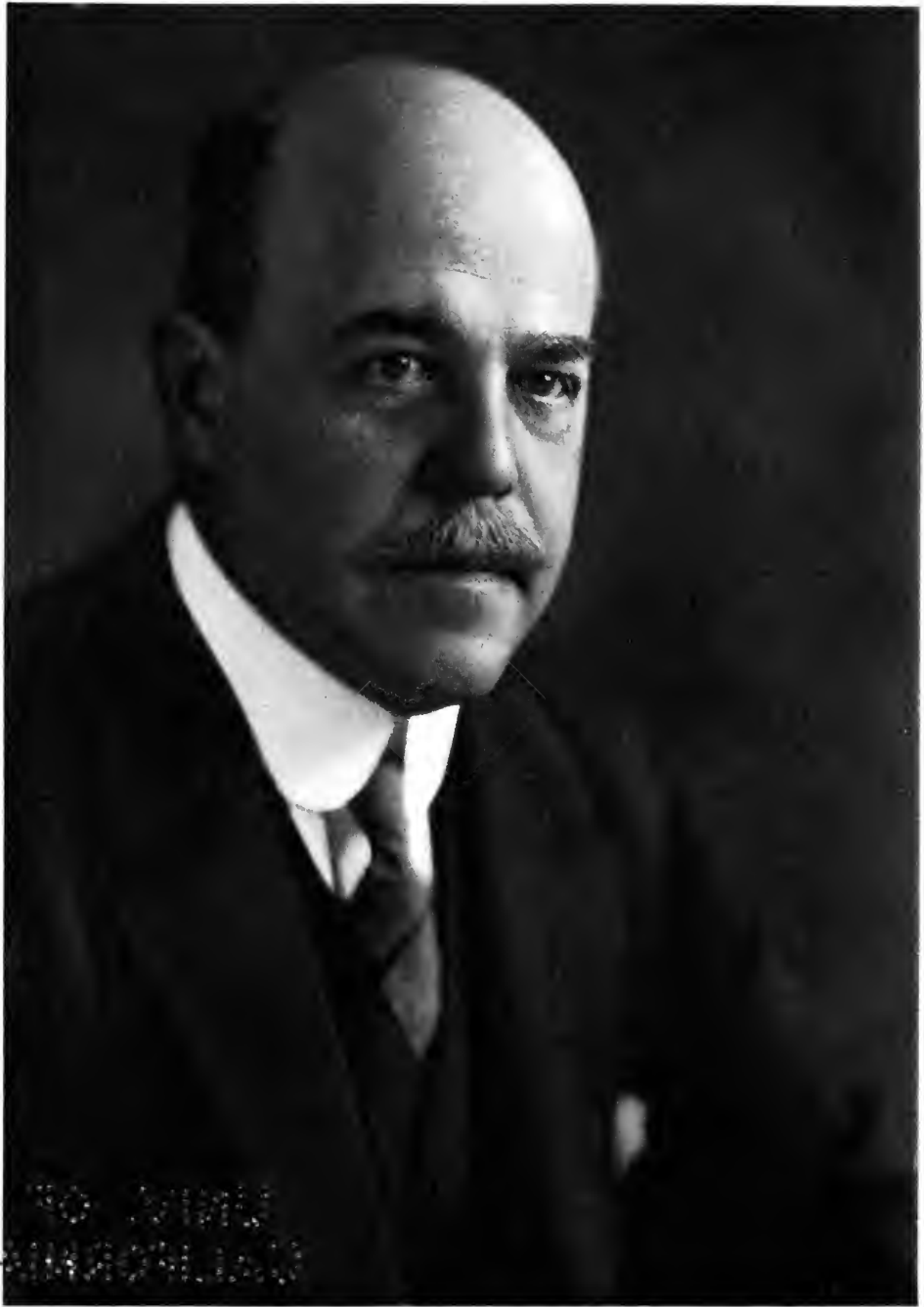








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*Hon. Nicholas Longworth*

UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA

# AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

II

## A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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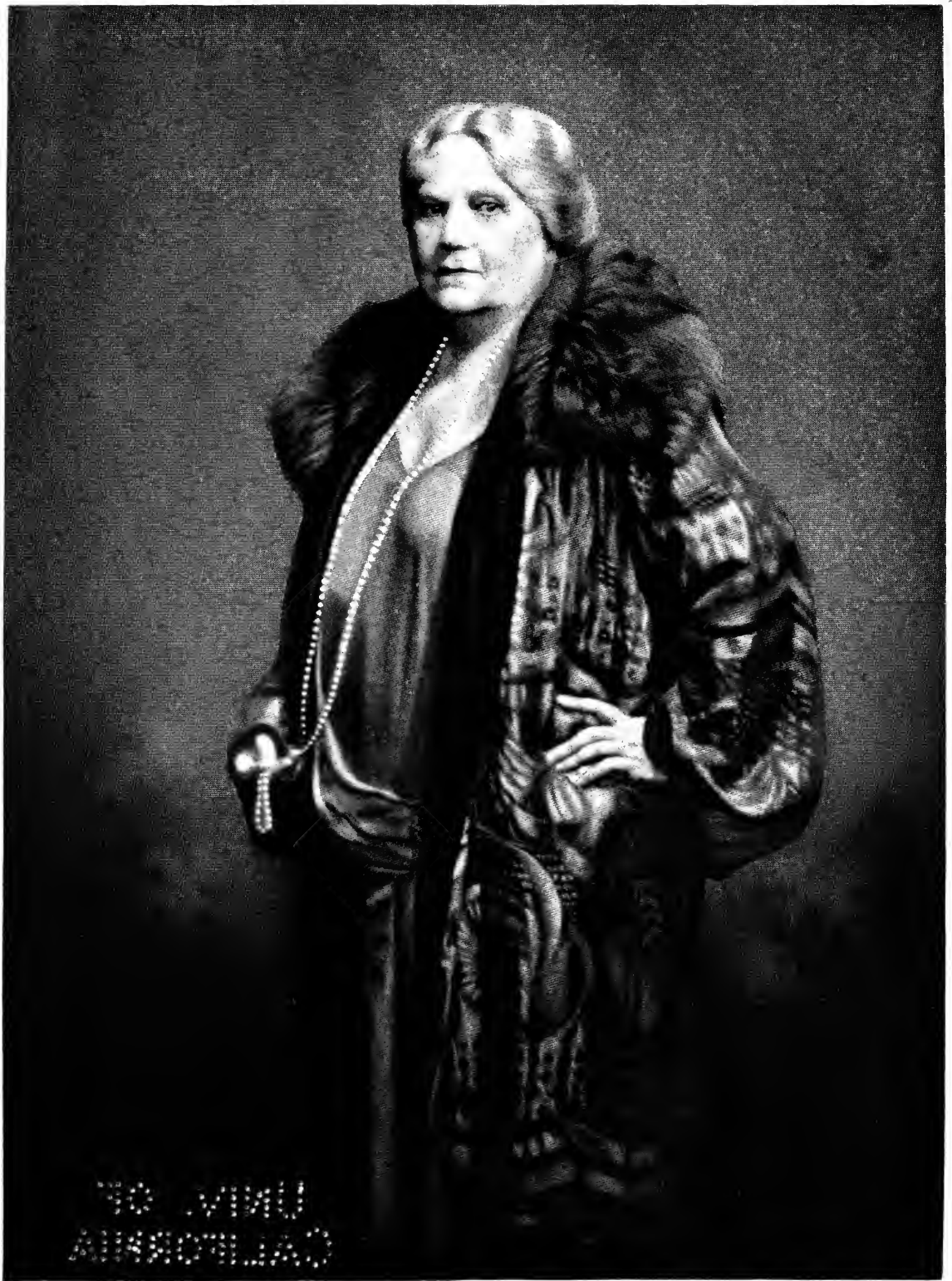
# BIOGRAPHICAL

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UNIV. OF  
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*Mrs A Sherman Hoyt*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

**HOYT, MINERVA HAMILTON**, Civic Leader—A figure of distinguished prominence in Southern California life for many years, Mrs. Minerva Hamilton Hoyt has devoted her life to the furtherance of worthy civic and philanthropic causes. A patron of the arts and a devoted social worker, she has more recently given her fine talents and energies to the International Desert Conservation League, of which she was the founder and is now the president. This international body was established in response to an urgent demand for the protection of desert plant life and the conservation of those beauty spots which have been famous in the Far West through the years. It is the intention of Mrs. Hoyt and the group working with her, which includes some of the greatest names in all parts of the scientific world—such names as Arthur W. Hill, Kew Gardens, Nathaniel L. Britton of Cactareae fame, R. H. Compton, Director, National Botanical Gardens, Kuslenbosch, Cape Town, John Finley, New York Times, Dr. Von Goebel, Munich, Germany, Carl Ludwigs, Secretary, Agriculture, Germany, C. G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, E. D. Merrill, New York Botanic Garden, Gifford Pinchot, and others, to create vast park areas where the rare desert flora and fauna may be preserved in all their pristine beauty. Many have felt the need for such an organization, but it has remained for Mrs. Hoyt to bring to this task the remarkable resources of dedicated vision and executive energy which she commands. By means of the most striking and vivid exhibits in several of the great centers of the world, she has focused international attention on her work and on the almost miraculous beauty of the desert which she hopes to preserve.

Mrs. Hoyt was born in Holmes County, Mississippi, a daughter of Joel George and Emma Victoria (Lockhart) Hamilton. Her grandparents, John and Sarah (McGraw) Hamilton, were both natives of Abbeville, South Carolina. The paternal great-grandfather was Alexander Hamilton, not the first secretary of the treasury under Washington, but a descendant of the same Scottish ancestor. Sarah (McGraw) Hamilton was a daughter of Nathan

McGraw, whose ancestors came from Ireland. Both of these great-grandfathers of Mrs. Hoyt were soldiers in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, Nathan McGraw serving as major and Alexander Hamilton as captain in the Continental troops. Both of these families moved from South Carolina at an early date to Humphreys County, Tennessee. After twenty-three years they went together to Pike County, Mississippi, and ten years later John and Sarah (McGraw) Hamilton, now man and wife, settled in Holmes County, Mississippi. It was here that Mrs. Hoyt was born.

Joel George Hamilton, the father, was graduated from Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Virginia. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army in support of those principles which he held most dear, and served with extreme gallantry throughout the four years of the conflict. Soon after the close of the war he was elected State Senator, and for twelve years was a distinguished member of the Upper House of the Mississippi State Legislature. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency of the United States. In 1890, he was a delegate to the Mississippi State Constitutional Convention which rendered such important service to the State in the clarification of the Supreme State Law. Emma Victoria (Lockhart) Hamilton, wife of Joel George Hamilton, was a daughter of Thomas Lockhart, who emigrated from Ireland, and of Minerva (West) Lockhart, English member of a well known and outstanding family of Alabama.

Minerva Lockhart (Hamilton) Hoyt was educated at Dr. William Ward's Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, later studying music in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Boston, Massachusetts. She spent her early life on a cotton plantation in the South, but in 1891, was married to Dr. A. Sherman Hoyt, who died in Pasadena, California, November 11, 1918. Two children of this marriage are now living: 1. Ruth Hamilton, now Mrs. Ruth Hamilton (Hoyt) Sanders. 2. Julia Sherman, now Mrs. Julia Sherman (Hoyt) Griswold.

Mrs. Hoyt has been a resident of California for many years, and during all this period she has rendered distinguished service to many important movements through the West, and especially to the large desert area of the great Southwest. She was president of the famous Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra; she organized the Music and Art Association of Pasadena, and for a number of years was president of the Boys and Girls Aid Society of South Pasadena. These organizations derived the greatest benefit from her services, and her personal reputation has spread through a wide section of the country. It was fitting then that a woman of her prestige and demonstrated abilities should be the first to champion the cause of desert conservation throughout the world. She has long been a lover of the desert and its beauties, and of other typical phases of western scenes. Her knowledge of desert plant and animal life is authoritative. Mrs. Hoyt knows these things from intimate first-hand experience, as only one can know them who has loved and lived with them through the years. The most noted biologists of the world recognized her as a foremost authority on desert life and other flora and fauna of the western country. She is conservation chairman for the California Division of the Garden Club of America, and her exhibits, featured under the auspices of the National Conservation Society, have won for it and for herself the highest honors. These exhibits she undertook as part of a well defined plan to further the cause of desert preservation. Under her capable guidance the International Desert Conservation League is working vigorously toward the goal which it has set for itself. But this work in a larger sense must always seem peculiarly Mrs. Hoyt's own. It was she who called the League into existence, and it has been her untiring efforts in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties which have brought it to success.

The first of Mrs. Hoyt's notable exhibits was arranged and displayed in the spring of 1926 at the New York International Flower Show. It won the International Gold Medal and the Gold Medal of the Garden Club of America, and Special Gold Medals from the Pasadena Garden Club, the Seattle Garden Club, the Tacoma Garden Club, and the Richmond Garden Club of Massachusetts. In making its award this latter organization stated specifically that the trophy of merit was presented to Mrs. Hoyt

for an unparalleled achievement. In addition to these tokens of appreciation and merit, Mrs. Hoyt has also been presented with many trophies, given her by lovers of the desert who realize her constant efforts in saving for them the beauty of their country.

Mrs. Hoyt's New York exhibit, requiring the use of a large refrigerator car to bring it from California to New York, recaptured almost miraculously the charm of the desert scene within the very limited space available. During the show aeroplanes brought, daily, fresh blossoms from California, flowers indigenous to the desert and to the edge of the desert, to replenish the stock. Quoting from an article on Mrs. Hoyt's achievements:

This New York exhibit which aroused great interest and admiration was a desert exhibit pure and simple. The New York press referred to it as "the spirit of the desert." It was a display of cacti, birds, reptiles, and insects in their natural habitat of the Colorado and Mohave deserts of California in a setting of desert rocks, sand, and desert plant life.

Mr. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture under President Coolidge, truly said of the exhibit that it meant immeasurably more than just the planting of the desert. In it Mrs. Hoyt had succeeded, he said, in bringing the West to the East. Other famous figures in public life, as well as noted botanists and naturalists also paid high tribute to Mrs. Hoyt for her work. When the exhibit was over the plants were presented to the New York Botanical Gardens to be preserved there as museum pieces.

To quote again:

In New York Mrs. Hoyt was allotted only a space thirty by twenty-two feet for her desert collection. In Boston, where she planned to give a much more comprehensive display, featuring the California redwoods, Death Valley, and again, her matchless desert, the allotted space was increased to one hundred twenty by eighty feet. To transport the material for this exhibit, one large refrigerator car, one freight car and eight airplanes were required.

A seasoned veteran of the redwood country, who has lived among the forest giants for more than sixty years, made the redwood collection for Mrs. Hoyt, and to create perspective and atmosphere for this exhibit, a huge drop curtain was painted featuring the famous Richardson Grove. In this was shown the lovely, picturesque driveway, matched perfectly with the natural driveway which was a part of the exhibit, and creating the illusion in the mind of the visitor that he was actually among the redwoods.

The display was arranged in three separate arches, the realistic Death Valley exhibit in the center with the redwoods and the desert garden at right and left; so extensive was this collection that it kept a dozen men busy for two months in advance assembling the plants, insects, reptiles and animals which Mrs. Hoyt

desired to use. In the redwood collection were huge stumps and young trees, magnificent ferns, wild flowers, and quantities of native soil and mosses. One redwood stump of exceptional size illustrated eloquently the mammoth proportions of these forest giants. Young redwoods were employed to show how the work of reforestation is carried out.

For years Mrs. Hoyt had cherished the hope of exhibiting Death Valley, and in her Death Valley exhibit, the first of its kind ever featured, there were used quantities of desert sand, weird crystals from the Devil's Golf Course, and other mineral deposits peculiar to this section. Cacti and other desert growths, together with the fauna of the desert, comprised this grim and awful picture of aloofness.

The California exhibit, accounted the most magnificent and complete of its kind ever assembled, won for its author the Old English cup, a thousand dollar gold trophy, offered for the most educational exhibit. In addition, Mrs. Hoyt received for the Boston exhibit both the Grand Centennial gold medal, and the gold medal offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

With these noteworthy achievements, Mrs. Hoyt's activities as an exhibitor sprang into world-wide fame, and there followed soon an invitation from the officials of the Royal Horticultural Society of England to bring to London for the annual Chelsea Flower Show her unusual and much talked-of display of desert life. All the work she planned to do at her own expense, proceeding to make arrangements at once for the London exhibit on a still broader scale than she had previously attempted. With the exception of the redwoods, almost all of the plants used in Chelsea were new. A whole carload of beautiful desert plants was sent direct to London for the show. The collection contained some marvelous specimens, many of the cacti being in full blossom at that season of the year. Two ocotillo plants, resplendent in their scarlet flowers, gave a hint of the vivid beauty of the desert. These blossoms had been forced for the show. The whole collection, indeed, told an eloquent story of the wondrous growth of this arid region. So carefully was the transplanting done that almost the entire carload was found on arrival to have perfect roots, and for that reason the plants were highly valued by Dr. Hill, director of the Kew Royal Gardens, to whom many of the choice cacti specimens were presented when the exhibit was ended.

While the Boston exhibit had been the result of excellent team work, Mrs. Hoyt went alone to England to exhibit in the Spring Flower Show where new plans and different installations must be made to meet the requirements of the famous Chelsea exhibition, which Mrs. Hoyt accomplished alone.

As elsewhere her exhibit met with the greatest success. Persons of high prominence in England, as well as the British horticulturalists, marveled at Mrs. Hoyt's work and paid her the finest possible tributes. The California exhibit won the Gold Medal, highest award given at the Chelsea Show. The Royal Horticultural Society further expressed its appreciation of the noteworthy contributions of the California woman by making her an honorary life mem-

ber, the only woman the society has so honored.

And now another distinction has come—announcement of the action of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society in awarding Mrs. Hoyt the Lawrence gold medal. "It is with great pleasure," said Secretary Durham of the Council, "I am writing you again, and this time to inform you that my Council, at its meeting on December 10th, the last meeting of the year, awarded you the highest honor of the Society, namely the Lawrence Gold Medal."

"Grimly romantic and altogether extraordinary," is the way in which the exhibit was described by the British press. "Never before," said the Gardeners' Chronicle, "has such an exhibit as that staged by Mrs. A. Sherman Hoyt of the California Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America been seen at a Chelsea show and nothing but unstinted praise is due her remarkable display which depicted typical California desert scenes."

Recognition of Mrs. Hoyt's remarkable work has extended to all parts of the world, and has brought her many further honors. Only recently she was elected an honorary life member of the Horticultural Society of Germany. Notifying her by letter of the honor, Dr. Carl Ludwigs, president of the society and secretary of agriculture for Germany, wrote:

Your act is the beginning of a very important and laudable work, for there is no doubt but that by the expansion of traffic, industry and industrial works, nature's equilibrium will be menaced in a disastrous manner. Certain plants will become more and more rare, certain kinds of animals are on the point of being destroyed, and at the same time the danger is increasing that people will lose the sense and the love of the flora and fauna of our beautiful globe.

In 1930 Mrs. Hoyt returned again to England to attend, as a delegate, representing The Desert Conservation League, the World Horticultural Congress at Cambridge University, where she spoke on Desert Conservation, and where she conferred with foreign leaders of the International Desert Conservation League, and laid new plans for future league activities. And so the great work which Mrs. Hoyt has so splendidly begun goes on. In bringing the desert to the people in her three splendid exhibits of museum pieces, she has sought to create an interest in the places that she loves and to foster in others something of her own affection for the unapproachable splendor of nature here seen in one of her most glorious moods. "As a conservation measure," to quote in conclusion a well deserved tribute, "these displays and their installation in the great centers of educational research will be far-reaching in their effect, and as an example of

the enterprise and vision of one woman, they will stand out vividly through the years."

**BISSETT, CLARK PRESCOTT**, Educator—The fact that Dr. Bissett has enjoyed for many years an international reputation in three distinct fields of human endeavor,—law, education and literature, indicates the brilliancy of his intellectual talents as well as his versatility and his remarkable energy. As a lawyer he ranks as an authority on Property Law. As an educator he is, perhaps, the most popular and most influential member of the legal faculty of the University of Washington. As an author he has to his credit several volumes, which, in their several fields, have been regarded as authoritative. With these achievements to his credit it is only natural that Dean Bissett should hold a very high rank amongst scholars. Indeed, Dr. Bissett is to-day, perhaps, the world's greatest living student of the life of Abraham Lincoln and one of the leading authorities on the history of Italy and on the development of Fascismo.

Clark Prescott Bissett was born in Alameda, California, January 11, 1875, a son of James Mortimer and Harriett (Prescott) Bissett. He received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then attended Hobart College, Geneva, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1896. Next, he took up the study of law at the University of Minnesota, graduating from that institution with the degree of LL.B. in 1899. In recent years several honorary degrees have also been conferred upon him, including the following: LL.D. from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1926; Litt.D. from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, in 1927; and LL.D. from the Jesuit College in 1928. Dr. Bissett, after the completion of his legal studies at the University of Minnesota and his admission to the Minnesota Bar, engaged in the private practice of law in Southern Minnesota during 1899-1903. Next, he practiced for two years, 1903-05, as land counsel for the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul, Minnesota, and then, during 1905-14, in a similar capacity for the Union Pacific Railroad at Seattle, Washington, to which city he had come in 1905. In 1914 he was appointed Professor of Property Law at the University of Washington Law School, a chair which he filled with much ability and great success for twelve years, until

1926. In that year, following the death of Dean John T. Condon, Dr. Bissett became Dean of the Law School. He continued in that position until 1927, when he resumed his work as Professor of Property Law. During that year, however, he was on leave of absence and traveled extensively in Europe for the special purpose of securing information and data relating to the social and economic conditions in Italy. As a result of his observations and studies he wrote "Mussolini and Fascismo," published in 1928 by Charles Scribner's Sons. This book is generally regarded as one of the outstanding studies of the Italian statesman and the movement founded and led by him. It has enjoyed wide popularity and is a fine specimen alike of Dr. Bissett's scholarship and literary talent. After its publication Dr. Bissett returned to the University of Washington as Professor of Property Law, in which capacity he served until June, 1929, when he was made Professor Emeritus. However, when, on January 1, 1930, Dean Schweppe resigned, Dr. Bissett was recalled to the deanship of the Law School, and he has continued to serve in that capacity since then. Both as a teacher and as an educational administrator he enjoys unusual popularity amongst the student body, both because of his very evident scholarship and because he understands, to a remarkable degree, how to maintain continuously the "human touch" in his relations with his students.

Many years ago Dr. Bissett became deeply interested in the study of the life of President Lincoln and in everything pertaining to the period, during which the Liberator lived. As long ago as 1916 he published "Abraham Lincoln" and since then he has published many essays on Lincoln, as well as another book, "Abraham Lincoln, A Universal Man" (1923). The latter was published by the Grabhorn Press in an edition of 5,000 copies, which were sold within the short space of three months and which are now at a premium. As has already been stated, Dr. Bissett ranks very high amongst the living students of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln. He possesses the largest Lincoln library in the hands of any private individual, containing 2,470 different titles on Lincoln alone. In addition to that Dr. Bissett's library also contains some other 25,000 volumes of a more diversified nature. This vast private library, assembled in his beautiful home in Seattle, is divided into three classes: First, Continental history, literature and biog-

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*John T. London*

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raphy, including those of France, Germany, Spain and Italy. Second, English literature, history and biography. Third, American literature, history and biography. Besides this remarkable library, Dr. Bissett's home also contains many beautiful art treasures, collected in various parts of the world during his extensive travels. Dr. Bissett is on terms of intimate friendship with Mussolini and, indeed, with many of the world's famous men and women. In recognition of his deep interest in Italian history and literature and of his assistance to and coöperation with the Italian-Americans during the World War, the Italian Government has conferred upon Dr. Bissett several high decorations. In 1923 he was made a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy and in 1925 a Knight Commander of the same order. He is a member of the honorary scholastic society of Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary law fraternity of Phi Delta Phi and the Order of the Coif, an honorary legal organization. He is also a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Italian Historical Society, the Italian Welfare League, the Touring Club Italiano, the Italy-America Society, the American Bar Association, the Washington State Bar Association, of which he was secretary in 1919, the King County Bar Association, the Ranier Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Faculty Club, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Bissett married, April 12, 1899, Edith D. Evelyn, of Toronto, Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Bissett, who make their home at No. 914 Twenty-fourth Avenue, North, Seattle, have three children: 1. Irene, now Mrs. J. W. Miller of Duluth, Minnesota. 2. Beatrice, now Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon of Seattle, Washington. 3. Clark Prescott, Jr., a lawyer of Seattle. Mrs. Bissett, too, is a very distinguished scholar, her chief interest being in philosophic mysticism. She possesses the largest library on that subject in the United States. To a remarkable degree Dr. and Mrs. Bissett have shared their interests and activities, and Dr. Bissett regards his wife as his greatest inspiration and as his best friend, counselor and guide.

**CONDON, JOHN THOMAS**, Educator—Dean of the Law School of the University of Washington which he so largely created, beloved leader and counselor of hundreds of

young men in the Northwest, and a man whose personal influence was an inspiration to all those who studied under him, John Thomas Condon has written his name large in fields of constructive achievement and won an enduring remembrance in the hearts of the people of an entire State. To quote from a university publication, dedicated to his memory:

His true biography is the history of the University for the quarter of a century, during which he was an outstanding, rugged, fearless, dominating personality; aggressive for and loyal to his institution.

His true monument is the law school which he founded; for which he worked over with tireless energy that had the uttermost contempt for conventional hours or any ordinary limitations of accomplishment; and which he cherished with a faithfulness and love that knew no bounds.

His true record is that which is written in the lives of those who were favored with his tutorship; a record of an influence which has impelled his graduates to go forth to the four corners of the State and regardless of personal loss or gain to fight the battles of their *alma mater*; which has scattered through the communities of this State young lawyers imbued with the instincts of good citizenship; which has filled their minds with the principles of righteousness and their hearts with the will to do.

He is gone, but we shed no tears. We rejoice that he was given to us, that he lived a useful life, that in our memory of him there is no shadow of regret.

Dean Condon was a true son of Washington. He was born at Port Gamble, on September 20, 1865, in the old days of the territory, his parents being John Stephenson and Catherine C. Condon, Washington pioneers. In the rough and ready country schools of the time he received his first instruction, but in July, 1875, when he was almost ten, his parents removed to Seattle, Washington, and in this city he attended the University of Washington, then a combination of secondary school and college, from 1875 to 1879. In 1880, however, he returned to Port Gamble and went to work as a mill hand. At the end of four years, when he again left the place of his birth, he was mill foreman, and now for two years he worked in various mills on Puget Sound and in British Columbia, returning to Port Gamble in the fall of 1886. Dean Condon had to struggle and work hard in the West for any education he could obtain. He had his own plans for the future, but their success depended entirely upon his own efforts, and the fact that he was able to carry them out at all constituted the finest tribute to his indomitable energy and courage. During the next three years he worked ten or twelve hours a day in a sawmill,

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and then spent four or five hours at home studying to prepare himself for entrance at the law school of the University of Michigan. The way he had chosen was a hard one, but his triumph over all difficulties was the justification of his choice.

In the fall of the year 1889, Dean Condon enrolled at Michigan Law School, and after completing the required course, received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1891. In the meantime he had become especially interested in the subject of Evidence, and accordingly went to Northwestern University to study under Dean Wigmore, who was even then considered one of the greatest authorities on Evidence. Dean Condon succeeded in obtaining an appointment as assistant instructor in Evidence at Northwestern, and in 1892 took the degree of Master of Laws at that institution. Immediately afterwards, he returned to the West Coast, and at Seattle formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with George E. Wright, a young lawyer from Massachusetts and a Harvard graduate. This firm, Condon and Wright, continued until 1899, when the Law School was opened at the University of Washington.

In the brief period of his practice at Seattle, Mr. Condon had so won the confidence and affections of the community—had so impressed the people of the city with the remarkable qualities of his character—that he was, as if by unanimous consent, offered the Deanship of the new Law School, and his acceptance of this position was received with the deepest satisfaction. The confidence reposed in him was not misplaced. Dean Condon began at once the work of developing his school into one of the outstanding law schools of the United States, and from that time on to the time of his passing, as it has been written of him, "his life was so closely identified with the University that one cannot write the history of the University for the past quarter of a century without writing the life story of John T. Condon." With the dedicated vision of one who knows he labors for the years which are to come, he entered upon his duties. Dean Condon created this school, not only its curriculum and the high standards for which it has become famous, but its very environment and influence—the things which, after all, meant most to those whose privilege it was to study under him.

The first law class at the new school was formed in 1899 and graduated in 1901. From

that time on the enrollment steadily increased as this institution under Dean Condon's guidance grew in prestige. He remained as dean of the Law School for about twenty-five years, and at his death, in addition, was assistant to the president and Dean of Deans. He took an intelligent and active interest in all phases of the University life. Austere and dignified in the classroom when the occasion demanded, he was glad to become merely the friend and companion of his students at other times. There was never a baseball game, football game or track meet at Washington that Dean Condon was not as much interested in as if he were actually taking part. And "every crisis—every battle for the University found him where the need was greatest." Faithful in the daily duties of life, it was natural that he should also be faithful to the larger loyalties of State and nation, and every progressive movement in the public welfare received his hearty support. In politics he was a Democrat, and fraternally was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and the national honorary law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

But Dean Condon was first and foremost a teacher—a true teacher of the type all too rare in any circle. His influence upon his students was a liberal education in itself, as by the inspiration of his example he pointed the way to richer, fuller manhood and life. In a memorial address before the State Bar Association, Mr. Vivian Carkeek compared at length the life of Dean Condon with that other famous teacher, Dr. Thomas Arnold, Headmaster of Rugby. Both were great teachers—the very highest type of men in their profession—and the essence of their greatness Mr. Carkeek touched upon in the following paragraph of his address:

In one particular they are each identical, and that is that each struggled to build up the character of his students. There is today no living person connected with or who ever went to the Law School of Washington, whether he graduated or not, who cannot say that he was a better man intellectually and morally by having come in contact with Dean Condon.

Education with him, as with Dr. Arnold, was primarily a matter of personal relationships between master and students, and in this connection a passage from "Tom Brown's School-days," that masterpiece of a bygone day, written by a pupil of Dr. Arnold, is particularly appropriate:

It is only through such relationships, through the love, the tenderness and the purity of mothers, sisters



and wives, through the strength, the courage and the wisdom of fathers, brothers and teachers that we can come to the knowledge of Him in whom alone the love, the tenderness, the purity, the strength, the courage and the wisdom of all of these dwell forever and forever in perfect fullness.

On June 24, 1903, John Thomas Condon married Marion Uranah Clark, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whose association with the University of Washington was hardly less intimate than his own. She survives him, continuing her residence in Seattle.

Dean Condon's death occurred on January 5, 1926, after a heart attack brought on largely by overwork. Tireless in his devotion to duty, he never considered his personal convenience or the drain on his vital resources which his arduous labors brought. He gave his life to the great cause with which his name will always be associated. In bringing this record to a close it is fitting to quote from the memorial tribute of his intimate friend and co-worker, Professor Clark P. Bissett. It well expresses the universal sentiment of all those whose privilege it was to know him, and in its entirety, stands, perhaps, as the most eloquent and heartfelt tribute of all those which Dean Condon's death occasioned:

"A Tower Is Fallen, A Star Is Set"

These words of lamentation from the old Moorish ballad must have risen to the lips of a great many men when they read the announcement that John Condon was dead. . . . To me the world will never be quite the same since he is gone.

Life, death and time are mysteries; yet here we find ourselves struggling, as all the world has struggled, with problems which vex with relentless questionings. The best we can do—possibly all we can do—is to gather up the memories of good men's lives, of brave, splendid deeds, and of achievements that have made the world happier, or freer, or better.

It is difficult to speak the language of mere praise; Such words are kept for the children of genius—those meteors that flash in the sky to dazzle the eye and fill the world with wonder. But what was he? Two homely homespun words most aptly describe him—"consecration" and "duty." By the light of those sublime words he lived and had his being. He had the largeness of comprehension, that mastery of self, that relentless vigor of action, which never permitted him to give up his cherished ideals.

How plain and simple he was. The feverish vision that disturbs the souls of so many men never troubled him. The ambition, that babbles of title and distinction and sometimes whispers of wealth and power, found him deaf to every voice save that which bade him go forward to his simple duty.

We think of him today in this presence as the founder of the Law School. We think of his more than a quarter of a century of devotion and dedication

to this enterprise, but I like best to think of him as a lonely boy born in this State, starting out to study law. . . . I would have you picture this lonely lad coming into a strange city, without money, without influential friends, without distinguished family connections, finding for himself the first afternoon a boarding place, then after supper, stealing out onto the campus and finding the Law Building, and amid the holy hush and calm of the early eventide when the buildings were closed, he stood beside this structure and, placing his hand upon the cornerstone, promised himself and Almighty God that he would dedicate his life to the service of the Law. The fruit of that dedication, that consecration, we here in this University have for more than a quarter of a century been privileged to witness. His fame rests not upon harvested selfish and sordid ambitions but upon love, earned and freely vouchsafed. He mended broken hearts where he could, but he broke none.

John Condon was a type of America's best and most characteristic manhood. He was essentially a teacher set apart by fitness and desire to be a teacher, and an inspiration for his fellow men. He was utterly fearless in following where truth seemed to lead. He often saw many sides where over-zealous little souls saw but one. He was patient by reason of a great ideal. Nothing disturbed his sublime faith in the destiny of this Law School. He believed in the realities of moral and spiritual being—he never shirked an issue. Thousands can testify to his generosity of spirit and his everready helpfulness. No service, no kindness, was too great for him to render to others. His manner sometimes received those who did not know him well, but he proved his love for his fellow-men by constant service and sacrifice.

His character was as firm as granite; time and events had softened the outline but had not changed the substance. He served the University with all the consecration of his nature. He had the daring faith of Job, and powerfully did he set forth the reality of an all-embracing force of a great ideal. His passion for truth, his scorn for the ignoble, his reliance on right, his serenity and his high devotion made him a constant influence for good among the young men with whom he came in contact. Great as was his power as a teacher, and an administrator, he transcended all his manifestations and was greater as a man. . . .

Whoever saw John Condon was impressed by his genuine humanity and his immense virility. John Condon lived intensely, but not narrowly. Whatever he did, he did it with his might. He appeared to have no subordinate interests. Whatever he read and whatever he studied, he read and studied with equal vigor—if not with equal interest. He did not have a single-track mind. His mind was a network of tracks, on any one of which he could run with the throttle wide open and his eye on the rails.

He lived intensely, and he did not cease to live in that fashion. Many people live intensely for a little time and then grow weary and react into lethargy. It appears impossible to hold the interest of the average man strongly and loyally for any great length of time. It was not so with John Condon. He lived the strenuous life and continued to live it. The warmth of his keen interest did not die down to cold ashes, nor even to the gentle glow of hot coals; to the end of his life he was a flaming torch. Here was a man who hurled back into the teeth of the world the lie that American character can be expressed in terms of

money. Here was a man who lived greatly and simply and triumphantly, and whose personality and ideals kindled the imagination of the young men of this State, and no one thinks to ask how much money he had. By force of character, by devotion to the public welfare, by fearless love of righteousness, and by faith in God and in the American educational system, he wrought righteousness, exalted in the minds of all the young men of this State and the glory of the law. He has made it for every one of us who faces the duties of life in like spirit, a nobler thing to be a lawyer.

He was a learned and high-minded man, an undecorated knight, wearing no insignia, belonging to no order, but moving forward steadily under consecration to ideals not always visible, but always real. He lived in the glad some light of those sweet influences of a high impulse, stimulated by an intelligent conception of duty, both as a lawyer and as a citizen. Before all men he stood for the orderly movement of events, that even flow of the great current in which history moves to the consummation of the highest ideals to which the race can come.

None could surpass him in the breadth of genuine humanity, which seemed to permeate all of his works, his character, and his philosophy of life. This was the basis of his power to move young men. He could really show to us ourselves as others honestly see us. He appreciated and illustrated as few have done, the real Western characteristics of the composite American on the Pacific Coast. He reveled in the depths of resourcefulness and helpfulness and optimism of the men who made the West, and became a striking personal example of their idealism, their progressiveness, and patriotism.

We shall miss him in our work. We shall miss his clear-eyed courage, his sound wisdom, and radiant hopefulness. We shall miss his profound faith in the triumph of the forces of progress and brotherly kindness, and that with the splendid material advancement would equally go the highest moral and spiritual accompaniment. No one could be so missed unless he be gifted with an honest soul, a clean mind, and a serene courage and faith which believes in a triumphant righteousness. Words cannot add to his fame among his fellow-men or to the love which those who knew him well bore for him. His memory for us will be a cherished treasure, and the example of his qualities and his achievements will be a grateful possession for those of us who were his friends and students, and a blessed legacy to those who had the right to love him best. And no one can rightfully tell how far that bountiful affection of his for his students and their sympathy and love for him uplifted and ennobled and sanctified that life to which they all had contributed and for which they have such a just and mournful pride.

When his final summons came few had greater right to exclaim:

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith."

"He never failed to march breast forward,  
 Never doubted clouds would break,  
 Never thought, though right were worsted, wrong  
 would triumph;  
 Believed we fall or rise; are beaten to fight  
 harder; sleep to wake."

Farewell, Noble Man, great teacher, loving friend,  
 thou art not dead, but translated to that higher

life, still carrying high and unspilled the chalice of life's generous image for the enduring service of God and man.

**CROTHERS, GEORGE EDWARD**, Lawyer and Jurist—A prominent figure in legal, judicial, financial and educational circles of California for the past quarter of a century is Judge George E. Crothers, of San Francisco. Like most men of achievement, he is a son of the soil, born and reared on a farm in Iowa and comes of a line of sturdy Scotch ancestry.

One of his father's ancestors of the same name was given five "town lands" by Cromwell for distinguished services as an officer in his army of "covenantors," upon which the family lived until the last of them was sold by his grandfather. His mother was descended from the Fairs and Grahams, who were prosperous farmers and for generations owned quarries and were master builders in both wood and stone, employing a number of journeymen and apprentices in their plant. His father and his family were baptized and confirmed by the Lord Primate of Armagh, in whose diocese they lived, while his mother's people received the same services from the Bishop of Claugher, these being two of the three bishoprics established by St. Patrick. His mother was a sister of the late James G. Fair, famous as one of the developers of the Comstock Lode and one of the early financiers of San Francisco.

George Edward Crothers, son of John and Margaret Jane (Fair) Crothers, was born at Wapello, Iowa, May 27, 1870. Soon afterward the family removed to a farm near Manchester, in Delaware County, where George E. Crothers spent his boyhood until the age of nine, when the family removed to a new home on a tract of prairie land north of Arthur, Iowa. Four years later his parents rented the farms in Iowa and brought their family to California to secure better educational advantages for their ten children, and in October, 1883, located at San Jose. Of the ten children one died at six years of age, and eight of the others enjoyed a college education.

Young Crothers attended the San Jose High School, graduating in 1891, having been president of his class throughout his high school course. Entering Leland Stanford Junior University he received the degree of A.B. in 1895 and A.M. in the Law Department in 1896. Throughout his high school and college courses he worked during every vacation and earned a



*Geo. E. Crothers*

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considerable part of the necessary funds to provide his education. Once in a newspaper interview Judge Crothers said: "I've worked since I was about 12 years old. I mean by that I had some definite job during all of my vacations. It seems to me that the habit of industry is the greatest asset a boy can acquire." He was admitted to the California Bar in 1896 and subsequently to practice in all of the Federal Courts. In 1897 he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas G. Crothers, distinguished in legal and insurance annals of California, and was soon retained as one of three attorneys of record for the executors and trustees in the famous litigation in defense of the \$18,000,000 Fair trust and estate. He had personal charge of the forgery branch of the litigation, and won a notable victory in the proof of a forgery by original mathematical lines of deduction based upon consecutively numbered checks. After protracted litigation, extending from 1899 to 1902, he made the closing argument in both the Craven and the Fair trust cases. The fact that he was permitted by his associates to argue these important cases when he had been in practice but five years speaks well for his standing as a pleader at that age.

In the meantime, in 1898, Mr. Crothers was retained by Mrs. Leland Stanford as sole active trustee of Stanford University, to write a constitutional amendment to reduce the tax burden upon the University and permit her to convey to the University a quarter interest in the Southern Pacific Company and other taxable securities which, if taxed, as the law required, would absorb more than the entire University income and force a sacrifice sale. Owing to defects in the Enabling Act, Founding and Supplementary Grants and attempted amendments to the University trusts, made without or against proper legal advice, he found it necessary to broaden the scope of the proposed constitutional amendment, to prepare and cause to be passed not only the Amendment but several acts of the Legislature, and to revise the University trusts and confirm or eliminate illegal provisions in the founding and endowment grants, and prepare new endowment grants upon trusts so validated, to grant corporate and other essential powers to the trustees, and to provide for and permit the resignation of all powers of Mrs. Stanford as surviving founder and the immediate succession of the trustees to power as such. He drafted and caused the

Legislature to adopt an Act creating a special proceeding under which all of his work and the competency of the Stanfords, and the validity and legal effect of all the grants, trusts, corporate powers, amendments, confirmatory conveyances, and Mrs. Stanford's resignation and surrender of all powers over and legal interest in the University and its endowment, were determined by judicial decree. Finally, he drafted the Will under which Stanford University was made residuary beneficiary of Mrs. Stanford's estate (which remained unchanged except for the purpose of replacing the name of an executor omitted on account of ill health), thereby permitting the subsequent preparation by him as attorney for the trustees of the residuary clause in the decree of distribution under which the University can claim title to the entire Stanford Estate not specifically disposed of to others, regardless of the legality of other Stanford grants or gifts to the University. Subsequently he acted as sole trustee during Mrs. Stanford's lifetime, and conveyed to the University upon her death, several million dollars in securities.

Mrs. Stanford's transfer of a quarter interest in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company stock, together with millions of other securities, was made possible by the passage of his Constitutional Amendment through the Legislature and by his assurance to her that it would be adopted by the people, and that the securities so transferred would be rendered non-taxable by legislative enactment pursuant thereto. He advised Mrs. Stanford to retain the Southern Pacific stock, believing that Senator Stanford was right in his prediction that the stock would soon be selling for par or better, but she was induced to sell the stock pursuant to a conference with her advisers in New York, at a small fraction of its subsequent value, thereby preventing Stanford University from becoming by far the most richly endowed University in the world.

He and his brother directed and financed, without any promise of subsequent reimbursement or remuneration, all of the campaigns for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and acts above referred to. For all his legal and other work for Mrs. Stanford and the University, covering a period of six vital years of legal and financial worries, Judge Crothers refused to accept any remuneration until, after her resignation, Mrs. Stanford demanded in writing that he must thereafter accept the

usual compensation for such services. After her death he waived the statutory fees as sole trustee of the special trust to the amount of more than \$60,000.00, accepting for his services both as special trustee and attorney for the trustees even less than the amount paid to each of the other attorneys merely having to do with the closing of Mrs. Stanford's estate, in which he acted pursuant to resolution of the Board, as attorney for the Board of Trustees of the University.

His services to Stanford University were not confined to the long chain of measures formulated and carried through by him in association with his brother, Thomas G. Crothers, relating to the validity and revision of the trusts governing the University and the granting of corporate powers to the trustees, but as a member and subsequently chairman of the organization committee of the trustees, he formulated the by-laws and rules of order of the board of trustees, and he and his fellow-trustee, Horace Davis, in coöperation with a committee of the faculty, formulated the articles of organization of the faculty of the University, which was adopted by the board of trustees March 31, 1904, and was designed to make the faculty a living working organism with responsible functions in the management of the University. He caused the board of trustees to adopt a resolution approving the principle of military training in the University. He coöperated with Professor Langé in securing necessary State legislation providing for public junior colleges, and after the University of California had adopted the plan of the upper and lower divisions in the colleges of the University, he caused the board of trustees to approve this plan of college organization in principle for Stanford University. He also caused the trustees to adopt the policy of giving the president of the University the untrammelled initiative without affirmative suggestions from the trustees, either as individuals or otherwise, but with full power of veto of such appointments in the board of trustees. He formulated a standing resolution of the board of trustees under which no member of the faculty can be removed by the president for cause without the right to a statement of the cause and a hearing thereon, and at his suggestion Mrs. Stanford withdrew her proposal to empower the trustees to eliminate women students from the University immediately prior to her resignation of all powers over the University, in-

cluding the power of amendment of the trusts. He suggested, and his brother formulated, Mrs. Stanford's communication to the board of trustees of February 13, 1905, establishing the Jewel Fund, which assures to the University an adequate fund for the purchase of books for the Library. As chairman of the Committee on Medical Education he brought about the consolidation of Cooper Medical College with Stanford University, and formulated the terms and conditions effecting the transfer of the properties and the government of the Medical Department. In this connection he made a thorough study of hospital methods, equipment, and accounting, both in England and America, and inaugurated the English system of accounting at the University hospital. As a committee of one he allocated the area upon the Stanford grounds to be used for athletic purposes by the Board of Athletic Control and prescribed their powers and duties with reference thereto, and, pursuant to resolution of the trustees, he designed the University seal and selected and placed thereon the motto "Semper virens." He formulated the provisions of Thomas Welton Stanford's gifts and bequests to the University, including one for the investigation of the occult. Shortly before Mrs. Stanford's death she complained to President Jordan that Judge Crothers had refused to accept compensation for legal services to her or the University, and the latter wrote stating that next to the founders themselves he was the most unselfish person ever connected with that institution.

Shortly before her death Mrs. Stanford wrote that she could not have gone on without the assistance of Mr. Crothers, and that she held him closer than she had any other person since the death of Senator Stanford. However, while always loyal to her, he never hesitated when occasion required to exert his influence in behalf of others connected with the University with whom she had differences or conflicting opinions.

For ten years Judge Crothers served as chairman of the board of trustees of the San Francisco State Normal School, until 1921, when all such boards were abolished. In this connection he coöperated with Frederic Burk in the most extensive and successful experiments ever made in the publication and use of pamphlets covering elementary school subjects. These required the personal initiative of each pupil to solve the problems given and called

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for the aid of the teacher only when the pupil could not understand or apply the instructions contained in the pamphlets. The purpose of this system was to develop personal interest in the problems and self-reliance in their solution.

He is also a life trustee of the Stanford Kindergarten Trust, which contributes to the support of five kindergartens in San Francisco, and resulted in the establishment of the first kindergarten in America in the early eighties.

Desiring to have the vast wealth of historical and scientific material in the California State Library at Sacramento available to the students of Stanford, and University of California for reference at a point convenient for both, Judge Crothers drafted a bill to permit the State librarian to establish a branch in the Ferry Building at San Francisco, and to transfer such material as he considered suitable to it. Librarian Gillis assented to the proposition, but said that he had a vision of branch libraries or library agencies throughout the State. Upon his suggestion the bill was modified to authorize the present system of branches and agencies of the State Library at scores of points throughout the State, making the California State Library one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the entire country, if not the leader in the service of students and readers in the most inaccessible portions of the State.

Early in life Judge Crothers began to assume an active interest in local and general political affairs. From 1909 to 1912 he was chairman of the Independent Republican movement, and chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1912 and 1913. In 1909 he represented President Roosevelt in urging the Governor and leaders of the California Legislature to prevent provocative land legislation directed against Orientals. In 1924 he outlined the progressive record of Calvin Coolidge and predicted the course he would pursue in eliminating "every odor of oil" from his administration. On receiving a copy of it President Coolidge wrote that he had "not only given me a great deal of pleasure but has heartened and encouraged me more than I can say. I want you to know of my sincerest appreciation and grateful thanks." This outline was subsequently printed on the back cover of a pamphlet upon Coolidge's "Labor Record," of which millions were distributed among the workers of America.

It is generally believed that the loss of harmony between the progressive and "regular"

wings of the Republican party in San Francisco, which resulted from his resignation as chairman of the local County Committee to go on the bench, caused the defeat of Hughes for the Presidency in 1916 by a narrow vote.

A native of the same State and a classmate of Herbert Hoover throughout his college days, he has always been a warm friend and supporter. During the last Presidential campaign he delivered an address on the life and work of Hoover to the Engineers' Hoover Club, at St. Louis, of which James W. Good, Western manager of the Republican National Committee, said: "I am genuinely sorry that I did not have before me a copy of this address early in the campaign. I should have had printed a very large number of them for general distribution."

On November 10, 1928, a few days after his election as President, Herbert Hoover wrote to George E. Crothers: "Your many years of friendship have been a fine contribution to this success."

As chairman of the Independent Republicans of San Francisco, and afterwards chairman of the Republican County Committee, he was probably the first person in responsible political position to be quoted in the Press as advocating in political campaign speeches laws providing for old age pensions, employers' liability for accidents to workmen, workmen's health insurance, and abandoned mothers' pensions, and on his recommendation as chairman of the San Francisco organization, made to an informal committee of local leaders under his chairmanship, held the previous day, the equal suffrage plank was put in the California Republican Platform of 1910.

He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in San Francisco on August 12, 1913, and on November 3, 1915, was elected to succeed himself for the term 1915-21, having been endorsed for re-election by the highest vote of the San Francisco Bar Association ever given to a candidate for election to the position. In 1919 he served as Presiding Judge of the Superior Courts and reentered active practice of law in January, 1921. While on the bench he introduced improved procedure in the assignment of cases and appointed the Harrelson Grand Jury, which rectified long standing abuses.

Other activities of Judge Crothers have taken a wide scope, ranging from coöperation with others in the organization and mainte-

nance of the San Francisco Boys' Club, which operates nine boys' clubs in the less advantaged parts of the City of San Francisco, to aiding in the founding of the San Francisco Opera Association, and disseminating his own addresses and other publications against Communism among the leaders of the Nationalist Movement in China, for which he received the thanks of China's representatives in America; and the reorganization of Western States Life Insurance Company as one of the soundest and strongest institutions of the kind in the West. He was elected one of the directors of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, to fill a vacancy after he had served three times as chairman of its Nominating Committee, and has been otherwise identified with various civic and philanthropic work.

While Judge Crothers' work has been principally along legal and educational lines, his leisure has been devoted largely to study and the practical application of his conclusions. Aside from being a close student of law and international relations, he has gone far in the study of physics and other sciences, augmented by experimental work along various lines.

Together with his brothers, William H. and Thomas G., he studied and conducted electrical experiments even before he entered the high school, where he was asked by Prof. L. B. Wilson to conduct the class in physics upon the subjects of telephony, light and photography. He denied sufficiency of the still prevailing theory of light and ether and held that light, electricity and matter were closely related, if not derived from an identical source. He made many forms of telephones and microphones and coils to cut out induction interference in high potential telephone circuits, and was made president of the People's Telephone Company of San Jose, California, where his experiments were put to practical application in the use of very small and inexpensive cable wires and high potential toll line circuits with highly sensitive receiving sets. He was granted the privilege of proving the perfect practicability of using his high power experimental telephone sets upon the long distance iron wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company about 1897, when the long distance sets then in use in the Bell Telephone System still used the low potential toll line circuits which called for expensive heavy copper wires.

Subsequently he experimented with the cur-

ative properties of electric and other heat rays and applied them, first in the case of friends and then with the assent of physicians and hospital authorities in the reduction of local and general infections with what one physician of national reputation designated as unbelievably favorable results. There is reason to believe that the knowledge of success of the experiments in California resulted in the worldwide notoriety of their successful use since the latter part of 1928.

In 1926-28, Judge Crothers was treasurer of the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco. He is a life member of the American Law Institute and of local, State and National Bar Associations. He has been for over a quarter of a century a member of the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the National Municipal League, the Seismological Society of America, and a member of the National Council of the National Economic League. He was temporary chairman and second president of the Pioneer Class (1895) of Stanford University, president of the Stanford Alumni 1899-1900 and 1913-14, being the first alumnus to be re-elected to the position, and was the first graduate of Stanford University to serve a ten year term as a University trustee (1902-1912). He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity (thirty-two degrees) and of the following clubs: University, Pacific Union, Stanford Faculty, Press, Masonic, Commonwealth, Menlo Country, Monterey Peninsula Country Club, and Schoolmasters of California. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Cathedral Committee and Completion Committee of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco.

On March 23, 1911, Judge Crothers married Elizabeth Mills, who died August 18, 1920, the gifted daughter of the late W. H. Mills of San Francisco. He resides at No. 1010 California Street and has offices in the de Young Building, San Francisco.

Endowed by nature with a fine physique and a genial personality, Judge Crothers has preserved the appearance of youth throughout his many years of unusual activity, and considers that his life's work has just begun. If the future holds in store as much as the past has achieved, he will have indeed been a benefactor of mankind, stamped his name indelibly upon the history of this commonwealth and "left footprints on the sands of time."



**HALSTEAD, WILLARD GEORGE**, Man of Affairs—A conspicuous figure in the life and affairs of Los Angeles, California, from the early days of its history, Willard George Halstead contributed much to the development of this city and to the general progress of the State. He possessed the broad vision and fine energies of the pioneer. His enlightened social conscience and high sense of honor were continuously manifest during all phases of his active career, and brought him the respect of all those who knew him, with the praise which was his due.

Mr. Halstead was born on July 6, 1841, near Rome, Oneida County, New York, a son of Nathan and Julia (White) Halstead. Both parents were natives of New York, and descendants of early families in that State. The father was a farmer by occupation, engaging in agricultural pursuits until his death. The paternal grandfather was a large New York landowner, and a man of considerable prominence in State and local politics.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 found Mr. Halstead, an adventurous youth of nearly twenty years, eager for military service and proud of an opportunity to enlist in his country's cause. At this time he had completed his educational training in the public schools of his native county, and on May 3, 1861, entered the Union Army as a private in Company C, 26th New York Infantry. On September 4, 1861, he was promoted to corporal, and on November 7, to sergeant. He became sergeant-major on April 2, 1862, and for bravery in action was promoted to second lieutenant of Company D on November 7, 1862. On March 11, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, with which rank he was mustered out at the expiration of his two years, May 28, 1863. Mr. Halstead took part in many major engagements with the Second Division of the First Army Corps under General McDowell, including the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Groveton, the Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and others. During his term of service he was continuously in the field with his regiment and participated in every one of its battles and skirmishes from muster in to muster out. After the close of the war he entered the adjutant general's office at Albany, New York, where he remained until 1867.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Halstead first came

to California, to San Francisco where he entered the Raymond Commission Merchants offices. During his early residence in that city he became acquainted with General Phineas Banning, of Los Angeles, who was to be his firm and life-long friend. At the request of the elder man, Mr. Halstead moved to Los Angeles to take charge of his large lumber yard in the Southern town. He found on his arrival a sleepy Spanish settlement, lacking in enterprise, content with a small population, and unaware of the great future which lay ahead. Mr. Halstead sensed the opportunities and future possibilities. He believed that the little town, slumbering in the sunshine, would arise from its lethargy and mount to greatness, and was glad to be one of that great band of patriotic Americans who contributed to the early ascendancy of the city.

During the period when the Panamint mining country was in its prime, Mr. Halstead acted as manager of the Cerro Gordo Freight-ing Company. At that time the company had a large stage station and supply depot at Mojave, from which it sent supplies to the Panamint region, bringing ore back on the return trip. These were the days when mining activities in that section were at their height. After some ten years with the Cerro Gordo Freight-ing Company, Mr. Halstead again became associated with General Banning as superintendent of the Wilmington Transportation Company, which the latter owned, filling this responsible position with the greatest efficiency for nine years. The last seventeen years of Mr. Halstead's life were spent in Smartsville, in Yuba County, California, as president of the Excelsior Water and Mining Company, an office which he held at the time of his death.

For forty-three years it was Mr. Halstead's privilege to live in the West, and to contribute to the upbuilding of this great Western empire in seeking his own career. During this long period he became widely known, not only for the positive value of his achievements, but also for his irreproachable character and unwavering integrity. His death, which occurred at Los Angeles on August 17, 1910, was widely mourned. Many of the young people of the State had been helped by Mr. Halstead in their efforts to gain educational opportunities. He was a staunch friend and devoted patriot, and that which he accomplished has become part of the very fabric of California life. He was a

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member of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 16, 1877, at Los Angeles, Willard George Halstead married Florence P. Bent, daughter of Henry Kirke White and Jane Augusta (Crawford) Bent, of this city (see accompanying biography). They became the parents of one daughter, Pauline, who died when she was five years old. Mrs. Halstead, who has been a well-known resident of Los Angeles for many years, has done much to preserve the name of her husband and father. To Pomona College, which her father helped to found and in which her husband was always deeply interested, she has given generously, endowing a chair in memory of each. Thus she has continued their interest in the cause of education, and through her efforts many young men and women have been able to secure the inestimable advantages of college training.

**BENT, HENRY KIRKE WHITE**, California Pioneer—Descended from an old American family whose members played their part in the establishment of the New England colonies, Henry Kirke White Bent inherited the pioneer spirit of his ancestors, and in the middle years of the nineteenth century made his way across plains and mountains to the slopes of the Pacific Coast. He settled in Southern California, where he became one of the earliest residents of Los Angeles, and in the course of time, a leading figure in the city's life. His efforts were a decisive factor in the establishment of many of the city's finest institutions and in the general progress of the entire Southwest.

The Bent family is of English origin, seated originally at Penton-Grafton, in the parish of Weyhill, Hampshire, an ancient place, held in the Middle Ages by the Abbey of Greistain, and later by the family of Chaucer, the poet. This was the home of John Bent, who died in 1588, and of Robert, his son, who married Agnes Gosling. They were the parents of John Bent, the founder of his family in America. Agnes (Gosling) Bent followed her son to America, and died in May or June, 1639, on board the ship "Jonathan," just outside Boston harbor. It is probable that she was taken ashore and buried in Boston.

John Bent, the American progenitor, was born in Penton-Grafton, England, on November 20, 1596. With his wife and five small children, he sailed to America in the latter

part of April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence," of London, John Jobson, master, settling on a farm in that part of Sudbury which is now the town of Wayland, Massachusetts. From John Bent, and Martha, his wife, the line of descent is traced through Joseph, in the second American generation, who married Elizabeth Bourne, and was accidentally killed when thirty-four years of age; Joseph, in the third American generation, a blacksmith by occupation, who married Rachel Fuller; Ebenezer, in the fourth American generation, and his wife, Deborah Fairbanks; John, their son, in the fifth American generation, an officer of the War of the Revolution, who married Hannah Collier; Josiah, member of his family in the sixth American generation, who married Susanna Tucker, and served in the Massachusetts Legislature; and the Rev. Josiah, in the seventh American generation, a Congregational minister at Amherst, Massachusetts, who married Pauline Rice. They were the parents of Henry Kirke White Bent, of this record.

Henry Kirke White Bent was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, on October 29, 1831, and educated in New England schools. He was a civil engineer by profession, and thoroughly trained for the occupation in life which he chose to follow. As a young man, in 1853, he secured his first professional assignment at Kenosha, Wisconsin, as a surveyor for a railroad. The financial panic of 1855-57 forced the railroad to abandon further activities, and it was then that Mr. Bent proceeded westward to California. Leaving his wife and baby girl with his mother in Massachusetts, he went to French Corral, Yuba County, California, arriving in October, 1858. Here he worked in the mines, and in 1859, his wife and baby joined him. In 1861 he was elected county surveyor of Yuba County. Seven years later, in 1868, on account of failing health, he removed to Los Angeles, California. Mr. Bent recognized the enormous possibilities of the then little town which has since grown to one of the greatest cities of the world. He seemed able to visualize that astonishing growth and felt the responsibility of the pioneers to lay its foundations well. Possessing the power of communicating his own enthusiasm to others, within a short time after his arrival in the West, he had risen to a position of leadership in the rapidly developing community. Among his other activities, Mr. Bent experimented with silkworm culture at Los Angeles, purchasing thirty-five

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acres of land on Jefferson Street. He began extensive preparations for the propagation and cultivation of the silkworm, but conditions proved unfavorable for their growth, and all these worms sickened and died.

Mr. Bent's fellow-citizens recognized his qualifications for public service, and early asked him to assume the burden of important public positions. In 1872, he served as postmaster of Los Angeles, and as president of the Board of Education—offices which he filled with great distinction. He was particularly interested in the advancement of education, an interest which he demonstrated many times by his generous contributions to institutions of learning, and by the broad-visioned and progressive character of his administration as president of the Board of Education. During the "eighties" Mr. Bent became one of the founders of Pomona College at Claremont, California, and remained a liberal supporter of its work throughout his life. He served as a member of the original board of trustees, and soon afterwards was elected to the office of president, which he held until shortly before his death. In fitting recognition of his efforts in behalf of the college, his daughter, Mrs. Florence P. (Bent) Halstead, has endowed a chair there in his name, and has continued to give most generously to its support. Mr. Bent was also one of the founders of the Los Angeles Public Library, and always sought in every way to advance the cultural and moral life of the city of his adoption. He was one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, California, and also of the North Congregational Church at Pasadena. This phase of his life, like many others, was marked by an unselfish devotion. Mr. Bent was frequently referred to by his friends and associates, as the "most useful layman in Southern California."

Henry Kirke White Bent was twice married; (first) to Jane Augusta Crawford, a descendant of an old and distinguished New England family. She died on December 30, 1876, and Mr. Bent married (second), on October 29, 1878, Martha Stevens Fairman, who survives him. Of the first marriage there were three children: 1. Florence P., who married Willard George Halstead (see accompanying biography) now deceased, formerly president of the Excelsior Mining and Water Company. 2. Arthur Samuel, born in Downieville, Cali-

fornia, an honored and prominent resident of Los Angeles, and one of the largest contractors, construction and concrete engineers in the West. He married Eliza Jackson McKee, and they have two children: Ellen, who married William Jennings Bryan, Jr., and Crawford Henry. 3. H. Stanley, born in Los Angeles, California, co-partner with his brother, Arthur Samuel, in the engineering construction firm of Bent Brothers, as its vice-president and general manager. He married Grace Sitherwood of Bloomington, Illinois, and they have two children: Margaret and Stanley, Jr. To the second marriage of Henry K. W. Bent two children were born: 1. Charles E., who was graduated from Pomona College, in 1903, and has risen to a position of National importance in general insurance circles. He has also been associated as an officer or director with many civic and religious organizations of Los Angeles. He married Gladys Newberry of Hartford, Connecticut, and has one son, Donald Newberry Bent. 2. Ernest F., a manufacturer of concrete pipe and an outstanding pioneer in the development of this industry in Southwestern United States. He is vice president and general manager of the American Concrete Pipe Company. He married (first) Mabel Roof, by whom he had one daughter, Rachel. Mrs. Bent died in 1914. He later married Mrs. Urah Louise Welch, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Bent's death occurred on July 29, 1902. His long life was nobly given to fields of useful service, and the years of his career brought him much honor, much respect and the love of many friends. His life was an example of unselfish devotion and true Christian living, and to his high conception of civic duty and patriotism might be traced, in part, much that is notable in the life of Southern California today.

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**STEWART, WILLIAM LYMAN**, Oil Executive—President of the Union Oil Company of California, and for many years an outstanding leader of the oil industry in the West, William Lyman Stewart exercised a decisive influence in its development and growth. He was early attracted to the field in which he labored so successfully, and his entire career was devoted to its work.

Mr. Stewart was born in Titusville, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on April 7, 1868, a son of Lyman and Sarah Adelaide (Burrows) Stewart. This family is of Norman origin and

has many connections with various noble houses of Europe. The American progenitor, Samuel Stewart, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1698, a son of Robert and grandson of John Stewart, Scottish covenanters who emigrated to the North of Ireland. Samuel Stewart went to the North of Ireland with his father's family in 1720. In 1735, accompanied by his youngest brother, Hugh, he crossed the ocean, landed in Philadelphia, and settled in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred in 1770. From him the line of descent is traced through Andrew, his son, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Elijah, in the third American generation, said to have been born in Chester County, Pennsylvania; William Reynolds, his son; and Lyman, in the fifth American generation, father of William Lyman Stewart of this record.

Lyman Stewart, a pioneer oil operator in Pennsylvania and one of the founders of the Union Oil Company in the West, was born at Cherry Tree, Venango County, Pennsylvania, on July 22, 1840, and died at Los Angeles, California, on September 28, 1923. His parents were William Reynolds and Jane M. (Irwin) Stewart, and his father was the proprietor of a small tannery at Cherry Tree, which he had inherited from his father in the preceding generation. Lyman Stewart learned the tanning trade, but this occupation was very distasteful to him, and within a few years he went to New York State, intending to become a farmer. Again he was not satisfied with the conditions into which his life seemed to be settling, and the close of the year 1859 found him back again in Pennsylvania. This year is of particular importance in the industrial history of the United States, for during its course Colonel Drake successfully drilled the first oil well in America. Four months after that event, Lyman Stewart invested his entire savings—one hundred dollars—in the famous Drake well at Titusville. Except for three years in which he served with the Union troops during the Civil War, Mr. Stewart was to devote himself to oil operations until his death.

For a score of years he carried on his work in Pennsylvania, but in 1883 he set out to seek the larger opportunities of the West, accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. Stewart's pioneer efforts for the development of California's oil resources were directly responsible for the formation of the great Union

Oil Company, with which both he and his son, William Lyman Stewart, were so long connected. In April, 1883, he came from Santa Paula to Los Angeles, California, forming an association with W. L. Hardison for the development of a property in Pico Canyon, near Newhall, and another—the Smith farm—near Santa Paula. In spite of early setbacks the partners went on to success, aided by a loan of ten thousand dollars from I. W. Hellman, a far-seeing friend. Mr. Stewart and his partner helped to create the great prosperity which is now a part of California oil history, and in that prosperity they justly shared. Within a few years the Hardison and Stewart Oil Company was incorporated with a capital of one million dollars, and then followed, successively, the organization of the Sespe Oil Company and the Torrey Canyon Company, in both of which the Hardison and Stewart Oil Company held the controlling interest. Finally, these three companies were merged as the Union Oil Company, on October 17, 1890, with a capitalization of five million dollars.

Mr. Stewart became president of the Union Oil Company in October, 1894, and held that office until April, 1914, after which he served as chairman of the board of directors until the time of his death. There is not space here to recount the many notable achievements of his career, but it may be mentioned that he is credited with building the first refinery in the State, and with being the first to construct a tank vessel on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Stewart is also known for his pioneer work in connection with the building and operation of the first oil burning locomotive in the early '80s. Equally important to the State were his religious activities and his many gifts to philanthropic enterprises. His life was a model of useful service and whole-hearted devotion to the finest principles of the Christian faith, and his death was an irreparable loss.

Lyman Stewart married (first), on May 2, 1867, Sarah Adelaide Burrows, of Enterprise, Pennsylvania, daughter of Gates and Ann (Brewer) Burrows, her father a hatter by occupation, and later a cabinet-maker. Mrs. Stewart died on February 5, 1912. On August 26, 1916, Lyman Stewart married (second), Lula M. Crowell, who had been his personal secretary for thirteen years, a daughter of Henry M. and Alice (Stephenson) Crowell. Of the first marriage three children were born: 1. William Lyman, of this record. 2. May, who

married Rev. Daniel H. Martin, a Presbyterian minister, the latter deceased. She is a resident of Pasadena, California. 3. Alfred C., inventor of the Stewart carburetor, now deceased.

William Lyman Stewart received his preliminary education in the public schools of Titusville, Pennsylvania, his native town. In 1883, when he was only fifteen years old, he came with his father to California, attracted by the possibilities of the West, and in particular by the enormous oil resources which he was confident California possessed. The family settled first at Santa Barbara, and within a few months moved to Los Angeles. Mr. Stewart attended high school for one year at Santa Barbara, afterward attending the McPherron Academy in Los Angeles, where he prepared for and enrolled at the University of California in Berkeley, where he studied engineering. His marriage in 1892 cut short his college career, which was one of considerable brilliance.

Meanwhile, he had already begun the business of life. After his first arrival with his father in California, father and son jointly began drilling operations in Ventura County. Of course, Mr. Stewart's part at the time was principally that of an onlooker, but in 1889, at the age of twenty-one, he shouldered a pick and shovel and became a roustabout on the Torrey Canyon lease, near Santa Paula. This was his first real taste of oil work, and the fact that he thus chose to begin his experience in the less attractive phases of the industry was an indication of the thorough mastery of oil operations which he was later to acquire. Not until five years afterwards, however, after leaving the University of California, did he devote his entire attention to oil work.

After returning from college to Los Angeles, Mr. Stewart's father helped to establish him as an orange grower at Ontario, California. In the meantime, the Union Oil Company had already been established, and in May, 1894, Mr. Stewart abandoned his intention to become an orange grower, entering the employ of this new organization instead as a laborer in the Santa Paula Refinery. Already he had demonstrated the resourcefulness of his character, for while he was still a boy he was making his own way in life, working at stock raising, digging cellars, stringing telephone wires or coopering barrels for the oil refinery. Now he worked successively in various departments of the Union Oil Company. The value of his services was soon recognized and he rose to positions of consid-

erable executive importance, eventually becoming secretary and in charge of supplies. He held that office until 1898. Mr. Stewart was also elected treasurer of the company. In 1903 he was elected second vice-president, and three years later became first vice-president. Finally, in 1914, he succeeded to the presidency, his father in that year becoming chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Stewart was thoroughly competent to perform the executive duties of this office, and under his far-sighted leadership his company maintained its remarkable progress and growth. To-day the Union Oil Company is capitalized at one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. It controls over seven hundred thousand acres of oil land on which there are six hundred producing wells capable of a daily output of over one hundred thousand barrels. As an outward symbol of its growth, the company's offices now occupy an impressive skyscraper at Seventh and Hope streets, in Los Angeles. In no small degree it was through Mr. Stewart's efforts that the Union Oil Company to-day is recognized as one of the six leading independent oil enterprises in the United States.

It was natural that Mr. Stewart's services should be widely in demand, and he occupied important executive positions not only with the many subsidiaries of the Union Oil Company, but with other leading corporations as well. He had been also president of the California Coast Oil Company; president of the Claremont Oil Company, the Far West Company, the Fort Collins Producing Corporation, and the Garbutt Oil Company; vice-president of the John Irwin Oil Company; president of the International Development Company, the Lake View Oil Company, the La Merced Heights Land and Water Company, the Los Angeles First National Trust and Savings Bank, and the Los Angeles Oil Company. In addition, he was vice-president of the National Products Company of California, the Newlove Oil Company, the Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company, and the Producers' Transportation Company; president of the Southwestern Ore Company, the Union Oil Associates, the Union Oil Company of Canada, Ltd., the Union Oil Company of Nevada, the Union Oil Company of Arizona, and the Union Steamship Company.

Although his business was always his chief interest, Mr. Stewart never let it occupy his

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attention predominantly, nor sacrificed to it the finer things of life. He continued in generous measure the support of worthy enterprises, which has long been associated with the Stewart name, and through the years of his career won many friends whose company he thoroughly enjoyed. He was also very fond of sports and the life of the outdoors. It is worthy of note that during his college days Mr. Stewart was one of the first participants in American football in Southern California. At the University of California he won his varsity "C", was a member of the Big C Society, a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and was prominent in all school activities. In later life he became an ardent golfer. Mr. Stewart was one of the early members of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the San Gabriel Golf and Country Club, while he was also a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Jonathan Club. He worshipped in the Presbyterian faith, being a member of the First Church of this denomination at Pasadena.

William Lyman Stewart married (first), in 1892, Christina Pitblado, who was born at Trouro, Nova Scotia, of Scottish and Canadian descent. She died in 1893, and on November 22, 1894, Mr. Stewart married (second) Margaret Elizabeth (Chichester) Arnold, widow of William Arnold, who died in February, 1890. She was born in Browndodd Township, near Larne, in County Antrim, Ireland, on August 11, 1867, only child of Samuel and Sarah (Palmer) Chichester, and attended a Moravian Boarding School near Ballymena, and later "finished" at a famous school in Edinburgh, Scotland. She returned home, and in July, 1888, was married to William Arnold, of Larne. They became the parents of one daughter, Sarah Ann, born at Larne on November 22, 1889, who was married, in Pasadena, California, to Eugene Napoleon Bender, formerly of Montreal, Canada, and now resident of Pasadena. After her first husband's death, Mrs. Stewart made an extended trip to America, and in California met and was married to William Lyman Stewart.

William Lyman and Margaret Elizabeth (Chichester-Arnold) Stewart became the parents of five children: 1. Adelaide Margaret, born on October 3, 1895, died on May 7, 1898. 2. William Lyman, Jr., born on June 27, 1897, at Santa Paula, educated at grammar and high school in Pasadena, attended Stanford Uni-

versity at Palo Alto for one year, and completed a four-year engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took the Bachelor of Science degree. During the World War he served in the United States Army Air Service. Mr. Stewart is now vice-president of the Union Oil Company of California. He married, on August 25, 1921, Julia Sprague Valentine, daughter of William L. Valentine, of San Marino, California, and they have two children: Margaret Ann, born on November 7, 1924, and William Lyman, III, born on March 14, 1927. 3. Dorothy May, born on August 16, 1899, at Santa Paula, educated in the public schools of Pasadena, Polytechnic Elementary School, and at Simmons College in Boston, Massachusetts, being graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree. On June 24, 1924, she was married to Caleb Denny Elliott, born at Indianapolis, Indiana, and now general manager of the Haitian American Sugar Company of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where the family residence is maintained. Their children are: Caleb Denny, Jr., born on October 14, 1925, Sarah Ann, born on March 15, 1928, and Edgar Stewart, born on September 13, 1929. All were born at Pasadena. 4. Adelaide, born in Los Angeles, on October 21, 1902, attended Polytechnic Elementary School, Pasadena High School, Marlborough School at Los Angeles, from which she was graduated, and also attended Pine Manor School at Wellesley, for one year, and the University of California for two years. She was married, on November 12, 1926, in Pasadena, to Archibald Burgess John McAlpine, and resides at San Marino. They have had three children: Archibald Burgess, Jr., born on January 26, 1928, died on November 27, 1928; David Stewart, born on March 16, 1929; and Margaret Elizabeth, born August 21, 1930. 5. Arthur Chichester, born on July 22, 1905, in Los Angeles; educated in Pasadena at Polytechnic Elementary School and Pasadena High School, and graduated in 1927 from Stanford University with the Bachelor of Arts degree. At his graduation he received special mention for his work in mechanical engineering. Thereafter, he spent one year in post-graduate study of business administration at Harvard University, and returned to Los Angeles to enter the employ of the Union Oil Company.

William Lyman Stewart died suddenly at his summer home in Hermosa Beach, California, on June 21, 1930. In his death the oil



industry of the nation lost a dominating figure, and the State of California a business leader. But he was also a man of appealing modesty and great personal charm, and his passing was deeply mourned by many in other walks of life who were proud to claim his friendship. The following paragraphs appeared editorially in the "Los Angeles Times" of June 23, 1930:

In the early hours of the morning at his summer cottage at Hermosa Beach, with his devoted family around him, W. L. Stewart, one of the outstanding and most colorful figures in the history of the California oil fields, received the final summons and peacefully left the scene of his many struggles and triumphs in the great cause of advancing the industrial progress of his State and country.

His end came suddenly and unexpectedly, and brings sorrow to hosts of friends who knew the human side of the oil leader, who loved the generous companion who shared with them his leisure hours, and respected one quiet executive who always preferred to let the outcome of his efforts be his best spokesman.

To be the main factor in building up so strong and so essentially an American institution as the Union Oil Company of California from its initial small and dubious beginnings, to carry it through many contests for preserving it from foreign competition and outside absorption and to leave it as a monument of independence and stability for the people of this commonwealth is a distinction to place him eminently among the empire builders of the West. It took a man endowed with the spirit that has raised the Union Oil Company to its present commanding position after years of vicissitudes and crises to accomplish this work. Such a man was William Lyman Stewart.

The following was written by Frank Garbutt, and is a sincere appreciation by a friend and a competitor:

Will Stewart, or W. L., as he was affectionately called by everyone who knew him, has been laid to rest and it is with a heavy heart and tears in my eyes that I seek laboriously for words to express a grief that can not be expressed in words.

W. L. needs no praise from any man and yet it is fitting that tribute be paid to a life that in some respects was probably never equalled and in all respects was exemplary. I have known him intimately, man and boy, for more than thirty years as buyer, as seller, as competitor, as business associate and as friend. We have agreed and we have differed. I have seen him when success offered everything that ambition could ask; I have seen him when failure seemed imminent and disaster threatened at every turn, and never have I seen him actuated in the slightest degree by self-interest or by any motive except his high conception of right. With W. L. it seemed entirely impersonal. He never prated of right or wrong and I think his acts were the unconscious and spontaneous expression of a nature so constituted that it could not do wrong to a fellow human being. And, withal, he was both cold blooded and kindly, steadfast and sympathetic, tolerant and unyielding. His mental processes were those of the logician, he dealt in facts.

His actions were judicial, his conclusions never partisan. I remember a business disagreement with his brother. We agreed to submit it to W. L. on a written statement of the facts upon which there was no dispute. In due time we received his written decision. He went straight to the heart of the matter and disallowed the contentions of both of us, but he was right. W. L. would sooner have cut off his right hand than to have deviated one hair from right as he saw it, and he always saw clearly.

He was one of the best listeners I ever knew. His opinions were advanced without dogmatism and only after mature deliberation. He had a quiet and effective way of pointing his arguments, and a self-control so marvelously free from any evidence of restraint as to be uncanny.

Had W. L. Stewart been obsessed by personal ambition or a desire for great wealth, there is no limit to which he might not have gone, but he chose greater things, the things that make life worth while,—fair dealings, steadfastness, truth, service to others.

No man or woman ever heard W. L. Stewart's voice raised in anger. No man or woman ever heard him say an ill-considered or an intolerant thing. No man or woman knew W. L. Stewart who was not better for it, and a better heritage has no man ever left a sorrowing family than the memory we so reverently honor. The influence of W. L. Stewart did not die with him. In increasing strength it will live on forever.

A prouder epitaph hath no man.

**MEYERS, JAMES RODD**, Executive—Inheriting a keen aptitude for business from his father, who was for years one of the foremost industrialists of New Orleans, James Rodd Meyers carried on successfully and for years before his death held a high position in the commercial world of the South. In his occupation he contributed very heavily to the progress of business in Louisiana and in his private affairs was a factor of great value to religious and other public activities. Needless to say that he had a world of friends, for he was a man of exceptionally attractive character and deeply interested in the welfare of all, seeking wherever he could a worthy outlet for his natural generosity and philanthropy.

He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 4, 1878, a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Lehr) Meyers. John B. Meyers was engaged in the manufacture of molasses and sugar refining and was successful and prosperous as the head of his own company. He was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with the Confederate army, and had served the city of New Orleans as a member of the Public Belt Railroad Commission. He was born in Switzerland and was brought to this country by his widowed mother when he was three years of age. He died November

14, 1918, his wife having pre-deceased him. In addition to his molasses and sugar refining business he was also the founder and president of the Union Stave Company of New Orleans.

James R. Meyers attended the public schools of the city and then went to Tulane High School and Chenets Commercial Institute. Upon graduation from the higher institution he entered business with the Stave company. On May 8, 1902, he was elected a member of the board of directors, in 1903 was chosen manager, and on March 31, 1904, became secretary and treasurer of the Stave company, then rising to vice-president, and March 30, 1906, was elected president and general manager, when the founder decided to retire from that industry and devote all his time to the sugar business. When his father died he was made a member of the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad Commission and served until his death. He also served as vice-president and president of the Jefferson Trust and Savings Bank, resigning from the last position, because of ill health, December 16, 1929.

Mr. Meyers was a good musician, an organist and pianist and for a time served as organist at the Napoleon Avenue Methodist Church, of which he was a member. He was a member of the board of stewards and made it a point to give not less than one-tenth of his income to that and other charitable activities. He was a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association and for twenty-one years was treasurer of the State Sunday School Association, also a member of the Y. M. C. A. board of trustees. He was very fond of travel for its educational advantages and took his deepest pleasure in music. He was a member of the Association of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. His death occurred in New Orleans, May 8, 1930.

James Rodd Meyers married in New Orleans, December 4, 1902, Lydia Margaret Kienle, a native of New Orleans. Their children are: 1. Lillian Lydia, married Walter H. Weferling. 2. James John, a cadet at the South Carolina Military College, Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Meyers possessed a nature that was both artistic and commercial. He was a fine business executive and organizer and in his other hours was an accomplished organist. His range of information was very wide and made him a most agreeable companion and conversationalist, while his philanthropies in any worthy direction, regardless of creed or

color or social condition, won the admiration and affection of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Meyers always responded most willingly to any call for aid and many were his generous offerings, given unostentatiously, and often times the source of such philanthropy was entirely unknown. He bore a fine name in Louisiana and his loss was severe and will be lasting in the void made by his passing.

**STORY, FRANCIS QUARLES**, Man of Affairs—A distinguished figure in the life of Southern California for many years, Francis Quarles Story has lived to see the development of this section into a fertile and well settled country with splendid resources, both agricultural and industrial. When he first came to the West the possibilities for this development existed, but they awaited the efforts of men such as Mr. Story, men of vision and energy who were willing to work for the advancement of the State that they might share in its ultimate prosperity. He was a pioneer of the citrus fruit industry in Los Angeles County, and probably the efforts of no other single figure have been more important in its development here.

Mr. Story was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, on July 18, 1845, a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Quarles) Story, and member of old Colonial families on both the paternal and maternal sides. His father settled in Wisconsin during the pioneer period of that State.

Francis Quarles Story of this record was graduated from Waukesha High School when he was only sixteen years of age, and thereafter he taught for one term in the Wisconsin schools. At the end of this time he entered Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after graduation from that institution, went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became bookkeeper for a leading woolen house. Mr. Story was never content with anything less than the most thorough knowledge of any enterprise with which he was connected, and it was this which led him to take a position in the sorting room of one of the mills operated by the firm which employed him. There he worked twelve hours a day for six months without any compensation except the rich experience which he gained. For the next three months he worked nine hours daily in a Boston woolen house, after which he established an independent enterprise, opening an office and engaging in business as a broker in woolen goods.



*D. A. Tracy*

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The fine determination and energy which he displayed in preparation for his career were apparent during all phases of his life, and in a very short time he was well established and on the road to success. Later he purchased an interest in a wool-scouring mill, and in this connection, made a special study of wool shrinkage. By 1872 he had laid the foundations of an independent fortune, but the great Boston fire of that year left his firm ten thousand dollars in debt. By hard work and the most careful management, Mr. Story and his associates were able to clear this indebtedness and make a fresh start. In the course of several years Mr. Story became once more a leading figure in the Boston woolen industry, but impaired health now forced his retirement, and in 1877 he came to California, to seek what advantage the climate of this State could offer.

Mr. Story could not endure complete idleness, so on coming West he became associated with the B. P. Flint and Company, woolen dealers in San Francisco. The possibilities of Southern California soon were impressed upon him unmistakably, and finally in 1883 he came to Los Angeles County, erecting a home at Alhambra. Mr. Story immediately began operations in the citrus fruit industry. He set out an orange grove, along with several acres devoted to grapes, prunes and figs, but it was not long before he abandoned all except his oranges, which could be raised with the greatest profit.

Mr. Story was a pioneer in the growth of citrus fruit commercially in Southern California, and through the years he was to remain a leader of the industry. With the same thoroughness which marked his preparations to enter the woolen industry, he now studied citrus fruits, reading all available data, experimenting on his ranch to find the best methods of production, and employing the most scientific principles as his tests convinced him of their merit. His position of leadership was clearly won through his own efforts, and the success which came to him he obviously deserved.

During some of the earlier years of citrus growing in Southern California, as the story was recently told in the twenty-fifth birthday edition of the Alhambra "Post-Advocate," Mr. Story was able to command a price of only ten cents a box for his fruit crop on his trees. This was the best price offer obtainable. The packing company, which secured the crop,

made a handsome profit on the oranges, but to the Alhambra grower, orange raising was decidedly not profitable. Other citrus men were experiencing the same trouble.

Mr. Story saw the need for an organization among the growers and through his efforts, the Alhambra Orange Growers Association was formed. He became president of this organization in 1896, and president of the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange which followed in 1897. Mr. Story was also vice-president of the Southern California Fruit Exchange and president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, being honorary president of the latter organization to-day. Under his supervision of the exchange the industry prospered, each year becoming more profitable than the last. As the industry grew, however, a need for greater markets was felt, and Mr. Story decided that this need could be met only by advertising. His vision was keen and far-ranging and it was extremely difficult for him to convince the other members of the industry—less gifted than he—that his plans were not merely the vagaries of an impractical mind. During a period of trial in Iowa, the sale of citrus fruits increased so amazingly, however, that there could no longer be any question of the correctness of Mr. Story's premises and thus through his efforts the citrus fruit growers of California became pioneers in the successful use of large scale advertising. Only recently the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange paid tribute to Mr. Story as the originator of "Sunkist" citrus advertising.

Mr. Story's interests were never confined to citrus culture alone, and through his entire residence here he has been a leader in the development of the Alhambra section. He was one of the leading figures in the establishment of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway, which, when sold later to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, became one of the most important feeder lines in the Los Angeles area. Mr. Story was also instrumental in bringing the Pacific Electric Railway to Alhambra. The railway officials demanded a property subsidy from the citizens before they would enter the city with their service. Mr. Story personally gave them a lot on South First Street, adjoining the site of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric offices, which has recently been bought back by the Quarles Realty Company, of which he was the founder, for the purpose of constructing a building on the site.

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In 1891 Mr. Story became a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and in the following year was president of that organization. He has been a director of the chamber since 1896, was chairman of its citrus tariff committee in 1897, and in 1901 was chairman of the committee which raised a fund of \$350,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Chamber of Commerce building in Los Angeles. In 1906 Mr. Story was chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee of Los Angeles which raised more than \$300,000 in money and supplies for the sufferers in the great San Francisco earthquake and fire. Mr. Story was either treasurer or general manager of the San Gabriel Valley Transit Railway during the period of its existence, while for a time he was president of the Los Angeles Directory Company. He is a director of the Los Angeles First National Bank, and of the First National Bank of Alhambra, and is also a member of the Alhambra Chamber of Commerce, the San Gabriel Country Club, the California Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Municipal League, and other bodies. He was a trustee of the University of Southern California for a period of years, resigning recently because of his advanced age.

Having had in mind for some time Alhambra's need for more parks and playgrounds, Mr. Story presented to the city in December, 1928, the deeds of seven lots on North Chapel Street, with the understanding that a city park would be established on the site. Provisions of Mr. Story's gift provided that title to the property should always remain with the city, that the site was to be used only for park purposes, and that work for the development of the area should start immediately, with a minimum expenditure by the city for this purpose of not less than five thousand dollars a year for the next five years. Plans are already well begun to make this park one of the beauty spots and show places of Alhambra, and Mr. Story's generous and far-sighted gift will remain a source of happiness to the people of the city through all the years to come. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Story was adopted by the city council at the time of his gift, and in his honor the park has been named the Francis Q. Story Park.

In 1876, Mr. Story married Charlotte Forrester Devereux, daughter of General George H. Devereux of Salem, Massachusetts, and member of the old and distinguished New Eng-

land family of that name which has played so important a part in the building of the American commonwealth. Mrs. Story passed away some years ago.

Mr. Story still continues his residence at Alhambra. His life has been crowned with years and honor and his career of useful service has won for him a secure place in the deep affections of the people of this State. By his works he has built a monument to his fame which the years cannot efface nor time destroy.

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**HALE, GEORGE ELBERT**, Editor and Publisher—In the few short years of his active career, George Elbert Hale accomplished as much as most successful men are able to do in a normal lifetime. Journalist, writer, executive and publisher, he created a new phase of Western journalism, and left in those communities where he worked a lasting monument to his fame.

Mr. Hale was born at Portland, Oregon, on June 27, 1881, a son of the Rev. Charles H. and Julia (Stout) Hale. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, but before his graduation from high school, he withdrew and began his active career. Entering the field of journalism, he began at the very bottom of the ladder, carrying a paper route for a Portland daily. Later he entered the advertising department of the "Oregonian," but before many months he left his native city to engage in various phases of advertising work throughout the West. The year 1906 found him employed with the Walla Walla "Union." In the same year, however, he left that paper to go to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became an advertising solicitor for the old "Intermountain Republican." In 1909, upon the consolidation of this paper with the "Herald," he became general manager of the "Herald-Republican," which he guided with unusual success for four years. In 1913 Mr. Hale organized a stock company, and with this backing, purchased the "Evening Telegram," of which he was publisher and general manager until June, 1920, when ill health forced him to dispose of his holdings and retire. After his purchase of the Salt Lake City "Telegram," this paper, under his guidance, was established and carried on as an independent organ of free opinion, and only those who recognized the dominating power of the church in this city, can fully appreciate the courage which Mr. Hale displayed in taking this step. The function of a newspaper as he

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*W. H. Adley*



saw it transcended partisan motives. Through the columns of his journal and in his personal life, he was an indefatigable worker for the promotion of community progress, and soon won deserved recognition as one of the most brilliant newspaper men in the West. He brought the "Telegram" to a new high level of journalistic excellence and set standards by which all who aspire to journalistic leadership in the West are measured, even to-day.

Mr. Hale was a man of dynamic energy and power, of forceful and magnetic personality and supreme confidence not only in his own powers but also in the righteousness of his aims and objects. He was known as a super-salesman and organizer, but he was more than that, and his rare talents were inevitably given to projects worthy of their use. He won the love and admiration of all creeds and factions, and the undying loyalty of those who were associated with him in his work. No more touching or more cherished tribute ever came to him than that expressed in a framed tablet presented to him by his employees as he prepared to leave forever the work which he loved so well. It was engraved:

To George E. Hale, a Monument to his Ability from the Staff—October 20, 1919.

Mr. Hale was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During his active life he was also a member of various civic and social organizations at Salt Lake City and a leader in the many worthy movements which enlisted his support. Often he would throw his influence with decisive effect for the success of some great cause, but on these occasions he desired no further honor or reward except the simple consciousness which came to him of duty well performed.

On April 5, 1904, George Elbert Hale married Jessie M. Irvine, daughter of John R. and Perena K. (Clausius) Irvine, of Spokane, Washington. She survives him, with their son, George I. Hale, born on April 26, 1915.

After his retirement from the "Telegram" in 1920, Mr. Hale moved with his family to San Francisco. This change of climate and scene, however, were of no avail in checking the course of his malady which soon developed into arthritis. He was confined to his bed for several years before his death, and although at one time he purchased a country home down the peninsula, he was soon obliged to give it up

and return to his apartment in San Francisco. Here he passed away on October 25, 1930.

During the long years of living death which were his lot, Mr. Hale retained until the end his cheerful, optimistic spirit. And throughout these years, although far removed from the scene of his former activities, the memory of his vivid personality and the great work which he accomplished, remained fresh in the hearts of his many associates and friends of those days. At his death they hastened to express their sorrow, and in many letters of condolence paid high tribute to his name. "One of God's noblemen has passed away," wrote a friend, in words which may fittingly bring this record to a close. "The memory of George Hale will mean more to many than the actual passing of an ordinary man."

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**HADLEY, WASHINGTON**, Banker and Philanthropist—In a long life which spanned almost a full century, Washington Hadley won distinction in the field of banking and finance, and contributed notably to the advancement of those sections in which his interests centered. Born on the Atlantic Coast, he lived successively in various parts of the Middle West, and finally in California. He saw the remarkable progress of the American people and the American nation during the last century, and he himself became one of that group of men who laid the foundations for the greatness and power which we now enjoy.

Mr. Hadley was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, on December 12, 1817. He came of an old Scots-Irish family, the founders of which, in America, came from England in the seventeenth century and established their home in Pennsylvania. Later generations moved to North Carolina. Mr. Hadley's paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania in 1743, and passed the closing years of his life in North Carolina. The father, Jonathan Hadley, was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, September 9, 1779, and married, in 1799, Ann Long, who was born in Virginia in 1783. He was a planter, a miller and a merchant by occupation, winning a fair share of material success, and enjoying the respect and confidence of all those who knew him. Jonathan Hadley continued to reside in North Carolina until his death on April 12, 1826, and his wife, who survived him many years, passed away in Henry County, Indiana, in 1871. Both

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were earnest and zealous members of the Society of Friends.

Washington Hadley, their son, of whom this is primarily a record, received his first educational training in the public schools of his native State. Later, in 1831, he accompanied his widowed mother on her removal to Indiana, where he continued his studies. He knew the little log school house of history, both in the South and in the Middle West, and in after life he liked to recall these early scenes of his childhood. In the winter of 1835-36, Mr. Hadley taught school himself at Sulphur Springs, in Morgan County, Indiana. Then for two years he was clerk in the general store conducted by his brother Alfred, winning a partnership at the end of this time. In this way he gained his first business experience and laid the foundation for his future success.

After four years, however, Mr. Hadley began an independent enterprise, dealing largely in produce which he shipped down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers on the old style flat-boats to the markets in New Orleans. During the course of some fifteen years he continued to devote himself to these business interests, extending the scope of his operations, and rising steadily in influence in Indiana life. In 1859, as the candidate of the old Whig party, he was elected treasurer of Park County, Indiana, serving in this office for two terms. In spite of the difficulties caused by the unsettled conditions of the Civil War, he fulfilled the duties which devolved upon him with complete success, and this period of his life undoubtedly played its part in shaping his future career. He was obliged to study financial conditions, and to acquaint himself with the factors which govern the relationship between currency and commodities. During the Civil War, of course, gold payments were practically suspended. It was not from any lack of gold, but rather that it was hoarded up in private and thus retired from circulation instead of being thrown on the market for practical utilization. In 1863 the first "greenbacks" were issued, and new developments followed because previously to that time the United States treasury was not responsible for the currency issued by the State banks.

All through the Civil War Mr. Hadley watched the money markets with keen interest. At the close of the conflict he moved westward with his family and settled at Lawrence, Kansas, in July, 1865, seeking the greater op-

portunities of the newer State. With his immense fund of knowledge of the banking situation, and his realization of the necessity for sound financial institutions to support the progress of any section, it was natural that he should turn his attention to organizing a bank, and in January, 1866, he effected the organization of the National Bank of Lawrence. From that time onwards for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Hadley served as president of this bank which became, under his guidance, one of the strongest institutions of its size in the entire State. His own reputation as a pioneer banker also steadily increased, and the part which he played in Kansas life is one on which no true measure of value can be set even now. That which he accomplished became a part of the State itself, and is incorporated today in a great commonwealth.

In 1889, however, Mr. Hadley again moved to new fields. He disposed of all his various interests in Kansas, and came with his family to the Pacific Coast, settling at Whittier, which was still a small town. From the time immediately after his arrival until 1900 he was a director of the National Bank of California in Los Angeles, bringing his long experience and mature judgment into effective play in the direction of its affairs. During this time his son, Albert, was cashier of the bank, which grew with the community, and extended its services throughout a wide territory. Meanwhile, in 1890, Mr. Hadley became active in the Pickering Land and Water Company of Whittier, California, a little town in Los Angeles County founded only three years before. Assuming executive duties with the new company, the scene of his interests gradually shifted to Whittier, in whose future he had the greatest confidence. Mr. Hadley played a part of immense importance in the upbuilding of the city of to-day. In 1896 he organized the Bank of Whittier, which became by subsequent reorganization, the First National Bank of Whittier. This expansion was carried through under Mr. Hadley's direction in 1900, and from that time until 1908 he was president of the bank. Thereafter he served as a member of its board of directors until his death. In 1903 he also organized the Whittier Savings Bank of which he served continuously as president until his death. Again he demonstrated the rare qualities of his executive leadership—that mixture of conservatism and progressiveness—which only the true financier possesses, and which is of such

tremendous benefit to those institutions with which such men are connected.

With the heritage which came to him from the past, and the example of his own parents before him in youth, it was natural that Mr. Hadley should take the deepest interest in the finer things of life, in the progress of religion and educational affairs. Here his influence was often extended and with decisive effect for the success of worthy causes. Even before removing to California he had carefully considered the matter of rendering specific financial aid to various educational institutions, and in Whittier, where he established his home in 1892, the opportunity came to him to put his plans into effective operation. Mr. Hadley became one of the founders of Whittier College, and toward the endowment of this institution and the promotion of its interests he gave many thousands of dollars. He remained, in addition, an active and valued member of its board of trustees from the beginning until his death.

Mr. Hadley's political affiliations compassed, in large measure, the history of the Republican party. As a young man he was a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote in 1840 for the election of General William Henry Harrison. With the rise of Lincoln and his consolidation of many political elements to form the new Republican party, Mr. Hadley aligned himself in support of its principles, and through the years had the satisfaction of voting for every Presidential nominee of the party. His last ballot was voted in 1908 in favor of William Howard Taft.

The temperance cause found in Mr. Hadley one of its most earnest and effective supporters. He was an active member of the Washingtonian Society, one of the early temperance organizations of America, and during the period of his Kansas residence, served most ably in the promotion of temperance work, resulting in the final victory of State-wide prohibition. As mayor of Lawrence for two terms, he exercised considerable political influence which he used always for the promotion of higher standards, and in this case, in particular, played a leading part in securing the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Kansas.

Throughout life Mr. Hadley gave his allegiance to high ideals and sought always to further the cause of righteousness. He was, like his parents before him, a member of the

Society of Friends, and as it has been well said of him, "his kindly, gentle and noble life exemplified the beautiful and simple faith of that religious body." He was a birthright member of the North Carolina yearly meeting of the Friends, and later was active in the yearly meetings both in Indiana and Kansas, in each of which he served in an official capacity. His zealous support and influence contributed much to the advancement of church work.

On November 28, 1839, Washington Hadley married (first) Naomi Henley of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where her parents were early settlers and representatives of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Hadley passed away on November 21, 1901, after more than sixty years of affectionate and devoted companionship and mutual love in the family circle. Of this marriage, eight children were born who lived to reach the years of maturity, and one of the daughters, Miss Emilie V. Hadley, still maintains her residence at the beautiful family home in Whittier. On December 28, 1904, Mr. Hadley married (second) Mrs. Rebecca Morgan, of Wichita, Kansas, who shared his life during his declining years.

Mr. Hadley died on December 21, 1911. At the age of ninety-four he was undoubtedly the oldest active banker in the world, and it was characteristic of him that until the last he continued the duties of life with undiminished devotion. As a previous biographer has well written, "the laurels of definite achievement rested upon his head," and in his long career he brought new luster to a distinguished name.

"Washington Hadley," wrote the American Friend, "lived well, loved much; he gained the respect of intelligent men and women, and the love of little children; he left the world better than he found it. He looked for the best in humanity, and gave the best he had." No man could do more, and few have done as much.

**FENTON, CLARENCE MILTON**, Man of Affairs—In the years of a distinguished career, Clarence Milton Fenton rose to prominence in American industrial life. He was connected with several important corporations. His services contributed much to their growth and success, while in the field of civic and benevolent enterprise he was equally ready to place his fine talents at the disposal of worthy causes. His useful life brought him much honor.

Mr. Fenton's ancestry is traced through William Wakeman, born April 30, 1730, died March

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22, 1802. He served with the Connecticut Militia from 1775 to 1777, acting as sergeant of Captain Dimon's Company from Fairfield, Connecticut, and later as Sergeant in Captain Burris's Company. His daughter, Selina Wakeman, married Aaron Burr Sturgess. Their daughter, Sarah Wakeman Sturgess, born June 21, 1798, died November 11, 1871, married Solomon Fenton, born June 21, 1801, died in Brant, New York, March 11, 1870. Their son, Benjamin Fenton, father of Clarence M. Fenton, of whom further, was born in 1830, and died in Pasadena, California, August 11, 1911. He married Julia Augusta Saynisch, a native of Blossburg, Pennsylvania, now a resident of Pasadena, California.

Clarence M. Fenton was born on November 27, 1857, in St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Benjamin and Julia Augusta (Saynisch) Fenton. His father was president of the Erie Preserving Company for many years. His mother was a daughter of the famous Swiss scientist, Dr. Henry Louis Saynisch, pioneer homeopathic physician in America, noted naturalist and geologist, and a prominent figure in the early history of Bellevue Hospital in New York City. He was the friend and associate of such men as Dr. Sands, the elder Agassiz, Von Humboldt and others. Pennsylvania owes to him the discovery of its vast resources in coal.

Clarence Milton Fenton, of this record, received his educational training in the public schools, and following completion of the high school course, began his active career in the employ of the Erie Preserving Company, of which his father was president. This enterprise was incorporated in 1874. Mr. Fenton occupied only minor positions at first. He was determined to learn all phases of the business thoroughly at first hand, and by persistent application mastered the various phases of its operation. He won promotion to higher offices of responsibility and trust, but only as it was merited, becoming, eventually, secretary and general manager of the company. Mr. Fenton was naturally of an inventive turn of mind. He acquired a broad scientific background, and then addressed himself to the particular problems to be met in the food preservation industry. As general manager of the Erie Preserving Company, he developed many labor-saving devices and new processes, extending its trade into forty states, and shipping also to Canada, South America and Great Britain.

About the year 1909, after the dissolution of

the Erie Preserving Company, Mr. Fenton removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he became connected with the Columbus Iron and Steel Company. He was auditor of this company for more than ten years, until after its merger with the American Rolling Mill Company. Mr. Fenton was an important member of the organization, and became a well known figure in the American Steel industry, holding membership in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Mr. Fenton was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of several clubs, including the City Club of New York, the Flintridge Country Club and the Los Angeles City Club, and was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons at Columbus, Ohio. In 1920 he removed with his family to Pasadena, California, and afterwards made his home in this city. Although retired from active business life, complete inactivity was foreign to his nature, and he devoted himself largely to the various philanthropical interests which always engaged his attention. At Pasadena he was one of the founders and a trustee of the Union Liberal Church, taking an extremely prominent part in all church work. He was generous in his contributions to all worthy civic and benevolent causes.

For many years Mr. Fenton was president of the Pringle Memorial Home at Poughkeepsie, New York. This institution was founded by his aunt by marriage, Mrs. Margaret P. Fenton. At her death she bequeathed a large fund for the establishment of a home for aged and indigent men, and her brother, Samuel M. Pringle, dying within a few months, made a similar bequest. The corporation, known as the Pringle Memorial Home, was formed soon afterwards, and Mr. Fenton became its president, while other members of his family were also active in directing its affairs. Mr. Fenton closed negotiations and purchased a handsome mansion and large estate at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, formerly the home of Colonel William E. Beard. Its cost was well over a hundred thousand dollars, and numerous alterations were made to fit it for the purpose intended. At the time, Mr. Fenton outlined the plan of the trustees which was so ably carried into effect under his guidance, making this institution one of the most important of its kind in the country. Said Mr. Fenton:

The home will be opened to aged and indigent men, who will be cared for during life, upon payment of

the entrance fee, which has been fixed at the nominal sum of \$300. The late Mrs. Fenton expressed the wish that educated and literary men be preferred, and we therefore hope to gather together a body of quiet and congenial persons of studious habits, who will appreciate the surroundings and the advantages offered.

The work of forming this corporation, and of making plans for the management of the home has been carried on quietly, and without any publicity further than the notice of the incorporation of the association. Its existence has, therefore, not become generally known, but already we have received applications from ten persons who desire admittance. We shall be able to accommodate from forty to fifty. . . .

The property which was placed in our trust consists largely of valuable real estate in New York City. The income derived from it will be large enough to maintain the home for some time to come, but we expect that other charitably inclined persons will from time to time add further sums to the fund, of which the Fenton and Pringle bequests are the nucleus.

On March 11, 1884, Clarence Milton Fenton married, in Covington, Kentucky, Cora White Battelle, of Boston, who survives him. She is a daughter of the Rev. Gordon and Maria Louisa (Tucker) Battelle, and member of an old American family which was established originally in 1642, at Dedham, Massachusetts, by Thomas Battelle who came from England. His name appears on various town records from that time until his death on February 8, 1706. From him the line of descent is traced through John Battelle in the second generation, Ebenezer in the third to Ebenezer in the fourth, a Revolutionary soldier, born on January 10, 1729, died on November 6, 1776. He was captain of a company during the Lexington "Alarm" of April 19, 1775. His son, Colonel Ebenezer Battelle, was also a soldier of the Revolution, volunteering in his father's company immediately after his graduation from Harvard College, in 1775. Later, he rose to the rank of major, and was subsequently appointed colonel of the militia by the governor of Massachusetts. In later years, Colonel Battelle joined in establishing the second book shop in the city of Boston, out of which was to grow the famous publishing house of Little, Brown and Company. Still later, Colonel Battelle went to Ohio as an agent of the Ohio company. His son, Ebenezer Battelle, member of this family in the sixth American generation, became the father of the Rev. Gordon Battelle, who in turn was the father of Mrs. Fenton.

He was born at Newport, Ohio, on November 14, 1814, son of Ebenezer and Mary

(Greene) Battelle, attended Ohio and Massachusetts schools, and was later graduated from Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, with the highest honors in his class. Later, this institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1860 Ohio University similarly honored him by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Battelle was a noted preacher, educator and divine, a man of conspicuous ability and most unusual talent. He organized and became the first principal of Northwestern Virginia Academy which opened for pupils on October 1, 1843. He remained as head of this institution at Clarksburg until June, 1851, and then resigned to devote himself to the ministry, serving as pastor successively at Charleston, Fairmont and Wheeling. He rose to prominence in the Virginia Conference, representing his district at the General Conference and serving as its presiding elder. Although a resident of Virginia for many years, he was a vigorous opponent of slavery, and at the outbreak of the Civil War became one of the strongest supporters of the Federal cause in Western Virginia. He was, indeed, the guiding spirit in the creation of the new State of West Virginia, whose constitution he largely wrote. In November, 1861, following the discharge of various duties connected with war activities, at the request of Governor Pierpont, he was appointed chaplain of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers (loyal), and accompanied this regiment to the front, where he performed heroic and zealous tasks. He died in the city of Washington, on August 7, 1862, as a result of fever and exposure in carrying on his duties at the front. Dr. Battelle married, at Somerset, Ohio, on October 12, 1842, Maria Louisa Tucker, born at Windsor, Vermont, on October 7, 1816, died at Buffalo, New York, on December 17, 1889. They became the parents of eight children, of whom the youngest was Cora White, now Mrs. Cora White (Battelle) Fenton. On July 8, 1913, there was dedicated in Newport, Ohio, Dr. Battelle's birthplace, a monument to the men of that town who participated in various wars of the United States. It is surmounted by a life-size statue of Dr. Battelle, the most distinguished of Newport's sons so honored.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenton became the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Elsie Louise, who married Dr. Harold B. Keyes, of New York City. 2. Julia, who married Cary Rumsey, of

Buffalo. 3. Gerald, now business manager of the Battelle Memorial at Columbus, Ohio, and formerly captain in the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War. He married Katherine Spahr, daughter of George H. Spahr, one of the most prominent citizens of Columbus, Ohio. 4. Frances Battelle, who married Roy J. Kennedy, of Pasadena.

Mr. Fenton died at his Pasadena home on October 10, 1928. His death brought to its close a long and active career of genuine accomplishment and success. He possessed in preëminent degree the happy faculty of friendship. The warmth and charm of his character drew others to him wherever he went, and his genial nature, perfectly at home in any company, won him the affectionate regard of all whose privilege it was to know him. But only with his passing perhaps did they come to realize the full depth of that affection and the constant value of his mere presence.

**MONNETTE, MERVIN JEREMIAH**, Capitalist, Banker—In the years of a long life, Mervin Jeremiah Monnette has achieved a career of the greatest distinction and success. From the time of his boyhood on an Ohio farm, he persistently sought out the fields of possible opportunity. He always had the greatest confidence in the future of the nation, and the courage to back his conviction in the merit of specific projects to the full extent of his resources and energy. His name will always be associated with the development of many highly important industries of the West.

Mr. Monnette was born in Scott Township, Marion County, Ohio, on August 24, 1847, a son of Abraham and Catherine (Braucher) Monnette, and member of the famous old Huguënot family of this name. He was one of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, spending his early years on the family farm, assisting in the duties of its operation and attending the local country school during brief periods. In short, although his father was one of the wealthiest men of this section and the owner of several thousand acres of rich land, the children of the family lived simply and frugally, working through long, hard hours on the farm. It was natural that Mr. Monnette should early become a thoroughly experienced agriculturalist and stockman. While still in his teens he was doing the work of a full grown man, and until he was twenty-two he remained with his father.

After his marriage in 1869, Mr. Monnette settled in Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio, where he gradually purchased much fine farming land, amounting in all to some eight hundred acres. This he cultivated and in addition raised and marketed many head of fine cattle. Gradually he extended the range and scope of his operations. Beginning in 1876, he made his headquarters during the winters at Chicago, which was even then becoming the live stock center of the nation. Here he met and became a personal friend of the famous stockman, Nelson Morris. Mr. Monnette's fine abilities and talents were soon amply demonstrated, and Mr. Morris suggested that they form a partnership in the stock business—an exceptional opportunity as it afterwards proved, although Mr. Monnette found it necessary to decline the offer. From that time on, however, there was no question of his standing as a large stockman of the Middle West.

About the year 1882, Mr. Monnette discontinued his agricultural operations, and while still retaining his property holdings, removed to the city of Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio. Here he invested in and became a director of the Crawford County Bank, which later became the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, an institution originally organized by his father and father-in-law, George W. Hull. Mr. Monnette was president of the bank during the period from 1887 to 1897. Toward the close of this period, however, he suffered financial reverses through the depression of land values and other causes. Resolutely he laid plans for the future, and being struck by the possibilities of the West, he determined to seek this field in order to recover the fortune he had lost. Mr. Monnette settled in Colorado Springs and during 1897 and 1898, he interested himself in several mining enterprises with considerable success. In 1898 he purchased several hundred acres of land in the State of Nebraska and for a period of seven years thereafter, devoted himself to stock raising activities in that State, making his headquarters at Central City and Omaha. He owned and operated several large ranches, and also operated several others for T. B. Hord, entering actively into stock dealing operations in the city of Omaha. Through these activities Mr. Monnette happily acquired again a financial competence.

In the summer of 1903, with his son, Orra Eugene Monnette, and brother-in-law, John



*O. J. Monnette*

NO MORE  
ABSORBING



Charles Fremont Hull, Mr. Monnette came to Los Angeles, California, in the course of an extended western tour. The tremendous opportunities for development existing here could not fail to leave an impression on him, and within a few years he was to make this city his permanent home. But first there occurred a series of events of the greatest importance in his life—those concerning the Hayes-Monnette lease of the famous Mohawk Mine. The story of this lease is given in detail in the "Monnet Family Genealogy," written and compiled by Orra Eugene Monnette, a source largely drawn upon for this record.

"To Mervin Jeremiah Monnette and his partners," writes Orra Eugene Monnette, "must always be given the credit for opening up and developing both the largest, in extent, and the richest gold mine which, up to that time, 1907-8, had ever been known or discovered in the history of the world. This is not an exaggerated statement, as the statistics of the gold taken from the mines then and subsequently have fully proven."

Mr. Monnette was asked to make the trip to Goldfield, Nevada, by some friends of his in Chicago. They desired an honest examination of a mine they had recently acquired. Although he had no great mining experience they realized they could trust Mr. Monnette fully, whereas the honesty of many experts was problematical. Influenced in part by his son's advice, he was persuaded to go to Goldfield, in spite of the many hardships and difficulties to be faced. He soon accomplished the task which he had undertaken, but after the completion of his work decided to remain for a time in this little mining town, with its prevalent air of excitement and rumors of discoveries and finds. It was here that he met Granville H. Hayes, a graduate of the University of California, a thorough scientist by training and a miner of long practical experience. He had already won and lost two fortunes and was now seeking a third.

Mr. Hayes believed that claims then owned by the Goldfield Mohawk Mining Company, although idle and practically abandoned, nevertheless possessed great possibilities. He soon persuaded Mr. Monnette to this same opinion, and together they leased the property for a term of some fifteen months. Much prospecting had already been done here and nobody except the two partners thought much of their bargain. They, however, began activities at

once. Mr. Monnette advanced much money, probably ten thousand dollars, for the purchase of supplies and machinery. When he had no more himself, he induced two of his Chicago friends to furnish additional funds, giving them each a quarter share of the lease. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Monnette managed all operations, even to the extent of doing manual labor. Although perhaps discouraged, they did not quit, in spite of the fact that at one time fully twenty-five thousand dollars had been expended without sight of any ore worth shipping. Then in April, 1906, a "strike" was made. "The dreams of the fortune-seekers became a reality," a reality that was far to exceed their hopes. "From this point the story is best told by others," writes Orra Eugene Monnette in his chapter on the subject in the Monnet family volume. He quotes many contemporary accounts of the lease. We may follow him in quoting from Rex Beach, the famous writer, to show how prominently this venture stood before the public attention:

"I had heard the story of the Hayes-Monnette Lease," wrote Mr. Beach in "The Madmen of the Desert," a series written for the Saturday Evening Post, "of how four men in four months made four million dollars out of an acre and a half of ground on the Mohawk, yet every Nevadan to whom I talked passed me this as a fresh bit of news. I asked of other doings, but they forced this tale at me again and again. I turned my face away and demanded details of other mines, only to receive the Hayes-Monnette story in a new guise, like the Hank Monk-Horace Greeley episode."

For the duration of their lease, Mr. Monnette and his partners cleared in all about five million dollars.

In August, 1906, Mr. Monnette took up his residence at Los Angeles, with his wife, his son, Orra Eugene Monnette, and the latter's wife. That winter he spent in Goldfield, but in the spring of 1907, his lease having then expired, he returned to Los Angeles and entered actively into the city's business life. With his son and his brother-in-law, he purchased a controlling interest in the first American National Bank of Los Angeles. He was elected president of the bank, J. C. F. Hull, his brother-in-law, was elected vice-president, and they, with Orra Eugene Monnette were directors. The latter was also legal counsel for the bank. In September, 1909, this institution was merged with the Citizens National Bank of Los An-

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geles, and Mr. Monnette then became vice-president of the combined banks, an office which he held until January, 1923. He was also during this period a director, trustee and member of the executive committee of the bank, while his son, Orra Eugene Monnette, was a director and attorney for the institution.

In August, 1911, Orra Eugene Monnette and his associates, representing the stockholders of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, organized the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and Mervin J. Monnette then became a director, vice-president and member of the executive committee of that institution, serving from 1911 to 1923. From January, 1912 to 1923, his son, Orra Eugene Monnette, was president of the same bank.

During the winter of 1922-23, the Bank of America, first of the name, of Los Angeles, was organized, and its doors opened for business in February, 1923. Mr. Monnette was vice-president, a member of the executive committee and director until 1927, when it consolidated with the Bank of Italy of California through the Liberty Bank of America. In the brief period of the existence of the Liberty Bank of America, Orra E. Monnette was president of the new institution, and his father was an officer. In March, 1927, the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association was organized and absorbed many affiliated institutions, including the Liberty Bank of America. This splendid bank is now (1930) a billion dollar institution, ranking first among financial enterprises of the nation west of the Mississippi, first in the State of California, and fifth in the nation. From 1927, Mervin J. Monnette had been a large stockholder in the bank, a member and director of the regional board of the Los Angeles division, and active in all councils of the Bank of Italy.

While Mr. Monnette had recently made some slight concession to advancing years, and no longer officially occupied a banking desk, he continued very prominent in financial enterprises of Los Angeles; was active in civic and business relationships, and a resident very well known in the public life of the community. He retained from earlier years his interest in oil and mining enterprises, and with his son, Orra Eugene Monnette, organized the following companies and guided them to success: the Monnette Mining and Milling Company, the Thanksgiving Oil Company, the Dixie Queen Mining Company, the Bankers

Oil Company, the Buckeye Union Oil Company, the Consolidated Midway Oil Company, and the Pacific National Oil Company. All these are successful and prosperous undertakings. Mr. Monnette became also interested in Los Angeles real estate.

The mere record of Mr. Monnette's business and financial connections cannot indicate the eminent place he held in Southern California life for many years. He was known as one of the State's most able executives, a man of sure vision and sound judgment, whose support could always be counted upon for every worthy movement for advance and progress. To quote from the previous testimony of one who knew him better, perhaps, than any other in this world:

In his character and personality he has always possessed those qualities and attributes which rightfully give him full credit for being an absolutely honest man. Little inclined to discount either the statement or character of any man with whom he came in contact, being himself entirely unsuspecting, he in turn has always presented the evidence in himself of his own unquestioned honesty and integrity. Pleasing, affable and kindly generous in his treatment of his fellows, he has always been greatly admired and universally respected.

His capacity for making friends with everyone has always been a source of his great popularity. He has given away thousands of dollars as a matter of charity and philanthropy, and his desire to help others has caused him to yield to the solicitations of many who would impose upon his generous nature, so that many have received his substantial help that could wisely and justly have been refused. But he was always ready to forgive the imposition and to say, "He needed it more than I."

Raised in a home where a religious faith and church affiliation were deemed the requisite of right living, he early became a member of the Methodist Church and has identified himself with that religious organization up to the present time. His earliest connection was with the Scioto Chapel M. E. Church of Crawford County, Ohio, and later the First Methodist Church of Bucyrus, Ohio. In these and other churches he served as trustee and steward and they all have been the recipient of liberal donations in their work. Particularly the latter mentioned church, to which he recently (1911) gave a very fine church organ. Within the last couple of years, he made a handsome gift to the City of Bucyrus for the purchase and maintenance of a city hospital, which is now known as the "Monnette Memorial Hospital."

Proud of the Huguenot ancestry of his family and of the sterling integrity of his grandfather, and particularly that of his father, whom he has always tried to emulate in life and character, he stands as a strong and faithful representative of the family, with reference to those virtues, business thrift and success which permanently distinguish "a man among men."

Mr. Monnette was married twice: (first), on January 5, 1869, to Olive Adelaide Hull,



*Ira B. Zimmerman*

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daughter of George Washington Hull. Of this marriage two sons were born: 1. Orra Eugene, frequently mentioned in these pages. 2. Clark Fremont, now deceased. Mr. Monnette married (second) Mrs. Ethel (Clark) Reid, who died in 1927, at Los Angeles. Mervin Jeremiah Monnette's death occurred March 29, 1931.

**MURPHY, JAMES CROSS**, Broker — An outstanding figure in the sugar industry of the United States, prominent as sugar broker and man of affairs in New Orleans, Louisiana, the late James Cross Murphy was born in Assumption Parish, that State, May 17, 1850, and died in New Orleans, January 12, 1928, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Murphy was a son of Edward and Josephine (Cross) Murphy. Edward Murphy, native of Ireland, came to Louisiana as a young man to make his fortune. He became prosperous as a merchant in New Orleans, operating a grocery store until the time of the war between the States. Edward Murphy went into the Confederate service. He had been a civil engineer for a while—indeed was about as well known as an engineer as he was in mercantile circles—and he now put this knowledge at the service of the South. He met death on the field of action, as first lieutenant of Louisiana troops, killed in the battle of Cedar Run.

James Cross Murphy, only child in the family to attain his majority, secured his academic instruction in the public schools. In 1870, when he was twenty, he took over his father's interest in the John R. Adams and Company grocery store. But the field of opportunity did not seem large enough for his ambition; so in due course he disposed of his holding in the store to work for Richard Milliken, a sugar broker of New Orleans. Later he became a partner in the sugar brokerage business, and at Mr. Milliken's death succeeded to sole ownership, and he with H. B. Farwell formed the firm of Murphy and Farwell. When Mr. Farwell died, Mr. Murphy took into the firm his son Richard and the name style was altered to J. C. Murphy and Son. Mr. Murphy was active in affairs of the company until the time of his passing.

Honored variously by fellow members of the trade in New Orleans, Mr. Murphy was elected president of the Sugar Exchange in 1896. He headed the exchange until 1901, and in 1903

was returned to the presidency. He then headed the exchange twenty-five years, up to death, and was succeeded to this post by Richard Murphy. Long a dominant factor in the industry, he was known wherever sugar traders met, and universally esteemed as a trader and a man of character. For a time he had engaged in sugar planting; and his wide experience, thus broadened, entitled him to the admiration felt for his ability and knowledge. He was identified also with other business enterprises, and at all times took an active, constructive rôle in progressive events.

Mr. Murphy was a prime mover in plans for building the Delegado Museum, and became a director of the museum's board on completion of the building. He was a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church of New Orleans; did much for charity, unostentatiously. He put the man above the party in his voting, always championing the best interests of the greater number of people as against the interests of a group. A member of many organizations, he belonged to the Pickwick Club, was a charter member of the Louisiana Club, served as member of several carnival organizations, belonged to the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his youth Mr. Murphy played baseball; and in manhood he enjoyed watching the game. Fishing continued one of his favorite pastimes, and reading interested him more as years passed.

In Assumption Parish, Louisiana, on April 18, 1872, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Flora Beasley, daughter of James W. and Eliza Helen (Trousdale) Beasley, her father having been a sugar planter of prominence in Louisiana. Of this union were born children: 1. Edward, who married Grace Emmett; and they have a daughter, Josephine. 2. Josephine. 3. James Beasley, married Rose Salana. 4. Richard Milliken, married Mrs. Jessie Hopper. 5. Flora Beasley, married Leeds Eustis; and they have children: Leeds, Jr., David, James Norman, John Douglas. 6. Viola May, married Walter Goldsberry Alley; and they have children: Walter Goldsberry, Jr., Viola Irving, Elizabeth, John Wesley. 7. Lucille Irving. Mrs. Murphy continues to reside in New Orleans, at No. 3627 Carondelet Street.

That which James Cross Murphy accomplished with his lifetime of effort proved him a

man of superior attributes. Others have taken inspiration through contact with his works, and those who follow him will continue to do so, looking back upon a replete, useful and exemplary record of service.

**BLINN, LEWIS WINSHIP**, Lumberman, California Pioneer—An important and familiar figure in California life for many years, Lewis Winship Blinn was a pioneer in the lumber industry of the Southwest, achieving a position of preëminence in the field of his chosen profession. With far-ranging vision he saw the possibilities for lumber development in California's Southland and in the neighboring states, when other men did not. He had the greatest faith in the soundness of his judgment which he backed to the limit of his resources and energies, and with his genius for executive control he expanded his enterprises and brought them to the sound position which they now occupy. Mr. Blinn contributed notably to the advancement of California's prosperity, and in that prosperity he largely shared.

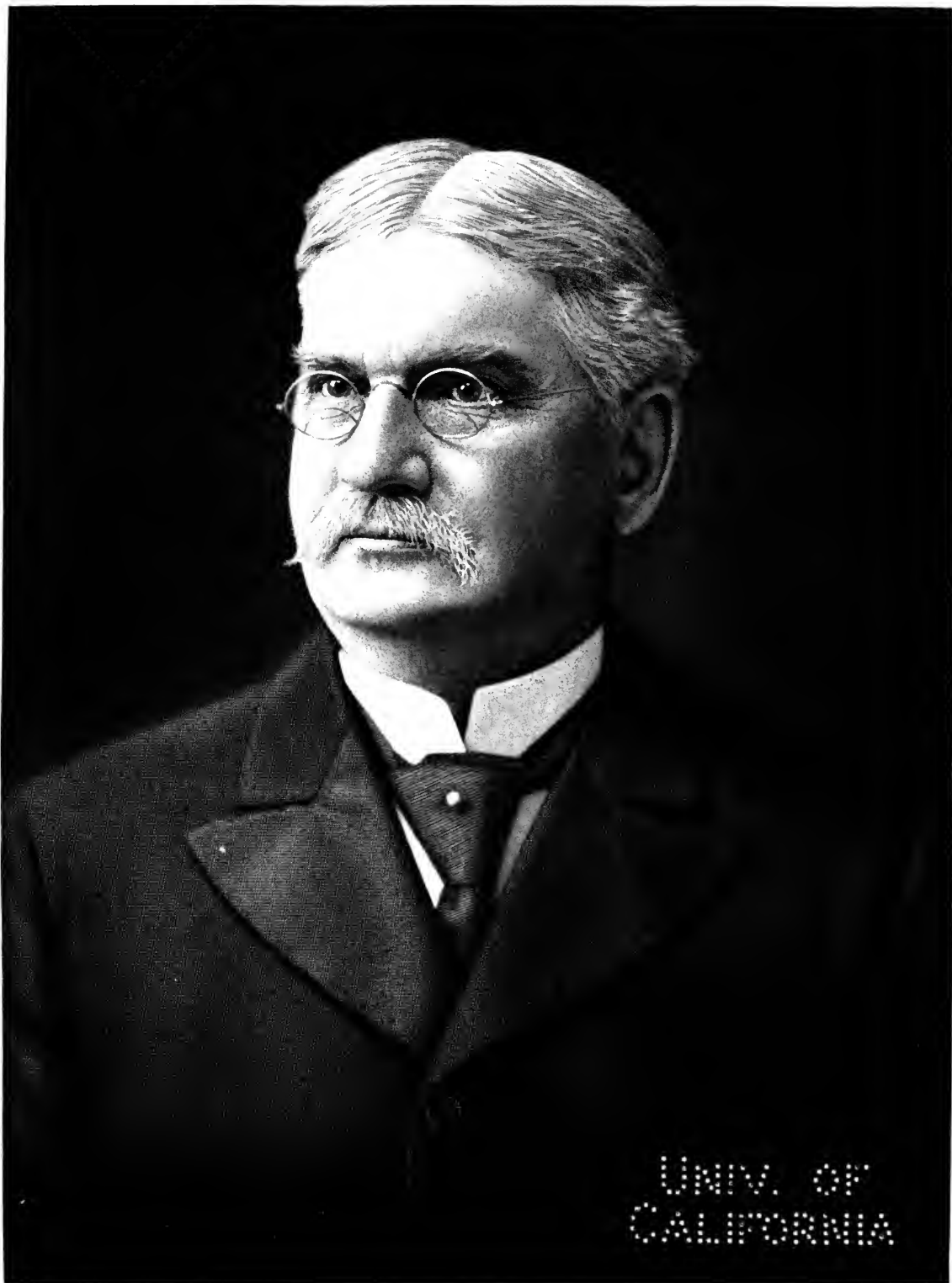
Lewis Winship Blinn was born at Dresden, Maine, December 22, 1842, youngest of the seven children of Francis and Catherine (Tarr) Blinn. The name Blinn is of Latin origin, and it is stated that its bearers came into Western Europe with the Romans. Eighteen variations of spelling are found in English, French and American Colonial records, ranging from Blin to Le Blane, and the forefathers of Lewis Winship Blinn served in the Revolutionary War, all standing firm for the establishment of the American Republic.

Mr. Blinn, following his preliminary education, completed the course of study of Maine Wesleyan University. As a boy he assisted in the operation of his father's farm, discharging his full share of the duties of the home, but after his graduation from college he became a teacher in Maine, being engaged in educational work for several years. The possibilities of the Pacific Coast made a strong appeal to him, however, and in a few years he journeyed to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived in the Western metropolis in 1864, and soon afterwards entered the employ of an uncle who was then engaged in the lumber business. This was his first initiation into the industry with which he was to be largely connected until the time of his death. In 1867, Mr. Blinn made the return trip east, and in Maine married Celia Little, who came with

him to the coast. Again, San Francisco became the center of his activities, but in 1872 he removed to Sacramento and entered the employ of the Sacramento Lumber Company. During this period of his apprenticeship, he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of lumbering operations as then practiced, gaining a wide knowledge also of local conditions and problems to be met.

His chief aim was to establish an independent enterprise, and finally, in 1880, he was able to put his plans into effective execution, founding the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, known at first as L. W. Blinn and Company. This enterprise was successful from the first, and in a remarkably short time Mr. Blinn had established branches all over the State, with yards in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. During the period of his residence at Tombstone, he also founded the Cochise Hardware and Trading Company, located in that place, which became an important factor in the life of the times, supplying the housewives with needed materials and utensils. Until 1888 Mr. Blinn remained in Arizona, devoting himself to building up the various enterprises with which he was then connected, but lumber always remained his chief interest, and in 1888 he came to Los Angeles, in connection with his lumbering work. Making this city his headquarters, he soon established a line of lumber yards through all the Southern part of the State. The L. W. Blinn Lumber Company took over the yards of the San Pedro Lumber Company at San Pedro, and those of the Russ Lumber and Mill Company, of San Diego, while in 1890 Mr. Blinn became officially associated with the San Pedro Lumber Company as its general manager. Thus he operated both his own company and the San Pedro Company for a number of years, and also, later, became associated with the Southern California Lumber Company and the Russ Lumber and Mill Company of San Diego.

As the success of his California Lumber interests eventually led him to broaden the scope of his Los Angeles business activities, he established the Interstate Dock and Lumber Company at Long Beach; the Southwestern Lumber Company, now called the Consolidated Lumber Company; the Golden State Lumber Company, and the Whittier Lumber and Mill Company at Whittier. Other lumber connections included the Blinn Robinson Lumber Company of Los Angeles, the Valley Lumber



*L. A. Blinn*

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Company of Phoenix, Arizona, and the Cochise Lumber Company of Douglas, Arizona. Mr. Blinn organized the Tempe Land and Improvement Company at Tempe, Arizona, and served as its president for many years. Prior to the time of his death he was president of the Provident Mutual Building and Loan Association, which was later merged with the Fidelity Savings and Loan Association, of Los Angeles. He was formerly a director of the German-American Savings Bank, of this city, now a branch of the Security First National Trust and Savings Bank, and he was also an organizer and director of the Citizens National Bank, and the State Bank of San Pedro.

As early as 1890, Mr. Blinn visioned the harbor possibilities of San Pedro and Wilmington, and realized their value as ports of entry. He gave much time to building up the section and this was always typical of him. He was able to see far into the future, grasping the potentialities of a project or a section, and then gave every effort to bring these potentialities to full realization. He was always active in the support of civic movements making for advance and progress, and he gave generously, although without the slightest ostentation, to charitable and benevolent causes. His interest in the younger men was very characteristic of him, and many leaders now prominent in California business life began their career under his guidance.

In the early days of Arizona, before Statehood, Mr. Blinn was a member of the Territorial Senate, elected thereto on an independent ticket, although previously he had supported Democratic principles and candidates. After taking up his residence in California, he was far too busy either to seek or desire public life, preferring to perform his civic duty in less spectacular but no less efficient ways. Mr. Blinn was a member at various times of several Los Angeles clubs, including the City Club, the Sunset Club, the Jonathan Club, and the California Club. He was also an interested member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held membership in all bodies of the York Rite, including Tucson Commandery of the Knights Templar. In 1917, owing to his wife's failing health, Mr. Blinn retired from active business, living quietly at his Los Angeles home, No. 2920 South Flower Street.

On December 25, 1867, in Maine, Lewis Win-

ship Blinn married Celia Little, who died in Los Angeles on November 19, 1919. One son, Irving L., was born of this marriage, on August 2, 1870, in the city of San Francisco. He was educated in the public schools of Sacramento, Hopkins Academy in Oakland, and St. Mathew's Hall at San Mateo, California. He began his business career in association with his father, and later went with the Tacoma Mill Company, Tacoma, Washington. Later, he established the Blinn-Waldo Mill Company, of Westport, Oregon, with head offices in Portland, to which he gave his attention from 1900 to 1903, returning to Los Angeles in the latter year, when he took over the operation of the Whittier Lumber and Mill Company, of Whittier, California. He remained at the head of this enterprise until 1913, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber brokerage business. Irving L. Blinn married, in 1906, Corrine Cottrell Bassett, of New York. By a previous marriage he has one son, Lewis Winship, II, born at Los Angeles, in March, 1896, and now associated with the Pacific Lumber Company of San Francisco.

Lewis Winship Blinn died in Los Angeles on November 12, 1928. His death marked the passing of one more of the great pioneers who laid the foundation on which has risen the California of today. He lived to witness the completion of his efforts and those of his generation. And although his passing brought deep sorrow everywhere, the value of his work can never be destroyed.

**CLAVERIE, AUGUST JOSEPH**, Man of Affairs—Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, July 31, 1861, August Joseph Claverie's first remembrances were of a community much upset by the War Between the States. His youth spent here took him through the changes of reconstruction; and his manhood and career, given to his native city and State, brought him through the turn of the century, down to contemporary affairs of importance. He saw the growth of modern business; and in this growth took a guiding rôle locally. His efforts as a business man and citizen, constructive from first to last, proved of special benefit to Arabi, and to the parish of St. Bernard, where he centered operations. His death, at the age of sixty-seven years, occurred at Waveland, Mississippi, November 18, 1928.

August Joseph Claverie was a son of Jean and Mary (O'Rourke) Claverie, the former

having been the first of the line to settle in America. Native of France, Jean Claverie came to New Orleans, here founded the Claverie Meat Packing Company of St. Bernard, Louisiana, and became an outstanding figure of his time. His death, in 1889, brought wide mourning in business, industrial and financial circles, for his friends in all progressive walks had been numerous. In the family, besides August Joseph, was another son, John J. Claverie, who also reached maturity and contributed liberally to the advancement of his community.

Having attended private schools in New Orleans and St. Stanislaus, at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, Mr. Claverie intended to prepare himself for the profession of medicine; but circumstances over which he had little control diverted his attention into channels of business occupation. At his father's passing in 1889—August Joseph Claverie was then twenty-eight—he took over his interests, and in maintaining and increasing these came to be recognized early as one of the ablest business factors in the Gulf area. From the business left him by his father, he formed the August J. Claverie Meat Company. At first this absorbed nearly all of his time and effort, but in due course he found his activities expanding. Concerning his projects the St. Bernard "Voice" wrote editorially, November 24, 1928:

There are few men whose places cannot be filled when they lay down their life's work in response to the final call, but in the death of August J. Claverie the community has sustained a loss the effects of which will be felt for years to come. Before attaining man's estate, he assumed business responsibilities as his father's secretary and associate, and displayed such rare judgment, acumen and ability that the Claverie interests expanded and soon out-ranked others in proportion and importance. When the senior Claverie passed away, the business was carried on by the son, who adjusted it to all changes rendered necessary by progress and to meet keen competition, and in doing this he again showed his unwonted business sagacity and perspicacity.

Mr. Claverie in his early manhood became a genuine captain of industry, becoming affiliated with every project having a direct bearing on the material development of St. Bernard, and lending his moral as well as financial support to every worthy cause. He was always ready to do good and to extend a helping hand to his fellow-beings. In his long list of progressive and constructive efforts, among the outstanding ones may be cited the advocacy of good, permanent roads in St. Bernard, which found him one of the substantial leaders of the movement when it was launched in this parish in 1899, and the part he played in founding the St. Bernard Bank and Trust Company in 1905. The success of these two projects will

ever stand as a monument to those who played a part in bringing them into being, and Mr. Claverie rightly deserves a goodly share of the credit.

It is a fact that Mr. Claverie distinguished himself most worthily in many forward-looking projects of great and enduring value to St. Bernard Parish and this part of the Gulf section. As vice president of the St. Bernard Bank and Trust Company, which post he retained until the time of his passing, through a period of twenty-two years, he became widely known in banking circles. The bank's board voted resolutions at the time of his passing which read, in part, as follows:

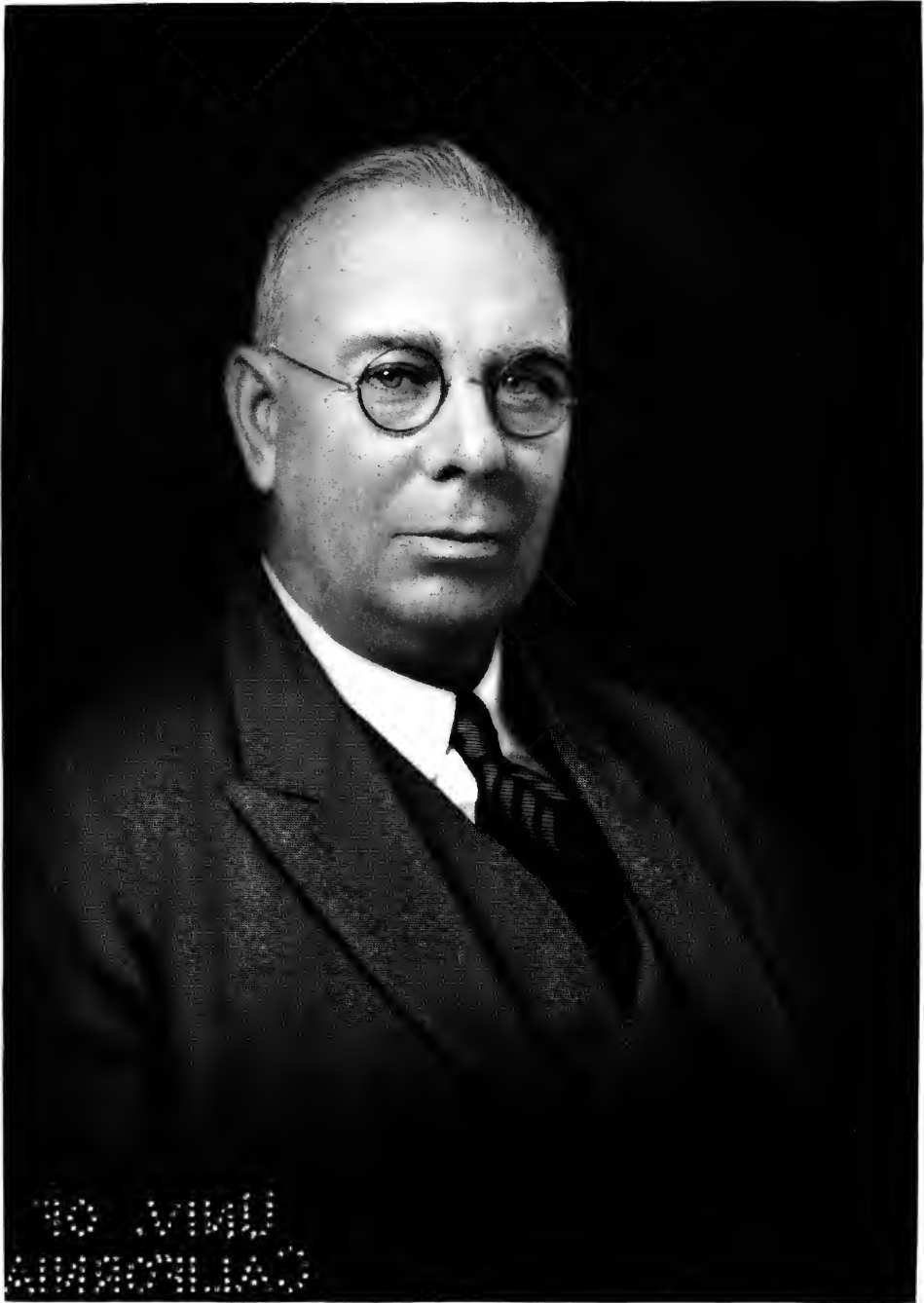
As an officer and director of the St. Bernard Bank and Trust Company he showed the greatest business and financial ability, the keenest mental acumen and the most unimpeachable personal integrity, projected for the good of St. Bernard Parish, always loyal to every obligation as a man and citizen, who ever approached his work with great earnestness, rare zeal and a thorough appreciation of right and wrong, making a record that stands out in bold relief for honesty, fair dealing and consideration of the rights and opinions of his fellow men.

\*\*In the death of August Joseph Claverie this institution has lost one of its beloved founders and most loyal and valued officers and directors, whose devoted service, unwonted ability and painstaking efforts so materially contributed to its success and growth; and the community a man of strong individuality and broad sympathies, who was a leader in its industrial and commercial development, and who was widely esteemed and respected for his nobility of character and many attributes of mind and heart.

At the time of his passing, Mr. Claverie held connection with several important business enterprises aside from those of the bank and trust company. He was a director of the Arabi Packing Company and of the New Orleans Live Stock Exchange. He was president of St. Stanislaus College, at the time also, and retained his various activities undecreased until the last. Mr. Claverie gave to all worthy causes. A Democrat, he adhered strictly to the principles of government laid down by Jefferson; and his influence made itself felt constructively. He preferred his home, and reading, to club life, however, and spent his happiest hours in the society of his loved ones. He belonged to Lord's Parish Roman Catholic Church, New Orleans. Modest unassuming, he was a gentleman of the old school whose word was his bond, and whose heart had a place for all human beings who were in need and who turned to him.

The personal side of August Joseph Claverie was lovable. He was refined, amiable and al-

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*Hub White*

ways considerate of the views of others; loyal in his friendship, broad of mind and large of feeling; esteemed generally by all with whom he came in contact. Possessed of rare qualities of mind and heart, his life was dedicated to good deeds and humanitarian ideals. It may be said fairly that he was loyal to every obligation as a man and a citizen, and deeply deserved the reward which religion tells us will belong to the pure in heart.

August Joseph Claverie married, in New Orleans, July 2, 1890, Gilberte L. Rey, daughter of Jean Marion and Rosalie Rey, her father having been of prominence in New Orleans as a commission merchant. Of this union were born children: 1. Claudia, now Mrs. Edward Carrier, and they have two children: Junior, and Louise. 2. Cyril D. 3. Louis B. Mrs. Claverie, who continues to reside in New Orleans, makes her home at No. 1823 Roberts Street.

A man of that diversity of effort which classifies him as a man of affairs, a leader in his circles of activity, August Joseph Claverie will be remembered in years to come for his constructive works, which, in their lasting essence, make him a benefactor to his fellow-men.

**WHITTIER, M. H.,** Oil Operator—Well known figure in the industrial circles of California for many years, and of especial note as an oil operator, the late M. H. Whittier was born at Caribou, Maine, March 11, 1867, and died in Los Angeles, June 28, 1925. He was a son of C. G. and Ruth (Keech) Whittier. His educational opportunities were limited to the public schools of his native town. In later years the world at large was his university. At the age of twenty-four he came to California, locating at Santa Paula, where he secured employment as a farm hand; but later he went to the oil fields, with the Union Oil Company, where he learned the oil business.

After he had secured a brief but comprehensive experience in oil, Mr. Whittier came to the Los Angeles fields, then being opened. He associated himself in co-partnership with Thomas A. O'Donnell, as a drilling contractor. Later they branched into more important operations, as producers.

Mr. Whittier now secured holdings in what is known as the Coalinga Field. Subsequently he became interested in the Kern River region, and was so impressed with the bright propositions encountered there that he abandoned all

interests in the former field and confined himself to the latter. In this new field he was connected with the Green and Whittier Oil Company, Kern Oil Company, and Shamrock Oil Company. These companies were merged into the Associated Oil Company, which, under Mr. Whittier as chief stockholder and director, became one of the greatest companies in California.

Aside from these holdings, Mr. Whittier had many others, being a director and holder in the following: The Rodeo Land and Water Company, which had 3,100 acres of valuable farm and oil land west of Los Angeles, where the townsite of Beverly is located; the Amalgamated Oil Company, Titicaca Oil Company of South America, Hondo Oil Company, Inca Oil Company, and various other oil interests in Oklahoma. He was vice-president and managing director of the Belridge Oil Company, holdings of which were 31,000 acres, and before his death took holdings of an extensive character in the Lost Hills district. He was known as one of the most practical oil men in California. His judgment was vindicated repeatedly in profits.

But his affairs were by no means limited to business. Mr. Whittier, being interested in the proper training of youth, gave a large portion of his time and money in efforts to correct the lives of friendless boys without the advantages of homes. He was president of the McKinley Home for Boys, at Gardena, California. His was an unlimited energy. Though he was not active in politics, at all times he supported movements designed for the benefit of the greater city, the State and nation. Of generous instincts, he gave liberally to charity.

Mr. Whittier belonged to the Jonathan and California clubs of Los Angeles, the Chamber of Commerce here, and in Masonic circles held a prominent place, having been a Thirty-second-degree member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of the Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was a lover of hunting and fishing, but took the greatest happiness in home life, with wife and children. No possible financial success or other consideration ever detracted from the affection which he bore his family.

Mr. Whittier married, in Los Angeles, March 13, 1900, Joanna E. Williams, of Illinois; and of this union were born children: Donald,

Leland, Paul and Helen. Mrs. Whittier passed away June 24, 1923.

M. H. Whittier will be remembered long as one who contributed heavily to the development of California as an industrial commonwealth. A monument has been placed in Exposition Park, one of Los Angeles' big parks, to his memory.

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**McCray, Louis Allen**, Pioneer Oil Operator—The life of a man such as Louis Allen McCray is more than a fair example which America can offer to the world as the secret of her overwhelming success. From good, honest, though far from wealthy forebears, by rock bottom gameness and pluck, he was able to shoulder the wheel in an unswerving, industrious manner, mastering many obstacles along the way. And in this way American Industry has grown.

(See following sketch for McCray ancestry.)

Louis Allen McCray, of the fifth generation, son of Absalom and Salina (Parsons) McCray, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1865. His early boyhood was spent in the pioneer coal fields of Pennsylvania, in those hard working days when the country was rebuilding itself after the destructions wrought by the Civil War. As a little boy he was put through all the steps of oil production, serving a complete apprenticeship before he was of man's estate, and long before most boys of his age were even aware of realities. The results of these facts more than made up for the premature earnestness and perseverance of his youth, for when his father and brothers started out for the West to strike out on the pioneer fields of California, though Louis Allen was but a boy, he was already a full fledged oil driller and thus a decidedly welcome adjunct to that small band of go-getters. He put his heart into the work and when oil was found in Los Angeles, he and his brother went into business together, in 1894, for they were both keen observers and trained business men, and saw in this their life reward for their continual struggle with oil.

Louis Allen McCray enjoyed contact with people more so than did his brother, and soon became very interested in the developments of contemporaries in his field of endeavor. He saw a greater chance for himself in expanding with other people and soon left his brother in his remarkably successful venture, to conquer

new worlds. He became associated with Thomas O'Donnell and together they became interested, with E. L. Doheny, in the American Petroleum Company, of which he became a director. His activities became manifold and from an entrepreneur he was soon the leading factor and executive of most of the rising oil corporations of his day. He was a director of the Midland Oil Company, the Section One Oil Company, the Circle Oil Company, The J. F. Lucy Supply Company, the American Petroleum Company, a director of his brother's El Segundo Company. In 1922 when his brother sold out to the American Oil Fields Company at a time when property valuations were soaring and it was highly profitable to sell, he became a director in the American Oil Fields Company, likewise. In addition he was president and manager of the Salvia Oil Company. The crux of the oil situation was practically in his hands, yet he still had time for a distinctly social and enjoyable home life. He was a member of several Masonic bodies, the Lakeside Golf and Country Club, and the Casa Del Mere Gables.

Louis Allen McCray married in Ventura, California, July 1, 1900, Mary Branson, and their children were: 1. Irene, married H. J. Heflin of Los Angeles and they have three children, Louis, Miriam, and John. 2. Blanche, married J. B. Severance of Los Angeles and they have one son, Robert. 3. Rita, married Lloyd L. St. John, and they are the parents of Richard.

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**McCray, Morris L.**, Pioneer Oil Operator—Too much credit can not be given to this prominent oil man. His vision, as with the few other men of his time who were also pioneers in this field, has paved the way for the establishment of one of the richest empires in the world. Without oil, Southern California would have made little or no progress. Morris L. McCray well deserves mention for his early work in California, and his great efforts for the improvement of that State, especially the city around El Segundo, the townsite of the company of which he was president.

The McCrays came from Scotland originally, and the father of James McCray, with his family, was driven from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland.

*Arms*—Argent a fesse azure between two mullets in chief and a lion rampant in base gules.



*LAM Gray*

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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

*Crest*—A hand holding a sword.

*Motto*—*Fortitudine.*

(Burke—"Encyclopedia of Heraldry."  
Family data.)

(I) James McCray was born in Scotland and married in Ireland, Nellie Bell. They came to Erie County, Pennsylvania, about 1786. They were the parents of six children, and among them, William, the eldest, of whom further.

(S. B. Nelson—"Nelson's Biographical Dictionary of Erie County," p. 763.)

(II) William McCray, son of James and Nellie (Bell) McCray, removed to Oil County Township, Pennsylvania, prior to 1810, with his wife, Nancy Mills. They had twelve children: 1. James. 2. Betsy. 3. Polly. 4. William, Jr. 5. Eleanor. 6. Jane. 7. Robert, of whom further. 8. John. 9. Nancy. 10. Samuel. 11. Margaret. 12. Sarah.

(*Ibid.* and Family data.)

(III) Deacon Robert McCray, son of William and Nancy (Mills) McCray, died about 1862. He married (first) Matilda Carson; (second) Nancy Ross. Children, all by first marriage: 1. William. 2. Margaret. 3. Absalom, of whom further.

(Erie County, Pennsylvania, Histories.)

(IV) Absalom McCray, son of Deacon Robert and Matilda (Carson) McCray, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1838 and died in Los Angeles, California, October 18, 1924. He resided on the farm adjoining the property on which Colonel Drake made his oil strike in 1859. This significant event changed the course of the whole life of Mr. McCray and his family. Instead of pursuing the life of a Pennsylvania farmer, he entered the employment of oil drilling in Titusville and later sold his farm and with the money moved to Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where he invested in oil fields. This venture was unsuccessful and he lost his money. Following this he moved to the McKean County oil fields, accompanied by his family of young sons, where all were employed. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, between the North and South, quick to respond to the plea for military aid, Absalom McCray enlisted with the first call for ninety day men in the Union Army. During the closing years of the War and on through his more mature manhood he remained a resident in his native section. The

unrivalled experience which the opportunities of life in the oil fields of Pennsylvania had brought him, well fitted him to grasp the opportunity and promise of the newly opened fields of California. In the early 80's he went West with his boys to enter into the oil fields of California, ten years before the discovery of oil in Los Angeles in 1894.

The McCrays were trained oil workers, knew every angle of the practical end of the business, were efficient oil drillers, could build a rig as well, and in addition, were especially fitted for this work, being accustomed to difficult work and hardships, and were able and conscientious men. The company which sent them West, The Hardison Stewart Company (now the Union Oil Company), made a practice of selecting picked men from the East to aid in developing the rich lands of the West, transporting the men to Santa Paula and to Pico Canyon, California. In 1894, however, when the Los Angeles field was discovered, the McCray brothers saw in this their life opportunity for success and the just reward of their past arduous work. They returned there and organized the McCray Brothers Oil Company. Absalom McCray at first was not associated with his sons in their venture, but later joined them and assisted until his retirement. They took action immediately, began drilling. Almost unhopd for success followed, and within a short time, through reinvestment, they had fifty-three producing wells. In those days it required but little capital to start a well, as the cost of each well only varied between seven hundred and fifty and three thousand dollars, the depth of each going from seven hundred and fifty to twenty-three hundred feet.

Absalom McCray married Salina Parsons who was born in Michigan. She was the daughter of James Parsons, a native of England, who settled in Michigan, later going to California in the gold rush of 1849. He returned East and settled in Pennsylvania. James Parsons married Anna Roberts of Merionethshire, Wales, and she died in California, January 25, 1919. Absalom and Salina (Parsons) McCray had seven children: 1. Morris L., of whom further. 2. Edward, a pioneer of the California oil fields, later moved to Australia, where he remained for thirty-seven years, and now living in Los Angeles, and is president of the El Segundo Oil Company, which his brothers formed. 3. Myra Agnes, widow of D. J. Schwartz, a native of Pennsylvania, and a pio-

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neer oil man of California, died in 1921. 4. Louis Allen, see preceding biography. 5. Albert L., born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1869, lives in Santa Paula, California. 6. Edith May, deceased wife of J. A. Davis of Australia. 7. Clara, deceased wife of F. C. Olmstead, also deceased, had children, of whom Clarence is now manager of the Texaco Company, the Pacific Coast Division.

(Family data.)

(V) Morris L. McCray, son of Absalom and Salina (Parsons) McCray, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1862, and died in Los Angeles, May 17, 1926. With his father and his brothers he was among the first to arrive from the fields in Pennsylvania to the lands in California. Morris McCray was in his early twenties when the family migration took place, hale, strong, mentally alert, keen to foresee, quick to grasp. Conditions in the pioneer field are difficult to imagine to-day. There were no pipe lines, no refineries. What was more, there was little or no market for the product. A market had to be created. However, the potential value of oil as fuel soon became known and appreciated. In a surprisingly small time men grasped the situation. Oil was cheaper than the well-known fuels then used, it was cleaner, its usage required less man-power. Soon manufacturers who were depending on gas and coal to develop the steam which ran the machinery of their various plants, began to utilize oil until its efficiency became widespread knowledge. A great local market quickly appeared, and with it, refineries and pipe lines came. Men of vision, like Morris McCray, saw possibilities beyond the dreams of the average man of the period. Much do the Americans of the present owe to the courage and optimism of the California Oil Pioneer. Prosperity for the nation and the world follows in the wake of each new public utility and public convenience. Inventions of every type which have oil as a basis in their application have been encouraged. Comfort and luxury in the home come from seemingly small beginnings. Out of the hard labor of the oil-driller has come, to-day, the possibility of the installation of oil-burning furnaces in the homes. The products of petroleum touch human life and civilization in so many ways that a recapitulation of the varied use of the product and its by-products would be impossible and uncalled for here. To mention the auto-

mobile alone and the thought as to what the motor-drawn vehicle has meant to the world's civilization is sufficient. The oil pioneer has made the automobile possible.

Just the same, rapid as the progress has been in the development, the oil promoter of the early days had much with which to contend. Morris McCray found many difficulties to meet in those days and he met them with courage and industry. After a short association with the McCray Brothers Oil Company, Louis McCray sold out his interest to his brother Morris. The business continued successfully until 1922 when the enormous rise in property valuations made it inadvisable and unprofitable to hold that land any longer, and the wells and land were sold to the American Oil Fields Company. The starting of new industries brought many newcomers to the land and the promotion of real estate developments opened wide opportunities. Mr. McCray saw in this field the possibility of financial gain, and likewise of community benefit. The development has provided new homes for many and has given to many, industrial opportunity and a chance to make good. Mr. McCray, it is true, gained for himself wealth and place, but he gave also to others a chance which might not have come to them. In 1910 he organized the El Segundo Land Company, of which he was president until his death. This company owned the townsite of the present city of El Segundo, together with a great deal of the surrounding land near the sea-coast, south and west of Los Angeles. Directly near them the Standard Oil Company of California bought their site, creating a magnificent refinery, and helping the progress of the town considerably. The El Segundo Company still owns much land and its present president is the brother of Mr. McCray, Edward McCray. The company has made a fine progressive western town out of El Segundo. Contemporaries of the time of Morris McCray were E. L. Doheny, C. A. Canfield, Benjamin Scott, Frank Garbutt, William Loftus and Max Whittier.

Mr. McCray was a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a York Rite Knights Templar, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was ever fond of the outdoors, in especial, hunting and fishing. In political matters he was a Republican.

Morris L. McCray married at Wellsville, New York, October 13, 1886, Emma Jane Clair,



*M. L. McGray*

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daughter of David and Emma (Elster) Clair, natives of Allentown, New York. Mr. Clair, a farmer, died in 1913, aged eighty. Mrs. Clair died in 1903. Children of Mr. and Mrs. McCray: 1. Hazel Ione, born in Santa Paula, California; married in Los Angeles, December 10, 1908, Horace O. Smith, a prominent business man of Southern California, who died in Sierra Madre, California, December 9, 1928. They were the parents of Evelyn, Horace, Jr., and Patricia. Mrs. Smith is noted for her interest in preserving the famous "Palomina" strain of horses, descendants of the original Spanish horses, and is the owner of a famous stable of this breed that are known throughout the West. 2. Lynn Morris, born in Santa Paula, California, in 1892, attended Stanford University, and one year at Columbia University, and is now district manager of the States of Washington and Oregon, for the Texaco Corporation, and is stationed at Seattle, Washington. He married (first) in New York City, in 1913, Gladys Galliker, who died in 1919. They had three children: Betty Adele, Gladys Ione, and Lynn Morris, Jr. He married (second) in Los Angeles, in 1922, Gale Grewell. Their children: Robert and Thetis.

Morris L. McCray died in Los Angeles, May 17, 1926. Kindly in his relationships to all, his lovable disposition brought him many friends, drawn from all walks of life, in the diverse contacts of work, adventure, and fraternal affiliations which the years had brought him. His family found in him a loyal and wise father and counselor, and his friends a loyal and worthwhile companion. The memory of his deeds and accomplishments lives on in the unseen benefits which the whole community, indeed the whole land, perforce share.

(Family data.)

**DICKINSON, MARTIN MADISON**, Broker—The life of Martin Madison Dickinson was of note for its extent, in years and in constructive activity. The city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana preserve his memory for all time as one who contributed more than the average share of worthwhile works to their respective developments. His record, as that of his ancestors, is replete of honor and distinction.

The surname, Dickinson, is believed to be of French origin, though for centuries the family was seated in Yorkshire and Stafford-

shire, England. John Dickinson, a Puritan, came to the colonies in Winthrop's fleet. John Dickinson, known as "the patriot," drafted resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his colony in 1765. The name, in its French origin, is supposed to be derived from *De Caen*, meaning "from Caen"; thus, a son of Caen was known, in English, as De Caen's son, and this, Anglicized, became Dickinson. A certain Walter de Caen, of France, went across the Channel with William the Conqueror; and to him William gave the manor of Kenson, in Yorkshire. Thus Walter de Caen became known as Walter de Kenson. In 1260 a John Dykenson, of Yorkshire, descendant of Walter, married Margaret Lambert. Names found in old records about that time are William Dykenson, Hugh Dykenonne, Anthonyne Dickensonne; and toward the end of the fourteenth century the name generally was spelled Dickenson. In 1430 the mayor of Hull, Thomas, of this line, spelled it Dickinson, with an *i*. Kenson Manor, Yorkshire, was owned by the family as late as 1475, when a Hugh Dickinson was lord of the manor. Bradley Hall, Staffordshire, was another seat. Many members of the family served in the Revolution. Sergeant Joseph Dickinson was in the Lexington "alarm" fighting. Captain Joel also took part then. Lieutenant Sylvanus, of New York, Major General Philemon, and Captain Peter, of New Jersey, also were patriots.

In the South, the Dickinsons have been of prominence through several generations. Parks Madison Dickinson, father of Martin Madison Dickinson, died during the yellow fever epidemic, at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878. He was a physician in earlier years, and later, at Memphis, a judge. He was a member of Jefferson Davis's staff in Mexico. He married Lucinda Bagley, the Bagleys also being an old family in this country. Mrs. Dickinson was a daughter of Captain William Bagley, of Covington, Louisiana, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. He, it is of interest to note, was one of the first subscribers to the New Orleans "Times-Picayune," in 1837, when the paper was founded. It was through his maternal grandfather's interest in the paper that Martin Madison Dickinson first began to read it; and he lived to congratulate the publication on its eighty-fifth anniversary.

Martin Madison Dickinson lived to the great age of ninety-two. Born at Covington, Louisiana, June 2, 1835, he died in New Orleans, after

a most remarkable and extensive career as broker and citizen, January 23, 1928. His mother, Lucinda (Bagley) Dickinson, died when he was two years old, and he was raised by his maternal grandfather, aforementioned, Captain William Bagley, of Covington, owner of one of the first river steamboats in use in this section. During his youth, while attending school in Covington, he helped his grandfather in operation of the Bagley general store, and was greatly liked by the Indians who came to trade there. They would do no trading unless he was there to wait on them, so well did they like him and trust his fairness. When war between the states broke out, Mr. Dickinson went into the Confederate ranks. While drilling, he was wounded, so severely that he could take no further part in the conflict. He had charge of mail deliveries all through Northern Louisiana during the remainder of the hostilities.

He had left his grandfather's store at the time war was declared, and had served as clerk of the court in Covington, being much interested in the law. Also, he had studied in college. Following the war he came to New Orleans; and it was here that he earnestly set out to make his career in man's estate; this was in 1867. In that year he entered business as a grain broker, operating a firm under his own name successfully from the first. He was a charter member of the New Orleans Produce Exchange, a charter member of the Commercial Club, now the Boston Club, here, and for forty years continued most actively engaged in business affairs, becoming one of the best-known brokers and business men of all the South. Of an astute business sense, of pronounced integrity, his decisions in matters of trade were looked to with respect by colleagues in the grain markets of the South. Genial, he had a happy facility for making and retaining friends, and numbered his friends as legion. He was noted for his hospitality; as a host he excelled. Charitable, he gave freely to all worthy causes, whether they were philanthropic, civic or denominational in origin. His was a determined nature, but kindly, and he met all men on their own footing. His great uncle was Bishop Madison, brother of President Madison; and he attended the Episcopal church, in the works of which he was a valued factor. He maintained a keen interest in the history of Louisiana. A Democrat, he supported the principles of that party staunchly,

but never once acceded to the suggestion that he become a candidate for office. Fraternally, he was of prominence in the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias, also being active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Masonic Order in New Orleans. Fishing, in earlier years, was his favorite pastime; reading continued his favorite pastime until the close of life, though his eyes did not permit him to read much and it was necessary for him to be read to by members of the family.

Mr. Dickinson married, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, January 9, 1860, Almyra Lucinda Brown, who died September 6, 1913. She was a member of the Brown family of Tennessee, and her ancestors were among the first to settle there, with General Robertson. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson were born children: 1. Edward Foster, now a sugar planter of prominence. 2. Clara Lucinda, who married Joseph Robert Givens, of New Orleans, and they had a son, Edward Dickinson, who died in infancy. 3. Harriet Elizabeth. 4. Lina Virginia, who died as a young woman. 5. Myrtina May, who died young also. 6. Martin Madison, Jr., who married Agnes Elenore Slaven and they have children: i. Senga Ronile. ii. Virginia L. iii. Edward Lee. iv. Martin Madison, 3d. 7. Pearl Edna.

**KEENAN, FRANK,** Noted Actor — To Frank Keenan there came the highest recognitions and finest rewards of the American stage, a field of artistic life he ornamented for almost fifty years and to which he gave the best of rich talents and worthy ambitions. In no other sphere of artistic endeavor is success and achievement so personal, so intimate, and so enduring, and in few others does successful effort carry with it such immediate prestige and acclaim. A Booth, a Drew, an Adams, a Fiske, a Barrymore, or a Keenan comes into American life, makes his own distinctive claim upon the admiration and affection of a nation, and has a place entirely his own so long as memory lasts and traditions pass from generation to generation. It is interesting to trace the course of Frank Keenan's rise to an unquestioned place among the stage celebrities of his day.

Frank Keenan was born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 8, 1858, son of Owen and Frances (Kelly) Keenan. His dramatic training—and coincidentally his introduction to drama lovers as a



*Frank Keenan*

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newcomer with rare histrionic ability—was achieved in Boston, under the aegis of the famous Boston Museum Stock Company, supporting Joseph Proctor. The stage had an irresistible attraction for the young man who seemed so especially designed by Nature in appearance and abilities and temperament for the rôle of actor. In his early Boston days, the necessity for making a livelihood drove him to take a position as salesman for a cutlery concern which sent him out as a commercial traveller. He was a good salesman, moreover, but his heart was in the theater, and he fell into the habit of accepting stage parts whenever they presented themselves to him on his tours. If he was selling in a town where a local or stock company wanted a temporary actor, he took the part and performed it well as long as the opportunity lasted. When no longer needed, he resumed his duties of salesman. Thus he developed the business instincts which were in him almost as keen and capable as his artistic, and he facilitated his dramatic progress by his practice in a variety of rôles and before a wide range of audiences. Also he began thus early to make a name for himself on the road.

He was finally able to devote himself entirely to the stage. Appearing at the Standard Theater in New York, September, 1895, as Herbert Garretson in "The Capitol," he was soon launched on the distinctive career which kept him a Metropolitan favorite for more than twenty-five years. Among his rôles was that of Brother Paul in "The Christian," at the Knickerbocker Theater in October, 1898, which was succeeded by that of John Storm in the same play the following month. At the Belasco, November, 1905, Mr. Keenan was Jack Rance in "The Girl of the Golden West," and two years later, in December, General Warren in "The Warrens of Virginia," at the Hudson. His extraordinarily romantic and commanding appearance fitted him admirably for these rôles of hero, for he was supple and well built throughout his life, of admirable posture, and well-groomed and wholesome in appearance. No care of diet or exercise was too troublesome for him with the ultimate objective of keeping "fit" for his stage appearances. In October, 1909, he appeared as Teploff in "On the Eve." Meantime, his keen business ability found an outlet in his service as general stage director for H. B. Harris in his theater, and as director of the original production of "The Christian," "The King's Musketeers," "Such a

Little Queen," and others. At the Savoy in New York, Frank Keenan in January, 1910, played Joe Moreau in "The Heights," and at the Lyric, two years later, Cassius in "Julius Caesar," thus realizing the ambition of every real artist to play Shakespeare. He was "Yosemite" in the play of that name at Daly's in 1914, and in October, 1920, admirably handled the splendid rôle of John Ferguson in that play in Chicago. He played the same rôle in San Francisco the next year and passed from it to that of Rip Van Winkle in June, 1921, at the Sam H. Harris Theater. In 1923, he was Peter Weston in "Peter Weston." Other plays in which he starred were "Hearts of Oak," "McKenna's Flirtation," "A Texas Steer," "A Poor Relation," and "The Pawn." His last legitimate production was in 1927 in Chicago, "Black Velvet," and in which he created a notable leading character. Meantime, the silver screen began to attract him, for he knew the smaller towns of the country well enough to realize their hunger for dramatic entertainment, and his imagination responded quickly to the idea of bringing beauty and excitement and romance to the millions living outside the great cities. Moreover, he was popular, for his long road experience had won for him one of the largest personal followings enjoyed by any actor in the last forty years. He played in a Universal production, "The Thoroughbred," in several Pathé films, including "Loaded Dice," "Gates of Brass," "World Aflame," "The False Code," "Smouldering Embers," and many others. For the First National Pictures, Inc., he played in "Lorna Doone," "Scars of Jealousy," for the Metro, "Hearts Aflame," and for Warner Brothers, "Brass." In spite of his success in the cinema world, and his enthusiasm for this great popular amusement, he missed the glamor of personal appearance on the stage and the full use of his dramatic capacities in an intellectual medium. He therefore from time to time returned to the stage during the latter years of his life, and occasionally indulged in vaudeville tours.

Oddly enough, a most practical type of financial and executive ability was interwoven into the artistic nature of Frank Keenan. Had he not been an actor, he would probably have been a highly successful business executive. His own business affairs were in admirable order, and his investments well selected, while his business acumen and judgment were highly prized by business acquaintances. He was a

member of the Actors Equity Association and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1, New York, as well as the Knights of Columbus. His clubs were the Los Angeles Athletic, the Hollywood Athletic, and the Hollywood Country.

Frank Keenan married (first) Agnes Katherine Long, who died April 26, 1924, at the Writers' Club in Hollywood, while watching her husband play in "Fame." He married in Denver, October 11, 1928, Leah May, who was his leading lady in a vaudeville skit. Mr. Keenan had two children: Mrs. Frances Sloane and Mrs. Hilda Winn. In spite of the demands of his wandering profession, his relations with his family were warm and affectionate and the source of much happiness to him and them.

Mr. Keenan remained active in his profession to the end of his long life and died February 24, 1929, still young and ambitious in spirit, at the age of seventy-one. His was a notable ideal—that of suitably presenting the best in the drama to the American people. His accomplishments were in keeping with this ideal, for he brought joy and inspiration to millions. One of the best-loved of American actors, he was also one in which the country could legitimately feel the most sincere pride.

**MAGNER, LEOPOLD JOSEPH PAUL,** Business Man—For many years prominent in the cooperage, sugar and molasses industry of New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Magner had a career of full accomplishment in economic projects, and left behind a record unusual in the success of his operations. He was born October 10, 1869, in New Orleans, and here died, April 21, 1928, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a son of Selim and Elizabeth (Pampari) Magner, his father having been a leader in business circles of this city for a number of years. In the immediate family were three sons and two daughters who reached maturity; and Leopold Joseph Paul Magner was the youngest of these children.

Mr. Magner attended the public schools of New Orleans, completed his academic training at Durrel's College, and early began his career in the world of affairs. His initial position was as clerk with the McFarland Cooperage Company, and later, when McFarland sold out to Anthony Heyd, he continued with Mr. Heyd in executive capacity. Mr. Heyd died in 1899. Mr. Magner purchased the busi-

ness then, and continued at its head until his death in 1928. The business now is in charge of his son, Leopold Joseph, Jr. Mr. Magner also was vice president for a number of years of the Louisiana Manufacturing and Cooperage Company, and vice president of the syrup canning firm of Langhoff Brothers Company. He was extremely well known in sugar and molasses circles along the river front and was a veteran member of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, serving for some time as a member of the exchange's board of directors and chairman for several years. His other business affiliations were several and of importance.

In spite of the pressure of his business responsibilities, Mr. Magner engaged liberally in general affairs. Always a cheerful disposition, he was widely known and esteemed. His one hobby was fishing, and almost until the time of his death he maintained a fishing camp in the Bayou Barataria neighborhood, where his friends always were welcome, and where he spent a great deal of his spare time. He occasionally went on hunting trips, and was fond of baseball. Modest, unassuming, public spirited, he was representative of the constructive and loyal type of citizen to whom is owed a major debt for community advancement. He was loved by all classes, and was a friend of the Negroes. A man of few words, he wasted none, and gave the effect of attentive interest to all persons. Charitable, his heart was large, and his donations were many. He was a communicant of the Catholic Church. Mr. Magner belongs to the Chess, Checker and Whist Club; fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in younger years, and was a Democrat. During the World War he was a member of the Citizens' Protective League and was active in the war loan and Red Cross drives.

Mr. Magner married in New Orleans, August 29, 1894, Ernestine Marie Guzman, daughter of Athanasio and Anna Marie (Schneider) Guzman, her father having been a merchant of New Orleans. Of this union were born children: 1. Leopold Joseph, Jr., now at the head of his father's business, as previously noted; a veteran of the World War, in which he served overseas, being a sergeant of the Motor Corps in France. 2. Rhea Juliet, who married George F. Beirhorst, Jr., and they have a daughter, Betty Joy. 3. Mildred E., who married Edward T. Jones, and they have children:

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Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Jacob, Mildred Janet, and Ruth Audrey. 4. Earl Joseph, who married Mrs. Vera (Monroe) Beckman, and they have one child, Glennrose. 5. Dorothy Marsh, now a student at Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee. Mrs. Magner continues to make her residence in New Orleans. She is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, as is her daughter, Dorothy.

The life and works of Mr. Magner afforded rich example to those who were in association with his activities, as a business man, citizen and man. He will be remembered long for the qualities of his constructive enterprise.

**MYERS, HARRIET WILLIAMS,** Author, Civic and Club Leader—An important and familiar figure in the life of California and the Southwest for many years, Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers is well known through her activities in behalf of many worthy enterprises, including particularly her bird protective work. Mrs. Myers has given her fine talents generously in the public interest, and her career has indeed been one of useful service.

Born at Durand, Illinois, on January 11, 1867, Mrs. Myers is a daughter of Dr. Edward J. and Orrilla (Webster) Williams. When she was about five years old she was taken by her parents to Charles City, Iowa, where her father died on February 8, 1881. Here she received her preliminary educational training, being graduated from the Charles City High School. In the fall of the year 1886 she entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, pursuing the general arts course, although unable to take her degree because of failing vision. Mrs. Myers comes of a literary family. Her two brothers, Dr. Henry Smith Williams, and Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, besides being prominent physicians, are both well-known writers, and she inherited the literary talents which have distinguished the members of her family. At the University she was an active member of the Erodolphian Literary Society, and prominent in other campus activities. She was affiliated with the Phi Beta Phi fraternity. On March 18, 1890, at Iowa City, she was married to William Raymond Myers, a graduate of the Law Department of the State University, who died on July 29, 1924. After her marriage she went with her husband to Anita, Iowa, where he was associated with his father in banking and financial activities. They became the parents of two daughters: 1. Neva M.,

now Mrs. W. Donelson Jones. 2. Helen, now Mrs. Sterling Curtis.

For well over a quarter of a century, Mrs. Myers has devoted much of her time to bird protective work. She has lectured throughout the Southwest, illustrating her talks with slides of birds and their habits, many of which are made from her own photographs. Her individual efforts have been an important factor in the growth of this movement, but she has also been very active in the organization of the various Audubon Societies. In 1904 she assisted in organizing the Pasadena Audubon Society, and a month later, the Garvanza Audubon Society. She was president of this body, and after it became the Los Angeles Audubon Society, she was, first, vice-president and, later president again. In 1906 Mrs. Myers assisted in the formation of the California Audubon Society of which she later became secretary, holding that office until 1921. At this time she was induced to accept the position of vice-president, and a few years later became president, a position which she still holds. For four years Mrs. Myers was chairman of the birds and wild life committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and for eight years chairman of the birds and flowers committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It was in this connection she wrote her four booklets which have been widely distributed throughout the United States, containing papers on the economic value of birds, suggestions for the protection and increase of both birds and flowers, and definite programs for the carrying out of these desirable ends. Mrs. Myers is also the author of many other published volumes and articles on these and other subjects. "The Birds' Convention," and "Western Birds," both illustrated with photographs by the author, were published by the Macmillan Company. Her stories and articles have appeared in numerous periodicals, including, "Country Life in America," "The Youth's Companion," "St. Nicholas Magazine," and other widely known journals, and she is now editing a monthly bulletin, "The Phainopepla," for the California Audubon Society. In 1929 she issued an interesting illustrated booklet, "California State Bird Candidates," concerning twenty-two birds that had been suggested as candidates for the State Bird. Mrs. Myers has never slackened her efforts in behalf of bird protection work, and in 1917, in recognition of her devotion to this cause and the fine value of her work, she

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was presented with a certificate of honor by the trustees of the Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund.

Mrs. Myers has long been an active member of many organizations, both local and national, embracing the varied fields of civic, social and benevolent enterprise. She is descended through her father and mother both, from most distinguished families, whose names appear prominently in the early history of the American colonies and of England. Thus, she has served as vice regent of the Tierra Alta Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and is a member of the Colonial Dames of Connecticut residing in California, being eligible to membership through John Webster, fifth governor of Connecticut; through the Rev. Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College, the Rev. Gershom Bulkley, Dr. Thomas Williams, lieutenant colonel in the wars at Lake George in 1755-6, and others. Colonel Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, was her great-great-uncle, being the brother of Dr. Thomas Williams, her great-great-grandfather. Mrs. Myers is also a member of the National Society of Woman Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, through Robert Williams of Roxbury, Massachusetts. On her mother's side she is descended from fifteen barons of Runnymede, being thus a member of the National Society of Magna Charta Dames, and eligible to membership in the Dames of Royal Descent. She is a member of Chapter D. H., of the P. E. O.

During the period of the World War, Mrs. Myers rendered valuable service in her country's cause, working with the Los Angeles Council of Defense in all its drives, in which she had charge of thirteen precincts, serving as president of the Community Service, as secretary, and later president, of the Garvanza Red Cross. Mrs. Myers is now a member of the Southern California Press Club, the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian Church, the American Ornithological Club and the American Forestry Association, a charter member of the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles, a life member of the National Association of Audubon Societies, the State Audubon Society, and an honorary of its Los Angeles organization. For years she was a member of the Ruskin Art Club. She is past president and a member of the Humane Animal Commission

of Los Angeles; past director of the State Humane Society; first president of the Garvanza Parent Teacher Association; Past Matron of the Garvanza Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; and Past Royal Matron of the Order of the Amaranth.

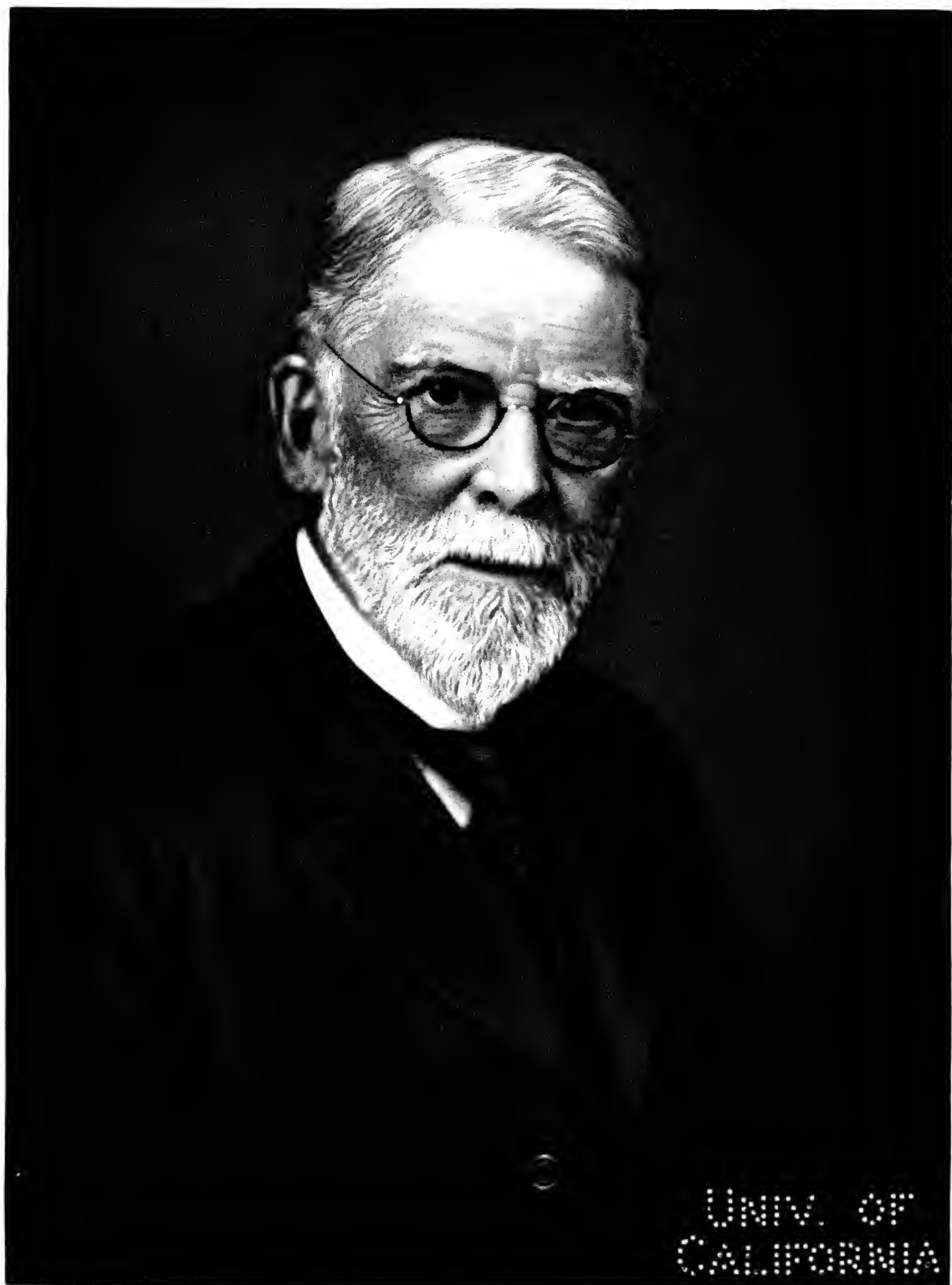
Mrs. Myers maintains her winter residence in Los Angeles, and her summer residence at Capi Nero Pine Flat, Tulare County, California. For many years she has occupied a secure place in the deep affections of the people of this city, who well recognize the value of her constant presence and the genuine worth of a lifetime so freely given to service for the public good.

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**ELLIOTT, JOHN MACKAY**, Banker—A resident of Southern California for more than half a century, John Mackay Elliott saw in his lifetime the great period of development which came to this State. His own efforts contributed as much, perhaps, as those of any other single man to the progress of the Commonwealth. For years he was a preëminent figure in the field of California banking and finance. The record of his achievements in this field is written for all men to see.

Mr. Elliott was born in Pendleton, South Carolina, on October 6, 1884, a son of Dr. Ralph Emms and Margaret Couper (Mackay) Elliott. His father was a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, while his mother was born in London, England. He received his preliminary education at Chatham Academy in Savannah, Georgia, and Dr. Pendleton's School, in Lexington, Virginia. In 1861 he entered the Georgia Military Academy, at Marietta, where he was a student until the following year. Meanwhile the Civil War had broken out. In 1862, as a youth of eighteen, Mr. Elliott enlisted in the Southern cause, joining the Signal Corps of the Confederate Army as a private, and serving with the Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiment.

On his return to the pursuits of peace, Mr. Elliott became a shipping clerk for a few months at Savannah. In 1866 he accepted a position as receiving teller with the Central Railroad Bank of that city, and continued this connection until 1869. These early years of banking experience must have been of value to him in his later career, but for a time yet he did not definitely determine to make this his life work. Instead, he decided to seek the larger



*J. M. Schuch*

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opportunities which he was confident were to be found on the Pacific coast. He came to California in 1870 with no pre-conceived notions of what his future was to be. He only knew that if success could be achieved by the utmost industry and application and by the courage of a spirit which never falters, he would achieve success. The brilliant ability which distinguished his career as a whole was yet to be proved, but Mr. Elliott had the fullest confidence in himself, although modest by nature and utterly devoid of pretense.

Upon his arrival in the West, Mr. Elliott obtained a position as bookkeeper with a lumber company of Santa Cruz. In the same year he accepted a position as station agent and clerk at Compton, and in 1871 came to Los Angeles. From 1871 to 1874 he was bookkeeper for Griffith and Lynch at their lumber yards at First and Alameda streets. It was Mr. Elliott who sold the first lumber for building purposes in the "Indiana Colony," now Pasadena. During this period the Spanish-Mexican population was in the majority at Los Angeles. The pueblo maintained order under Vigilante rule, and the young man witnessed many of the stirring incidents of the time and age.

In 1874 Mr. Elliott retired from commercial pursuits to resume his banking career. He became secretary of the Los Angeles County Bank and continued successfully in that capacity until 1880. In the latter year he resigned to assist in organizing the first fruit cannery in Los Angeles, but on October 15, 1881, he began his association with the First National Bank which was to have such important consequences both for the institution and for himself. He served as bookkeeper until April 14, 1883, was then elected assistant cashier, and on November 1, 1884, became cashier, an office which he filled with distinction until October 1, 1892, when he was elected to the presidency.

Mr. Elliott well realized the necessity for a sound financial structure on which the progress of Southern California might be securely based. He devoted his best efforts to the upbuilding of the great financial institution with which he was so long connected, and the merit of his services brought him deserved advancement to positions of the greatest responsibility and trust. Mr. Elliott remained the chief executive head of the First National Bank (now the Security-First National Bank) until the time of his retirement in 1916. With sure hand he

guided it along the pathway of success, and in a very real sense this institution became his personal creation. In 1916 he became chairman of the board of directors of the bank, being succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Stoddard Jess. In this capacity and as honorary chairman of the board later, his counsel was still extended to the bank in matters of great importance. Through all the closing years of his life he was recognized as the dean of California bankers, held in high honor and regard by all. At the time of his death, in addition to his position as honorary chairman of the board of the Security-First National Bank, Mr. Elliott was also a director of the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank (afterwards consolidated with the Security-First National Bank), vice president of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association; president of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association; a director and treasurer of the Central Oil Company; and a director of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank up to the time of its absorption with the Security-First National Bank. Among the various associations of the men of his profession, he was a member of the American Bankers' Association, and a member of its executive council from 1908 until 1911. He was also a charter member of the California Bankers' Association, serving as its president in 1894.

All through his life Mr. Elliott was interested in the development of California's resources. He gave his hearty support to all progressive movements of whatever nature, and frequently took the initiative in some enterprise for the public good. In 1917, for instance, he began experimental work in an orchard of avocados, which he cultivated and observed up to the time of his death. Mr. Elliott was a Republican in politics, and a consistent supporter of the principles of that party. He served the city of Los Angeles in public position for several periods, being a member of the city school board from 1884 to 1885, and a member of the water board from 1902 until 1909, during which time he was influential in leading the fight which resulted in the building of the great aqueduct which supplies the city of Los Angeles with water. He was a trustee of the Whittier State School from 1892 until 1894, was long a trustee of the Harvard School of Los Angeles, was chairman of the board of trustees of the Hollenbeck Home for the Aged, and in countless other ways rendered aid to

community and State along those lines which lead to civic, intellectual, and moral progress, Mr. Elliott was a member of the Sunset Club, the California Club, the Sierra Club, the Craggs Country Club, and the Midwick Country Club. He worshipped with his family in the faith of the Episcopal Church.

On December 31, 1873, John Mackay Elliott married Alice Ingram Peel, who died in 1902. Among the four children who reached maturity were John Mackay Elliott, Jr., Alice Ingram Elliott, both of whom died in an automobile accident on November 19, 1920, and Mary Belle (Mrs. William Richards) who died March 23, 1929.

Mr. Elliott passed away at his Los Angeles home after a brief illness on December 16, 1929. He is survived by his son, Robert Peel Elliott, secretary of the California Hardware Company, and by his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. A. Church, both of whom made their home with him. Two grandchildren also survive: Margaret Mackay Richards, daughter of William and Mary Belle (Elliott) Richards, and John Mackay Elliott, II, son of Robert Peel Elliott. News of Mr. Elliott's death was received everywhere with deep sorrow, and many fine tributes, mingled with words of sharp regret at his loss, were paid to the value of his life and work. Henry M. Robinson, chairman of the board of the Security-First National Bank, paid him the following tribute:

During these many years, like all his friends, I have admired Mr. Elliott for the beauty of his character. He was always considerate and ever helpful to those with whom he came in contact. The banking profession has long recognized his fine ability and his service. His great prestige was a natural result of his accomplishments and his character. His qualities of mind and heart gave him a unique position in the profession and in the community. Although old in years, his interest in current affairs was continually evidenced in good advice to his associates, and his active service extended to the time of his death.

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**ALLAIN, ARTHUR ANTHONY, M. D.,** Physician—With a steady and undeviating loyalty to what he considered the duty he owed to mankind by virtue of his choice of a profession, the late Arthur Anthony Allain, M. D., virtually gave up his life in the alleviation of human suffering. He was a family physician of Bayou Gaule, Iberville Parish, Louisiana, and he labored without counting the hours, or the personal hardships he endured, or without looking for return, when the Mis-

issippi overflowed its banks and reduced his section of the country to poverty and suffering and menace of serious epidemics.

Arthur Anthony Allain was born in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, May 24, 1861, son of Julian and Dina (Dupuy) Allain, and the second child in a family of five, three girls and two boys. The father, of French descent, was a well known lawyer and teacher who gave his services to his section throughout the War between the States. The son was educated in the private schools of Iberville Parish and under the careful tutelage of his liberally educated father. He graduated from Jefferson College and studied medicine in the Medical Department of Tulane University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885.

After receiving his practical professional training as interne in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, the young physician served also on the first motor ambulance of the hospital. He then returned to Iberville and began to practice, continuing his activity there to the time of his death, which occurred in New Orleans, October 3, 1927, when he was in his sixty-seventh year. He was prominent in the parish, a large property owner and director of the Bank of Whitecastle for many years, as well as a member of the Iberville School Board. After the flood of 1927, he gave unstintingly of his services and won such general appreciation that at the time of his death the State and National Red Cross organizations passed resolutions. A local paper thus paid tribute to his selfless devotion:

Dr. Arthur A. Allain, for forty years a practising physician of Iberville parish, died Monday. Friends say his death was largely due to the strain of overwork during the flood, devoted work without pay and without regard to hours. The Doctor was sixty-six, and the reaction to the long strain put him to bed. His death is a reminder that the country physicians, were prominent among the heroes of the flood, that all of them had to work long and hard and without pay, and that they lived up to the highest requirements and traditions of their service. Few of them received publicity or formal credit. But the people of each parish and community know what their doctors did. They know and won't forget.

In public affairs Dr. Allain took a keen interest. He actively aided in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and found especial pleasure in the reading of history, notably that connected with the World War. He was a Democrat and served for a term as coroner, and he belonged to the National and State Medical Societies. He was a communicant of the Ro-

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man Catholic Church and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Arthur Anthony Allain married in Iberville, April 27, 1892, Mary Hanlon, who died December 2, 1911, daughter of Maurice Hanlon, sugar planter and Confederate veteran and an outstanding citizen. Two children were born of the union: Maurice Arthur, who died in infancy; and Dena Donathilde.

A community suffers an incalculable loss when a man like Dr. Allain passes away, for not only is his active and energetic service a boon to his community, but his spirit and example are a steady inspiration to the many with whom he comes in daily contact. These services are Dr. Allain's lasting memorial in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

**SCHELLER, LOUIS C.**, Business Executive and Civic Leader—A native and lifelong resident of California, the late Louis C. Scheller spent the greater part of his very active, successful and useful life in Los Angeles. There, for some forty years, he ranked as one of that city's leading business men in his capacity as the general manager of a large concern of high standing and great importance. In his own field he was considered an authority and his reputation as an exceptionally able executive of proven integrity reached far beyond the limits of his own community. Though his extensive business interests always made heavy demands upon his time and energy, he somehow always found it possible to devote himself unsparingly to all movements tending towards civic progress and prosperity. Absolutely unselfish by nature, liberal in his views, unusually public-spirited, he was always ready to do his full share, whenever an opportunity arose to do something for the advancement of Los Angeles, its people and its institutions. In several civic organizations he was one of the leaders and one of the most helpful workers. He was one of the rare spirits that found more satisfaction in doing things for others than for himself, and his keen judgment of men and affairs, his wide experience and his time and means were always at the disposal of his friends, of those in need or difficulties, and of every worthy civic enterprise.

Louis C. Scheller was born September 6, 1862, on a ranch in Santa Clara County, near Mount Hamilton, California, known as the Weber Ranch. His father, Louis Scheller, was a native of Germany, from where he came to

this country in his youth, becoming one of California's early pioneers, when he settled in the beautiful valley of Santa Clara. His mother was of ancient French lineage. Having completed his education in the public schools, Mr. Scheller entered the business world as a youth. Married early in life to the daughter of a prominent San José banker, he removed soon afterwards to Los Angeles, where his father-in-law, who was the founder, held the controlling interest in the then newly-established hardware concern of Schoder, Johnson & Company. Becoming connected with this firm almost at the time of its inception, Mr. Scheller was largely responsible for its steady growth and continuous prosperity. Eventually, this firm was merged into the Union Hardware and Metal Company, the largest organization of its kind on the West Coast. Until his death in 1927 he was vice-president and general manager of this company, the success of which will always stand as a monument to his ability and energy. Mr. Scheller was a firm believer in coöperation and for many years was very prominently active in several civic and commercial associations. He was one of the most useful members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the founders and a past president of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, the Los Angeles Hardware Dealers' Association and the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, as well as a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club, and of the Wholesale Metal Dealers' Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. Scheller married, in 1887, Agnes O. McLaughlin, a daughter of Edward McLaughlin, an account of whose life appears also in this volume (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. Scheller were the parents of three children: Mrs. John D. Rutledge of San Francisco; Mrs. Richard F. Mogan, of Los Angeles; and Edward A. Scheller, an executive of the Union Hardware and Metal Company, who passed away July 16, 1928. (See following biography.)

Mr. Scheller died at his home in Los Angeles, November 3, 1927. Through his death Southern California lost one of its most loyal, liberal and progressive citizens, a man whose character and whose life were the distinct expression of a strong and noble nature and whose heart was ever attuned to sympathy and tolerance. Possessed of liberal views and broad vision, he did much to help in the building up of Los Angeles. But outshining even

his worth as a citizen was one dominating characteristic, faithfulness. This he showed in all of the relations of life, to his family, to his friends, to his business associates, to his employees, and to his fellow-citizens. Though social by nature and greatly enjoying the company of others, his family and his home always held the first place in his thoughts and in his heart. To them he left that priceless heritage, a good name.

How highly he was regarded, how greatly he was respected and how deeply he was loved by all who had been privileged to enjoy his friendship and acquaintance, was proven at the time of his death by the very numerous expressions of sympathy which came to his family from all sides. Three of the organizations, in the work of which he had taken an especially active and helpful interest, expressed their deep sense of regret at his passing in formal resolutions. The board of directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce said in part as follows:

A loyal and devoted friend of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has passed away.

It is most fitting that we, who have known and associated with him for many years, pause in our consideration of business and civic affairs to pay silent tribute to a man, who, by long service and by quiet but energetic efforts, has earned the well-merited regard of his fellowmen.

Mr. Scheller affiliated with this Chamber in 1891, being one of its earliest members. He has always taken an active interest in its activities, accepting the many responsibilities placed upon him and carrying them out with exact thoroughness and always in a quiet and unassuming manner.

The Wholesale Metal Dealers' Club of Los Angeles went on record as recognizing "in Mr. Scheller a man of sterling character, one who was possessed of the highest qualities and ideals and who had unselfishly devoted his time and influence to the uplifting of business ethics."

The board of directors of the Los Angeles Country Club, through its secretary, conveyed to Mr. Scheller's family its sympathy in the following words:

In the death of Louis C. Scheller the Los Angeles Country Club has suffered a loss of an old and loyal member, who possessed in a marked degree those amiable and friendly qualities that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

**SCHELLER, EDWARD A.**, Soldier, Business Executive—In the years of a career tragically cut short by early death, Edward A. Scheller achieved success and honor. He enlisted for service in his country's cause during

the World War, and gave to that cause his best efforts. As a young business man on the Pacific coast he demonstrated executive talents of the rarest quality, and altogether met so faithfully the duties of life, whether in peace or war, that the power of his example extended to those about him and exercised an influence upon all those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Scheller was born in Los Angeles, California, on July 30, 1890, a son of Louis C. and Agnes O. (McLaughlin) Scheller (see preceding biography) and a grandson of Edward McLaughlin. (See following biography.) He was educated at St. Vincent's College, and immediately after his graduation there, joined his father in the operation of the Union Hardware and Metal Company, becoming a director of the company in 1921. Within a very short time he had not only assumed many of the responsibilities connected with the affairs of this enterprise, but through the fine value of his services had risen to a position of recognized importance in the business life of the Far West.

After the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Scheller enlisted, on May 16, 1917, in the Motor Transport Corps of the United States Army, and was appointed sergeant therein. On September 15, 1918, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, and discharged with that rank on February 25, 1919. Mr. Scheller's war service was marked by the most complete and efficient discharge of all the duties of his position, and he returned to the pursuits of peace with a notable record behind him. After the war he became very active in the work of the American Legion, and other fraternal organizations of returned soldiers, and was commissioned a lieutenant and later promoted to captain in the Reserve Officers' Corps. He was also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus; was a member of the Potrero Country Club and the Westport Beach Club, and an active member of the Purchasing Agents' Association of Los Angeles. Until some months before his death he continued to devote himself to business, playing an important part in the continued growth and success of his company.

On May 25, 1921, at Los Angeles, Edward A. Scheller married Gladys Carson, of this city, daughter of John M. and Katherine (Smythe) Carson, the former of whom died on May 13,

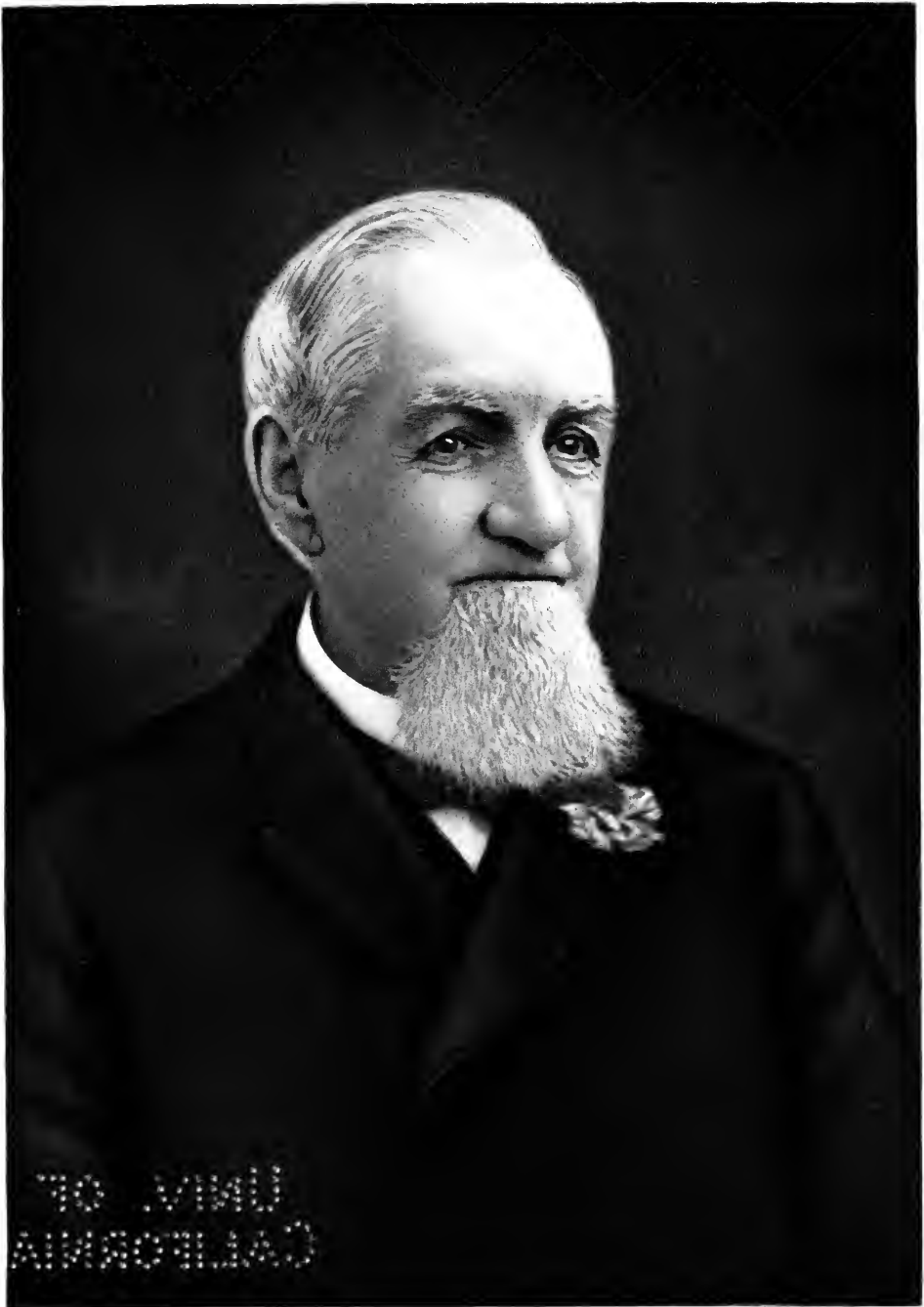


*Edward G. Scheeler,*

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UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA



Amesbury, Boston, 1877

*Wm. S. Lucey*

1928. Mr. and Mrs. Scheller became the parents of three children: 1. Edward Carson. 2. Frances Claire. 3. Marie Reyes.

Mr. Scheller's death occurred on July 16, 1928, after a lingering illness of six months caused by an obscure malady. His life was all too brief for the full realization of the brilliant promise which was his, but that which he had already accomplished was of much worth, and the actual value of his achievements brought him a full measure of success. His loss was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

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**McLAUGHLIN, EDWARD**—Pioneer Merchant and Banker—Not only the extent of his business connections but the methods by which he attained them made the late Edward McLaughlin one of the most interesting and forceful men of affairs in all California. The romance and history of the great West is contained in the record of his activities. Between the lines one can easily read the courage, enterprise and breadth of mind and vision that permeated the lives of these successful pioneers who laid the foundation of our nation.

Edward McLaughlin was counted among the great bankers of the Pacific coast, yet he started with neither capital nor friends to back him. Men in those days asked only the opportunity to carve out their own pathways to success. The early records of the "Golden State" contain the names of many such men—men of action and of purpose and ability.

The son of William and Mary (Denny) McLaughlin, he was born in Philadelphia, in 1829, in the same house in which his mother, a member of a prominent family of that city, had been born. Attending school in Indiana, the grim necessity of earning a living forced him to lay aside the text books before he was ten years old. Working his way to New Orleans on the river boats he became apprentice to a tinsmith. By the application to the task and the frugality that characterized him, he managed to save about three hundred and fifty dollars. With that capital he followed the trail westward—the trail that led him to the rainbow's end in California. Physical hardship meant nothing to the boy. He crossed the isthmus on foot, a distance of almost a hundred miles.

When he reached San Francisco his capital consisted of two and a half dollars and a heart

beating high with courage. From San Francisco he went to Sacramento. Then to Grass Valley, where the first big strides toward success were made. The New Orleans tinsmith's apprentice had served well. With that hard-earned business knowledge, Edward McLaughlin started two hardware stores. Those early beginnings grew into the Union Hardware and Metal Company of Los Angeles, one of the largest concerns of its kind in California. This business was founded in 1882 under the name of Schoder, Johnson & Company. The controlling interest was held by Mr. McLaughlin who watched the business increase from a very modest beginning to a property valued at many millions, covering four and a half acres of ground in the heart of Los Angeles and employing four hundred men.

In his early California days he had often visualized the business possibilities destined to culminate in the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, which Bayard Taylor in his "Pictures of California" described as being unlike anything else in the world. In 1870, with C. T. Ryland for a partner, he went into the banking business at San José, the metropolis of Santa Clara Valley. In 1872 the original business was merged into the Commercial and Savings Bank. After thirteen years' constant application to the successful banking venture, Mr. McLaughlin retired for two years, returning to active management of the banking concern then known as the Safe Deposit Bank. This active participation in financial affairs was continued until 1917, when the Safe Deposit Bank was acquired by the Bank of Italy.

In 1866, Edward McLaughlin marked the beginning of his later immense fortune. Having already acquired fifty thousand dollars he took passage on the first steamer to leave for the Orient and made a tour of the world. Two years later, in 1868, he went to San José to make it his family home. For more than twenty years the family lived in East San José, on the McLaughlin road, later moving to a residence at Seventh and Reed streets.

Edward McLaughlin's accumulation of property is unique because of his methods of absolute integrity. He never made another's loss a stepping stone to his own success. Living in California during the "boom" days, the mad days of gold, he found no temptation in "taking a chance" in business. Steadily, honestly, helping others as he helped himself, he traveled a straight path to a success that was dignified

by the respect of all those who knew him. He died August 9, 1919, at the age of ninety.

Edward McLaughlin's wife was a native of Independence, Missouri, and of Kentuckian and Virginian ancestry, Hickman County, in Virginia, having been named in honor of her grandfather. When a mere girl she crossed the plains to California with her parents, the family first settling in Grass Valley. Here Adelia Hickman, which was her maiden name, met Mr. McLaughlin, at that time a young business man, and on the last day of December, 1854, she became his bride. Miss Hickman was the belle of the town, the most beautiful girl of her age among the young women of the sterling families that had braved the dangers of the plains to reach the Pacific coast. She was educated in Santa Clara County at an institution known as Santa Clara Female Seminary, and at that time one of the few better-class schools in the State. She was of sweet, lovable disposition, devoted to her husband and home and the idol of her children. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin were the parents of two sons and four daughters. Two of the children are deceased: Mrs. J. E. Auzeais and Edward McLaughlin, Jr. The others are: Mrs. Louis C. Scheller of Los Angeles (see biography of Louis C. Scheller); Mrs. John F. Brooke of San Francisco; Mrs. W. J. Leet of San José, and Eugene McLaughlin of Los Angeles.

An estimate of Edward McLaughlin was well expressed in an editorial in a San José newspaper at the time of his death, as follows:

Although Mr. McLaughlin spent the majority of his years in San José his name is widely known not only throughout the State but in other states as well, for one whose interests were as large as his, whose standing in the business world was so unquestioned, has a peculiar hold on the public mind, and he becomes, generally in his later years, a figure of distinction to which the younger generation look with veneration and the older men with pride that he was one of their generation.

It is unnecessary to refer to the lowly beginnings of this successful man, or to the fact that it was in California in the early days when opportunities were accessible to him and others. His achievements would have been the same had his lot been cast in some other State, east, west or south, for it was his qualities that made possible his success and achievements. These and these alone constituted the fabric of his character, and by his faithful loyalty to them and a high conception of personal integrity in his relations with his fellow men he had opened the true secret to success.

The mere accumulation of money in itself is of no great moment, but if in doing it observance of the

higher principles of life is not ignored, it is another and quite a different thing. For example, no one ever heard of an offensive imputation against the name and honor of Edward McLaughlin. Business rivalries he had of course, difficulties and complications he was often obliged to solve, but his methods were always above the shade of suspicion—he preferred to lose rather than triumph at the cost of his good name.

With the outside world his acquaintance was chiefly as almoner. He looked after the distressed homes and the indigent ones who found the briars along the path of life. Not with blare of trumpets, however, not loud boasts of philanthropic purpose, but as the Master Himself, quietly, humbly, yet thoroughly. The deserving never went empty-handed from his presence. It will never be known how many of these, for so far as he and his name were concerned the chapter was closed.

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### SPECHT, WILLIAM HENRY BERNARD

Musician—A native and a life-long resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, William Henry Bernard Specht perhaps did more than any man in his day to build up his city musically and artistically. Hoping ever for an increased musical consciousness that would enable him to gain his ends, tiring now and then of the colossal work required to bring his dreams to any point nearing realization, then setting about the great task of working once more: such was the continuous round of the life of Mr. Specht, who devoted his whole career to the cause of music. Eager to advance his city musically, he was as eager to raise to higher levels the status of musicians. Ever an ardent advocate of unionism in his craft, he did his best for those who were engaged in musical work. Artist, student, teacher, conductor, he accomplished much, fighting against gigantic odds. And though many of his projects were greeted with financial failure in his lifetime, it will probably be said of him, when history has had time to give men a proper perspective upon events that now seem very close at hand, that he was responsible for enriching the lives of many of his fellow-citizens both during his lifetime and in the years yet to come, and that New Orleans owes him a debt of deep gratitude for his contribution to her cultural life.

Often he had to battle against his own weakening state of health, but he battled bravely. But it is no wonder that he gave his life so insistently to music, for he had in his nature certain elements that had motivated his ancestors, a fundamental love of sweet sounds and of musical life. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 6, 1868, son of

William J. C. and Theodora Charlotte (Wegener) Specht. His father was of a musical family of villagers, consisting of six brothers, all musicians. He was born in Segeberg, Germany, on September 2, 1840, and studied at the Leipzig Conservatory under David. At the age of twenty-two he set out for the United States, finally arriving in New York after all his belongings, except his Bergonzi violin, had been destroyed by a fire on board ship. He had jumped overboard with his instrument, and was swimming in the sea when a rescue party threw him a rope to which was attached an iron hook. This hook tore a hole in his lung, and brought about a condition that led to his early death, on October 12, 1875. After a short time in New York, he came to New Orleans, where he met and married Theodora Charlotte Wegener, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, October 27, 1845, of a family of lesser burghers and minor Government officials; she came to America at an early age, was a loyal wife and a devoted mother, and died at New Orleans on December 29, 1900. Her husband, William J. C. Specht, was a member of the French Opera orchestra, as well as being employed as violinist in numerous theaters. He also played under the direction of Otto C. Weber, noted composer, organist and director.

William Henry Bernard Specht was the second son of the Specht-Wegener union. His brother died soon after birth. His two sisters, Fredericka and Pauline, were his juniors. The entire family was poor, living in a small cottage, the front of which served Theodora Wegener's father as a bakeshop. From this shop the boy used to deliver bread to regular customers in the morning before attending school. This was at a time when the city's drainage was defective and a heavy rain usually meant flooded streets, and even floods which washed back into the home. When William Henry Bernard Specht was seven, his father died. At the age of fifteen, he was contributing to the support of his mother and two sisters by playing in orchestras at firemen's balls. Finally he obtained a position in a theater. At nineteen, he was musical director of the Grand Opera House, the city's principal theater at that time, a post that he held for twenty-one years. He also conducted orchestras at the Elysium Theater, the Greenwald, the Dauphine, the Lafayette, and the Schubert St. Charles. During his career he played for and was intimately acquainted with

many celebrities, among whom were Booth, Coquelin, Jane Hading, Mansfield, Barrett, James, Marie Wainwright, Sarah Bernhardt, William Farnum, Walter Hampden and Stuart Robeson.

Very fond of his city, he was desirous of seeing it advance musically. He steadfastly refused, for a long time, to leave New Orleans, to travel as musical director with both Richard Mansfield and Stuart Robeson. Years later he tried out the musical situation further, hoping to see a symphony orchestra established at some future date. One of the movements that gained headway actually resulted in the presentation of a season of concerts, and in these performances he served as concert master. When this orchestra did not continue, Mr. Specht, discouraged with the city politically and musically later left for Chicago, where he was employed in theaters. Soon afterward, however, he returned home. About 1914, he went once more to Chicago, where he played in a symphony orchestra organized by Glenn Dillard Gunn to travel around the city and the adjoining States. Once more he returned to his native city. Prior to 1926, in association with several musicians, he founded the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra Association, Inc., which functioned spasmodically for a time, and finally, by hard labor, presented a series of five concerts during the season of 1926 and 1927, with the musicians working on the coöperative plan. Mr. Specht devoted all his time to an attempt to make these efforts financially successful, even though he was at the time severely ill; and when, at the end of the season, the coöperative movement showed signs of breaking, he attempted to hold it together, dictating arguments, exhortations and letters from his bed, to which his physician had confined him. His efforts were unsuccessful, however, and it was not long afterward that he died of a heart attack.

Such was the career of the man who was perhaps the most active man in efforts to put New Orleans on the map musically. He received his first musical education from his own father, and later studied under Theodore Carrant, an eminent violinist who had played with Johann Strauss, Henry Schradieck, and his friend, Ovide Musin. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with Lodge No. 30; the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 174, of the American Federation of

Musicians; and the Chicago Musicians' Club. He was a strong believer in unionism. All his hobbies were connected in some way or another with his favorite art, music; and he was fond of violins and the theater. He frequented the concert hall, and was never happier than when examining or playing upon a good violin. He haunted New York shops on his visits to that city, and devoted a large portion of his means to making a small collection of instruments. Though road performances were rapidly deteriorating while he still lived, he continued to believe and hope that the future of the theater would be as bright as the past that he knew, and that excellent companies, headed by renowned stars would visit the leading cities of the country. Many flattering offers came to Mr. Specht from different quarters of the musical world, but his love of New Orleans lingered because of the close association that he had always had with its musical life. His friend, Ovide Musin, offered him the charge of a conservatory on West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, but Mr. Specht declined, insisting that all his interests were in New Orleans.

William Henry Bernard Specht married, October 20, 1906, Anita Socola, considered as one of the foremost pianists of the South, who was prominent in concert work both in the United States and abroad. She is a daughter of Angelo Socola, who died May 8, 1914, in New Orleans, a pioneer rice miller of Louisiana, an Italian by birth, and a cousin of Phillip Ghersi, a noted sculptor of San Remo, Italy. Mrs. Specht's mother was Elizabeth (Curien) Socola, who died March 4, 1917, in New Orleans. To Mr. and Mrs. Specht there was born one son, S. William M. Specht, student.

The death of Mr. Specht, which occurred on June 28, 1927, produced sincere sorrow in New Orleans and throughout the musical world, in which he had an extensive acquaintance. To few men is it allotted that they should be orchestra leaders at the age of nineteen and so continue for the rest of their lives. To Mr. Specht music was life. An hereditary keen ear and sympathetic, sensitive nature combined to make him happy only when he was doing the very best that could be done for the advancement of music. It was his habit to take great pains with all his undertakings, and to excel in all that he did. Of violins he made a special study, and in musical circles throughout the country he was promi-

nent. When a very young man, he had played with his teacher in a string quartet, and never thereafter did he forsake music. When he was not busy with one or another of his undertakings, he enjoyed nothing more than travel, and was especially fond of walking. Frank and outspoken, he perhaps expressed himself so plainly at times that he was denied certain personal advancements that went to men of lesser character. But he went far in his profession, was ever motivated by thoughts of improving his city culturally, and earned the respect and admiration of all who knew him. When New Orleans some day assumes her rightful place in the musical world, the credit for much of her success in this direction will undoubtedly go to Mr. Specht, who had the courage to go ahead and to build when many forces were working against him.

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**MARSHALL, HON. EDWIN JESSOP,** Man of Affairs—Descended of a family whose members occupy a distinguished place in the history of both America and Europe, Edwin Jessop Marshall has achieved a position of importance in many phases of the nation's life. He is one of the largest property holders in the West to-day, and his vast ranching interests include millions of acres of the finest land.

The significance of the name Marshall is expressed in the common noun of almost the same form, meaning, originally, a military officer of the highest rank. Modern usage has somewhat extended this meaning, but in any case it has always indicated a position of importance in some field of affairs. The lapse of time and obliteration of records has obscured family connections prior to the seventeenth century, but it is noteworthy that the name of William le Mareschal is given by many Marshall families to-day as their common ancestor. He came to England with William the Conqueror, and since *mareschal* is the French form of the word "marshal," it is evident that he was a leader in the army of the Conqueror.

The Pennsylvania Marshalls have definitely traced their descent from Humphrey Marshall, of Gratton, in the Parish of Youlgreve, County of Derby, England. He was a husbandman, and he and his wife, Hannah, were the parents of eight children, one of whom became the founder of the family in America. From the time of the seventeenth century the Marshall name has appeared in American histories and



*E. J. Marshall*

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records. Many men of prominence have borne it, and there is good reason to believe that such an important figure in American affairs as John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, derived from the same stock as the widely known Pennsylvania family.

The Rev. Abraham Marshall, son of Humphrey and Hannah Marshall, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1669, and in his maturity joined the dissenting sect of the Society of Friends. Like others of this denomination, he eagerly followed the colony established in the New World by William Penn, and some time after April 9, 1700, although undoubtedly in that year, he set sail for Pennsylvania and there took up his home. He settled in West Bradford, later named Marshalltown in honor of him and his descendants. He was a man of influence in temporal things, and a preacher of wide renown. On March 17, 1702 or 1703, he married Mary Hunt. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the third was John.

John Marshall was born on November 7, 1707, and died at West Bradford in October, 1750. He married, on December 5, 1733, at Kennett, Pennsylvania, Hannah Caldwell, daughter of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell. Like his father, John Marshall was a devout member of the Society of Friends, and spent his life tilling the soil, developing the tracts which he had obtained through inheritance and purchase.

Captain Abraham Marshall, son of John and Hannah (Caldwell) Marshall, was born at West Bradford, Pennsylvania, on September 24, 1748. He married Alice Pennock, and they had twelve children. The span of Captain Marshall's life fell within the crucial period of the Revolution. He was, of course, a Quaker, and like others of the sect, forbidden to bear arms. Nevertheless, he was deeply in sympathy with the patriot cause, and for a time the conflict between his religious convictions and his patriotism was intense. When the Legislature of Pennsylvania decided to raise a new force of fifteen hundred citizen soldiers in 1776, he could no longer refrain from participation in the great events of the period, and, accordingly, he raised a company of soldiers, of which he became captain. He remained with them during the period of training until these troops marched toward Bordentown, New Jersey, but then, receiving an admonitory letter from the

Society of Friends, he felt obliged to resign his commission. Captain Marshall was honorably discharged, and during the remainder of the war aided the American cause as best he could, by raising grain and other foodstuffs for the support of the Continental Army and the militia.

Captain Abraham Marshall, son of Captain Abraham and Alice (Pennock) Marshall, was born on March 1, 1799. He derived his military rank by his service in the Texas War of Independence, recruiting a company of men and leading them in the decisive battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. General Sam Houston intrusted to Captain Marshall the custody of Santa Ana, president of Mexico, who had been captured. Captain Marshall was a lawyer and a figure of prominence in Pennsylvania before he decided to seek the opportunities which Texas offered. A short time after the battle of San Jacinto he was stricken with a fever, and while in a delirium one night he wandered off into the wilderness nearby and was never seen alive again. It is assumed that he succumbed to his fever. Edwin Jessop Marshall, of this record, has in his possession a letter written years later by a phrenologist to inform the Marshall family that he had come upon a skull in the desert region of Texas that might have been that of Captain Marshall, inasmuch as its cranial conformation denoted several traits which he was known to have possessed. Captain Marshall married, on January 9, 1825, Ann Roberts, daughter of Dr. Levi and Lydia (Sharples) Roberts, of Goshen, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children.

Henry Vincent Marshall, second of these children, and father of Edwin Jessop Marshall, was born on January 7, 1828, at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He studied pharmacy and chemistry, and was connected for a time with the Chemical Manufacturing Company of Sharp and Doane in Baltimore. Then he removed to Chicago, where he became proprietor of a drug store. On October 22, 1857, in Baltimore County, Maryland, he married Amanda C. Jessop, daughter of Joshua and Ann C. (Price) Jessop.

Edwin Jessop Marshall, eldest son and second child of this marriage, was born on March 18, 1860, in Baltimore, Maryland. For a time he attended the Baltimore schools, but after his parents removed to the vicinity of Chicago, he continued his education in western schools.

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At the early age of sixteen, he had qualified for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and through President Ulysses S. Grant received one of the much desired appointments to this institution. West Point standards of admission, then as now, were maintained at the highest possible level, and it speaks volumes for the intellectual equipment of the boy that he won admission at the age of sixteen.

But Mr. Marshall was never able to attend West Point. His parents, following the traditional faith of the family, were Quakers, and the same religious scruples which caused Captain Abraham Marshall to resign from the army during the Revolutionary War, were now urged against Mr. Marshall's military career. He protested, but to no effect. He was not allowed to enter West Point. He determined, however, to remain no more under parental control, and before he reached seventeen, he left home, penniless, to seek his own fortune in the world. He had no resources other than those of his own courage and industry. He met many discouraging obstacles, but he persevered, and eventually, through sheer ability began to gain a foothold in the struggle for success. Although Mr. Marshall failed to see the logic of the Quaker objections to war, he inherited the finest moral characteristics, and throughout life has given his loyalty to high principles of right. His honesty he demonstrated under particularly trying circumstances soon after he cut himself adrift from parental authority. His actions evoked the warm appreciation of railroad officials, and shortly afterwards a place was made for him in the office of the line in St. Louis. Later, Mr. Marshall became connected with the Central Pacific Railway at Atchison, Kansas.

But for several months, now, he was ill and upon his recovery took up his active career farther north in the Great Lakes region. Although in a weakened condition, he undertook to perform the hardest kinds of labor on various steamers or about the wharves. Thus the year 1878 found him working in Chicago. Meeting the superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who gave him a position with that organization, Mr. Marshall returned to the field of railroad activities. Only a short time afterwards Frank P. Killeen, general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, having an opportunity to observe the young man's work, was so struck with his

abilities that he offered him a position as his private secretary.

Mr. Marshall served in that position for two years and then was appointed assistant master of transportation for the road. When the Gulf line was absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Mr. Marshall was requested to continue with the new road, although in other respects a sweeping reorganization of the staff was made. By the end of another year the young man had managed to save about two thousand dollars from his salary, and now he determined to begin an independent enterprise. With his savings he purchased a ranch at Lampasas, Texas, and with another young rancher bought a small herd of sheep. But with the removal of the tariff on wool it was thought best to withdraw from this field, Mr. Marshall, however, retaining possession of his land. In comparison with his later holdings, this property seems small, but it was the beginning of his rise to preëminence in the ranching industry.

About this time Mr. Marshall became connected with the First National Bank of Lampasas. The directors of the institution offered him the office of cashier and this post he accepted. For the next seventeen years he was to continue his association with the bank. His sound judgment and knowledge of financial operations were an important factor in the growth of the bank, and through the merit of his services Mr. Marshall eventually succeeded to the presidency. During this period, also, he developed his ranching properties and established himself in the cattle business. By industrious devotion to the duties of life he was able to add to his earnings year by year, and so amassed a considerable fortune.

The great oil gusher which came in at Beaumont to the tune of fifty thousand barrels a day changed the course of much of Texas life. Mr. Marshall, at first, was skeptical of the reports, and as a conservative banker was only mildly interested anyway. But after a personal inspection of the Beaumont field, he was convinced of the vast importance of the discovery for all Texas, and he and an associate decided to acquire a portion of the oil bearing land. This was the beginning of the famous Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, composed of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Campbell, Governor Hogg of Texas, and two other men. For the sum of \$315,000 the syndicate purchased the conflicting rights of claimants to the last fifteen acres of

oil land. Mr. Marshall was appointed trustee to handle all funds and within only a few weeks the sale of options on about half the tract had brought a profit equal to the purchase price. All drilling operations on properties leased from the syndicate centered about the famous Spindle Top well. Capital from all over the nation was drawn to Texas, but in the meanwhile Mr. Marshall, Mr. Campbell and J. S. Culinan, one of their associates, organized the Texas Company, of which Mr. Marshall became the first treasurer. This was the beginning of the giant corporation which to-day ranks among the largest in the world and stands as the foremost competitor of the Standard Oil Company in production and sale of oil products. When Spindle Top production began to dwindle because of the faulty nature of the original boring of the wells, Mr. Marshall foresaw that further development of the property would be impossible and promptly began to dispose of his holdings. He did not wish to participate further in petroleum production activities, and by 1904 had sold his last block of stock in the Texas Company to John W. Gates.

It was at this period that Mr. Marshall took up his residence in California. Four years previously his wife and son had gone there for the benefit of the latter's health, and now Mr. Marshall decided to settle in this State permanently. He arrived in Los Angeles on January 1, 1904, and immediately took up the duties of vice president of the Southwestern National Bank of this city, with which he was connected until its consolidation with the First National Bank in 1905. Gradually, Mr. Marshall extended the range and scope of his interests in the West, and by the time of the bank consolidation, these had become so numerous that he decided to devote himself entirely to their management and declined to accept an executive position offered him in the enlarged bank. During all the time of his oil operations Mr. Marshall continued to be interested in the development of ranching properties and, indeed, this was always his foremost interest. He liked nothing better than to extend his holdings in this field, and to improve the land which was already his. Now Mr. Marshall was able to give his entire time to this work.

In 1905 he bought the famous Rancho Santa Anna del Chino, more frequently known as the Chino Ranch, comprising forty-six thousand

acres in the region of Pomona, Riverside, and Corona. From the far-off days when it was established by Don Juan Jose de Alvarez until it came into the possession of Mr. Marshall, this property had seemed to rest under a curse. A romantic history attached to it, and owner after owner had failed in efforts to develop it, largely because of the lack of water which was supposed to be part of the curse. But Mr. Marshall believed that with modern methods of irrigation there would be an abundance of water to convert this supposed desert land into fertile and productive fields. Subsequent developments amply justified his confidence. He tackled the problems involved with all his usual energy and enthusiasm, and within a few years more than a hundred miles of terra cotta pipe irrigated these meadows. Artesian wells were sunk, and water was obtained at depths ranging from two hundred to six hundred feet.

But Mr. Marshall also realized the necessity of securing interested workers for his fields, and almost half the ranch property, comprising more than twenty thousand acres, was divided into small farms, averaging fifteen acres each, and placed under cultivation. Each farm has its own artesian well, which supplies water so abundantly to the fertile soil that as many as eight crops of alfalfa are harvested in a single year, in addition to walnuts, oranges and other fruits, cereals and sugar beets. Altogether, there are almost four hundred farms, centering about the pleasant, modern little village of Chino, with its three thousand inhabitants, banks, high school and newspaper. More than four thousand head of cattle also graze in the valleys and on the slopes of the rolling, fertile fields. No ranch property in the world to-day is more perfectly equipped and managed or more bountifully supplied for its every need. In the quarter of a century of Mr. Marshall's ownership more improvement has been wrought than in the whole history of the ranch previously. Particular attention has been paid to maintaining the scenic splendor of the property, and esthetic considerations have been given full weight.

A few years after the Rancho Santa Anna del Chino came into Mr. Marshall's possession, he also acquired the Rancho de Jesus Maria, a splendid property of forty-two thousand acres in Santa Barbara County, stretching in an unbroken line for twenty miles along the coast of the Pacific. Here, after a lapse of a hundred years or more, the original adobe ranch house

still stands, although the old Spanish mission adjoining the ranch property long ago crumbled to dust. Mr. Marshall has brought modern methods and improvements to this ranch also. Fifteen thousand acres have been placed under cultivation, and grazing land is provided for nearly five thousand thoroughbred Hereford cattle, a herd considered one of the largest and finest in America.

But vast as are these properties, they seem almost insignificant beside the immense Palomas Ranch in Mexico, of which Mr. Marshall is the principal owner. This ranch is unquestionably the largest in America. It comprises more than two million acres of fenced-in land, with its northern line stretching for a hundred and seventy miles across the southern boundary of New Mexico, west of El Paso, Texas. Many thousands of acres are already under cultivation, and with effective irrigation projects approaching completion, hundreds of thousands more will be added to the farming area. Mr. Marshall was for ten years president of the Sinaloa Land Company, which owns one million acres in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. The immensity of these properties can hardly be conceived by those accustomed to the limitations of our modern world, but they do offer an indication of the magnitude of the enterprises undertaken and successfully carried on by Mr. Marshall. As a previous biographer has said:

His remarkable success is the result of a combination of rare judgment, expert knowledge of the possibilities of ranch properties, and individual effort. He will be ranked among America's empire builders, with such names as Commodore Vanderbilt, Collis P. Huntington, Henry W. Flagler, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, James J. Hill, and others, who, by their great genius and wonderful foresight, have created untold wealth from virgin lands for the countless thousands who are to follow and reap the benefit from their far-reaching activities. If a man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his fellow men, what must be the estimate of one who clears the waste places, carries water to land that for centuries has been awaiting development, and who brings hundreds of new settlers to occupy the cleared spaces, forming the nucleus of prospering towns, and starts growing an endless era of progress. Personally, Mr. Marshall is a man of simple tastes and quiet and unassuming demeanor, but whose dignified bearing and strong personality impress themselves upon all with whom he comes in contact. Even to people outside the innermost circle of intimacy there is something peculiarly attractive in his singular mixture of gentleness and dignity.

In spite of his preoccupation with ranching development, and the persuasive influence

which ranching life always exercised upon him, Mr. Marshall's interests have included many other fields. Almost every important enterprise in Southern California during the last quarter of a century, whether public or private in nature, has benefited through his association. Mr. Marshall is president to-day of the Chino Land and Water Company, the Palomas Land and Cattle Company, the Grand Canyon Cattle Company, and the Jesus Maria Rancho. He is president of Marshall Corporation, his family corporation, through which are operated all of his interests. Mr. Marshall recently retired as a director of the Los Angeles Trust Company, the First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Los Angeles, the Home Telephone Company of San Francisco, and over thirty other corporations. He is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Edwin Jessop Marshall married, on June 7, 1892, Sally McLemore, daughter of Marcus McLemore, of Galveston, Texas. They are the parents of one son, Marcus McLemore.

**WILSON, RAMON ERNESTO**, Lawyer—A lawyer of brilliant talents and exceptional gifts, Ramon Ernesto Wilson occupied an important position at the California Bar during the closing years of the last century. An early death cut short a career which bore every promise of wide fame, but the value of that which he was able to accomplish in only a brief period still remains.

Mr. Wilson was born at Guadalajara, Mexico, on July 21, 1851, a son of Samuel B. and Louisa (Wallbridge) Wilson, both members of old and distinguished New England families. The father, a cotton mill expert, was born at New Boston, New Hampshire, on February 27, 1812, and at twenty-one went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he worked for a number of years in the mills. In 1842 he was sent to Mexico, to superintend the erection of two cotton mills, and later erected the largest paper mill in the Republic. The opportunities which Mexico offered him were many, but the constant stress and turmoil of revolutionary conditions there oppressed him, and in February, 1854, he removed to San Francisco. A few months later he settled in Napa County, where





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he engaged in agricultural pursuits and conducted a machine shop. Mr. Wilson was a man of rare ability and at the time of his death was one of the most distinguished citizens of the county. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the city of Napa, and had played an active part in the upbuilding of this section of the State for many years.

Ramon Ernesto Wilson, of this record, was educated in the public schools of Napa County, and later took up the study of law in the offices of Mr. Edgerton, a Sacramento attorney. He completed his preparations for a legal career at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1872. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, but he returned to California almost immediately, and began the practice of his profession at San Francisco as a member of the firm of Estee, Boalt and Wilson. Through subsequent reorganization its name became Estee, Wilson, and McCutcheon, and finally, toward the close of Mr. Wilson's life, Wilson and McCutcheon. Mr. Wilson was a diligent and profound student of the law. At a relatively early age he had built up a large and successful practice and was just beginning to reap the reward of many years of hard labor when he passed away. He had been admitted to practice in three States, Massachusetts, California and Nevada, and devoted his attention entirely to corporation law. Master of all phases of this subject, both theory and practice, he was able to advise his clients and protect their interests with complete authority and notable success.

Although his attention was given chiefly to his profession, Mr. Wilson had many other interests. He was secretary of the California Fish and Game Commission and was instrumental in the establishment of the State Fish Hatchery at Ukiah. An ardent sportsman, his chief recreations were hunting and fishing, and he was a frequent contributor to current publications on the subject of sports. In addition to his other connections, Mr. Wilson was president of the Holmes Mining Company, and a director of the California Light Company, now the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He was a member of both the San Francisco and the California State Bar associations, was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the following clubs: The Pacific Union Club, the University Club, the Olympic Club, the Harvard Club, the Jockey

Club, and the Pacific Kennel Club. He was also associated with various hunting and fishing organizations. In all his contacts, whether in his profession, in social life or in civic affairs, he was immensely popular, winning a secure place in the affectionate esteem of those with whom he came in contact.

On November 16, 1876, Ramon Ernesto Wilson married Camilla Regina Bronson, daughter of Lemuel Henry and Jane (Stuart) Bronson, of New York. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Century Club at San Francisco, and was one of the founders of the California Club. She is a writer of recognized talent, and in earlier life was a frequent contributor to local periodicals in the medium of both verse and prose and as a literary critic. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Marion Ramon, a gifted singer, who studied in Germany under Dr. Richard Miller and made her stage debut in Dresden. Upon her return to the United States she made many appearances in concert work and is still active in music circles of the State.

Mr. Wilson died at his home in San Francisco on September 6, 1893. He was only forty-one when his death occurred, standing on the threshold of a brilliant future at the full height of his mature powers. The death of so distinguished a figure occasioned wide regret, and many tributes were paid to the value of his life and work and the security of his fame. To quote, in part, from a local paper in its account of the last sad ceremonies to his memory:

The sportsmen of the city and State were largely represented at his funeral, and very properly so. No man ever cast a line or raised a gun to shoulder who was more universally respected and beloved. To his associates among the ranks of sportsmen, he always appeared a prince of good fellows and a king among men. The name of Ramon E. Wilson was closely identified with the history of sports and sportsmanship in this State and on this coast. As a fly fisherman he had few equals and no superiors. In company with his wife, an accomplished lady, he had fished nearly every stream of note from the Canadian line to Mexico. An excellent wing shot, he delighted in the sports of the field, and to him there was no more beautiful picture in the world than his favorite brace of dogs at work on a covey of quail.

Ramon E. Wilson is dead, but his name will long be treasured in the hearts of the friends who knew and loved him.

**TAGGART, J. W.**, Lawyer and Jurist—A well-known figure in legal affairs of Southern California for many years, J. W. Taggart was a man of brilliant ability and many distin-

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guished traits of character. He came of an old Scottish family established on the American Continent several generations ago, and in his own life combined the traditional Scottish virtues of industry, high principle and courage with the many admirable qualities which were so largely apparent in his highly successful career.

Mr. Taggart was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, a son of Colonel George Washington and Eliza (Hines) Taggart. The Taggart family was traditionally seated in Scotland. They came of the famous Clan McTaggart, whose members were prominently numbered among those who rebelled during the period of religious persecution in their native land and sought asylum in County Antrim, Ireland, where they soon found themselves absorbed in that country's life. The Taggarts and McTaggarts to-day are well known Orangemen. It was in Ireland that James Taggart, grandfather of J. W. Taggart, of this record, was born. He early determined to follow the sea, and for a number of years was profitably engaged in transporting cargoes between Glasgow, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada. His headquarters, during this time, were maintained in Montreal, and when he finally abandoned his seafaring pursuits, he made that city his home. Later, he came south to the United States, and passed the final years of his life at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he died at an advanced age. He owned a farm there, and gave his attention until the last to agricultural and stock-raising activities. He was, traditionally, a Presbyterian, but after his removal to America, he became a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal faith.

Colonel George Washington Taggart, his son, father of J. W. Taggart, was born in Montreal, Canada, and went to Wheeling, West Virginia, with his parents when he was still a child. He was educated in Virginia, and in that State which has produced so many famous lawyers, it was natural that he should be attracted to a legal career. He studied law under Mr. Kirkwood, then a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, and later secretary of the interior. Colonel Taggart was admitted to the Ohio Bar, but after a short time his early interest in mechanics asserted itself, and he entered the field of mechanical engineering. Eventually he became a master mechanic for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then known as the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, making his headquarters at

Parkersburg, West Virginia, and here he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. When the secession of the Southern States precipitated the inevitable conflict, he enlisted in the Union cause, and in the support of his country, raised a body of troops known as Company D of the Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He was captain and commanding officer of these men, and was later promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, serving on General George Cook's staff. Eventually, he was appointed provost-marshal of the department of West Virginia, and continued in this capacity until the successful termination of the conflict. His services were of real value to his country, and the work which he accomplished brought him wide fame. With the return of peace he resumed his life again at Parkersburg, and now entered the mercantile business. In addition he held many local political offices, and it was natural that the people of the city should desire to avail themselves of his services. Colonel Taggart was always proud to devote himself to the advancement of the public welfare, and remained a figure of prominence in West Virginia life until his death. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this latter order, he was also grand commander of the department of West Virginia during the year 1887. Some years before his death he was chosen brigadier-general in the Grand Army of the Republic and continued to occupy that position. Colonel Taggart was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife, Eliza (Hines) Taggart. She was born in County Galway, Ireland, and came of a family of farmers located in the West of Ireland.

J. W. Taggart, of this record, was the second of five children. He grew to manhood during reconstruction days, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of Parkersburg. After his graduation from high school there, he entered West Virginia College at Flemington, and subsequently began the study of the law, for which profession he continued his preparations under the capable guidance of C. C. Cole, judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia. He made rapid progress in the field of his chosen occupation, and even before he had finished college was thoroughly familiar with many phases of legal theory and practice. Mr. Taggart was much impressed by the opportunities offered in the Far West. He believed that men of initiative



and vision could there find suitable scope for the exercise of their talents, and after mature consideration, he resolved to take up his residence in California. He came to this State in 1881, and in 1882 settled at Santa Barbara, where for two years he was manager of the Dimmick, Sheffield and Knight Fruit Company.

In 1885, however, Mr. Taggart returned to his plans for a legal career, and after being admitted to the California Bar, entered practice as a partner of Judge E. B. Hall, first attorney general of West Virginia. In 1889 he launched his independent practice, but four years later, in 1893, he formed another partnership with John J. Boyce. This arrangement was continued until the election of the latter as State Senator in California. Afterwards, Mr. Taggart again practiced alone. In a remarkably short time he rose to a position of leadership at the California Bar and developed an extensive practice. His reputation was hardly exceeded by any other lawyer of the period, and his services were constantly in demand in important cases, which he carried to successful issue. The field of public affairs also benefited through Mr. Taggart's interest. He was prominently associated with Republican politics in the West, and at one time was a member of the County Republican Committee, serving as its secretary for ten years. In addition, he was a member of the Congressional Committee of this party, was chairman of that committee for several terms, and was frequently chosen a delegate to the State conventions. Both within and without the Republican organization he rendered distinguished service to his community and State. For four years he was president of the Santa Barbara School Board, and during that time much important progress was made in the development of the educational system of the city. The kindergarten and manual training school were incorporated into the public school system for the first time in any city of the West. His administration of this important position was both progressive and notably efficient, and it was partly as a result of his efforts that Santa Barbara to-day enjoys one of the finest school systems in the West.

Mr. Taggart was a member of the First Board of Fifteen Freeholders and also of the Second Board, each of which formed a city charter, the latter being eventually endorsed by the Legislature. For a number of years he was an instructor and a lecturer in the

University of Southern California College of Law. In 1886, he was appointed assistant district attorney, and in 1902 was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County. A number of years later, in November, 1906, Mr. Taggart was elected Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeals for the Second District of California, and held that office until the time of his death, four years later. On the bench he displayed the same remarkable ability and brilliant talent which so preëminently distinguished him in all phases of his career. Sure in his knowledge, but never conceited, thoroughly impartial and penetrating in his decision, he dispensed equal justice to all, and stood as a fitting guardian of the State's welfare and liberty.

Fraternally, Judge Taggart was affiliated with Lodge No. 192, at Santa Barbara, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this Order he was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was a member of the Santa Barbara Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Sons of Veterans, being chosen captain of the local camp in the latter organization. Judge Taggart also served at one time in the Naval Reserve at Santa Barbara.

At Los Angeles, Judge Taggart married Kathrine E. Payne, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of John W. and Emma E. (Smith) Payne (see following sketch). Their three children were: 1. James Deacon, a practicing lawyer at Los Angeles, where he is associated with Edwin Meserve. He is a graduate of the Santa Barbara High School, St. Matthew's Military Academy, the electric engineering department at Stanford University, and the law department of the University of Southern California, winning the gold medal for scholarship at the latter place. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West; active in the Masonic Order, being a member of the Scottish Rite bodies (Rose Croix Chapter), also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. 2. Elise, a graduate of Marlborough School of Los Angeles, later attended Lasell College, at Auburndale, Massachusetts; she married Walter T. Casey, attorney, of Los Angeles, and they are the parents of two children: Patricia and Martha. 3. Kathrine, also a graduate of the Marlborough School, and of Stanford University; she married Leon P. Spinks, of Los An-

geles, and they have two children: Klara and Taggart.

Judge Taggart died in Los Angeles, California, on July 13, 1910. His death was a serious loss to the State and to the legal profession. Talented, honorable and brilliantly successful, he achieved a career which reflected the greatest credit upon himself personally, upon the State of his residence, and upon the profession which he adorned.

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**HOUGH, EMMA E. (SMITH-PAYNE),** Soloist.—Emma E. Hough was born Emma Eugenia Smith at Monroeton, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1845, the only daughter of George and Eugenia (Lyon) Smith.

At an early age, she showed marked musical talent, her early instruction, however, ceasing with the death of her mother, in 1854. After her marriage to John W. Payne, June 1, 1863, she studied under the best instructors in Boston, New York City, and Montreal. For many years she was the leading soprano in the Handel and Haydn Society of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, her voice being of unusual range and quality; she was in great demand as a soloist in church, concert and light opera.

On September 25, 1879, she married (second) Deacon C. Hough, of Gorham, New Hampshire, and later came to California. She was prominent in philanthropic work in the early eighties, in Los Angeles, and gave gratuitously of her time and talents to aid, advise and encourage the young musicians in learning and knowing the best there was to be had in music at that time in Los Angeles. She never sang in public after the death of her husband, June 19, 1891, and thereafter lived a very retired life until her death, September 24, 1907. She left an only daughter by her first marriage, Kathrine E. Payne, now Mrs. J. W. Taggart.

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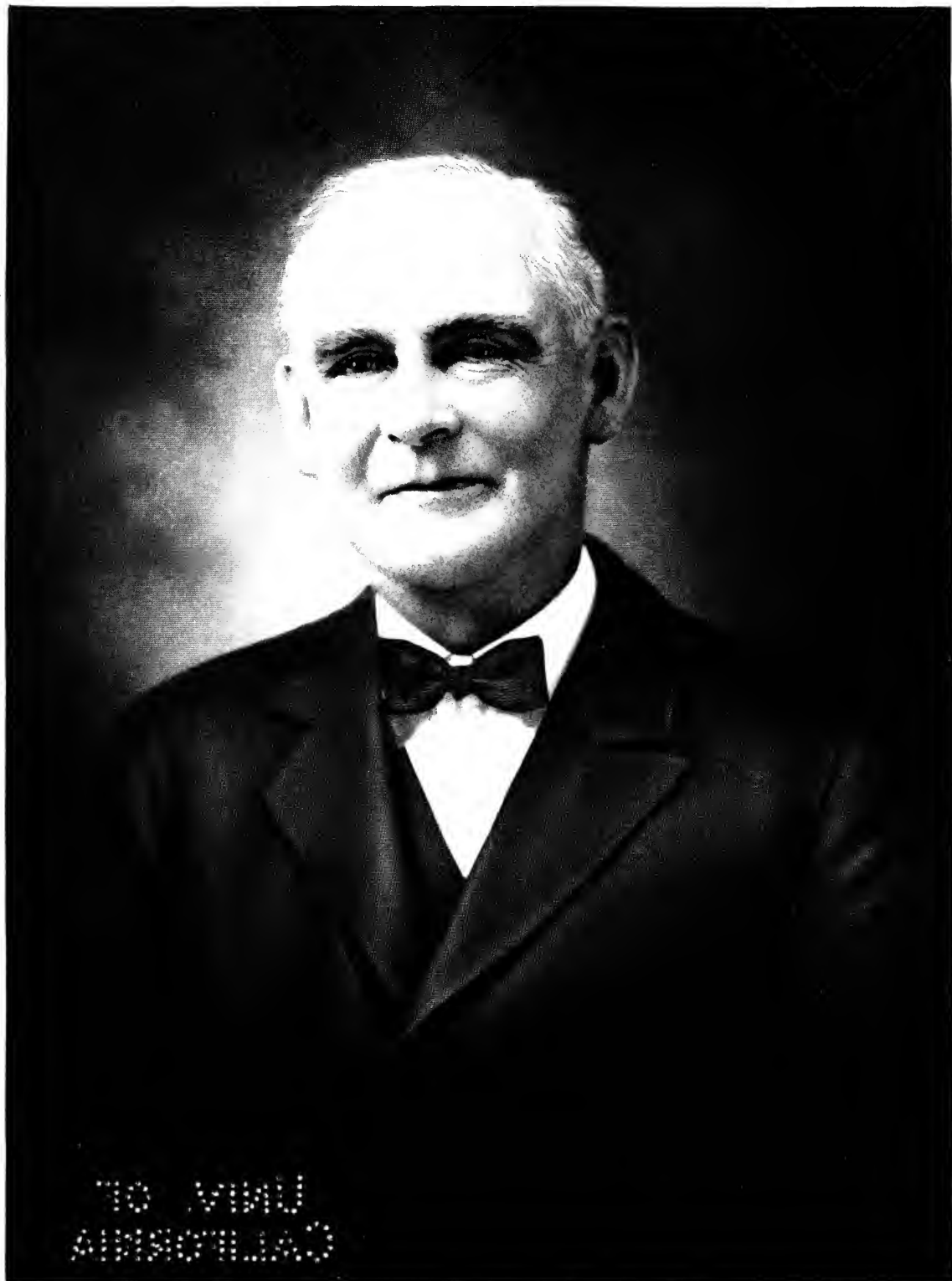
**MARVIN, FRANK WILLIAM,** Merchant—For many years one of the foremost wholesale shoe merchants on the Pacific Coast, Frank William Marvin was widely known not only as an important figure in the business life of the West but also as a leader in civic affairs. He was born in Buffalo, New York, on September 3, 1849, a son of William Waldo and Amelia (Le Fevere) Marvin. His father, who enjoyed a college education at a time when this advantage was by no means common, was engaged in business in his native State of New

York until 1850. At that time he came to San Francisco—a member of the generation of '49'ers in whose hand lay the destiny of the West. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, he found that a cargo of woodenware which he had shipped around the Horn had been destroyed by the burning of a wharf. In order to recoup his fortunes, he went immediately to the gold fields near Sacramento, and was there engaged in mining operations for a time. Later, however, he conducted the Marvin Hotel at Georgetown, and eventually took up his residence in the town of Sacramento, where he established a successful piano and music house, and became prominent in musical affairs. William Waldo Marvin was born in 1818 and died at Sacramento in 1891. His wife, Amelia (Le Fevere) Marvin, was a daughter of Colonel Daniel Le Fevere, of New York, a soldier of the War of 1812. She came to California in 1854 by way of the Horn to join her husband, bringing with her two small children, and died in Sacramento in 1894.

Frank William Marvin, of this record, received his educational training in the schools of Sacramento, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of G. C. Hall, then one of the leading dry goods houses in the town. Later he became connected with C. A. Peake and Company, retail merchants of clothing, hats and shoes, and there he gained his first knowledge of the shoe business, in which he was later to be so successful. In 1875, seeking larger opportunities, Mr. Marvin came to San Francisco, and was here employed by S. W. Rosenstock and Company, wholesale boot and shoe dealers. In the meantime he had abundantly demonstrated his talents for business and indicated the career which was to be his. In 1883 he began his first independent venture, buying an interest in the leather house of Williams Brothers, at No. 569 Market Street, and within a short time adding California-made shoes to the products handled by the company. In 1888 this firm was incorporated under the name of the Williams-Marvin Company—the form by which it is known to-day.

In 1902 Mr. Marvin sold out his interest in the leather company and entered the wholesale iron field. Ten years later, in 1912, he purchased a half interest in the shoe business then known as the George and Marvin Shoe Company, and with his son, Harvey L. Marvin, continued its operation under the name of the Marvin Shoe Company until his death on

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*W. O. Stewart*

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March 15, 1920. Under their guidance this company became one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast, known throughout the West for the high quality of its products and service, and for its fairness both with dealers and with employees. Built on this sure foundation, the success of the company was assured, and the developing business reflected the greatest credit on the executives of the company. Only five months after Mr. Marvin's own death, on August 15, 1920, his only son, Harvey L. Marvin, passed away so that the enterprise which they jointly controlled was later disposed of by the company.

Aside from these principal connections, Mr. Marvin was also largely interested in real estate, both locally and in Southern California. At one time he had large holdings on Kings River, in the Fresno district, and in the oil fields of Kern County. The qualities and talents which were apparent in his own career were always freely given in the public interest. Mr. Marvin was a leader in civic affairs in the community in which he lived, and for eight years served as president of the Good Government League of San Francisco. He was especially successful in the arbitration of labor difficulties and received wide commendation for his settlement of the street car strike. Mr. Marvin was very prominent in the Masonic Order, as was his son. Both were members of all local bodies of York and Scottish rites, including the Consistory, and Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics Mr. Marvin was a Republican, while with his family he worshipped in the Presbyterian faith, being a member of the First Church of this denomination at San Francisco. His personal characteristics were those which could not fail to impress all who knew him. Strong and upright in character, he chose to walk in paths of righteousness, but he was always sympathetic and generous toward others, and often extended a helping hand to those sadly in need of a friend. His place in the affectionate remembrance of his associates is notably secure.

On December 25, 1876, Frank William Marvin married Sarah A. Caldwell, of San Francisco, and they became the parents of three children: 1. Harvey Le Fevere, born on December 20, 1877, graduated from the University of California in 1899 with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree, and married Lillian Field of San Francisco. He won a place of genuine prominence

in business circles of his native city, and his death while still in the full prime of his career was widely mourned. 2. Genevieve Leonard, born on August 17, 1880, married William O. Blasingame of Fresno, and died on July 13, 1913, leaving two children, Frank Marvin and Florence, now the wife of Jay Harris of Fresno. 3. Florence Wilson, born on November 11, 1881; married Edgar Dixon Hand of San Francisco. They have three sons, Edgar D., Jr., Harvey Marvin, and Marvin Kingman. Mrs. Marvin, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 29, 1857, daughter of James and Martha (Wilson) Caldwell, has been active in various phases of San Francisco life for many years. She came to this city with her parents in 1862, and was educated at Denman public school and Girls' High School here. She is a member of the San Francisco Woman's Club and of the Order of the Eastern Star, and has been particularly interested in church and social work. For fifteen years she was manager of the San Francisco Young Women's Christian Association, contributing much to its progress during this period. Mrs. Marvin has always been an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. Her residence is situated at No. 2100 Scott Street, where the family has lived for thirty-seven years, and still retains the stately but homelike atmosphere of an earlier period.

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**STEWART, WILLIAM BOYD**, Citrus Grower—A native of Pennsylvania and a member of a family which settled in that State in its early days, the late William Boyd Stewart became a resident of California in his young manhood. One of the pioneers of the citrus fruit industry in San Bernardino County, Mr. Stewart for many years was a leader in its development. His business and executive ability, his integrity and his progressiveness did much to advance his own fortune, as well as the development of the entire fruit growing industry in the State of his adoption. In many other ways, too, he constantly labored towards furthering civic progress. He was prominently and effectively active in religious work and, indeed, in every respect represented the highest type of vigorous, useful and public-spirited citizenship.

William Boyd Stewart was born at Cherrytree, Venango County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1860, a son of William Reynolds and Jane

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Miller (Irwin) Stewart, both of whom were likewise born in Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch and English and the latter of thorough Scotch lineage. The Stewart family was founded in Pennsylvania in the pioneer days and William R. Stewart was a prosperous farmer of Venango County, where he also operated a tannery, vocations with which his father had likewise been concerned. He was born July 29, 1811, and after the death of his wife he removed to Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he continued to maintain his home until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was born at Milton, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1819, and died April 5, 1865. She was a daughter of Richard Irwin, who was born at West Fallowfield, Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1785, and whose death occurred at Cherrytree, Pennsylvania, on September 25, 1857. He was a representative of one of the staunch Scotch families that was founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial epoch, and for many generations the first-born son in the family was given the name of Richard. He was known by the countryside as "Richard at the Mill," as he followed the vocation of his ancestors. He built the first grist mill at Cherrytree, Pennsylvania, which was known to all the settlers, and he built a new and larger mill about 1835. This was and is a large building on Cherrytree run, just below the village. The wheels of this mill were made by Ninian, William and James Irwin, so the whole mill was built by members of his brother Ninian's family. He was a domestic man who loved his home, and put up several houses on his farm.

William B. Stewart was the youngest of seven children and was about five years of age at the time of his mother's death and the removal of the family to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in the historic old Western Reserve. There he was reared to manhood and there he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his home town of Kingsville. At the age of eighteen years, after the death of his father, Mr. Stewart went to Bureau County, Illinois, where he remained in the home of his uncle, James B. Stewart, for nearly two years. After that he was concerned with oil operations in Pennsylvania for a period of about seven years, during which he was successful in the production of oil. In October, 1887, Mr. Stewart came to California and in

June of the following year he located in the Ontario Colony of San Bernardino County, a section whose development has been splendidly furthered by the corporation known as the Ontario Land & Improvement Company. He and his brothers became active and influential in connection with these development enterprises and after the land held by the corporation was placed on sale in a general way the Stewart brothers acquired several hundred acres, to which they later made appreciable additions, besides disposing of a considerable acreage. The three brothers became known as the most extensive citrus-fruit growers in the Ontario colony, and the Stewart Citrus Association was organized in 1901 to handle exclusively the various business operations of the brothers: Milton Stewart, who lived in Titusville, Pennsylvania; Lyman Stewart, who resided in Los Angeles; and William B. Stewart, of this sketch. The association erected a large packing house at Upland, and in it were handled the citrus products of the extensive orchards of the three brothers, and their three sisters, Mrs. Eva S. Lawson, Mrs. Lydia S. Price and Mrs. N. J. MacFarland, who were direct shippers to the eastern markets. The association was allied, however, with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and its principals to the present day have consistently supported all measures and enterprises tending to further the general interests of the fruit-growing industry of California.

In addition to his association with his brothers in the ownership of valuable properties in this district, Mr. Stewart had a beautiful estate of ten acres in Upland, and he also gave his attention to the ten-acre orchard owned by his wife, in Ontario, a municipality adjoining Upland. He was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude; in favor of National Prohibition, in his political proclivities and, like his wife, was a most zealous and valued member of the Presbyterian Church in Upland. They have been active in the various departments of church work and were specially earnest and liberal in their contributions to the erection of the fine new edifice of their church in Upland, in which connection Mrs. Stewart made a noteworthy record for her effective efforts in behalf of this laudable enterprise, which has given to the Presbyterian society one of the most beautiful church edifices in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart resided on one of their orange ranches until October 4, 1911, when

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Mary E. Stewart.



they took up their abode in their fine modern residence at Upland. Their attractive home was erected by Mr. Stewart and has long been known as a center of gracious hospitality.

On August 13, 1891, Mr. Stewart married Mary E. Smith, who was born at Mexico, Missouri, and who is a daughter of Parks B. and Mary Elizabeth (Garner) Smith, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had three children: Milton Reynolds, Harold Smith and Agnes Louise.

Next to her home and family and to her church work, Mrs. Stewart has had for many years one other outstanding interest. For a quarter of a century she has worked with untiring zeal and unflinching sympathy in behalf of the Koreans of Southern California. How much she has accomplished in this field and how deeply her work is appreciated by those for whose benefit she has undertaken it, may be seen from the following tribute paid to her in the December, 1929, issue of the "Korean Student Bulletin":

In a little town called Upland, out in Southern California, lives a lady whom we most affectionately call "Mother Stewart" or "Sun-saing Poo-in" in our native tongue, and in whose heart there is nothing more endearing than the welfare of the Korean people. For the past twenty-five long years she has worked calmly and patiently for our people on the Pacific Coast, sharing with them their sorrows as well as joys. Teaching them, encouraging them, inspiring them, cheering them, she has lived a life of sacrificial service and unselfish devotion, beautiful in itself, still more so because of her utmost modesty.

Twenty-five years are a long time to be engaged even in a pleasant work, to be sure. It is entirely too long a period when one has to face all kinds of difficulties and hardships. Working with a strange people is no pleasant task, particularly when there is no encouragement coming from anywhere.

Seeing a dire need for someone to look after the spiritual welfare of the Koreans in the early years of the present century, Mother Stewart answered the call in 1905, to dedicate herself to the task, and she has labored unflinchingly ever since. Koreans came and went, but she stuck to her post. During the first years of her work she was faced with innumerable difficulties which she courageously overcame. On one occasion she was threatened to death by her own nationals because she tried to protect a Korean laboring man whom they were persecuting. With a gun in her hands she braved the danger and finally succeeded in rescuing the man. Even during such risky moments her faith in Jesus did not falter, her love for our people did not weaken. Today, after twenty-five years of colorful life among Koreans, she is still fighting on and on.

Looking back on her memories of the past twenty-five years she will no doubt find both bitter and happy reminiscences.

Today we can offer her neither gold nor worldly

fame. But Mother Stewart has our undying love and undivided esteem that are deeply rooted in our hearts. She will find an unending satisfaction when she realizes that the Korean young men and women of today are ready and willing to carry out her unfinished task in bringing about the Kingdom of God upon this earth.

At his home in Upland, California, William Boyd Stewart died October 21, 1930. His death, of course, represented an irreparable loss to his family and to his many friends. It was also deeply regretted by wider circles, for it was generally felt that his passing ended a career of singular usefulness. His passing brought to Mrs. Stewart many expressions of sympathy and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Typical of these was the following letter received by her from Mr. Paul Auh, secretary for Korean students of the Korean Division of the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students:

Through the Korean papers I've learned of the death of Mr. Stewart. I am shocked and terribly distressed over this sudden news. I do not quite know how to express my heartfelt sorrow in his passing, for we all know that in his death we have lost one of the most loyal friends of Korea. I am sure that the entire Korean community in America and Hawaii will join you in sympathy. I personally and on behalf of the Korean students in this country wish to extend our profound sympathy to you in your recent bereavement.

**CHARLES, RICHARD SMITH, Jr.**, Railroad Official—Having followed in the footsteps of his father, when the time had arrived to choose a career, the late Richard Smith Charles, Jr., then a young lad, had entered the employ of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad in his native city, New Orleans, Louisiana. For fifty-two years, without a break, he continued to be connected with this railway and its successors, the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad. The unusual length of his connection with one and the same railroad was typical of his loyalty and also stands as proof of the high regard in which he was held by his superior officers and by his associates. It is, indeed, a remarkable record that two successive generations, represented by father and son, of one and the same family, should have given to the service of one railroad a total of one hundred and two years of faithful and useful work. Of course, both Mr. Charles and his father were widely known in railway, financial and commercial circles, not

only in New Orleans, but throughout the entire country. Wherever they were known, too, they made friends, because, very similar in character to each other, they both were distinguished by kindness, sincerity and charm of manners. Through their long service with one of the leading railroads of the South they made important contributions to the development and prosperity of that part of the country and they both will occupy for all times to come an honored position in the annals of New Orleans and of the South.

Richard Smith Charles, Sr., was born at Loughboro, Leicestershire, England, November 6, 1829, the second son of Richard and Charlotte (Mee) Charles. At the early age of six months he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Philadelphia, removing a few years later to New Orleans, where his father entered the cotton factorage business. Educated in private schools in Philadelphia and New Orleans, he later was sent to Manderville, Louisiana, where he completed his studies, entering the service of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company on its organization in the early part of 1853 as stock clerk under Mr. John Calhoun, the first secretary and treasurer of that line. In April, 1855, on the election of Mr. Calhoun to the presidency, Mr. Charles was elected secretary and treasurer, in those days the duties not only comprising those of a financial officer, but those which are to-day handled by the general auditor, the entire accounting being under his supervision. On the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Charles joined the Jackson Railroad Rifles, but like other officers was prevailed upon to remain in the service, as the Governor of Louisiana stated that the operation of the road was as necessary to the success of the South as was the actual presence of the soldier in the field. He remained in the city until ordered out by the president, Major H. J. Ranney, removing with all his books, cash securities, and other articles, to Canton, Mississippi, where later his wife and son joined him, having been compelled to leave the city in a schooner, sailing from what is now called West End to Pass Manchac, from which point they went by train to Canton, Mississippi, being accompanied by "Grandpa Charles," who, although an Englishman, sided with the South, and took with him, wrapped around his body, a complete plan of all the fortifications and troops as distributed by the Federals on taking

the city of New Orleans. Mr. Charles and his family remained in Canton, Mississippi, until the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi, when he removed both family, cash, bonds, books, and other personal property, belonging to the company to Macon, Georgia, where they remained until the close of the War. While located in Macon Mr. Charles joined the Macon Home Guard, with which he was called to arms once, on rumors that General Sherman was coming, rumors, however, which proved unfounded. After the surrender of the Confederate forces Mr. Charles, together with his family, returned to New Orleans. Upon his arrival there Mr. Charles set about straightening up his books, records, and other papers connected with his company, balancing his cash, after his long sojourn in the country, and on June 24, 1865, when the United States Government transferred back the railroad to its stockholders, he resumed officially his old duties; in fact, he had never relinquished them for a single day. In the early seventies, Colonel H. S. McComb, having obtained control of both the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads, he consolidated them under the title of New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company, Mr. Charles being elected treasurer of said Company. In 1876 the new company, having defaulted in payment of interest on certain bonds, was placed in the hands of receivers, Mr. J. B. Alexander, for Southern part, and General Rufus P. Neely for Northern part, Mr. Charles being again elected treasurer of the Southern part. On sale of roads, they were again consolidated under the title of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company, and Mr. Charles again became the treasurer of the consolidated lines. In 1878, during the yellow fever epidemic, Mr. Charles was the only general officer left on duty in New Orleans, all others save D. B. Morey, general freight agent, having left, and as Mr. Morey was down with the fever, the burden fell upon Mr. Charles, who not only had his own duties to perform, but was called upon daily to advise those left in charge of both passenger and freight departments, the auditing department having been moved in a body, first to Water Valley, Mississippi, and later to Bolivar, Tennessee. In recognition of his services during those trying days the company presented him with a handsome gold watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented by C., St. L. & N. O. R. R. Co. to R. S.

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Charles in remembrance of faithful services during yellow fever scourge of 1878." In December, 1878, the president, W. H. Osborn, ordered Mr. Charles to take a vacation and come to New York, where he was handsomely entertained, and on leaving for home, Mr. Osborn, in referring to his work during the trying summer, remarked, "We bought you at Receivers' sale, but were unable to ascertain if you had been contaminated as were other officials of the old company, but your work while alone in New Orleans showed we made no mistake in our trust, as 'If so desired you could have sold the rails themselves, we never would have gone South to stop you.'" 1878 was not only a trying summer, but a heart-breaking one, and many and many a familiar face passed away that year, both in the city and on the line. On the lease of the Southern Lines to the Illinois Central Railroad, January 1, 1883, Mr. Charles was elected local treasurer, in charge of the Southern lines, which position he held until June 30, 1901, when he retired on a well-earned pension after forty-eight years of continuous service.

In his home, Mr. Charles surrounded himself with the best of books, being an inveterate reader. He belonged to no club, but did not find fault with others who did. He was well-known in all walks of life, and equally liked by the poor as by those better off, never turned away a request for aid, but such as he gave was known only to himself and those directly concerned. He claimed no religion, save that there was good in all, and that some day there would be but one denomination, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Mr. Charles married Delphine Toby, and by this marriage was the father of one son, Richard Smith Charles, Jr., of whom further. At his home in New Orleans Mr. Charles died, May 13, 1903, greatly regretted by his numerous friends. His widow still resides in New Orleans (1930) at ninety-five years of age.

Richard Smith Charles, Jr., only child of the late Richard Smith and Delphine (Toby) Charles, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was educated in private schools in his native city and at the age of fifteen years, in 1875, entered the employ of what was then known as the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railway, of which his father was treasurer. His first position was of a clerical nature. In 1877, the year in which the road became by consolidation the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, Mr. Charles was

a clerk in the auditor's office. The following year he became a bookkeeper in the treasurer's office. Promotion to general bookkeeper, auditor's office, came in 1882. The ten years between 1883 and 1893 Mr. Charles served as bookkeeper and paymaster in the local treasurer's office of the new Illinois Central Railroad. During 1893-95 he was chief clerk of the same office, with supervision over the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley as well. He assumed the duties of assistant local treasurer in 1900 and held the same post until his death. Mr. Charles' activities were not confined to his connection with this one company. He held from time to time executive offices with various organizations. Moreover he was recognized by all who knew him in railroad circles as a sort of ex-officio historian of the road. He wrote some years ago a series of valuable articles for the "Illinois Central Magazine," dealing with Civil War times in and around New Orleans, and with General Beauregard. In the social and club life of New Orleans Mr. Charles was an important figure. He had been a member of the famous Louisiana Club since its formation in 1888, and held every important office in the club, including that of president. In his younger days he was actively connected with the larger carnival clubs. He was also a charter member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club. During the World War he was prominently and effectively active in connection with the various liberty loan drives and the different campaigns to raise money for the support of welfare work. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but as often was guided by his judgment of a candidate as by party considerations. This attitude of his was typical of his public spirit, which always led him, in everything he undertook, to consider first the public welfare. Like his father he was an inveterate reader and throughout his life he was also very much interested in the other arts. A man of innate kindness, he was especially interested in young men and their welfare and frequently extended a helping hand to promising young men, who had come to his attention. The greater part of his leisure hours was always spent in his home and with his family, to which he was attached with exceptional devotion.

Mr. Charles married in New Orleans, April 25, 1883, Emily Chalmers Glenn, a daughter of Dr. John Wilson Glenn, a well-known physician of Milton, North Carolina, who spent the last

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years of his life in New Orleans, in the tobacco business, and who was a veteran of the Mexican and the Civil Wars. Mrs. Charles' mother, prior to her marriage to Dr. Glenn, was Miss Sarah Jane Erwin. Mr. and Mrs. Charles were the parents of three children: 1. Caroline Glenn, who married Major William Clinton Wise, of the United States Marine Corps, a son of Admiral Wise, and who is the mother of one son, William Clinton Wise, 3rd. 2. Daisy, who married Udolfo Wolfe, and who is the mother of one daughter, Daisy Glenn Wolfe. 3. Delphine Toby, who married Charles Leyburn Williams, and who is the mother of three children, Lucille Erwin, Elizabeth and Francis Bennett Williams.

At the home, No. 1312 Octavia Street, New Orleans, Richard Smith Charles, Jr., died May 22, 1927. His death, though it was the natural conclusion of a long, busy and useful life, nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family and his friends and represented to them, of course, an irreparable loss. A life-long resident of New Orleans, Mr. Charles was for many years one of this city's best-known and most highly respected business men and constantly labored to further civic progress. He will long be remembered for his notable achievements in his chosen work and also for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart.

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**CORDILL, FRANCIS MARION**, Cotton Expert—It has long been said of the late Francis Marion Cordill, of New Orleans, Louisiana, that his opinions on the cotton product of America, in quantity and quality of each crop he personally inspected and judged, were accepted in preference to the reports of the United States Government. Such a tribute bespeaks the marvellous judgment of his keen mind and makes his name unique in its relationship to prediction regarding one of the great essential products of civilization. Early in his career devoted to other business activities, he became associated with his real life work almost unintentionally, yet so well fitted did he find himself for the duties that devolved upon him that in the end he stood alone in his field. Cotton planters in every section of the South knew him well and every raw cotton dealer or broker throughout the world knew his work and relied upon the accuracy of his reports. A man of genial manner and deeply read, he was also possessed of a ready humor,

attributes that attracted people and made him a host of friends, to whom his death was a tragic shock, while to the business world it was an irreparable loss.

He was born in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, February 9, 1860, a son of Joseph and Mary (Harmon) Cordill, he being the youngest of seven children. His father was a large land owner and planter and was one of the most highly regarded and prominent citizens of his district and day. He married twice and became the father of seven children by each marriage. Mary (Harmon) Cordill was a daughter of a family who owned a large tract of land, granted in early days by the Spanish crown and located near Natchez, Mississippi. Her son, Francis Marion, was educated in the schools of his native parish and at Oxford, Mississippi, afterward attending a preparatory school at Clinton, Mississippi, and the Baptist College, where he was fitted for the University of Mississippi, from which he was graduated. First coming to New Orleans, he later was engaged in Mexico in the work of building the Mexican Central Railroad and afterward was associated with the engineering operations in a number of projects in Mexico. His railroad experience caused him to be called to the Isthmus of Panama at the time when the great French engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps, had built the trans-isthmian railroad and was beginning the work of digging the canal. From this work he returned to Mississippi and for a period was engaged as a planter on extensive lands on the delta. He was again called to Mexico, where he was engaged in an executive capacity with the American Express Company, which later transferred him to New Orleans. He was also associated with the Southern Express Company here, eventually engaging in the cotton business in association with Hayward and Clark, brokers, who sent him through the cotton belt on tours of inspection of conditions. His reports were found to be of great value and he became an important factor in the business, so much so that he withdrew from his association in the brokerage house and established himself independently. His clientele soon became very large and included the leading cotton brokers in all the great centers of the world. The market was invariably affected when his reports were published and came to be relied upon more than those of the Department of Agriculture. He spoke and read French and Spanish fluently and spent about



*W. B. Dill*

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six months of each year in Europe, visiting the chief cities and studying the cotton business as it affected him and his professional occupation. During the World War he declined the flattering proposition made him by the American Express Company to take charge of its business in France, his other interests preventing acceptance. He was the founder and president of the Cordill Realty Company, a family affair, and was a member for many years of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. He was a Democrat in politics and; although frequently urged, invariably refused to accept public office, believing himself to be of greater value to the people through the work he was doing. He was affiliated with the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons and belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, Boston Club, New Orleans Country Club and Round Table Club. His recreations were travel and reading and it was while abroad that his death occurred in Paris, France, June 20, 1928, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Francis Marion Cordill married, at Terry, Mississippi, Ida Cassity, daughter of George Dees and Elizabeth (Cook) Cassity, both of prominent families, her father having been a prosperous planter and a veteran of the Civil War, during which period he was for a time a prisoner of war. She and her husband were the parents of two daughters: 1. Jane Louise, who married Benedict Moret Grunewald and they are the parents of Marion and Jane Louise. 2. Marion, married Oscar Emile Meisner Woolf-Reeh, and they are the parents of a son Peter.

Quiet and unassuming, kindly and generous, Mr. Cordill hid many a good deed from all save the one to whom he extended help in time of adversity. To herald a beneficent act was to him a vulgarity unbecoming to a gentleman. What he did was done quietly, but effectively. He made his sympathy practical and helpful and shunned publicity. He lived a useful life, observed every tradition of upright living that had been handed down to him by his forebears and followed with natural impulse the principles that are essential to the conduct of every substantial citizen. He was a valuable factor in the commercial and social machinery of his era, whose death left a void that is not to be readily filled.

**PEYREFITTE, GONZALO AUGUST**, Business Leader, Builder—Property development

on an extensive scale took place in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a result of the efforts and the lifelong labors of Gonzalo August Peyrefitte, a native of this city and a man who lived throughout life within its borders. Land development, subdividing of residential areas, and the building and furnishing of homes: these were the activities in which he was constantly engaged, and in which his services to this metropolis of the South were of outstanding usefulness. With sound business judgment and quickness and accuracy in rendering opinions, Mr. Peyrefitte combined those kindly and courteous qualities of character that identified him with the old Southern school of chivalry. For the fineness of his perceptions and instincts, for his remarkable vision in looking upon and planning the future, for his utter devotion to family and friends, he was loved among all whose privilege it was to know him; and his death left in New Orleans a void which it will be difficult—nay, impossible—to fill.

Mr. Peyrefitte was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 6, 1885, son of Gregory and Augustine (Roques) Peyrefitte. His father, who died in 1923, was a trader and the owner of several trading vessels; he made trips for purposes of commerce throughout the tropics, and spent the last few years of his life in retirement in New Orleans. His wife, the mother of the man whose name heads this review, was a descendant of a prominent French family of this region of the United States. They had a family of five boys and two girls, of whom Gonzalo A. was the third born.

Gonzalo August Peyrefitte received his early education in the public schools of New Orleans, and subsequently began work at an early age with one of the large coffee firms of this city. For a time he served as clerk with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and still later he was with A. C. Israel, a coffee dealer of the city. He decided, after a time, to enter upon a business career of his own, and so became a public weigher of coffee for shipment. A few years afterward, he organized the Riverside warehouse, of which he was the sole owner, an enterprise that weighed and forwarded and stored coffee. Still later, he founded the noted G. A. Peyrefitte warehouse for the exclusive storing and shipping of sugar. He was also the founder, vice-president and manager of the High Grade Realty Company, of New Orleans; vice-president of the Continental Homestead Association; and a director in the Guardian

Homestead Association and several other business ventures. He remained active in the operation of these different undertakings up until the very last, and may be truly said to have died "in harness."

Along with his commercial activities, Mr. Peyrefitte was always a leader in social and civic affairs, having been a member of a number of the foremost organizations having to do with the advancement of conditions in his city and among his fellow men. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church, of which he was a devout communicant, and he was long active in the work of the Citizens' Protective League during the period of American participation in the late World War. His political alignment was with the Republican Party, whose policies and principles he continuously supported; and on its ticket he became a candidate for postmaster of New Orleans. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and was for a number of years the secretary and the president of the local lodge of this order. He likewise held memberships in the Audubon Golf Club, the North Shore Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Louisiana Club, and the Southern Yacht Club; but after having been associated for a number of years with these groups, he gave up his memberships in them. He was fond of spending his spare time in fishing or reading, and when radio became widespread through the land he adopted it as one of his recreational pursuits. A man of broad culture and vision, he devoted his time and his energies unstintingly to his business activities, and was ever loyal to the members of his family and to his hosts of friends, whom he often entertained most pleasingly in his home.

Gonzalo August Peyrefitte married, at New Orleans, on December 11, 1912, Catherine Anna Braun, daughter of George and Wilhelmina (Burg) Braun. Her father was extensively engaged in the draying business until his death on March 4, 1930. By this union there were three children: 1. Shirley Augustine, who at the time of writing (1930) is a student at St. Mary's of the Pines Academy, in Mississippi 2. Ashton George, a student at the Gulf Coast Military Academy. 3. Marilyn Catherine, born in 1927.

The death of Gonzalo August Peyrefitte, which took place on December 20, 1929, in New Orleans, was the cause of widespread and sincere regret among his fellow men. For he

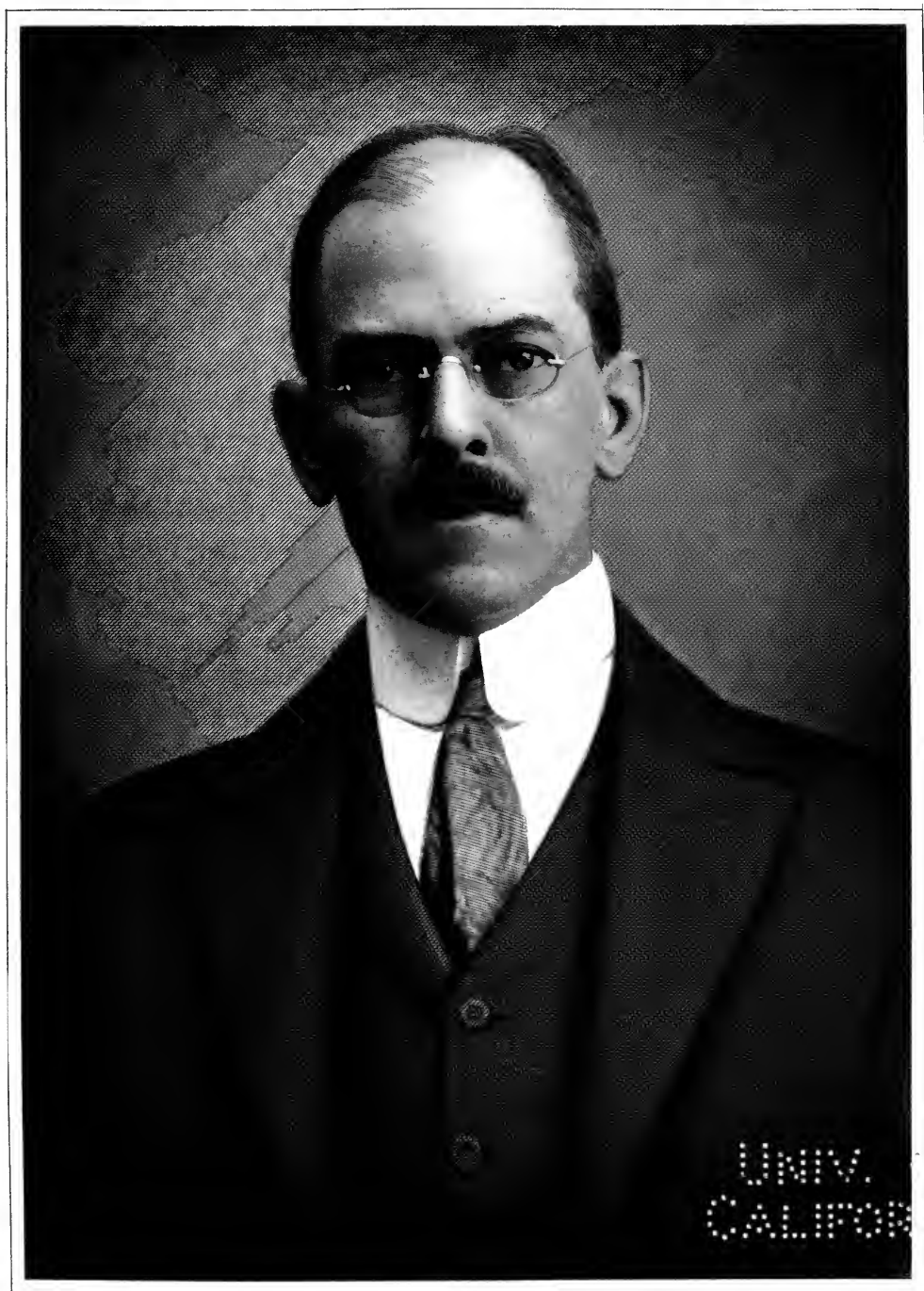
had contributed a great deal to the best interests of his city and State, and had, by his untiring efforts and his beneficent influence, made himself a man to be respected and loved by others. Self-made in the highest sense of that term, he truly arrived at the position which he held in New Orleans' life by virtue of his own efforts; and so it was that, when he reached the heights toward which he had been striving, he still kept in mind the ideals that had been his from boyhood. Holding fast to his vision with a praiseworthy tenacity and strength, he gave freely of the material wealth that he had gained; but, while he was liberal in his charities, his generosity was always accompanied by the request that his benefactions remain unknown to the world at large. Though a busy man, Mr. Peyrefitte loved outdoor life, playing golf or enjoying the healthful effects of being near nature when he could find time for such diversion, and at the same time he was fond of beauty and art and all the things of a highly cultured civilization. He was a delightful comrade and companion, and, above all, a loyal friend, one whose memory will long be dear to many.

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**CARRÉ, DARWIN BEACH**, Business Executive—Having followed in the footsteps of his father by identifying himself with the lumber business, the late Darwin Beach Carré was for many years one of the leading men in the lumber business in New Orleans, Louisiana. Other business interests, too, claimed his attention and were invariably benefited by his business and executive ability. Mr. Carré, however, by no means permitted business to absorb him entirely, but gave much of his time, means and attention to civic, religious and social affairs, thus sharing fully in all phases of his native city's life and completely meriting the fine reputation and the high standing, which he enjoyed.

Darwin Beach Carré was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 30, 1869, a son of Walter W. and Elvira (Beach) Carré. His maternal grandfather, Dr. E. D. Beach, was for many years one of the outstanding physicians of New Orleans and serving during a long period as coroner, died in 1902 at the age of eighty-seven years. The Carré family, of French Huguenot stock, came to this country from the Isle of Guernsey, the first paternal American ancestor settling, early in the nineteenth century, on the





*Dr. Manuel Barré*

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Pearl River, near Gainsville, Mississippi, where the family established lumber mills, dating back to 1852. Mr. Carré's father, Walter W. Carré, established in New Orleans branch and sales offices for the manufacturing plant in Mississippi, and for many years was prominent in business, civic and social affairs of the city of New Orleans. In 1876 he exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his patent dumping lumber wagon, dying suddenly in that year, at his home in New Orleans soon after his return. He was survived, besides his wife, by four sons: 1. Walter W. Carré, associated with his brothers in the lumber business as president of the W. W. Carré Company, Ltd. 2. Darwin Beach Carré, of whom further. 3. Dr. Henry Beach Carré, a noted Methodist Episcopal educator, who died in Birmingham only a short time before his older brother, but was a resident of Nashville and a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University. 4. Tudor Beach Carré, associated with his brother as secretary and treasurer in the lumber business. Two daughters died in childhood. After Mr. Carré's death his widow, Mrs. Elvira (Beach) Carré, took over the management of the lumber business and successfully conducted it, until her sons had become old enough to enter the business.

Darwin Beach Carré was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, but because of the early and sudden death of his father he left school comparatively early, at the age of fourteen years, and entered the lumber business, formerly conducted by his late father. However, he continued his education by attending night school and was always regarded as a particularly well informed man. He quickly acquired a very thorough knowledge of all branches of the business and eventually became vice-president and general manager, with active charge of the plant. The business had been conducted under the firm name of W. W. Carré and Company since 1895, when Mrs. Carré took in her sons. Then in 1902 it was incorporated as W. W. Carré Company, Ltd. Mr. Carré continued actively in this business until 1926, when the business was sold out by himself and by his brothers. At that time he formed, together with his oldest son, Darwin Beach Carré, Jr., the real estate firm of Carré & Carré, of which he served as president. However, ill health forced him to withdraw from this and, indeed, from all other active business at the end of the first year, after this

new firm had been formed. The few months intervening between his withdrawal from active business and his passing away, Mr. Carré spent in travel. At the time of his death he was a director of the Standard Bond & Mortgage Company, Inc., and also had various other important business interests. Throughout his life he gave much of his time, means and attention to civic and benevolent enterprises. He was a director of the New Orleans and Mississippi Valley Seamen's Friends Society, popularly known as "Seamen's Bethel," as well as of the Salvation Army. His connection with these two organizations was typical of his deep interest in charitable work, and he was known as one of the most generous contributors to all types of charitable and benevolent enterprises. He was also very active in the work of his church, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located on St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, of which he was a steward for many years and assistant superintendent of its Sunday School, having taught the young men's Bible class during the earlier part of his life. He was a man of vision and of sincere public spirit, always willing to support energetically and generously every movement promising to advance the welfare of New Orleans, its people and its institutions. He was noted for his courteous manner, for his ready smile and for his sincere kindness. Though fond of the society of others and possessing an exceptionally large circle of friends, he was deeply devoted to his home and family and he spent the greater part of his leisure hours in the home circle. He was a member of the Pickwick Club, the Round Table Club, the New Orleans Association of Commerce, several lumber trade associations, and Louisiana Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons; Orleans Delta Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; and Indivisible Friends Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. Outdoor life held its charm for him.

Mr. Carré married in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 26, 1898, Leila Morey, a daughter of David Bullions and Leila Dixie (Berry) Morey. Mrs. Carré's father was for many years general freight agent for the Illinois Central Railroad and at the time of his death was secretary of the New Orleans Bureau of Railroads, an enterprise maintained by all the railroads entering New Orleans. Like her late husband, Mrs. Carré is prominently active in religious work. She is the corresponding secretary of the

Louisiana Conference of Women's Missionary Society and a member of the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as well as a member of various other church and civic bodies. Mr. and Mrs. Carré had five children: 1. Darwin Beach, Jr., now associated with the Halsey-Stewart Bond Company, and married to Katherine Davis of West Point, Mississippi. 2. David Morey, associated with the Madison Lumber Company, and married to Dorothy Kernan. 3. Chester Morey, in the Foreign department of the Irving Trust Company, of New York City. 4. Leila, who married Austin L. Joyner. 5. Benita, still attending school (1930).

At his home in New Orleans, No. 44 Audubon Boulevard, Darwin Beach Carré died April 27, 1928. Mr. Carré's untimely death at the early age of fifty-seven years was, of course, a great shock and represented an irreparable loss to his family. It was also deeply regretted by his many friends and by the community in general. A very large number of expressions of regret at his passing and of admiration for his fine character were received by his family. Typical of these were the following resolutions, passed and sent by the board of stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of New Orleans:

The Angel of Death has again visited the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Church and transported the spirit of D. Beach Carré from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant. However, we are comforted by the words of Holy Scripture which assure us that "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

For more than thirty-five years Brother Carré has been an efficient member of our Church. His presence and counsel will be sorely missed in the meetings of our Board. His place of usefulness in the Master's Vineyard will be most difficult to fill. He loved his Church and was jealous of her reputation. His Church in turn was proud of and honored him as one of its most beloved sons.

Therefore, be it resolved by our Board of Stewards:

Our Church has lost one of its most trusted leaders and most loyal members.

Our Official Board has lost one of its most active stewards, one who was at all times thinking of new and better ways to advance God's Kingdom here in this great city.

We extend our heartfelt sorrow to his wife and family in this trying hour of heartbreaking grief, with the reminder, "Cast all your care upon Him, for He careth for you."

Copies of these resolutions are to be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Stewards and the Quarterly Conference Record Book, and copies sent to Mrs. Carré and family, also to his brothers, Mr. W. W. Carré and Mr. Tudor B. Carré.

Mr. Carré was laid to rest in Metairie Cemetery, in New Orleans. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Peters, assisted by Rev. N. E. Joyner, and the Louisiana Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a member.

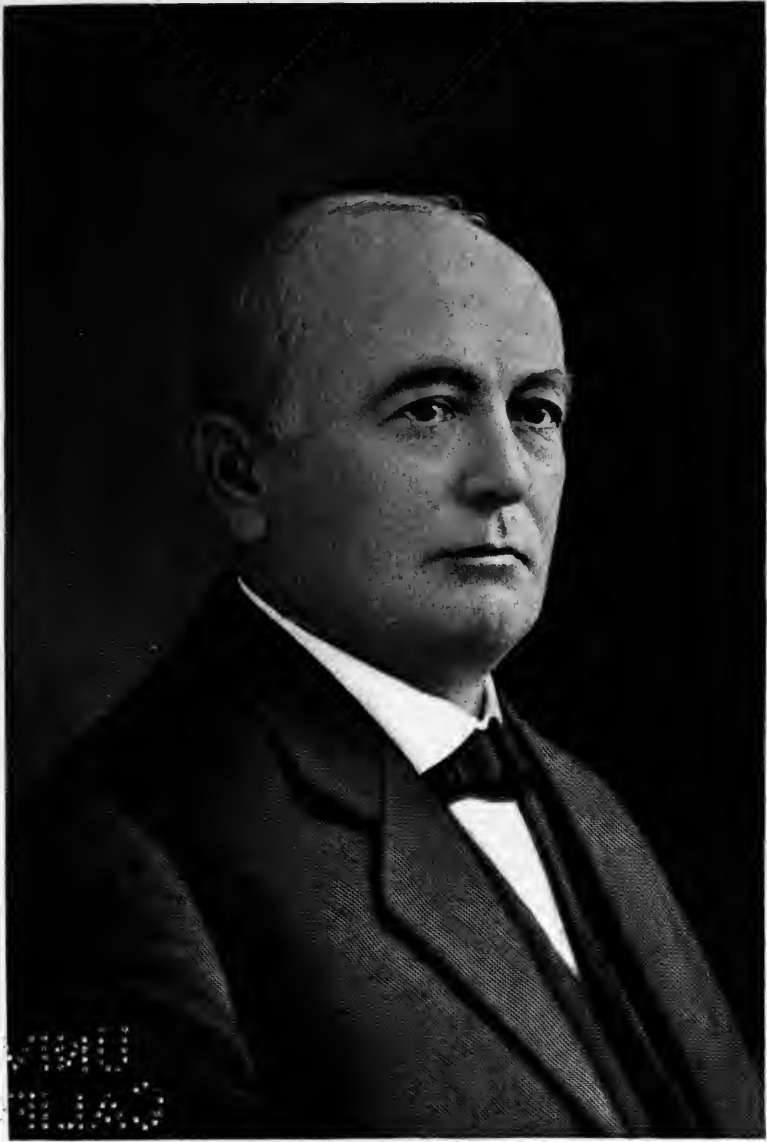
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**DIASSELLISS, GEORGE ARTHUR**, Motor Car Agent—The paternal ancestry of George Arthur Diasselliss, who spent his entire life as a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, was Spanish, his grandfather having been a native of that country and the founder of the family in America. He settled in New Orleans and died here.

The grandson was born in New Orleans, January 9, 1885, a son of John Lewis Diasselliss, who is at this writing vice-president of the George Glover Construction Company, and Annie (Rabb) Disasselliss. He was educated in the Jesuit College in New Orleans and then went to Ithaca, New York, where he prepared for Cornell University, which he attended, later going to the University of Virginia, where he was a student when the United States entered the World War and he enlisted in the navy. For some time he was stationed at the naval station at New London, Connecticut, but later had service in the submarine zone. After the conclusion of hostilities he was honorably mustered out and returned to New Orleans, where he became engaged in business. In association with Mr. Jormonville he established the General Auto Company at No. 418 Carondelet Street, remaining in that partnership for four years, when he purchased the other's interest and continued to conduct the business with growing success until his death. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a Democrat in politics. He was very fond of shooting and yachting and had won a number of prizes in marksmanship. He owned the yacht "Quicksilver" and was a life member of the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans. He was a member of the American Legion; New Orleans Association of Commerce; New Orleans Athletic Club; National Skeet Shooting Club; Young Men's Business Club; Chess, Checkers and Whist Club and the Zeta Phi fraternity of the University of Virginia. His death occurred in New Orleans, June 4, 1930.

George Arthur Diasselliss married in New Orleans, April 2, 1921, Mary Eleanor White, daughter of Thomas Edward White, lumber

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Edward Meier

manufacturer, of McComb, Mississippi, and Ione Vivian (Smith) White.

One of the most wholesome of men, Mr. Diasselliss was a maker of friends and one who never lost one. He loved the outdoors when his business permitted him freedom and was a gracious host on all occasions. Sound in his citizenship, he was quiet and modest in his bearing and bore a reputation for honorably carrying on his activities that was as high as that of any man in Louisiana.

**WISNER, EDWARD**, Developer—For unnumbered centuries the floods of the "Father of Waters" had been carrying millions of tons of alluvial soil that became the delta of the Mississippi, a tract of swamp land hundreds of square miles in area and for which man had found no use. Spreading across the many mouths of the river as it emptied itself into the Gulf of Mexico below New Orleans, this vast territory was given over to aquatic creatures—an economic waste. There was no general expression of opinion as to what, if anything, should be done about it. It was taken as a matter of course. Then along came Edward Wisner, a native of Michigan, with the magic wand that converted it into agricultural uses and brought commercial prosperity where had been nothing of value to civilization. His work gave him the title of "The Father of Reclamation" and brought him a fame that will be everlasting in the history of Louisiana. Mr. Wisner brought to Louisiana the first Northern capital in any appreciable sums following the Civil War. He was proud of his adopted State and of the city of New Orleans, as he was proud of his Country, and he conducted his life along lines that met the test of highest citizenship. He was possessed of fine literary tastes and attainments, was an able writer and forceful speaker and a thorough student of economics and finance. He was sympathetic, kindly, generous and courageous and bore a name for rectitude and public accomplishment than which there is none more eminent in the South. His death removed a vital and progressive unit of the community wherein he was a distinguished leader and left an army of loyal friends to mourn the passing of a unique personality.

He was born in Athens, Michigan, February 27, 1860, a son of Jehiel Wisner, who was a son of Abraham Chandler Wisner, born near Rochester, New York, in 1799 and who moved

West and settled in Calhoun County, Michigan, where he became a supervisor of elections and a justice of the peace. During the Civil War, being beyond military age, he took charge of the affairs of many of the men who went to the front with the Union Army and returned to them all a perfect accounting of their trust. The progenitors of the Wisner family in America begin with Johanes Weesner, of Switzerland, who reached these shores about the year 1714 with 10,000 troops of Queen Anne's Swiss contingent, who had fought against Louis XIV of France, under the Prince of Orange, and later under the Duke of Marlborough. These soldiers at that time were the finest troops in Europe and their services were eagerly sought by every nation engaged in warfare. They differed from most soldiers of fortune in that they were loyal to death in any cause in which they were engaged, never abandoning the banner under which they were paid to fight. Johanes Weesner was a lieutenant of these troops which were sent by Queen Anne to her American colonies. He settled on the Wawayanda Patent in Orange County, New York, his deed being dated July 23, 1714. He died in the Spring of 1744. By direct descent from him was Jehiel Wisner, father of Edward, who married Harriet Deming.

Edward Wisner acquired his education in the schools of Branch County, Michigan, and also under his father, who was a man of high attainments. He began life by teaching in the local schools, but his first real venture into business life was when he founded a small bank in Athens, Michigan. The venture prospered and he purchased the "Athens Times" and became its editor. His conduct of the publication attracted wide attention and his brilliant editorials were widely quoted. Ill health called him from this work and in 1890 he came South for its benefit. He first located in the northern part of Louisiana and became much interested in the development of Delhi, Monroe and Franklin parishes. Into this district he brought northern capital and its development followed to such remarkable extent that it became one of the finest agricultural sections of the commonwealth. It was in the course of a journey on the Southern Pacific Railroad that his attention was first drawn to the low lying flat lands through which the road had been constructed. A native told him that the land was not cultivated because the soil was unfirm, being but a layer of light earth on

top of innumerable lakes formed by the Mississippi through the ages. He observed, however, that the telegraph poles stood firmly without the aid of rock ballast, such as had been used in the laying of the rails. Engineering investigation followed and showed that a bed of blue clay lay beneath the surface soil and was so saturated with water as to be almost liquid. He at once saw the possibilities of development of these lands and evolved a plan whereby they might be brought under cultivation and made to produce the finest crops of all the State. In the face of great and stubborn opposition from natives whose ancestors had handed down the tradition of the worthlessness of the lands and who would not be convinced, he forged ahead and did what they all said was impossible. He brought capitalists to Louisiana and when seeking to influence them was bitterly opposed by the elements that he sought to benefit. A man of supreme courage and dogged determination, he invested his own capital and acquired a million acres of the waste lands. Planting a section, he quickly demonstrated that reclamation was feasible and the lands he had put under cultivation became the most valuable agricultural acreage in all the State. He had many other interests in Louisiana, and the town of Wisner was named in his honor. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, voted the Democratic ticket and was active in the affairs of his party. He belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago, Illinois, and to the New Orleans Association of Commerce and the Round Table Club, and was fraternally affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He died in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 8, 1915.

Edward Wisner married, June 17, 1885, in Union City, Michigan, Mary Jane Rowe, daughter of Holland Johnson and Harriet (Palmer) Rowe. Their children are: 1. Harriet Rowena, married Harry Peneguy, and they are the parents of Jane Elizabeth, Edward Wisner, Jr., and Richard Allen. 2. Elizabeth, who has the degree of Ph.D., and is now assistant professor of Sociology at Tulane University.

Edward Wisner is spoken of by the people of Louisiana as a citizen of whom any community might well be proud. His public spirit and interest in the welfare of every inhabitant was practically illustrated by his bequests for the erection of a home near New Orleans for aged men and women, for the purchase of land near

the city for playgrounds for children and one thousand dollars each to every one of the seventy-five parishes in Louisiana, for the purpose of buying ground and teaching agriculture to the school children of the State. He also gave 50,000 acres of land to the city of New Orleans which was to be divided between the Tulane University, Charity Hospital, the Salvation Army and other organizations. A beautiful monument was erected in his memory in the shape of a fountain and unveiled in West End Park in New Orleans, July 12, 1917. On that occasion he was referred to as "a man who did more for the South and for Louisiana than can readily be appreciated by this generation."

**HUGER, ARTHUR MIDDLETON**, Business Man—An eminent and useful citizen was lost to New Orleans in the death of Arthur Middleton Huger, whose business and social activities had covered a wide range throughout many years, and who made an army of loyal friends to mourn his passing. He was a scion of a very distinguished family, originating in France and coming to this country in the early Colonial days, settling first in South Carolina and later spreading their branches over a wide territory. Personally, Mr. Huger was a man who could not fail to engage the favorable attention of the people, for he was the possessor of a spotless character, a genial nature and a sympathetic spirit that commanded admiration. His business mind was attuned to current conditions and future prospects and he was able to foretell the trend of commercial events with an accuracy that was almost magic. He had the spirit of patriotism well developed, and displayed it when his country needed its able citizens to prosecute the World War, in which he did valiant work. For New Orleans he took the attitude that the duty of every citizen was to cooperate to his full powers in promoting the commercial and social progress of the community and he followed this rule in all his dealings and upon all occasions. He was also deeply interested in the improvement of the youth of the land and lost no opportunity to lend his assistance to any work that had practical education for its objective. His active mind forbade a single enterprise for an outlet, and he was from time to time engaged in a number of activities, in all of which he was successful and made a reputation for intimate knowledge of them all. His companionable nature made



him popular in all circles, while his sharp intellect and intelligent methods of conducting his business affairs appealed strongly to similar natures that enjoy contact with scintillant brains. His loss to these and to all others who had the good fortune to know him was lasting as a personal bereavement, yet it is to them a certain consolation to be sure that his name will not perish in the history of Louisiana.

He was born in New Orleans, August 26, 1878, a son of William Elliott and Elizabeth Devereaux (Polk) Huger, the latter a daughter of General Bishop Leonidas Polk, famous Confederate commander of the Civil War. His father also served with distinction in the same cause. The Hugers came from France following the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, in the early Colonial period, and settled in South Carolina, where many of them became highly distinguished for their military and civic services. Daniel Huger was for years a member of Congress; John was an able and industrious assistant in State councils; Francis was numbered among the brave defenders of the pass at Sullivan's Island, when assailed by the British fleet; Benjamin, a soldier of great valor, closed a life of honor when, as a major in the army of the Revolution, his life closed at Charleston during the invasion of Provost, when he was the unfortunate victim of fire from the American lines while executing an important duty. The Marquis de la Fayette and Baron de Kalb, upon their arrival in America, landed on North Island in Winyaw Bay, where they were welcomed with the utmost hospitality by Major Huger's family and where they spent the summer at the Huger residence. General Isaac Huger was particularly distinguished in the Revolution, having suffered but one disaster to his troops, recovering from which, by later experience, he rose high in the estimation of General George Washington and other lesser lights of the era. While in command, as colonel, of the Fifth Continental Regiment, he was entrusted by General Greene with command of the main army that was ordered to retreat before the advancing hosts of Lord Cornwallis. He accomplished this service with such success that at the battle of Guilford he was in supreme command of the Continental Line. These traditions were maintained by all the Hugers who followed. William Elliott Huger, who died in 1902, was a planter of prominence following the Civil War and a cotton dealer of fine reputa-

tion and success. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom Arthur Middleton was the fifth born.

Arthur Middleton Huger received his early education in Farrell's School in New Orleans and was then sent to his father's plantation to make a study of cotton cultivation, it being intended that he should engage in that business. His first association in this was with his brother-in-law, Harry Richardson Labouisse, of the firm of De Boise and Labouisse, one of the most prominent cotton houses in New Orleans. He was entrusted with the purchase of cotton at the plantations and became such a judge of future conditions that he was acknowledged an authority on the subject. He was later in association with the cotton house of Weil and Gatling and with John W. Parker, his business being the purchase of cotton for export and covering the entire cotton belt of the South. Upon the death of his brother, John Middleton Huger, who was then engaged as a stock and bond broker, he took over the business and conducted it successfully, in addition to his other activities, under his own name. In 1919 he was elected president of the New Orleans Stock Exchange and also served as vice-president of the New Orleans Levee Board. He was vice-president of the W. E. Huger Real Estate Corporation, and an active director until his death in the realty house of Joseph A. Blythe Company. He was a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and in his early life took a great interest in military affairs, serving many years in the militia and ranking as a lieutenant when he withdrew from the service. During the participation of the United States in the World War he organized the Home Guards and was made captain of that contingent. He also served with valor in the Secret Service of the Department of Justice during that period. He organized the Boy Scout Troop No. 21 and was its second master scout. When opportunity came he enjoyed reading informative books and was devoted to an outdoor life that encompassed fishing, hunting and yachting. He also founded the American Protective League of New Orleans. He was an active member of the Democratic party, and one of his proudest thoughts was that he bore the name of an ancestor who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He attended St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and was a member of the Louisiana Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Sons of the Amer-

ican Revolution, Boston Club, Southern Yacht Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other social and fraternal organizations. He died in New Orleans, October 21, 1924.

Arthur Middleton Huger married, in New Orleans, April 28, 1903, Jeanne Nathalie Charbonnet, daughter of James Alfred and Marie Nathalie Charbonnet, both deceased. Her father was a member of a Confederate cavalry troop during the Civil War and both parents were of distinguished Louisiana families. Her mother was widely and favorably known as an artist in oil and water colors and was born in New Orleans, April 21, 1839, deceased November 20, 1924.

The children of Arthur Middleton and Jeanne Nathalie (Charbonnet) Huger were: 1. Killian Loëw, a graduate of Tulane University; he married Miriam Deare Hopkins, and they are the parents of Killian Loëw, Jr. 2. Elizabeth Polk, a graduate of Newcomb College, who was introduced to society in 1929.

High purpose was the watchword of Arthur M. Huger, and in every action of his useful life he upheld the traditions of a noble ancestry, and preached by his methods the gospel of fairness and tolerance. In his business and through his foresight there were many opportunities for him to have taken advantage of others, but there lives no man who can justly affirm that he ever took anything for which he did not give ample return. His character was pure, his life upright and honorable. He was a devoted husband and a tender father, a loyal citizen and a sound Christian gentleman.

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**DUGUÉ DE LIVAUDAIS, RANDELL THEODORE**, Broker and Civic Worker—Descended from one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the Southland, Randell Theodore Dugué de Livaudais was engaged in different periods in a number of different types of work in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, in all of which he was eminently successful. Brokerage, and civic affairs, were among his activities at one time or another, and at all times he was regarded among his fellowmen as a thoroughly progressive and useful citizen. Though he never sought the limelight of public attention, he was, nevertheless, a leader in all projects that he believed worthy, and was ever unyielding in his convictions once he was certain that he was in the right. He gave freely

in a charitable way, whenever he believed his gifts would be of value or aid to others, but always performed such charities in the modest and unassuming manner that was typical of him. A man of high cultural background, he moved in the best social circles of his city, and was dignified in bearing and handsome in personal appearance, a true aristocrat of the old school. His death took from the city of New Orleans one of its most substantial citizens and one whose interest in behalf of his city was widely recognized.

Mr. Dugué de Livaudais was born in Havana, Cuba, on July 12, 1865, son of Henri Esnoul de Livaudais, who has been dead for many years; the father was a man greatly interested in the cause of the Confederate States, and after the surrender of the Confederacy, moved to Havana, Cuba, where he remained for five years, before returning to New Orleans. He was a prominent judge in Louisiana and this region of the South, and had a family of four boys and three girls, of whom Randell was the youngest. One of the sons, Henri, Jr., served throughout the Civil War, while another of the brothers also saw service. The mother of the family was Celestine (Dreux) Dugué, and both the Dreux and Dugué families were distinguished in the records of France and Louisiana, where they were prominent at an early date. Randell Theodore Dugué de Livaudais received his early education in the public schools of New Orleans, and after having finished his work there, he went into a clerical position on the "Picayune," an old newspaper, with which he remained for a time, until he later entered business for himself as a merchandise broker in New Orleans. In his work in the brokerage field he represented the Cur-tice Brothers Company for the Southern States, and was successful from the start, achieving an enviable place in the commercial world in the South. For more than thirty years he continued his active work in this connection, until he retired in 1926, when he was known far and wide as a leader in business and finance.

At the same time he was active in social and civic life, having been a member of a number of organizations that led in different branches of New Orleans affairs. He held membership in the Louisiana Club, the Boston Club, the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, and the New Orleans Country Club, while he was also active in numerous Carnival organizations. At one time he was active in the Southern Yacht Club,



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having been fond of yachting and different types of out-door recreations and sports, and in his younger days was an accomplished athlete. Although he never became an outstanding leader in politics, having preferred to exert his influence in a quiet and modest way, he was, nevertheless, interested in this field of Southern life. Locally he was aligned with the Democratic party, while his national affiliations were with the Republican party. He was a member of the Association of Commerce at New Orleans, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic Church. Into all of these organizations and the activities that they represented, Mr. Dugué de Livaudais consistently put forth his best energies and his fullest measure of enthusiasm, so that he was known in New Orleans and in the South as one of the leading men of his day.

Randell Theodore Dugué de Livaudais married, December 15, 1897, at Dubuque, Iowa, Susan M. Glover, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah (Curtice) Glover, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Dubuque. Both of her parents were members of prominent Colonial families, whose ancestries date far back in New England history. Henry B. Glover, her father, was a citizen of Bridgeport, Connecticut, but went West while still a young man and founded the H. B. Glover Company of Dubuque, Iowa, a nationally known house of manufacturers of wholesale dry goods.

The death of Randell Theodore Dugué de Livaudais which occurred on February 10, 1929, at New Orleans, Louisiana, was productive of widespread sorrow and regret among his fellowmen. For, regardless of the type of activity in which he was at one time or another engaged, he gave freely of his time, talents, and material resources to the improvement of conditions in his city and among his fellowmen, and well earned the esteem that they gave him. He was also loved in a wide circle of friends, people who recognized in him those qualities of character that readily make men stand out distinctively. He represented the old Southern aristocracy, and he will be remembered for years to come as a citizen of outstanding usefulness and a true gentleman of the old school.

**BERTRAM, FREDERICK**, Business Executive—A man who gained his experience in the millwork industry from close association with all of its different branches over a period of many years, Frederick Bertram brought to this

industry a wealth of talent and knowledge that made him one of its leaders. As general manager of the National Sash and Door Company, one of the outstanding corporations of its kind in the South, he contributed in a large way to the advancement of business conditions and the maintenance of commercial standards of a high level. His connection was such as to bring him into a place of importance in the industrial world, for he was always ready to do his full share in fighting even the keenest competition in meeting the unscrupulous practices of competitors. In his own personal character, he was ever kind and tolerant of others, while his strict integrity in his human relationships brought him a host of customers and friends. For his genial and pleasant personality he was loved in a wide circle of acquaintances, and so it was that his influence in New Orleans and Louisiana life was an extensive one.

Mr. Bertram was born in Kaiserlautern, Bavaria, on May 28, 1862, son of Frank and Elizabeth (Pantser) Bertram, both of that place. The father, who was a manufacturer of cabinets in Bavaria, died in 1913, at the age of eighty-two years. He and Mrs. Bertram had two children: Frederick, the older, of this review, and Karl.

Frederick Bertram received his early education in the grammar and high schools of his native Bavaria, where he also attended technical school. It was in 1883 that he came to the United States; and two years later he received his final naturalization papers, at St. Louis, Missouri. An American citizen by choice, he remained loyal to the United States Government at all times, and never failed in his patriotism. His first work was as a carpenter on the bench of an old established firm in St. Louis, and later he performed similar duties in Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained for a year and a half. Meanwhile, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business end of the millwork industry. In 1888, he went to New Iberia, Louisiana, where he became associated with the New Iberia Cypress Company. Continuing as superintendent of the sash and door department of this corporation, he remained in New Iberia until 1899, when he took a similar position with the F. C. Turner Company, at Mobile, Alabama. There he remained until 1901, when he became connected with the National Sash and Door Company, in New Orleans, Louisiana. This company was

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reorganized in 1910, and in that year he became its general manager, a position that he held for the rest of his life. Under his guidance, the company prospered and developed to such a point that it came to be regarded as one of the most successful of its kind in the South. Mr. Bertram possessed a thorough knowledge of both the manufacturing and marketing ends of the business, and his firm belief in the export market as a medium for a large volume of business, did much toward advancing the company's condition. He developed a tremendous trade, especially with the West Indies and with several nations in Central America, as well as with Mexico, the business of the company in those markets having become the largest of any in the nation.

Along with his activities in connection with the National Sash and Door Company, it was natural that Mr. Bertram should become a leader in association work in this special field of industry. And it was true that he was one of the leaders in the growth of the Southern Sash, Door, and Millwork Manufacturers' Association, as well as a member of the Contractors' and Dealers' Exchange, and an organizer and a member of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans. His political interests never took the form of partisan alignments; but he remained a progressive citizen, independent in his views, one who had at heart the best interests of New Orleans, as well as those of his State and his adopted country. Active in fraternal affairs, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Woodmen of the World. Into all of these different fields he put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, and so it was that his position in New Orleans affairs was one of outstanding leadership. His church was the Lutheran.

Frederick Bertram married, in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1884, Maria M. Kannengieser, a daughter of Jacob Kannengieser. By this marriage there were five daughters and four sons: 1. Frank, who married Pauline Schutzman; they have two children: Anna Marie and Albert Jacob. 2. Karl, who married Katherine Brooks; their children are Karl, Jr., Frederick, Marion, Frieda, Theodore, Robert, Albert, Gerald, Brooks, and Harry. 3. Robert. 4. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. Oscar W. Rosewall; they have one child, Robert Rosewall. 5. Louisiana, who became the wife of Ferd Riebbeck; they have one child, Phillip

Bertram. 6. Marie. 7. Margaret, who became the wife of Adley Maieton. 8. Helen, who became the wife of Lawrence Winter. 9. George.

The death of Mr. Bertram occurred on June 21, 1924, in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the age of sixty-two years, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and bereavement among his fellow citizens. For he had contributed extensively to the growth and development of his community and to the best interests of the business world. A citizen of broad civic achievements and cultural attainments, he was a student and a reader, and enjoyed nothing more than the hours he spent in his extensive library, or in listening to music, of which he was very fond. Liberal with his time and his purse, he also was charitable in a high degree, and was public-spirited, a man of firm views, and one who kept his word. He was devoted above all to the interests of his home and family, and was an ideal husband and father. Many were the tributes that were paid to him on the occasion of his passing, but outstanding among these was the comment of the "Daily Journal of Commerce," of New Orleans, a publication devoted to industrial news. In its editorial columns this paper wrote the following comment:

A thorough American, a clean thinking and clean living gentleman, the father of a large family and a kind and thoughtful husband, a progressive citizen, a large contributor to the commercial progress of this city, a master of his craft and a success in his business was Frederick Bertram, general manager of the National Sash and Door Company, who died last Saturday at the age of sixty-two.

During his thirteen years' residence in this city, Mr. Bertram attracted to himself a host of friends and intimates for his upstanding character and his genial disposition. Naturally of a retiring and thoughtful nature he was slow to anger but when aroused by the justice of his cause, which was characteristic of him on these occasions, the vigor of his defense and attack made him a formidable and winning antagonist. Not only his associates but those who engaged in competing lines of business with Fred Bertram had the greatest respect for his business methods and strict adherence to the code of ethics, always maintained through periods of the keenest competition and regardless of practices of competitors. Fred Bertram met unfair competition with plenty of fight, but fairness, and that he did not come off second best in any sort of competition is evidenced from the fact that he built up the capital of his company from \$100,000 to \$450,000 during his connection with the firm, and due to his untiring efforts and knowledge of the business made his plant the largest in the State, practically rebuilding the entire institution.

Mr. Bertram was loved by the men who worked under him, for he was not a taskmaker or a boss in the usual sense of those words. He was viewed by

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*James C. Coleman*



them as by his friends, for his kindness that greatly became his dignity, for his usual good nature, for his readiness to give of his knowledge and experience, and to aid the worker who sought to better his workmanship, for genuineness in all that he expressed and for his craftsmanship. Fred Bertram was not a swivel chair factory operator.

**COLEMAN, JAMES CLARENCE**, Planter and Business Executive—A member of an old Southern family, the late James Clarence Coleman most worthily upheld the family tradition of enterprise, public spirit and devotion to duty and family. Born in Honduras as the son of a pioneer settler from the United States, he himself showed the true pioneering spirit throughout his entire career. Though the greater part of his all too short life was spent in Honduras, many ties bound him to the land of his forefathers and especially to the city of New Orleans. There he himself had been educated; there he frequently came in connection with his large business interests; there he made a home for his family, so that his sons might be educated in the United States; and there death felled him in the prime of his manhood.

James Clarence Coleman was born at San Pedro, Spanish Honduras, Central America, December 15, 1894, a son of William Forrest and Indalecia (Paredes) Coleman. His father, a member of an old and distinguished Southern family, came to San Pedro from Carrollton, Georgia, and, entering business in Honduras, became one of the leading business men of that country. He is now retired and represents his native country as United States Consul at San Pedro. Mr. Coleman's mother was a member of a distinguished Spanish family.

The third of a family of three boys and two girls, Mr. Coleman was educated at Riverside Academy. Having completed his education, he returned to Honduras and immediately afterwards, with characteristic enterprise, started to establish himself in business for his own account. He bought a small plantation on the Ulua River, near the coast, which he planted in bananas. Meeting with marked success from the very beginning, he bought more land and had it cleared for planting to the extent of several thousand acres. Though he had had no previous experience in the cultivation of bananas or in the operating of a plantation, his untiring industry and energy and his readiness to employ progressive methods enabled him to make an extraordinary success of his

venture. Within a very short time he became one of the outstanding fruit planters of Honduras, and his fruit was regarded as amongst the finest produced in that country. His work was of great importance to Honduras, because it resulted in bringing large tracts, previously unused, under cultivation. After he had brought his plantations to a very high degree of productiveness, he placed them in charge of managers and removed, with his family, to San Pedro, where he had built a beautiful home. This was about 1925. After his return to San Pedro he became very prominently active in business. He was one of the founders of the Union Brewing Company of San Pedro, of which he was the treasurer, and he also took an active part in several other important business enterprises. Having great faith in the future of Honduras, he invested extensively in real estate and planned to build a large, modern hotel in San Pedro, his death, however, preventing him from carrying out this plan. In 1928 Mr. Coleman, with his wife and children, removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, so that his children might benefit from the superior educational advantages to be found in that city and might be educated, as he himself had been, in schools in the United States. A lover of outdoor sports, he kept a large stable of fine horses, being very fond of horseback riding and of following the hounds. Another sport, in which he frequently indulged, was hunting, and he made many hunting trips to Tennessee and Louisiana for the purpose of shooting ducks. These trips, together with many other trips made on business frequently brought him to the United States, and Mr. Coleman was equally well-known in certain sections of the United States and in Honduras. In spite of his keen interest in outdoor life and in sports, Mr. Coleman was also of a studious nature and a great reader. He was a member of the Casino San Pedrona and of the New Orleans Athletic Club and for many years was prominently active in Masonic circles in Honduras, being a member of numerous Masonic bodies up to and including the Thirty-second Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. He was a man of innate kindness and generously supported many charitable institutions and enterprises. His pleasing personality and his consideration of others gained him an exceptionally large circle of friends, both in this country and in Central America.

Mr. Coleman married at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1919, Teresa Mitchell, a daughter of Dr. J. Myers Mitchell, a prominent physician of San Pedro, Honduras, where he served for more than forty years as United States Consul. When Dr. Mitchell finally retired and returned to the United States, he was succeeded in the office of Consul by Mr. Coleman's father. Mrs. Coleman, like her husband, was educated at Cincinnati, Ohio, under a private instructress, being a student at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were the parents of two children, both born in San Pedro, Spanish Honduras: 1. James Clarence, Jr., born November 12, 1921, a student at Rugby Academy, New Orleans, Louisiana. 2. John Forrest, born October 13, 1924. Since her husband's death Mrs. Coleman has continued to make her home at New Orleans, where her residence is located at No. 518 Walnut Street.

At his home in New Orleans, Louisiana, James Clarence Coleman died October 15, 1929. His tragically early death at the age of thirty-five years cut short a life of great achievement and of even greater promise. Exceptionally mature in his outlook on life, Mr. Coleman had begun his career at a very early age and thus, by dint of his energetic and enterprising nature, he had succeeded in acquiring a fortune by the time, when many men only really begin their careers. Though, of course, this personal success was very creditable to Mr. Coleman, even more admirable was his public-spirited attitude, which underlay every venture of his. For in everything he undertook, he always held before himself the ideal of public service, and he engaged in the various enterprises, in which he became interested from time to time, almost as much for the purpose of furthering civic progress as from the quite natural desire to carve out for himself a successful career. In both of these he succeeded to a remarkable degree and he will always be remembered as one of the most popular and most useful residents of Honduras of American descent. Had he been permitted to live out his life in full, he undoubtedly would have risen to even greater heights. But even though this was not to be, he left to his two young sons a noble heritage of purposeful achievement and of high ideals.

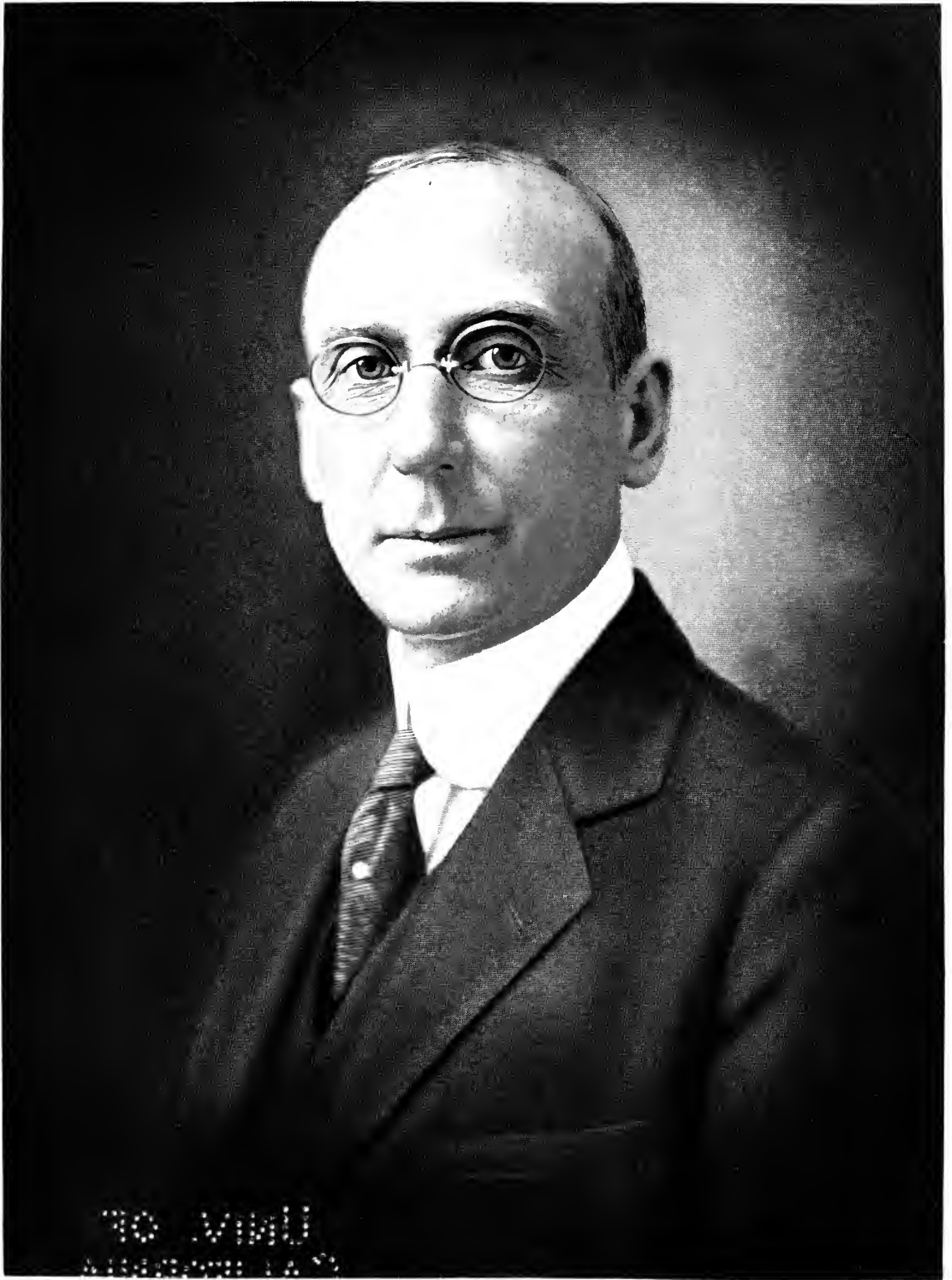
**CHURCHILL, SYLVESTER TILLMAN,** Realtor—Long one of the active business leaders of his native city, New Orleans, Louisiana,

Sylvester Tillman Churchill held a place of outstanding character in this region of the South. Engaged in real estate activities, he was responsible for the transfer of much valuable property here; and his commercial affiliations also extended into other fields. In this city, whither his grandfather came from London, England, and where the family has been seated since that time, Mr. Churchill proved himself to be a thoroughly progressive, civic-minded citizen, an individual whose labors in behalf of the community and fellow-men were productive of vast benefits. Of kindly and generous impulse, he was one whose good deeds were as numerous as they were quietly and modestly performed, whose heart went out to humanity, and who, in his own home life, was an ideal husband and father.

Mr. Churchill was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 7, 1857, son of Sylvester Brown and Malvina (Bermudez) Churchill. His paternal grandfather, as noted above, came from England. His father was a merchant in New Orleans, where he was also prominent in civic affairs. Sylvester Tillman Churchill was the third of a family of five children, four boys and one girl. He received his early education in the schools of New Orleans, and later studied at Dolbear's College, in this city. His first business venture was in the sewing machine industry, in which he became an agent. Later, he acquired the agency, and opened a store on Royal Street, handling Singer machines. Very successful from the outset, he continued in this enterprise for a number of years, until his interest in real estate activities caused him to dispose of his agency. He began gradually to deal in commercial and other properties; and as time went on, he became one of the most talented real estate authorities in the city. Some of the most extensive land transactions that have been made in New Orleans history were a result of his labors. At one time he was a partner of Edward Jonas, but later he ceased his association with Mr. Jonas and continued in business on his own account.

Although he devoted most of his time and energies to his commercial pursuits, Mr. Churchill also took a leading place in civic and social life. He gave his political support to the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and exerted a considerable influence among his hosts of friends. In his younger days he was active in the Young Men's Gymnastic

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*Frank Kennedy*

Association. Fond of fishing and all types of outdoor sports, he by no means confined his spare time to these activities, but was equally happy in the quiet of his library or in foreign travel. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church, of which he was a devout communicant. He was one who gave liberally to all causes of worth, civic or social or individual; and, though he won his place in the commercial world entirely by his own efforts and hard work, he never grew bitter nor lost his deep interest in his fellow-men. In his own family circle and among his intimate friends, he manifested constantly that in-born unselfishness that makes, above all, for pleasant home life and healthful surroundings for the young.

Sylvester Tillman Churchill married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 28, 1887, Laura Moore, daughter of Larkin Lee and Marguerite Ann (Callighan) Moore. Her father was a merchant and a political leader of Richmond, Virginia, where he was widely known in his day and was a useful citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill became the parents of four children: 1. Ambrose Malvin, who married Elma Sutton; they have one daughter, Melva Churchill. 2. Lloyd Cyril, who married Marie Collins. 3. George Moore. 4. Margery Winifred.

The death of Mr. Churchill occurred on January 28, 1924, in New Orleans, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret; for he had contributed most substantially to the well-being of this great city of the South, and had come to have hosts of friends among New Orleans people. His excellent qualities of character and his genial and pleasant personality were such as to give him high place in the affections of his fellow-citizens, who admired and respected him for his strong public spirit, and loved him for his devotion to family, friends and church. Kindly and generous even to a fault, warmly sympathetic in his attitude toward his fellow-men, untiring in his efforts to help others, Mr. Churchill was one of those men who will live long in New Orleans commercial and civic history, and who will occupy a place of love and affection in the minds of all who knew him, serving them as a source of constant encouragement and inspiration.

**KENNEDY, SAMUEL MACAW**, Public Utility Executive—The late Samuel Macaw Kennedy, vice president of the Southern Cali-

fornia Edison Company, marched ahead of his time in his conception of the scope of such service and of the spirit which should animate a public utilities corporation. His influence on the establishment of the fairest and most cordial relations between his company and its ever-growing public perhaps outweighed in importance his actual share in the material increase of business, great as it was. And that influence was wider than the reach of his company, even, for it extended throughout this country, where the name of Mr. Kennedy and his "Golden Rule" principle were familiar to all informed and thoughtful utilities executives and subordinates. Mr. Kennedy spoke and wrote well and thus circulated his ideas and ideals broadly. His personality and his success won for him a hearing which did much to further practical application of his principles elsewhere. He was a much respected and much loved citizen of Alhambra, California.

Samuel Macaw Kennedy was born in Toronto, Canada, June 20, 1863, son of Warring and Jane (Macaw) Kennedy, the latter of whom died at the age of forty-nine. The father, a highly successful merchant of the Toronto firm of Samson, Kennedy & Company, was twice elected mayor of his city. He retained his eminence in Toronto until his death at the age of seventy-six. An excellent education was afforded the son in preparation for the responsible business position which awaited him in his father's concern. He attended the Collegiate Institute and the Upper Canada College at Toronto.

His early business years were spent in the employ of Samson, Kennedy & Company, who made him European buyer. For ten years the duties and responsibilities of this exacting post kept Mr. Kennedy voyaging twice a year from Canada to Europe and piled up for him the exhausting total of forty-two crossings before he reached the age of thirty. It was too much for his health and brought on a breakdown which necessitated his retirement from business at thirty-one. For five years the young man sought health in various localities. In 1896, he found the invigorating and health-restoring properties he sought in golden California, and he soon made the southern part of that paradise his home.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Kennedy first entered the public utilities field as assistant to the president of the United Electric Light and Power Company at Los Angeles. A clue to the spe-

cial quality of the man at that time may be found in his position as head of its department for developing new business. When the company was acquired by the Southern California Edison Company in 1902, Mr. Kennedy was retained on the staff of the larger organization. His province came to be that of public policy, rate making, and business development. His final title was that of vice president in charge of this province, the position he held when ill health necessitated his retirement in 1927. His contribution toward so extending the business of the company as to make it one of the richest and most powerful corporations in Southern California was striking. But so much more impressive was his stand on the subject of public relations that he is chiefly remembered in that connection. He disproved the statement that a corporation has no soul and imbued with his own fine spirit the transactions of his corporation with the people of California. Some of the outstanding features in the service of the company which won most appreciation from the people were the fruits of his long study and experience.

Mr. Kennedy believed in the Golden Rule and its application to every phase of business affairs. He considered it his duty to introduce this principle into the field of public utilities operations, and he so amply succeeded that great utilities corporations throughout the country came to him for assistance and advice. His views found their way frequently into print in the form of articles in electrical publications. His speeches also promulgated the doctrine of the "Golden Rule" in utilities. An interesting summary of his experiences and deductions was given by Mr. Kennedy in an address before the Pacific Coast Section of the National Electric Light Association in May, 1919. The timeliness and force of the speech roused such interest that a special convention resolution called for its publication. Under the title of "The Man in the Street," that speech has gone to thousands. "Winning the Public," another of Mr. Kennedy's books on the same theme of public relations, has been accepted as a manual on public relations by utility and other corporations and has been translated into many foreign languages. His "Practical Idealism in Public Service" also won for itself a wide and enthusiastic circle of readers and adherents.

His general interest in the scientific aspect of his work found an outlet in his membership

in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Electro-Chemical Society. He was an acknowledged authority on the business development side of the electrical industry and served as general agent and vice president not only of the Southern California Edison Company but also the Mount Whitney Power and Electric Company, and as a director of the Santa Barbara Electric Company, the Santa Barbara and Suburban Railway, and the Wallace Refineries. He served on important committees of the National Electric Light Association. His political views were those of the Republican Party. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the California and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles.

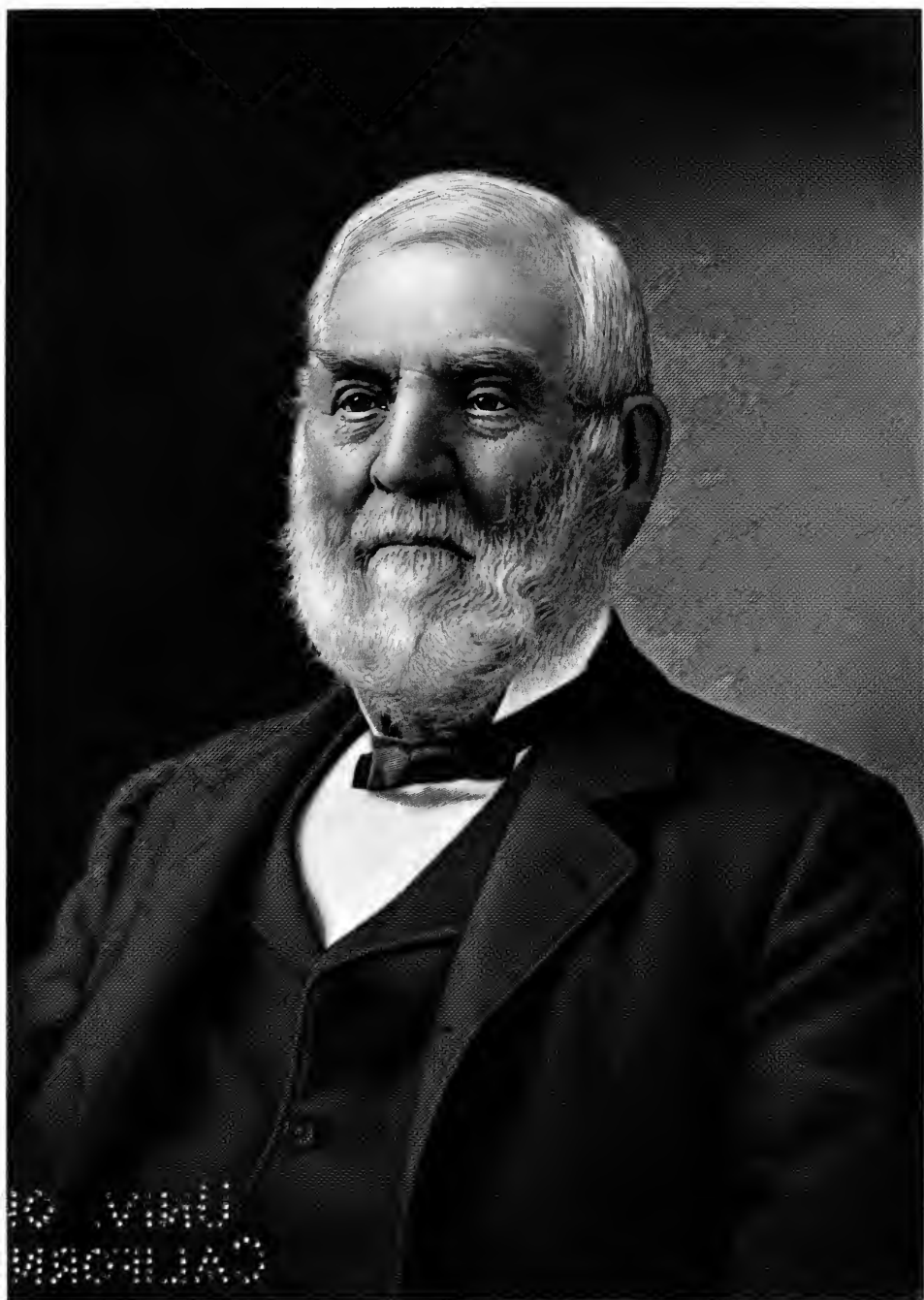
Samuel Macaw Kennedy married, October 1, 1902, at Alhambra, California, Mattie Wallace, daughter of the late J. C. Wallace, a prominent orchard and citrus grower in Los Angeles County, and grand-niece of the late B. D. Wilson, one of the leading pioneers of Southern California. Mrs. Kennedy survives her husband and resides in Alhambra.

The death of Mr. Kennedy took place in his home, July 18, 1929. Not only was his passing a source of deep regret to those who knew and loved him through personal association and through first-hand knowledge of his warmth and charm of character, his sincerity and integrity of purpose, but also to the large public he had so well served. His death removed from the affairs of his State an important and familiar figure, but the value of his work will long survive.

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**HANNA, CAPTAIN JOHN STONEWALL**, Business Executive—A native and lifelong resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, the late Captain John Stonewall Hanna was for many years one of this city's outstanding business men and was especially well-known for his long connection with the steamboat industry. However, Captain Hanna also was actively interested in many other business enterprises and thus, as well as in many other ways, made important contributions to the progress and prosperity of his native city. Public-spirited, he was always interested in civic progress and, though he never sought nor held public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support energetically and generously any movement or enterprise tend-

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Jesse D. Garry



ing to further the welfare of New Orleans, its people and its institutions.

Captain John Stonewall Hanna was born in New Orleans, December 27, 1860, a son of Captain John Holmes and Elizabeth (Spires) Hanna. His father came from Londonderry, Ireland, to New Orleans at the age of fourteen years. For many years he was one of the outstanding figures in the life of New Orleans, being the owner of a number of steamboats, vice-president of the old New Orleans National Bank, and interested in many other business and civic enterprises.

Captain Hanna was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and at Sewanee College. Having completed his education, he became associated with his father in the grain and produce business. Later, he entered the steamboat industry, his first position being that of a clerk on a Mississippi River steamboat. About 1883 he became Captain of the "Jesse K. Belle" and still later of the "H. Hanna Banks" and the "John H. Hanna," the last-named having been named for his father. On account of ill health he was forced to retire from active work on the Mississippi River in 1895, retaining, however, his investments in various steamboats. Together with his brothers and his father, Captain Hanna then established the New Orleans Metal Bed Factory, of which he served as secretary and treasurer for about seven years. At the end of this period he disposed of his interest in this business and entered the produce business as a commission merchant, engaging at the same time also in the coal business. Both of these businesses he conducted under his own name and in them, as well as in other business enterprises, he was active until about three years prior to his death, when he retired from business, maintaining, however, his offices even after that. In politics, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and throughout his entire life he took a very deep interest in everything affecting the welfare of his city and State. He was a member of the Continental Guards and of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. His religious affiliations were with Trinity Episcopal church of New Orleans. He was noted for his kindness, his modesty and his devotion to his home and family and to his friends. Very charitable by nature, he gave freely to all worthy causes. He was fond of travel and of reading, and in these two directions found chiefly his recreation.

Captain Hanna married in New Orleans, June 1, 1882, Eloise Carey, a daughter of Joseph Thomas Carey, a prominent steamboat owner and a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Hanna's mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Horner. Captain and Mrs. Hanna had six children: 1. Eloise Elizabeth, who married George W. Richardson, of Los Angeles, California, and who is the mother of one son, John Marshall Richardson, a student. 2. Hazel Carey, who died at the age of two years. 3. John Holmes. 4. Ella Virginia, who married Joseph W. Dale, of New Orleans, and who is the mother of two sons, Joseph Wilkenson, Jr., and Stonewall Hanna Dale. 5. Ruby Lee, who married Joseph Charles Bourg, Jr., of New Orleans and who is the mother of two daughters, Ruby Hanna and Eloise Marie Bourg, both students. 6. Ralph Stonewall Hanna, of Alexandria, Louisiana, vice-president of the Morris Plan Company Bank of New Orleans.

At his home in New Orleans, Louisiana, Captain John Stonewall Hanna died, January 18, 1923. His death at the comparatively early age of sixty-three years came as a distinct shock to his family and friends and, of course, was felt deeply by them. It was also greatly regretted throughout the entire community, where Captain Hanna had enjoyed an unblemished reputation of the finest type for many years and where he will always be remembered as a generous, patriotic and kindly gentleman.

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**CARR, HON. JESSE DOUGLAS**, Pioneer, Californian, Man of Affairs—Throughout a long and notable life, which extended through almost all of the nineteenth century and the opening years in the twentieth, Hon. Jesse Douglas Carr was constantly active in the building up of the great undeveloped empire of the West. From modest circumstances he became one of the largest and wealthiest land owners in California, a friend of presidents, a powerful and picturesque figure in the life of the States, long after the generation of '49ers to which he belonged had passed to well-earned repose. He witnessed the marvelous transformation of the trans-Mississippi desert into the fertile and flourishing region it is; he early sensed its possibilities and shared in the prosperity attending its later development, a devel-

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opment to which he himself, through his many successes, contributed in no small degree.

Mr. Carr was a member of a prominent American family, the earliest of the name on this continent being William Carr, born in London in 1609, who came to Plymouth in 1621 on the ship "Fortune," Captain Roger Williams in command. He arrived at Plymouth on November 7, stayed in the colony during the following winter, and on June 1, 1622, started in a southwesterly direction through the trackless wilderness. After a journey on foot of forty-eight days, he and his companions settled on the site where Bristol, Rhode Island, was later built. Here he died in 1672.

Robert Carr, a member of a collateral branch of the same family, came to America from Ireland, settling, in the early part of the eighteenth century, in South Carolina. He is said to have had a large family. One of the sons, John Carr, married and also had a son John, who was born in South Carolina, on September 6, 1773. On November 22, 1791, he married Sally Cage, at her birthplace in Sumner County, Tennessee, and of this marriage fourteen children were born.

Jesse Douglas Carr, of this record, thirteenth child of John and Sally (Cage) Carr, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, on June 10, 1814. He attended the district schools near his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen years began work in the store of Elder Brothers, at Cairo, Illinois. Two years later he came to Nashville, Tennessee, and for six years thereafter was employed in this city as a clerk. His savings at this time amounted to about one thousand dollars, and in association with his former employer, Larkin Wood, he established a general merchandise business at Memphis. With the removal of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians to Arkansas, land became available to settlers in north Mississippi and West Tennessee, and Memphis soon became a most important business center. Mr. Carr was quick to see the possibilities of the town, and under his able supervision the affairs of Wood and Carr, in which he was a partner, prospered immensely. At this juncture, however, his associate, Mr. Wood, became mentally incompetent, to the consequent embarrassment of the business. Resuming operations independently, Mr. Carr was able to discharge a debt of \$20,000 within two years, and in six years time he disposed of his holdings for \$40,000. He was accounted one of the most able and pro-

gressive business men of the State at that time, and it is worthy to note that he constructed the first brick house in Memphis. Seeking larger opportunities, Mr. Carr went to New Orleans in 1843 and there engaged in the cotton commission business, but a series of unfortunate reverses attended his efforts. In the hope of retrieving his fortunes, he secured an appointment as sutler in the army, the Mexican War being then in progress, but misfortune still followed him. On February 24, 1847, General Uria, with three thousand troops of the Mexican army, captured the supply train on which were Mr. Carr's goods, valued at \$40,000, and killed or captured all but eighteen of the one hundred and eighty persons with the train. As the commanding officer had found it expedient to disobey orders, Mr. Carr was called to give his testimony at an inquiry before General Zachary Taylor, and the acquaintance thus formed soon ripened into a warm friendship. General Taylor afterward expressed the opinion that the sack of the supply train was indirectly responsible for the American victory at the battle of Buena Vista. General Uria was apparently under the misapprehension that half a million in gold was being carried to pay the American army, and his three thousand troops, which would have insured a Mexican victory at Buena Vista, were diverted to its capture.

Mr. Carr remained in Mexico after the conclusion of hostilities until, by fortunate investments, he had recouped some of his losses. In 1849 he returned to New Orleans and was there stricken with the prevalent cholera, but recovered in time to proceed to Washington for the inauguration of General Taylor as president of the United States. From that time on he was the personal friend of every president until the time of his death. At Washington, Mr. Carr retained his interest in western developments, and when Congress passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish every properly registered person, who would undertake the journey to California, with firearms at government expense, he availed himself immediately of the opportunity. He was the second man to register under this law, and was appointed deputy to Colonel James Collier, collector of the Port of San Francisco. After a hazardous journey, Mr. Carr arrived at San Francisco on August 18, 1849, although Colonel Collier did not come west before November of that year, and for the intervening

few months Mr. Carr was acting collector under the military collector, Mr. Harrison. When Colonel Collier finally arrived, Mr. Carr assisted in organizing the office, and continued the duties of his position for about a year. In the California of that day he soon became recognized as a leader, and upon his retirement as assistant collector, he was nominated for assemblyman, and elected a member of the first California Legislature. He held many important committee appointments and was active in constructive work. He introduced and secured the passage of the first Funding Bill for San Francisco providing for funding the debt at 10% (warrants were drawing 3% per month). Aside from his services in the public interest, Mr. Carr was interested financially in various mining projects, and bought and sold extensively in the real estate market. In 1852 he became part-owner of the Pulgas ranch, and in that year also, removed to Pajaro Valley in Santa Cruz County where he immediately assumed an important place in the life of the section, and was honored by the electorate in being chosen supervisor of the county. Purchasing part of the Salsupuedas ranch, he engaged in stock raising and farming for several years in a very successful way. In 1859, however, he removed to Salinas, in Monterey County, which was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death, and here continued his various business activities. About this time the importance of dependable stage lines in the growth of the West began to take root, and in 1866, Mr. Carr began the operation of such a line, bringing the first mail from Virginia City, Nevada, to Boise, Idaho, a highly hazardous undertaking. In the years from 1866 to 1870, he was the largest stage contractor on the Pacific Coast, his contracts amounting to as much as \$300,000 a year. During all this period he carried the mails from Oroville, California, to Portland, Oregon. Meanwhile he gradually acquired very large property holdings in the Salinas Valley, disposing of his holdings in later years at handsome profit. In Modoc County alone, he owned 20,000 acres, on which he maintained large herds of cattle and horses, and in the improvement of the standard breeds in California, no man played a more important part. He imported the finest strains obtainable, and was much interested especially in racing stock, breeding and owning "Sweet Marie," a famous racer in her time.

Mr. Carr established the Monterey County

Bank in Salinas City, of which he was president for many years, ably directing its affairs along the pathway of success. He served also as president of the Bank of Monterey, of which institution Mr. Henry, father of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, was cashier. Always an active man, he was happiest when employed in some constructive work, and in spite of the extent and importance of his business interests, he was closely in contact with every plan for civic progress and growth. Politically a member of the Democratic party, he served on the board of freeholders that framed the city charter of Salinas, and although he would never consent to seek office for himself, he was known throughout the State as one of the leading members of his party, in whose councils he was very active. Mr. Carr also served as president of the Monterey district Agricultural Association, also the State Agricultural Association. His many and varied contacts brought him unusual prestige, and the full weight of his authority was often thrown at crucial moments in favor of some great public improvement, with decisive effect. He was a member of Salinas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the California Pioneers.

Hon. Jesse Douglas Carr was twice married; (first), on October 27, 1836, to Louisa A. Brewer, of Nashville, Tennessee, who died on November 4, 1840. Of this marriage there are two children: 1. Larkin W., whose life is recorded in the sketch following. 2. John S., now deceased, formerly of San Francisco, and the father of three children; Sterling D., who served for a time as United States District Attorney for California; Jessie R., and Florida. Mr. Carr married (second), on May 24, 1843, Elizabeth Woods, who died on May 17, 1864. Two daughters were born of this marriage: 1. Jessie D., widow of Henry W. Seale, of San Francisco. In her will she provided \$125,000 to establish and maintain a chair to be known as the Jesse D. Carr Chair of Agriculture in the Department of Agriculture at the University of California, Berkeley, California. 2. Louisa A., who died in infancy.

Mr. Carr died in Salinas, on December 11, 1903. His passing was sincerely mourned by the entire State, to whom he had come to typify all that was best of an earlier generation. The record of his career indicates adequately his fine energy and ability, the prevailing power of his enthusiasm, and the great benefit to the State and nation of the constructive impulses

of a life such as his, so nobly dedicated to the highest ideals. But it can never adequately show the personal warmth and charm of his character, or the constant value of his mere presence. The memory of his life and work will survive indeed, unto other generations, in years to come.

**CARR, LARKIN W.**, Executive—Larkin W. Carr, son of the Hon. Jesse D. Carr (see the preceding biography), was, like his father, a figure of extraordinary importance in the world of affairs in the West. Born at Nashville, Tennessee, on August 31, 1837, he, too, witnessed and participated in many of the stirring phases of frontier life, while in later years he was recognized as a leader in California business circles.

Mr. Carr first attended the Methodist College at Knoxville, Tennessee, but at the age of fourteen, with a younger brother, he journeyed by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1852, joining his father who had made the trip overland three years earlier. The determination and resourcefulness displayed by the boy of fourteen in this enterprise were to remain striking characteristics of the man in later life. In California he entered Santa Clara College to complete his education, and later took up the study of law in the San Francisco offices of W. W. Stowe, where he remained through many of the stirring days of vigilante rule in the city. In the course of a few years, Mr. Carr became interested in mining operations in the Black Hills section of the Dakotas, and to this venture he gave his attention for some time. Returning West, he settled at Virginia City, Nevada, and here he became manager of the stage line to Boise City, Idaho, which had been established by his father. This work he carried on energetically and with the utmost efficiency for a number of years, scouting the hazards incidental to the times and the character of the work, and solving successfully all problems which arose. He became intimate with many of the most important figures of the West, these acquaintances ripening into close and enduring friendships in the course of years. At the time of the first development of Arizona, Mr. Carr removed to Monicopa Wells, Pima County, and from this settlement operated a stage line to San Diego. His previous experience in this work insured his immediate success in the new enterprise, which soon enjoyed

a high degree of prosperity. Later, he disposed of a portion of this line, between San Diego and Yuma, Arizona, and turned his attention to a general merchandise trade with the Indians at Maricopa. He held numerous government contracts and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, and in this capacity sent the first telegram over the line to California. In 1874, however, he returned to Tucson, where he began the raising and selling of sheep, and also engaged in mining operations. Meeting reverses in both these fields, he came again to California, leased a portion of the Gabilan ranch in Monterey County from his father, and here established himself in the sheep and cattle-raising business. Later he became associated with his father in the operation of a large ranch in Modoc County, where they raised blooded cattle and horses, specializing in racing stock. It was here that the famous racing mare, "Sweet Marie," was born and trained, as were also great numbers of cavalry horses for the United States Army. About 1879, at Benson, Arizona, Mr. Carr began the operation of a grain and feed mill, which soon developed into a very large enterprise, and for three years he remained in Benson, where he was also very active in political affairs. He was foreman of the Grand Jury of Cochise County, of which Tombstone is the county seat, in 1881, which tried to curb the lawlessness of Wyatt Earp and his brother, and the other gangs which made Tombstone famous during the height of its mining excitement.

In 1882 he moved his milling business to Los Angeles, where he continued it for a period of seven years. At the same time he owned and actively engaged in the management of a gold and silver mine near Needles. At the end of that time, in 1889, he again entered into partnership with his father, who retired soon afterwards, and until the latter's death in 1903, Mr. Carr managed the large estate, and supervised the various interests. He made his home in Salinas and Yreka, and during all this period, raised enormous quantities of beef cattle for market. Throughout all his business career Mr. Carr was always financially interested in some mining project, either a developed or an undeveloped property, in which he remained as long as, in his judgment, there was a reasonable chance of success. From 1903 until the time of his death, he made his home in Los Angeles, where he occupied high place in the affection-

ate esteem of the community, which honored him for his fine ability and his public-spirited services.

Although much of his life was spent on the frontier on the edge of civilization and among a rough class of people, often, when he had to be quick on the trigger, and seldom with men of education, a very noticeable trait was that he never forgot to be a gentleman and never acquired the coarse and rough habits, tastes or manners of his associates.

Mr. Carr supported the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, while he was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was always a liberal supporter of worthy civic and charitable enterprises, and in this work was very active. His death on December 21, 1921, was a severe loss to the community and to the State, in which he had lived with honor for so many years.

On December 31, 1873, at San Jose, California, Larkin W. Carr married Artha Linda Armstrong, who died in Los Angeles, on July 6, 1927. They were the parents of two children: 1. Jesse Douglas, of whom a sketch accompanies this. 2. Louise Brewer, now the last living member of this immediate branch of the family, and wife of Dr. Henry H. Koons, a prominent Los Angeles physician (q. v.). Mrs. Koons has been very active in the civic, political, and social life of the Southwest. She was a leader from the first in the campaign to establish women's suffrage in California, and was chosen State president of the League of Women Voters. Serving as a member of the governing board of the Political Equality League, and Chairman of Public Affairs of the Friday Morning Club, she was also a member of the first traffic commission of Los Angeles, and acted as chairman of the pedestrian committee.

Mrs. Koons has been interested for many years in the cultivation of walnuts, and owns a beautiful grove of forty-five acres, located in Orange County. For the past eight years she has served as a member of the board of directors of the California Walnut Growers' Association, and as president of the Orange County Walnut Growers' Association, being the only woman in California thus honored. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club, a charter member of the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles, and a charter member of the Women's City Club.

Mrs. Koons possesses musical talent and artistic ability to a marked degree, and for three years she studied music and the fine arts at Florence, Italy, and other European centers, intending to take up operatic work professionally. On her return to America she sang a great deal upon the concert stage, but finally abandoned her musical career to devote herself to civic affairs and the duties of the home.

**CARR, JESSE DOUGLAS**, Mechanical Engineer—A member of a family which has been prominent in California history for almost a century, Jesse Douglas Carr was by profession a mechanical engineer. His career in his chosen field of endeavor was one of great distinction, and he became widely known throughout the West. Mr. Carr, though quiet and unassuming in his relations with others, was a man of much determination, and extremely resourceful in solving all the problems with which he was confronted in his work. His even-tempered, judicial manner cloaked an indomitable energy and a will of steel which recognized no obstacles in attaining the goal which he had set. In the hands of these men to-day lies the future of the nation.

Jesse Douglas Carr was born in Monterey County, California, on June 10, 1879, a son of Larkin Wood and Artha Linda (Armstrong) Carr, and grandson of the famous California pioneer, Hon. Jesse Douglas Carr (q. v.), for whom he was named. He received his preliminary education in Belmont School, the well-known preparatory institution, and thereafter undertook the course of study in the School of Mechanical Engineering at Stanford University, which he entered in 1899 and from which he was graduated in 1903. He was active in sports and athletics, both at preparatory school and in college, and was elected to Stanford Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Shortly after he completed his academic training, Mr. Carr became associated with the Tracy Engineering Company, employed at first as draftsman and erecting engineer, but later his obvious ability won him merited advancement to positions of confidence and trust. He became successively field superintendent and manager of the Los Angeles office, and during the four years of his connection with this important company, he contracted for and designed numerous power plants, water works, pumping stations, and factory equipments. He made original designs for high economy super-

heated steam power plants, an engineering feat requiring broad knowledge and the soundest judgment.

In 1907, Mr. Carr established and organized the Carr Engineering Company, whose affairs he directed for a period of two years, specializing in the design and construction of modern pattern shops, foundry, and machine shops. He relinquished control of his company to accept an appointment by the United States Government as mechanical engineer in the Reclamation Service, and to the duties of this position he devoted himself for two years. At the end of this time he returned to the Tracy Engineering Company to become field superintendent of the San Francisco district in which capacity he was in full charge of many important projects. Under his direction the trunk line pumping stations of the Associate Pipe Line Company were constructed from Fellows to Porte Costa, California, necessitating the erection of sixteen condensing, high pressure oil pumping plants, of one thousand horse-power each. The accomplishment of this difficult task added greatly to Mr. Carr's already high reputation, and he became known as one of the most able men in his profession.

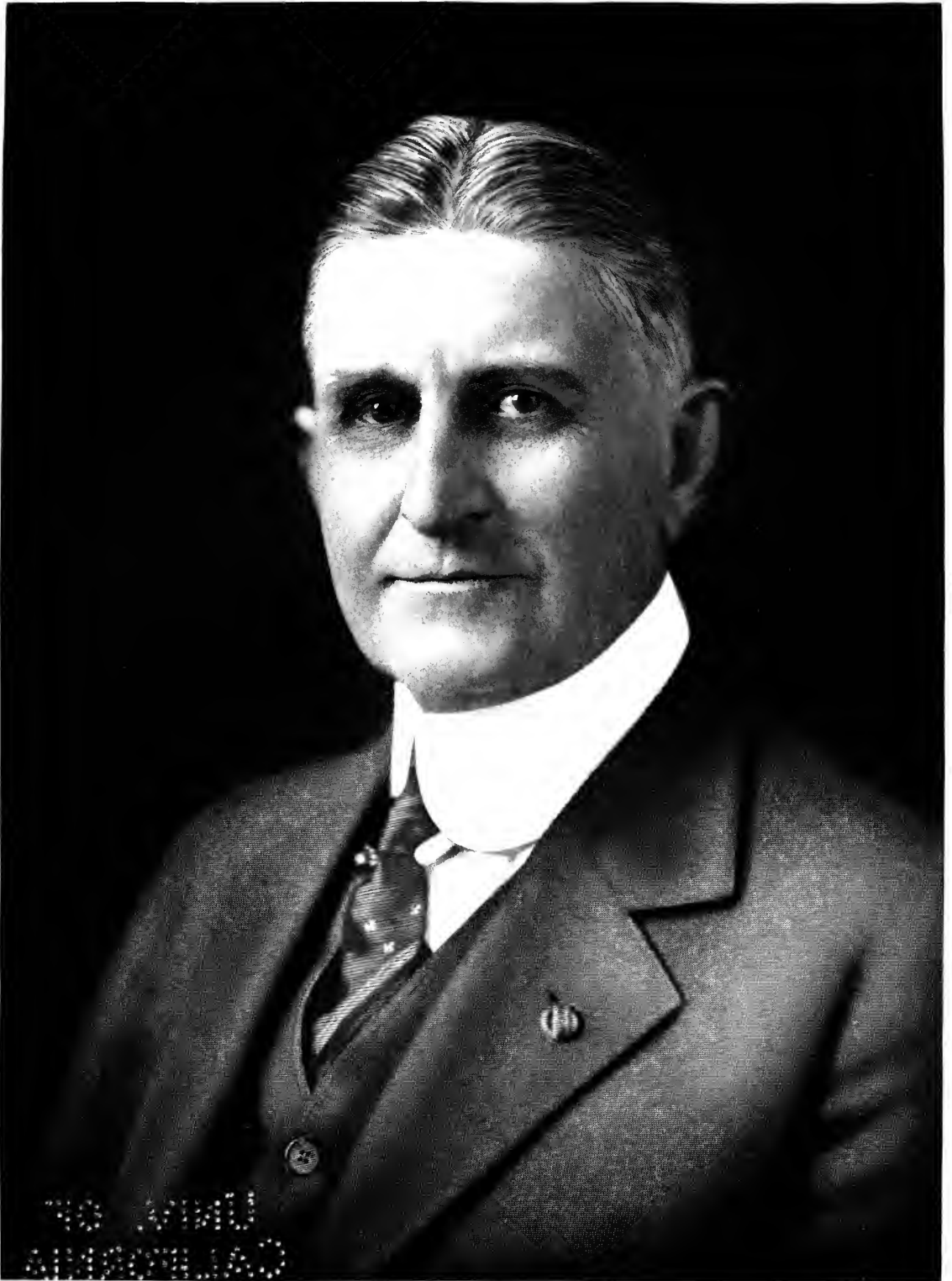
From 1911 to 1915 he remained as mechanical engineer and field superintendent for the Tracy company, in charge, for the most part, of the design and construction of high duty steam and water pumping plants in California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. In the latter year he designed the special apparatus for the United Eastern Mining Company of Oatman, Arizona. In 1916, Mr. Carr became factory superintendent for the American Cement Products Company, was in charge of the design and construction of the new factory buildings and special machinery, and later, in complete charge of factory operation and production. During 1916 and 1917, he was also retained to assist in remodeling a three hundred ton concentrating mill for the Tungsten Mines Company, of Bishop, California, a task of great difficulty which he discharged most efficiently.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Carr offered his services to the Government. When his application for a commission in the Engineers Officers Reserved Corps was refused because of broken arches, as was also his application for a commission in the navy, he then tried to enter the enlisted ranks as a soldier, but again without success. Since he was unable to get into the government serv-

ice through these channels, but being determined to serve in some capacity, he took the examination and received a Second Assistant Marine Engineer's License for condensing vessels of an unlimited tonnage, which was the highest rating possible to obtain without five years' service at sea. His further application for an engineer's position in the transport service was accepted, but just as he was assigned to his ship, the Armistice terminated hostilities. After the final conclusion of the war, Mr. Carr became associated with Mr. H. N. Tracy, of the Tracy Engineering Company, in the development of a line of patents covering a new ore treating process, which proved a marked advance on the older methods in use at the time. Finally, in 1920, he was chosen valuation engineer for the Ford, Bacon and Davis Company, of New York, in charge of all field and office work in the appraisal of the mechanical equipment in the trunk line oil pumping stations of the Standard Oil Company of California, a highly important task. In the following year he established himself as an independent consulting engineer, chiefly in isolated oil pumping station design. Among other important tasks, he was retained as mechanical and construction engineer with the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company in the building of their new refinery at Watson on Los Angeles harbor. In 1926, Mr. Carr became associated with the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light as mechanical and steam engineer, to have charge of the steam engineering work in the construction of the proposed steam plant. Plans were delayed time after time by legal difficulties, and in consequence the plant was never built, but this association was continued until the time of Mr. Carr's death, which occurred at Los Angeles on January 19, 1928.

As early as 1910, Mr. Carr was elected a full member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and in 1918 he was elected a certified member of the American Association of Engineers. In 1926 he became an engineer member of the American Military Engineers. He was active in the work of these bodies, and was always held in the highest esteem by the men of his profession. In the quarter-century of his distinguished career, tragically shortened by an early death, fully twenty-three years were spent in responsible executive positions in charge of difficult and important work. During these years he designed and installed

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structural steel, reinforced concrete, wooden structures and other buildings necessary in the engineering construction work in which he was engaged. He made original designs for and installed steam and electrical apparatus, and machinery of the largest types. The scale of his activities may be seen from the fact that in one enterprise he successfully moved intact four fifty-five thousand barrel steel oil tanks weighing over a hundred tons each. This task is seldom attempted by oil company engineers, as they are inclined to believe it cannot be done. This correction is made here because operation of moving these big steel oil tanks without taking them down is seldom attempted and most of the oil company's engineers do not believe it can be done. This was done at his own risk, the Associated Pipe Line Company not being willing to assume the responsibility, feeling that it was impossible. Mr. Carr's quiet but immovable determination knew no obstacles to success, and triumphed over every difficulty which beset him. In the very solidity and permanence of his achievements he has built a lasting memorial to his fame.

**KOONS, HENRY HAYNES, M. D.**, Leading Professional and Business Man—Dual success as physician and business man with a constructive share in the advancement both of his profession and of important business interests made the late Dr. Henry Haynes Koons, of Los Angeles, California, an outstanding figure. To those acquainted only with his achievements, he seemed to tower above other men in force and intellectual ability, in public spirit, in leadership. To those who knew him personally, he was the gentlest, most democratic, and most sincere of men, unconscious of his own power and influence, considerate always of the welfare of others. The truest spirit of service was his. It was this spirit which led him to adopt the great humanitarian profession of medicine, and to practice it with a devotion to scientific knowledge and with a sympathy for human weaknesses which played an almost equal part in his endless opportunities for doing good. Few physicians have served with greater distinction or with more faithfulness to the highest medical standards. When ill-health interrupted the work he so loved, Dr. Koons turned hopefully to other fields of endeavor and made his mark as a sagacious and far-sighted business man and a highly successful oil operator.

The lineage of Dr. Koons is an interesting one, and upon the inherited foundation of such integral virtues as honesty, industry, and community helpfulness, he built well. His great-great-grandfather, Daniel Koons, was born on May 14, 1767 or 1770, and grew up in the soul-trying times of the Revolutionary War and recovery from its destructive course. His eventful life came to an end just after the mid-years of the nineteenth century, when he died at New Columbus, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1858. He was a sturdy pioneer, one of those early Americans who gave to the section in which he spent his maturer years the imprint of his own honest and aspiring nature. He married Susanna Brown, who was born March 10, 1775, and died in January, 1856. Their son, the Hon. John Koons, was born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1795, and died in New Columbus, in 1878. A pioneer of that city, he did much for the upbuilding of the community and the surrounding country. He was commissioned Associate Judge of the Circuit Court and was a popular and highly-respected officer of justice in whose integrity and ability there was general confidence. At various periods also he was postmaster and justice of the peace, the while furthering his private mercantile enterprise, which prospered and rendered important service to the community. He was in every way instrumental in forwarding the industrial, educational and religious and commercial life of the county. The Hon. John Koons married, on June 21, 1819, Anna Andrus Fellows. They were the parents of seven sons and daughters, among whom was Mark Lafayette Koons, father of Dr. Koons. Mark L. Koons was a highly prosperous Pennsylvania manufacturer, one of those early industrialists who laid the foundation for the economic standing of Pennsylvania to-day. He established the firm of Koons Brothers, well known paper manufacturers, whose mills were located at Huntingdon Mills, Pennsylvania. Mark L. Koons married, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1858, Adelaide Warner, daughter of Dr. James Sidney Warner, whose inborn aptitude for his profession and whose distinguished career as physician and surgeon no doubt influenced the grandson, who resembled him in mind and body.

Henry Haynes Koons, product of this sound and public-spirited line of ancestors, was born in New Columbus, Luzerne County, Pennsyl-

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vania, January 14, 1867, son of Mark Lafayette and Adelaide (Warner) Koons. He early displayed the lovable and admirable traits which became more and more salient as he matured, and he was destined to reflect honor on his honorable line. He was an excellent student while studying at the Huntington Mills Academy in Pennsylvania and while preparing for college at the Ann Arbor (Michigan) High School. He matriculated at the University of Michigan in 1885 and pursued literary and scientific studies there for three years. Circumstances then intervened and postponed for a few years his preparation for the profession for which he was fitted by nature—the study of medicine. However, after a lapse of some years, he determined upon such a career and entered the University of Pennsylvania to fit himself for the profession, attending medical college from 1893 to 1897. Again he proved himself a receptive and faithful student, for when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897, he was able to carry off the prize of internship at the University Hospital, secured by his success in competitive examination following his excellent student standing throughout his college course. For nearly two years he enjoyed the advantages of this internship. In 1898, he accepted an appointment to the staff of Howard Hospital at Philadelphia, where he did special work for several months. Nor did he consider himself fitly prepared for the profession so high in his esteem, so vastly important to his fellow men, until he had studied in various medical centers abroad.

It was, then, as a young physician of remarkably thorough and up-to-date training and experience that Dr. Koons began his private practice as physician and surgeon in Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania. Small wonder that his expanding powers cried for a broader field of service. He soon sought this goal in the West. At the turn of the century, in 1900, Dr. Koons registered for practice in California, though he did not immediately settle there. He was called to Pearce, Arizona, in an emergency, to take charge of a typhoid fever epidemic. His success was so marked and his impression of that part of the country so favorable that he decided to locate there, and for the greater part of the next five years he practiced at Pearce and Tombstone, Arizona, and was extremely busy with his consultations and with the hospital at Tombstone, which he es-

tablished and conducted. For a brilliant young surgeon to respond to the great need for a well-trained physician in this sparsely settled and remote region proved unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity and to the higher ideals of the noble profession he had adopted. In 1906, when he opened offices in Los Angeles, he found that his reputation had preceded him. He was regarded as a keen diagnostician, a thorough-going student of his cases from every angle, with almost an inspired faculty for dealing successfully with the most diverse and difficult physical problems, and he was welcomed as a potentially useful citizen of the most desirable caliber. He soon built up an extensive practice in internal medicine and in surgery. Until ill health forced his retirement from professional life in 1924, Dr. Koons steadily practiced these two branches of his profession. He became one of the most distinguished members of his profession in Southern California, a position conceded him throughout the State. He considered his personal convenience or safety as nothing when professional duty was involved, and year after year he gave of himself without stint in the alleviation of human suffering and the warfare against disease, wearing himself out in this selfless service. Dr. Koons gave not only his expert professional knowledge to his patients, but he gave his tender and understanding sympathy, his fine encouragement, his warm affection. Small wonder that he drained his strength and found it necessary to give up the profession which made such excessive demands on body and spirit. With a courage and ability really remarkable in a member of the learned professions, he turned his attention to business after his enforced abandonment of medicine and made a phenomenal success of his ventures. He was keenly interested in oil developments, and prospered in that growing department of modern business, and he branched out in various commercial lines, in all of which he found success. Here, too, he won the hearty respect and liking of the men with whom he came in contact. For Dr. Koons to promote a project was to insure general confidence in it, and with reason, for his single-minded devotion to an enterprise, sound in his judgment, was bound to bring success. As he had become one of the foremost physicians in Los Angeles, so he came to be a leading business man and citizen.

His public spirit equalled his professional

interest in humanity. He frequently demonstrated the true love he bore for his country and his willingness to aid in time of need. As a young man, during the period of the Spanish-American War, he volunteered as lieutenant surgeon of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, serving in 1898 and 1899. In the World War his services as an experienced surgeon were freely offered and eagerly accepted. He was commissioned captain in the United States Army and stationed at Base Hospital, No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in June, 1918. Dr. Koons received his final discharge on October 4, 1919. Thereafter he was commissioned major in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

The scope and soundness of his professional knowledge and his zeal for keeping abreast of new developments joined forces in promoting Dr. Koons' interest in medical societies. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the California Medical Association, Southern California Medical Association, and the D. Hayes Agnews Surgical Society of the University of Pennsylvania. His professional colleagues generally respected his brain and knowledge, and one and all succumbed to the personal charm and courtesy displayed to great and small alike, a delicate and discriminating consideration for the feelings of others based on his innate kindness and delicacy of feeling. Such a man was bound to be popular in all sorts of organizations and to be constantly sought for membership. He was a member of the Sylvania Lodge, No. 354, Free and Accepted Masons, and in this Order was a member of many higher bodies, including the Commandery, No. 9, of the Knights Templar, and the El Zariba Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member, also, of the University Club of Los Angeles, the California Yacht Club, the Athletic Club of Los Angeles, and the Hollywood Country Club.

In 1916, Dr. Henry Haynes Koons married Louise Brewer Carr, member of one of the oldest and best known of California families, daughter of Larkin W. and Artha Linda (Armstrong) Carr, and granddaughter of the Hon. Jesse D. Carr (q. v.), who organized the Port of San Francisco and acted as its first collector. Mrs. Koons herself is very well known and popular in the club activities and public affairs of California. Charmingly gifted

as a musician, she uses her talents now only in the circle of her own friends, for she has given up concert work and music to devote herself to civic affairs and home duties. Among her numerous interests may be mentioned significant contributions to the progress of the coöperative marketing problem and the walnut growing industry of California. Movements for civic betterment in Los Angeles have also benefited greatly through her services. Mrs. Koons was thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in all his work and fully shared the interests of his life, their companionship being so deep and true as to bring happiness to themselves and inspiration to the large circle of friends who came into their hospitable home and watched the unfolding of their love and its beneficent influence.

Dr. Koons died October 23, 1929, to the great grief of the community which knew and loved this fine and gentle spirit. He was beloved of every one who knew him, for all realized the rare combination of strength and sweetness which was the essence of his character. Success roused no pride in the soul of this most democratic of men. He rejoiced only at the increased opportunity for doing good, and he moved about among friends, acquaintances, and strangers, a man of mark,—charming, gracious, polished, as without aggressiveness as he was without egoism and pride. To know him was to love him. His career was honorable and successful; his memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him, and the record of his professional and public achievements is a part of the history of Los Angeles and California.

**LANDRY, ALFRED FRANCIS**, Business Executive—A native and life-long resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, and a member of one of this city's prominent families of French descent, the late Alfred Francis Landry, during his comparatively brief life, built for himself an enviable reputation as an exceptionally well-known business executive. He was also widely known as an enthusiastic yachtsman, his love for the sea and of yachting dating back to his early youth. Genial, energetic and enterprising, and possessed of a charming personality, Mr. Landry had to an unusual degree ability of making and of holding friends. Though he always gave the greater part of his time and attention to his business interests, he was also sincerely interested in all other phases of the

community's life and could always be counted upon to further any movement or enterprise tending to advance the welfare and progress of New Orleans, its people and its institutions.

Alfred Francis Landry was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 30, 1883, a son of the late Alexander Charles and Marie Leontine (Boulogny) Landry. The family, of which he was a member and the full name of which is Landry de Freneuse de St. Aubin, was founded in Louisiana by Mr. Landry's grandfather, a physician, who came to this country from France and settled in Louisiana. Mr. Landry's father, who died about 1914 in New Orleans, was a pioneer in the cotton seed oil business in Louisiana and was for many years manager of the plant at Gretna, Louisiana, of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. He was generally recognized as one of the leading figures in the cotton oil industry and was responsible for popularizing many new uses for cotton seed oil for commercial purposes.

Mr. Landry, the sixth of a family of two girls and six boys, received his education in the schools conducted by the Jesuit Fathers and in the public high school. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was a bugler in the Washington Artillery. Though then only fifteen years old, he ran away with this historic military organization and would have served with it during the war, had not his family insisted on his returning home. After that, instead of resuming his studies, he went to work, his employment being with Baldwin & Company. However, he remained with this concern only a short time and then became connected with the Delta Oil Company, Gretna, Louisiana, of which his father was the manager. His first position with this company was as an assistant engineer, work in which he proved himself so capable that he was soon promoted to the position of engineer, which promotion came to him at the age of nineteen years. Next, he was made manager of the Breaux Bridge Cotton Oil Company at Breaux Bridge, Louisiana. Not long afterwards, he returned to New Orleans and, in 1904, became connected with the Keasbey & Mattison Company, as assistant manager. Later, he was made assistant manager of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, of which Mr. S. O. Thorne was then manager. When Mr. Thorne was transferred to Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1920, Mr. Landry became his successor as manager of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, a position he

continued to fill with much ability until his untimely death in 1921. With characteristic thoroughness and energy he devoted himself enthusiastically to the responsible duties of his important position and for a number of years he was known as one of the most able and most active business executives of his native city. During the World War he was a member of the New Orleans Naval Brigade, which, however, was disbanded, before the end of the war. Though Mr. Landry would have very much liked to serve actively in the armed forces of the United States, his physical condition prevented this. He therefore devoted his time and energy to the various patriotic activities of that period, being especially effectively active in connection with the various Liberty Loan drives and the different war work campaigns. In politics, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but though he was always interested in public questions and in furthering civic progress, he never sought nor held public office. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church. He was a member of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, and of the Chess, Checkers & Whist Club. From his early boyhood on, Mr. Landry was a confirmed yachting enthusiast. As a boy, he built his own boats and even then handled them very effectively in local regattas. His ability as a sailor gained him national recognition. As he grew older he continued to maintain his interest in yachting. In 1915 he was the owner of the schooner, "Clara Lou," one of the most successful boats of its type during that period. He also owned the cabin sloop, "Chewcrik III," one of the swiftest boats of her class. Mr. Landry regularly entered this boat in every race of her class and she won many of them. He always sailed his own boats, and he was very popular in yachting circles, as much for his ability as a yachtsman as for his unvarying fairness as a sportsman. He was a member of the Southern Yacht Club, and served as Rear Admiral under Commodore Albert Baldwin and as Vice-Commodore under Commodore Samuel F. Heaslip. Mr. Landry was known for his genial and happy disposition, for his readiness to extend a helping hand to those in need or trouble, and for the possession of a most charming personality. These qualities naturally gained him an unusually large circle of friends, whom he held as easily as he made them.





J. M. Beaver

Mr. Landry married, in New Orleans, November 23, 1908, Clara Lewis, a daughter of Sidney Francis and Clara Slade (Davis) Lewis. Mrs. Landry's father was a civil engineer and spent fifty years of his life in the service of the State of Louisiana. Her mother was a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Landry have no children. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Landry has continued to make her home in New Orleans, her residence being now located at No. 7520 Plum Street.

At his home in New Orleans, Alfred Francis Landry died, September 14, 1921. His sudden and untimely death, at the early age of thirty-eight years, was a fearful shock to his family and to his friends. Though he had to his credit many worth-while achievements in the world of business, there can be no doubt, that, had he been permitted to live longer, he would have risen to even greater heights as a business man and a civic leader. His passing was the sadder, because he was full of the joy of life and because he held a place in the affections of his family and of his friends which they found impossible to fill.

**BEAVER**—One of the families of California whose place came to be one of leadership in the business world was that of Beaver, represented prominently in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by George Washington Beaver, the father, and his sons, George Lincoln and Frederic Hope Beaver. The father was a pioneer merchant of San Francisco and an outstanding figure in financial circles of the city and State.

This family was descended from industrious Huguenot stock. The name Beaver had its origin in the old French family of Beauvoir, from which the village of Beauvoir derived its name. The "Grand Dictionnaire Universel," by P. Larousse (Volume II., page 454), says in part: "This village formed at one time an estate which gave its name to a family of Bourgoyne, known since the beginning of the sixteenth century, when it was acquired by marriage as the 'Seigneurie de Beauvoir.'" The head of the family at the end of the fourteenth century was Guillaume de Beauvoir, father of Claude de Beauvoir, Marshal of France, who played an important rôle during the troublesome reign of Charles VI. His son, Jean de Beauvoir, viscount of Avillon, was father of Philippe, godson of Charles VIII. From his son, Louis, numerous descendants exist today.

Many have rendered brilliant military services, and one was a friend of Washington.

(I) This branch of the family was established in America by John George Beaver, a French Huguenot, who, according to the "Hill Church" records, came from Rosenthal, Alsace, on the ship "Pink" in 1732, but is recorded in the "Mertz" Lutheran Church of that vicinity as having come on another ship in 1741, at the age of twenty-one, accompanied by his father, Dewalt Beaver, and two younger brothers, John Jacob and Dewalt, Jr. He settled, however, at Oley Hills, an Alsatian colony near Strassburg, Pennsylvania ("Memorials of the Huguenots," by Stapleton, page 76).

(II) Captain George Beaver, his son, was born at Great Valley, Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1755. He was one of the first to enlist for service in the Revolutionary War, and served under Captain Caleb North in the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne in 1775-1776, and later as captain of a company of Berks County Associators. He married, in 1781 or 1782, Catherine Kieffer, daughter of Dewalt Kieffer, of Upper Strassburg, and died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on January 16, 1836. He was the great-grandfather of General James Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1887, and made Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in 1895.

(III) David Beaver, youngest of the ten children of George and Catherine (Kieffer) Beaver, was born in 1804, married Anna Clapsaddle, and later removed to Ohio, where he engaged in farming ("D. A. R. Lineage Book," Volume II., page 117, and family data).

(IV) George Washington Beaver, referred to in the introductory paragraph of this review, was born near the village of Strassburg, Pennsylvania, on July 20, 1825, son of David and Anna (Clapsaddle) Beaver. He spent his boyhood on a farm, availing himself to the full of the educational advantages presented by the surrounding country and qualifying as a teacher. He taught for a period in the country schools, "boarding around" in the homes of his pupils, as was the custom of the time. At this time he was ambitious to become a physician; and, as his higher education was dependent upon his earnings, he soon came to the conclusion that he must find a more lucrative calling than that of teaching in order to carry out his plans. He accordingly took a position

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in the leading general store at Circleville, Ohio, his duties carrying him over a considerable portion of the country for the purchase of goods and, incidentally, gaining for him an experience and acquaintance that laid the foundation for his success in his first venture in California. He had saved enough to make a start in professional study when his father met with reverses and failed in health. The youth thereupon abandoned his ambition to study medicine, and spent his savings in establishing his father upon a farm he purchased for him in Ohio. Thenceforward he devoted himself to the furtherance of a business career.

In 1851 two excellent business opportunities presented themselves to him, one to go to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the firm of Waterman and Beaver; the other to found in California a branch commission house for the New York firm of James Patrick and Company. Mr. Beaver was about to be married, and he and his bride thus found themselves facing an important decision, whether to cast their fortunes with the pioneers on the distant and sparsely settled Pacific coast, or to choose the settled conditions and security of a domicile in Philadelphia. Mr. Beaver left the decision to his fiancée, who chose the more adventurous opening in California. They journeyed by stage and canal east to New York, thence embarking for California by the Aspinwall and Panama route. The trip across the Isthmus alone occupied a week, involving the ascent of the Chagres River by boat; and they went thence on muleback to Panama, the entire journey proving a delight to the youthful pair and a subject for pleasant reminiscence to the end of their lives. And while the San Francisco of 1851 proved itself but a straggling town with few of the amenities of existence, it won the hearts of these newcomers at the start, retaining their lifelong affection.

Arriving in San Francisco on July 15, 1851, Mr. Beaver proceeded to place the affairs of his firm upon a substantial footing, conducting the enterprise most successfully until the company dissolved in the sixties. Subsequently he devoted his energies to the work of various corporations which were engaged in developing the resources of the rapidly growing State. He served for several years as vice president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was instrumental in having its offices removed from Sacramento to San Francisco; was an organizer, one of the largest owners,

and for a time president, of the California Cotton Mills; and was vice president and a director in the Savings Union Bank and Trust Company (now the American Trust Company), a director in the Spring Valley Water Company, and a member of the board of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. To the affairs of these companies he brought a broad understanding of business conditions, sound judgment, and a brilliancy of mind that combined with his other traits to make him an outstanding figure in any corporation. He was keenly interested in promoting the interests of San Francisco and of the State, his name having been constantly associated with different public-spirited enterprises.

While in no sense a clubman, he was one of the early members of the famous Bohemian Club, of San Francisco. He was a life member of the old Mercantile Library, the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association, San Francisco Art Association and American Historical Association.

Mr. Beaver died at his home in San Francisco on May 6, 1900. An address delivered in his honor by his friend and pastor, Dr. Stebbins, of the First Unitarian Church of San Francisco, contained the following tribute: "Mr. Beaver, though not of great age, belonged to the generation that is passing away, yet partook of the spirit of the present and coming time more than is usual to men of his years. Like business men in general, he was very much a man of facts and figures, and, like most men, inclined to rely on that which can be proved, as we say. He was kind, but, like most men of good sense, he kept his kindnesses to himself. In business he was exact, and demanded that others should be. Though not a man of many close friendships, he was a strong and firm friend, and his influence and helpfulness reached a wide circle of all sorts and conditions of people. In his family he was among the most beloved of men."

Mr. Beaver married, in Circleville, Ohio, on July 15, 1851, Mary Miller, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Myers) Miller, of that place. She passed away on September 29, 1913. She was a descendant of William Miller, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany. Mrs. Beaver has heretofore been mentioned as joining enthusiastically in her husband's decision to try their fortunes in California. For the sixty-two years of life remaining to her after her arrival in San Francisco in 1851, she was a loyally de-



voted supporter of the city, and the succession of the family's homes in the rapidly growing metropolis forms an interesting summary of the changes that took place within her lifetime. The site of her home at Minna Street, between First and Second Streets, is now a part of an industrial neighborhood; the residence on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, gave way before the advance of commerce; and the home at the northeast corner of Taylor and Washington streets was destroyed in the fire of 1906. Though Mrs. Beaver temporarily took refuge in Berkeley after the fire, it was characteristic of her that she declined to make her home there, notwithstanding its many attractions. "I helped to make the first San Francisco," she said, "and I am going to help to make the second." Possessed of a fine mind and broadly cultivated tastes, kindly, generous, hospitable, she, like her husband, was long an outstanding figure in San Franciscan life. It was quite in keeping with her vivacious spirit that at the age of seventy years she accompanied her daughters on a trip around the world, and the account of the journey that she wrote for her grandchildren was one of the most prized of the family treasures lost in the great fire.

"She was a woman of fine mind and taste," wrote the late Charles Murdock, editor of "Pacific Unitarian" in its issue of November, 1913. "Though not caring much for material things, environment was much to her. An outlook, a beautiful view, a garden, a homelike setting, good books, flowers and music—these were her special interests. She talked well, with vivacity and good cheer and an enjoyment of humor, while her sentiments were wholesome and natural. She delighted in hospitality, and was always kind and generous. She found the world good to live in and men the best of creation. While enjoying society and sympathizing with all rational movements for human betterment, her home and her family were of first interest.

"Her life was one of unusual happiness. Though for many years a semi-invalid, no shadow of gloom ever rested over it. She loved and she was loved, and was content. When the silver cord was loosened and the golden bowl broken, she fell peacefully asleep, the released spirit leaving its expression of happy serenity on her countenance."

Mr. and Mrs. Beaver became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters,

whose names follow: 1. Anna Wheaton Beaver, who, with her sister, Ethel, resides at No. 1940 Broadway, San Francisco; both she and her sister have been active in social life and in women's work in this city. 2. George Lincoln Beaver, now deceased, of whom further mention follows. 3. Kate Woodward Beaver, who died September 11, 1930. 4. Ethel Beaver, previously mentioned. 5. Mary Miller Beaver, died in infancy. 6. William Miller Beaver, also died in infancy. 7. Frederic Hope Beaver, now deceased, of further mention.

George Lincoln Beaver, second of the children listed above, was born in San Francisco on February 10, 1854. He was educated in San Francisco Latin High School, the Mound College of San Francisco, and the University of California, after which he entered Yale and was graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was appointed, in both his junior and senior years, to write a dissertation; and he was also a member of the class statistics committee. He entered Columbia Law School in the fall of 1874, but in February, 1875, was obliged to leave on account of ill health. From July, 1875, to April, 1877, he spent his time in study in the office of Jarboe and Harrison, in San Francisco. In April, 1877, he was admitted to the practice of law in California by the Supreme Court of this State.

In February, 1881, he removed to Santa Clara County, where he had purchased an extensive orchard and vineyard near the town of Campbell. Here he engaged in horticultural pursuits till 1912, when he sold out and moved to Palo Alto, to be near Stanford University and so to facilitate the education of his children. He died there on January 6, 1922, from a sudden heart attack.

He had been a member of the Santa Clara Fruit Exchange, the Pacific Coast Fruit Association, and the West Side Fruit Growers' Association. He had also been active in civic affairs, and had served as secretary and director of the Santa Clara County Young Men's Christian Association and director of the Stanford University Young Men's Christian Association.

George Lincoln Beaver married, on December 14, 1875, Ella Lovell, daughter of Ira J. and Ann Laurette Lovell, of Santa Clara and a member of the class of 1875 at the University of the Pacific. She now resides at Palo Alto. They had three children: 1. George Lovell Beaver, of San Francisco, who married Flor-

ence George, and has one child, Marion. 2. Mary Ann Beaver. 3. Mildred Beaver, both very successful teachers. All of George Lincoln Beaver's children were graduated from Stanford; and the son, George L. Beaver, served as first lieutenant of Engineers during the Argonne-Meuse offensive in the late World War.

Frederic Hope Beaver was born May 4, 1868, and was educated in the California public schools. He entered the University of California, but because of failing eyesight left college and entered the employ of the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company and later the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the position of cashier was created, in 1886, he was the first to assume the duties of that office. In 1891 he resigned to establish, with John M. Kilgarif, the first general agency of the company in California. The prominence and high standing of his father, who had been vice president of the company for several years, was of material assistance to the young men in building up their agency; and Mr. Beaver's fine qualities of character, manifested always in his business and social relationships, were a large asset to his enterprise. He was for more than a quarter of a century one of the prominent business and insurance men of San Francisco, although he had at the time of his death just passed his fiftieth birthday.

Upon the death of his father, in 1900, Mr. Beaver succeeded his parent as a director in the Savings Union Bank and Trust Company, and also became one of the largest owners of the California Cotton Mills. He was a director in the Pacific Manufacturing Company, of Santa Clara, and in other enterprises. He was prominent in the social and club life of the city, and was formerly president of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club and was instrumental in building their new club house. He was also a member of the Bohemian Club and the Pacific Union Club. In early life he was an enthusiastic tennis player and later became an ardent golfer. He died on July 23, 1918.

Frederic H. Beaver married, on April 8, 1891, Florence Pierce, daughter of James and Amelia Ann (Pease) Pierce, of Santa Clara. He left four children: 1. Grace Isabel, who became the wife of John Eldridge Cushing, and has four children, John Eldridge, Jr., and Frederick Sidney, Florence Beaver and Grace Cushing. 2. Frederic Hope, Jr., who married Ann Dib-

ble; they have two children, Frederic Hope, 3rd, and Albert James Beaver. 3. Miriam, who became the wife of Horace Van Sicklen; they have two children, Sallie Davis and Peter. 4. Peter Pierce, who married Marion Mace, and has one child, Jean Frances.

**MATHEWS, CHARLES STEWART**, Sugar Planter—A member of one of the old Colonial families of Virginia, the late Charles Stewart Mathews himself was a native and life-long resident of Louisiana and represented there the third generation of his family. Having inherited large estates, which originally had been granted to his ancestors in Colonial times, Mr. Mathews devoted his entire career to the development of this property. He became one of the largest and most successful sugar planters in this section of Louisiana and for many years was a leading figure in the sugar industry. Though his activities naturally brought him large personal material rewards, his work was also of great importance to the entire State, and, indeed, to the entire country. For it greatly furthered the progress and prosperity of Louisiana and played an important part in the building of the sugar industry in this country. Of course, Mr. Mathews' standing in financial and business circles was of the highest, this standing being based as much on his notable business and executive ability as on his unquestioned integrity. Being a man of great public spirit, he also took a leading part in civic and political affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support energetically and enthusiastically any movement or enterprise tending to advance civic progress. In many other ways, too, he represented the finest traditions of the South, being widely known for his love of fine literature, for the remarkable extent of his knowledge, and for his hospitality and broad-minded liberality. Thus he exemplified by these various activities the best type of useful, vigorous and patriotic citizenship.

The Mathews family, of which the late Charles Stewart Mathews was a member, was founded in this country by George Lewis Mathews, who came to Virginia from Ireland, served as a General in the Revolutionary War and later became Governor of the State of Georgia, residing in Augusta, Georgia. He later received a grant of some 20,000 acres of land in Louisiana. In order to look after this large property, which also included the owner-

ship of some 1,500 slaves, his son, George Mathews, came to Louisiana. He had studied law and eventually was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Of course, he played an important part in the early history of the State and his descendants have always followed in his footsteps in that respect, making important contributions to the development and prosperity of Louisiana. Charles Lewis Mathews, the father of the subject of this article, entered the Confederate Army during the Civil War as a young man with the rank of lieutenant in the Louisiana Division and died during this conflict. He had married Penelope Stewart.

Charles Stewart Mathews was born at St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, May 5, 1853, a son of the late Charles Lewis and Penelope (Stewart) Mathews. He was one of a family of four children, having one brother, George Mathews, and two sisters, Harriet, who married Judge Samuel McCutcheon Larson, and Sallie, who married Alexander Ventres, a member of a prominent Massachusetts family. Mr. Mathews received his early education under private tutors and then attended the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. Being the oldest of his parents' children, the care of the large family estate to a great extent devolved upon him. He devoted practically his entire career to the development of the large land holdings owned by himself and other members of his family. Some of these holdings were cypress swamps, which he converted into valuable land by planting sugar cane. Mr. Mathews made his home on one of his six large plantations, the home plantation being known as Georgia Plantation. There he built a large sugar refinery and gradually a small town sprang up surrounding this enterprise, which to this day bears the name of Mathews, Louisiana. As the result of his enterprise, energy and ability, he became one of the largest and most successful sugar planters and refiners of the United States. This, of course, aroused his interest in everything pertaining to the sugar industry in this country and, with characteristic unselfishness, Mr. Mathews devoted much time to furthering the best interests of this industry. He frequently visited Washington in connection with tariff legislation affecting the sugar industry and he became widely and favorably known in governmental and legislative circles. He was the guiding spirit of several national and State organiza-

tions devoted to the interests of the sugar industry. Mr. Mathews also had many other important business interests, being a part owner of the Catherine Planting & Manufacturing Company, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; vice-president and a director of the George S. Kausler Insurance Company; and a director of the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans and of the D. H. Holmes Company of New Orleans. His public spirit caused him to support generously many civic enterprises and undertakings and also to take an active interest in politics. A staunch supporter of the Republican party, he was for many years the acknowledged political leader of this section of Louisiana. Though his active management of his large interest naturally required and received the major share of his time and attention, Mr. Mathews' interest was by no means entirely absorbed by business matters. He was a constant reader of good books and was one of the best informed men of his day. Outdoor life, too, held its charm for him and he was particularly fond of horseback riding and hunting. He was a member of the Boston Club and of the New Orleans Country Club, as well as of the Louisiana Society of the Cincinnati. His membership in the last named organization descended to him from his early ancestor, General George Lewis Mathews, who was a charter member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Mathews himself had the distinction of being one of three members from the State of Louisiana to hold membership in this historic patriotic society and to have been the third member from Louisiana to belong to it. Mr. Mathews was extraordinarily devoted to his home and family and, whenever it was possible, he spent his time at his home.

Mr. Mathews married in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1903, Kathleen J. Byrne, a daughter of James H. and Patience J. (Squires) Byrne. Mrs. Mathews' father, who was a prominent lawyer of Newfoundland, Canada, died in 1901. Her mother was a native of Wexsex, England. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews were the parents of one daughter, Bonnie Stewart, a graduate of Sweet Briar College and a popular member of the Junior League of New Orleans.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Charles Stewart Mathews died, November 23, 1923, while on a business trip to the State capital. Though his death was the natural conclusion of a long and busy life, it came as a distinct shock to his

family and his friends, the more so because Mr. Mathews, in spite of his advanced years, had continued to be prominently active in so many directions. Much of what he achieved greatly benefited his native State and its people, and Mr. Mathews, therefore, will always be regarded as one of the builders of the State of Louisiana. His fine reputation for fair dealing, probity and consideration for the rights of others, combined with his many other fine personal characteristics, made him one of the most popular and most influential men of his time and made his life an influence for good in many directions.

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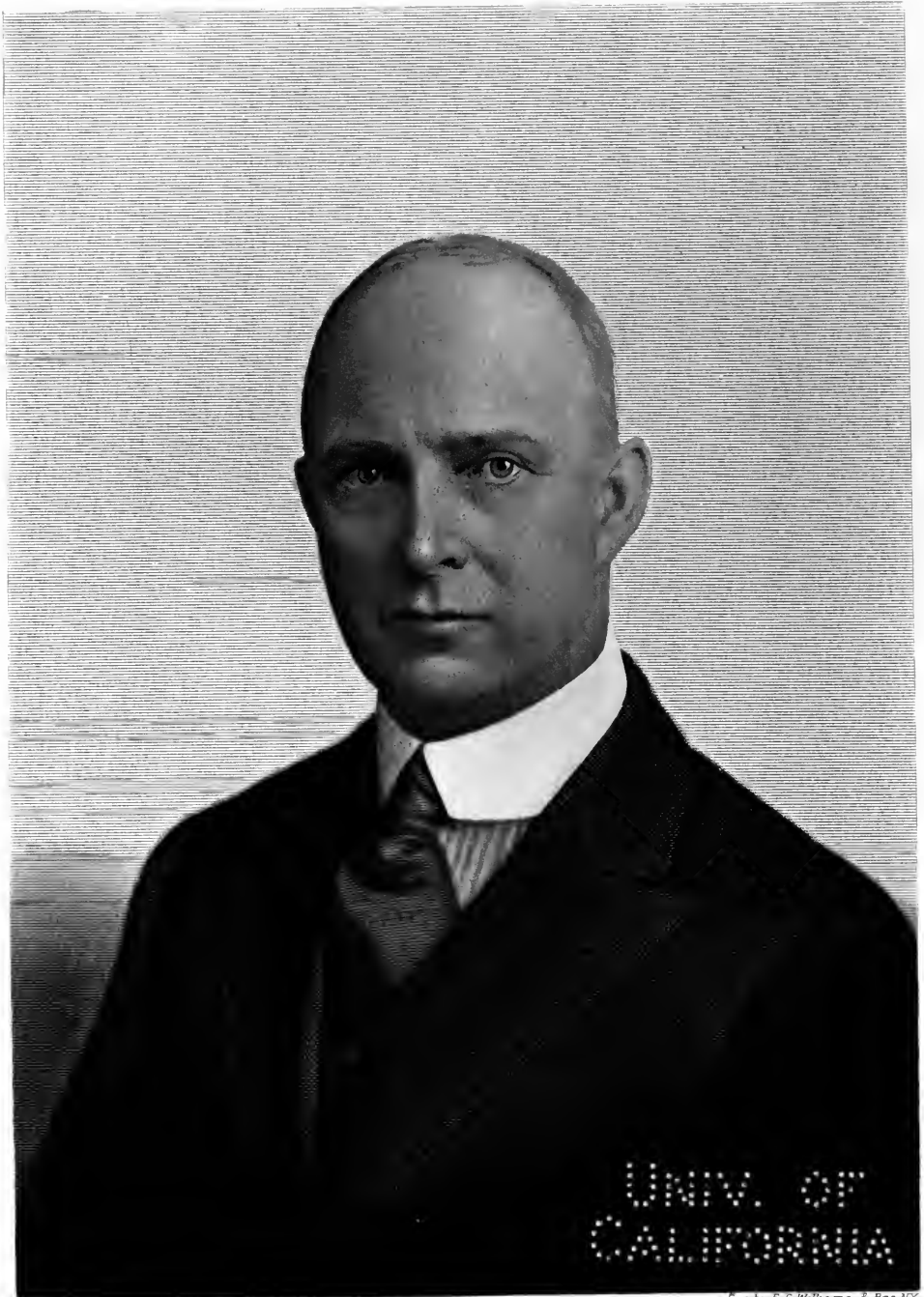
**WATERHOUSE, FRANK**, Man of Affairs—A leader in shipping circles of the Northwest and in the general life of the city of Seattle, Frank Waterhouse achieved both honor and success. His career was one of the most colorful in the entire history of the Northern Pacific Coast. It was full of picturesque incidents, of problems met and conquered and difficulties overcome. But there was nothing sensational about Mr. Waterhouse's success. He achieved it by steady application and industry, and rose to prominence solely by the merit of his efforts. A career such as his, touching as it does so many phases of the Northwest's progress, takes on the aspects of great public service. He built for the advancement of the nation now and in the years to come.

Mr. Waterhouse was born on August 8, 1867, in Cheshire, England, a son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth (Horsfield) Waterhouse. He was one of several children in the family, of whom two now survive, a sister living in London, England, and a brother in New Zealand. Joseph Waterhouse, the father, was a designer of tapestry for many years in England. Early in life he enjoyed the distinction of being the only man so engaged in the British Isles, and throughout all phases of his career was very successful. The excellence of his work brought him many honors, including his election to the Royal Academy in London.

Frank Waterhouse, of this record, was educated in English private schools. Even as a boy he was filled with ambition for the accomplishment of vast and important enterprises, and at the age of fifteen, in 1882, left the land of his birth to come to America. He brought with him letters to various government rail-

way heads, an adequate education which extended to many fields, and an inexhaustible fund of courage and energy. Frank Waterhouse was always a worker in fields of practical value, but he appreciated, nevertheless, the adventures of the spirit and all the finer things of life. At the age of nineteen, when he was returning to England on a first-class passenger boat for a visit, he was able to win the commendation of the large numbers of literary men who chiefly comprised the boat's passengers, by reciting with fine feeling the verse of a great German poet (Goethe).

A few months later found Mr. Waterhouse back in the United States, this time twenty years old. He journeyed westward to the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, and for a number of years lived the life of the out-of-doors, working on farms, in lumber camps, as a brick-mason's helper, as a constable, deputy sheriff, and in various other capacities. His wanderings from place to place took him into Manitoba, Canada, as well as other parts of the North Central United States. Mr. Waterhouse possessed unbounded confidence in himself and his capacity to learn. This trait, which was always apparent in him, was well demonstrated when he agreed to take charge of large threshing machines without any previous knowledge of their operation. He loved horses and enjoyed taking care of them, and as far as that goes would have been perfectly contented with his outdoor life in the Middle West. The spark of ambition was in him, however, urging him on to fields of greater opportunity, and finally he left for the Pacific Coast. From 1893 to 1894 he was employed as a stenographer at Tacoma, Washington, with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, his first advent into the realms of transportation. In successfully filling this position, it was notable that Mr. Waterhouse invented his own shorthand. With all the versatility which he so well demonstrated in carrying out his duties, it was not surprising that within a year Mr. Waterhouse was appointed manager of the Pacific Navigation Company, operating a fleet of passenger vessels on Puget Sound. This was in January, 1895—just prior to the Klondike Rush. In May of the same year he became general manager of the company. Later, a difference of opinion developed where Mr. Waterhouse's soundness of judgment was involved, and when no satisfactory solution could be arrived at, he accordingly resigned. It was



*The American Historical Society*

*Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY*

*Hank Waterhouse*

NO. 1001  
ABSTRACT

a matter of some satisfaction to him that later years proved the correctness of his vision.

Thereafter, Mr. Waterhouse became associated with the Equitable Insurance Company in the Pacific Northwest territory. Within a year he had become the thirtieth salesman in rank for this company in the United States. Shortly afterwards, he was called to the New York headquarters and appointed manager for Washington and Oregon. Meanwhile, he had married. When the Klondike excitement reached a high pitch, it occurred to Mr. Waterhouse that there would be a large transportation business to Alaska which might be capitalized and secured by proper efforts. Accordingly, with his wife and children and all their savings, he made another visit to England where he succeeded in interesting British capital in forming Frank Waterhouse and Company, Ltd., although an entire stranger in London. This company was promoted for the purpose of pioneering in the Northern British Columbia ports and on the Yukon River. Mr. Waterhouse purchased the steamer "Garrone," and returning to America, began shipping immediately to Alaska. This was the start of his shipping career on the Western Coast. In 1898 his company also established a trading post on the Yukon River, and under Mr. Waterhouse's able guidance, continued to make remarkable strides in extending the range and scope of its interests.

Always alert to every business opportunity, Mr. Waterhouse, during the Spanish-American War, chartered and re-chartered to the United States Government a large fleet of transport ships to carry mules, supplies and other materials from Pacific Coast ports to the Philippine Islands. Incidentally, this operation brought a large amount of trade to Seattle, which had become his headquarters, because it was here that the vessels were fitted to make them available for the purpose for which they were to be used. After the war, Mr. Waterhouse again devoted himself largely to his Alaska shipping interests, and in 1901, having purchased the holdings of his English associates, formed the American corporation of Frank Waterhouse and Company, of which he was president and controlling owner.

The twentieth century was to bring still greater growth and progress in his work. Mr. Waterhouse was instrumental in causing the establishment of the first line of steamships operating from Puget Sound ports to the

United Kingdom through the Suez Canal, and also the first line of cargo carriers from Puget Sound to Australia. He was one of the pioneers in the trade between Puget Sound and the Hawaiian Islands, Puget Sound and North China and the Philippines, and established the first line of steamships between Seattle and the Malay Peninsula ports. He continued, of course, during this period, his coastwise shipping projects, and was active as executive head of the steamship lines which bore his name until the time of his death.

Mr. Waterhouse organized and was president of numerous other corporations in the Northwest until these were all merged on January 1, 1918, with Frank Waterhouse and Company. They included Frank Waterhouse and employees, operating extensive farms in Eastern Washington; the Arlington Dock Company, operating one of the largest wharves and storage businesses in Seattle; and the Waterhouse Motor Company, distributors of automobiles, trucks, automobile accessories in the Northwest. He was also a stockholder and director in many other corporations which have been important factors in the industrial development of Seattle and the Pacific Coast.

Of his success the Seattle "Town Crier" wrote on April 14, 1917: "Seattle owes a great deal to Frank Waterhouse. He has been successful not only in his marine undertakings, but also in many other lines that have claimed some share of his attention. . . . There are none who begrudge such success as his. Its foundations were laid at a time when there were few who would have been willing to take the chances he took; its achievement has been due to his faith in Seattle, and himself. And Seattle now and for all time to come, is the big beneficiary."

Or, to quote again, "Pacific Commerce" said of him in its November 17 issue, "Mr. Waterhouse has been called a genius and is regarded so by those who professed to know him rather well, but his abilities are more of an executive character than are those of the average genius. . . . Mr. Waterhouse plans with deliberation. Having established his conclusions he executes his plans with the speed and assurance born of experience and a naturally shrewd insight."

In civic and public affairs Mr. Waterhouse always took a most active interest. He served as president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in 1922-23; president of the Associated

Industries of Seattle from 1919-22; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Seattle Chapter, American Red Cross, from 1919-26; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Seattle Girls' War Auxiliary during the World War; and chairman of the Washington State Harvesters' League. These were only a few of the many important posts of public confidence and trust which he filled with the greatest distinction. His interests were broad enough to include all movements of any possible benefit for the public good, along with many charitable causes to which he was a frequent and generous contributor. During the war, he was a constant and tireless worker for all government movements. It was he who first suggested and planned the bazaar of the Seattle Girls' War Auxiliary, laying its foundation and assisting in its success. In this drive \$100,000 was raised for war relief—\$50,000 for hospitals in France, and \$50,000 for the care of families of soldiers and sailors from King County. Many high honors came to him for his work in the public interest, and hundreds of tributes were paid him by the press, the public and the leaders of Pacific Coast life. It is significant of the sure place which was his in the public esteem that a fine share of this praise was given him while he was still alive rather than when his earthly labors were finished. In a scrapbook now in possession of his family many articles and clippings or other mementos of his career are kept. Mrs. Waterhouse has gradually added to them through the years, and they form an invaluable source of information about Mr. Waterhouse and his character. On the very first page of the scrapbook is the Waterhouse coat-of-arms, with its motto, "Truth Conquers All." Those who have watched Mr. Waterhouse in his career well recognized how loyal he was to this principle. Equally significant of his character is the inclusion of a copy of Rudyard Kipling's fine poem "If."

Mr. Waterhouse was frequently suggested for high public office, including the mayorship of Seattle, and the scrapbook is full of accounts of various dinners, public functions or organization meetings where he was the guest of honor and where his name was prominently suggested for these various high offices. Also of interest is a letter from the White House, signed Woodrow Wilson, commending him for his suggestion through the Washington State Harvesters' League for assuring sufficient farm

labor supply. Other articles indicate Mr. Waterhouse's important part in the founding of foreign trade with Russia, Japan, China and the Orient, or show him as the guiding spirit in some great benevolent cause or civic movement. For his fine work with the Central China Famine Relief Board of 1910-11 he received a medal. There is an article with a picture of him as president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce about to sign the contract for the building of Seattle's \$4,000,000 community hotel. There are dozens of letters of thanks, or editorials written in the same tone, on the completion of some great public service which he performed. There are dozens of pictures of him together with the statesmen and leaders of America and foreign countries. There is a picture of him greeting President and Mrs. Harding as they arrived in Seattle on July 27, 1923, and a badge of chairmanship of the Executive Committee on that occasion. And finally there are the telegrams which he was never too busy to send to his family when he was away on important trips, apprising them of his success or of the trend of events, and repeating to them his affection and love. Frank Waterhouse loved children, his own and all others. The little ones of his neighborhood called him Daddy Frank, and they would come in to visit him or stop in the street to talk to him as he passed. Particularly they enjoyed the tales of his early experiences. Mr. Waterhouse was equally a lover of poetry, and of all those accounts of deeds of men which embody fine principles and courage and noble spirit. He was always an idealist, guiding his life by the light of divine precept, kindly towards others and forgiving of all their errors. He would never allow people to leave him in anger, nor his children to retire in an angry mood. The rare nobility of his own spirit was everywhere recognized and contributed no little to the influence which he always exerted upon those who came in contact with him.

On February 8, 1891, Frank Waterhouse married Lucy Dyer Hayden, daughter of John Henry and Mary (Dyer) Hayden, a native of Pembroke, Maine. Her paternal grandfather was Charles Hayden. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse became the parents of five children: 1. Joseph, who was born at Tacoma, Washington, in 1892, and served as lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps of England during the World War. He died in England of influenza, just after the signing of the Armistice, at the



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

age of twenty-six. 2. Hayden, born in Tacoma, on March 5, 1894, and later associated with his father in business, at Seattle. 3. Gladys, who was born on October 5, 1895, and married Stanley Minor, of Kansas City. 4. Mary, who became Mrs. James Charles Kerr. She was born on November 7, 1898, and died in 1930. 5. Muriel, now Mrs. Robert Hall Merrick, of Boston, Massachusetts. She was born on August 5, 1903. Mr. Waterhouse met his wife in the forest of Oregon whither he had gone to take up timber claims as a young man. Her brother was also similarly engaged there, and she had come down to supervise his food and other domestic arrangements. She survives her husband and continues her residence in Seattle.

Mr. Waterhouse's death was a sad loss to the people of Seattle and the entire Pacific Coast region. It called forth many fine tributes to the value of his life and work and some of these are quoted.

Mayor Frank Edwards said of him:

For many years Mr. Waterhouse has been one of Seattle's foremost citizens. Through all the many ramifications of his activities he thought most of all of helping Seattle, his adopted home. Although a keen and shrewd man of business, he never hesitated to drop all other things and come to the aid of a friend. His loss is immeasurable.

Judge King Dykeman wrote:

Mr. Waterhouse was one of this community's outstanding citizens and one who had always given his best efforts to the upbuilding of Seattle. His loss will be keenly felt throughout the Pacific Northwest.

The testimony of one of his most intimate friends is particularly significant. Mr. Joshua Green said:

Frank Waterhouse has left footprints in Seattle that have meant and always will mean progress for this city. He was one of the most public-spirited citizens Seattle ever had; he gave a large part of his life to the finer things and to the public welfare. He was one of my closest friends for forty years, and was the finest type of man, husband and father, that I have ever known.

The following quoted communications carry their own messages of affection and respect:

From the Seattle Chamber of Commerce:

25th March 1930.

My dear Mrs. Waterhouse:

Standing in silence as an additional mark of respect and esteem, the Board of Trustees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted the following resolution, attesting the members' high regard for your late husband and their deep sympathy for you and your family at his passing:

The Board of Trustees of the Seattle Chamber of

Commerce received with the most sincere regret and sorrow, word of the death on Thursday, March 20, 1930, of Mr. Frank Waterhouse, long our beloved associate as a trustee of this Chamber, for many years chairman of our Public Carriers Committee, and in 1922 and 1923 our president.

The creative business genius, the devotion to the best interests of this community and its progress, the unyielding courage and sense of fairness which Mr. Waterhouse displayed in all his varied associations and activities, are irrevocably written into the history of this Chamber and of this city.

The whole fabric of the work and organization of this Chamber, and the entire community, bears the impress of his industry, his practical idealism, sound judgment, loyalty and leadership.

We, the Board of Trustees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, therefore, resolve to express herewith our profound sense of loss at his death, our deep appreciation and gratitude for his great service to this organization, the city, the state and the Pacific Northwest, and our most sincere sympathy for the members of the bereaved family.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD W. BUCHANAN,  
*Asst. General Manager.*

From the Seattle Construction Council:

March 24th, 1930.

My dear Mrs. Waterhouse and Family:

Acting under instructions from the Council at its meeting on Monday, March 24, this letter is addressed to you as an expression of our sympathy in your bereavement through the untimely passing of our friend Mr. Frank Waterhouse, your husband, and father. We say untimely, because Mr. Waterhouse's absence will leave a void in this community that can never be filled; his interest in all public endeavors was so unique, his devotion to our civic and social efforts so wholehearted, that no one can take his place at this or any other time.

Over our desk as we are writing is a photograph which has hung there since June 6, 1928, showing representatives of labor, of employers in the building trades, and of Seattle business interests signing a labor agreement which has stabilized the construction industry, to the great benefit of the public. Mr. Waterhouse was chairman of the Committee of business men, and as such the picture shows him affixing his name to the document.

This indicates our meaning when we say no one can fill Mr. Waterhouse's place. He was not contemplating building, it meant nothing to him personally, yet when an impasse threatened in the negotiations and a disrupting of our building program seemed likely, he came into the picture, organized the business interests, met with us day after day, and contributed largely to the satisfactory settlement.

We know of scores of similar incidents of unselfish devotion, in each of which Mr. Waterhouse endeared himself to his immediate associates, and we join this countless host in offering you our condolence in this your hour of personal grief.

Sincerely yours,  
SEATTLE CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL.

By W. C. Bickford,  
*President.*

Attest:

H. V. Bogert,  
*Secretary Manager.*

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From the Associated Industries of Seattle:

March 21st, 1930.

My dear Mrs. Waterhouse:

Among the many expressions of sympathy you are receiving none are more deep and sincere than these sent by this organization made up of many hundreds of Seattle's citizens.

Each member feels it a personal loss and the organization will continue always under an obligation to Mr. Waterhouse, its first president and long its leading spirit.

Sincerely,  
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF SEATTLE.  
J. Thomas Dovey,  
*Manager.*

From the Transportation Club:

April 18, 1930.

Dear Mrs. Waterhouse:

The deep regret and heartfelt sympathy with which the members of the Transportation Club learned of the passing of Mr. Waterhouse is but partially expressed in the attached resolution, because it is hard to express in words the reverence for Mr. Waterhouse and the deep feeling that we have for you and yours.

Sincerely yours,  
THE TRANSPORTATION CLUB.  
D. R. Maxwell,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

Resolutions passed by Board of Directors of The Transportation Club of Seattle in session on April 17, 1930:

April 18, 1930

WHEREAS, Mr. Frank Waterhouse, a friend and beloved member, passed away March 20, 1930;

WHEREAS, His well-loved character, his modesty, his genial temperament, and his kindness of heart had made himself a dear friend of all his fellow members;

WHEREAS, In his passing we have lost a loyal and active member, and a friend to all our hearts;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Transportation Club of Seattle express herewith the sorrow of its members in his passing and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes for permanent preservation and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

**WALSHE, GEORGE CAMPBELL**, Lawyer

—A native and lifelong resident of New Orleans, the late George Campbell Walshe was throughout his comparatively short life one of the leaders of the New Orleans Bar and enjoyed an especially high standing as a practitioner of civil law. Highly educated and widely read, he was remarkably well-informed on a large variety of subjects. The extent of his knowledge, his easy grasp of details and his brilliant command and understanding of law gained him a very large and important practice, his clients including some of the leading financial and industrial enterprises of New Orleans. Though Mr. Walshe always gave the

major share of his time and attention to his professional work, he did not permit it to absorb him, but at all times maintained a helpful and sincere interest in all phases of the community's life.

George Campbell Walshe was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 17, 1867, a son of the late Blayne Townley and Eliza Jane (Quirk) Walshe. His father, who was born in 1840 and who died in New Orleans in 1914, came from County Wexford, Ireland, with his father, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, to Canada. Later he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he entered business as a merchant, dealing in men's clothing. He built up a very large and prosperous concern and for many years was regarded as one of the leading business men of New Orleans. He was also prominently active in other phases of the city's life and was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served with the Army of Virginia as a supporter of the Confederate cause. He was one of the organizers of the original Washington Artillery and was wounded in action during the War. George Campbell Walshe, the oldest of a family of four boys and five girls, received his early education in private and in the public schools of New Orleans. Later he studied law at what was then Louisiana College, now known as Tulane University, New Orleans. Admitted to the Louisiana Bar, he established himself in the practice of his profession in which he continued actively until his death. He was a member of the well-known New Orleans law firm of Buck, Walshe & Buck, headed by his father-in-law, the late Charles Francis Buck. Throughout his entire career Mr. Walshe specialized in the practice of civil law. He was regarded as the most able and most expert homestead lawyer in the South. He was one of the founders and for many years the legal representative of the Security Homestead & Building Association, as well as a member of the executive board of the United States Homestead League. This organization he represented very capably at the International Conference of Homestead Leagues, held in 1914, in London, England, the first international conference of this type ever to be held. Mr. Walshe also had many other important clients, including the old Commercial Germania Bank, now known as the Canal Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans, as well as the New Orleans Railway & Light Company, now known as the New Orleans

Public Service Corporation. Though he was primarily a lawyer and always devoted the greater part of his time to legal activities, he was also frequently called upon to give the benefit of his legal and executive ability to various business interests. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Louisiana State Bar Association and the New Orleans Bar Association and, early in his career had been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal church, and more particularly with Trinity Episcopal Church of New Orleans. Both in the field of politics and in religious affairs he had consistently declined all offers to hold office, but he nevertheless took a helpful interest in public and religious affairs. He was a member of the New Orleans Association of Commerce and of several carnival associations, as well as of the Boston Club and of the New Orleans Country Club, of which he was a charter member. At one time he also belonged to the Pickwick Club and he maintained membership in the Knights of Pythias and in several Masonic bodies. He was fond of outdoor sports and especially of golf, but he also spent many happy hours in his library, being always a great reader and greatly interested in all forms of literature. Courteous and dignified, he yet was genial and known amongst his friends as possessing a delightful quiet humor. His innate kindness led him to be a generous supporter of many charitable institutions and enterprises. He was devoted to his home and family and to his many friends.

Mr. Walshe married in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21, 1894, Mary Regina Buck, a daughter of the late Charles Francis Buck, one of the most eminent lawyers of New Orleans. Mrs. Walshe's father, who was for many years the senior member of the New Orleans law firm of Buck, Walshe & Buck, served for a number of years as city attorney of New Orleans and at one time represented the Second Louisiana District in the United States Congress. He was prominently active in business, social and civic affairs, both in New Orleans and in the State of Louisiana. Mrs. Walshe's mother, prior to her marriage, was Mary Anna Weidner. Mr. and Mrs. Walshe were the parents of two children: 1. Regina Buck, who married Richard Bland Logan, a son of Dr.

Samuel Logan, and who is the mother of three children: Richard Bland, Jr., George Campbell Walshe, and Jane Overton Logan. 2. George Campbell, Jr., now deceased, whose brief but brilliant career is described in the accompanying biography.

At his home in New Orleans, George Campbell Walshe died, November 17, 1915. His death at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years deprived his family of a loving and devoted husband and father, his profession of one of its leading and most brilliant members, his native city and State of a public-spirited citizen. He will always hold an honored place in the annals of New Orleans and Louisiana, while those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately, will long continue to treasure the memory of his charming personality, his kindly nature and his brilliant mind.

**WALSHE, GEORGE CAMPBELL, Jr.,** Electrical and Mechanical Engineer—Though the career of the late George Campbell Walshe, Jr., as an electrical and mechanical engineer was cut short by an untimely death at the end of its first decade, it had already then stamped him as an engineer of exceptional ability. The son of a brilliant father, Mr. Walshe apparently had inherited many of his father's outstanding characteristics. For, like the latter, he consistently adhered to the highest principles in all the relations of his life; energetically supported all movements promising to further civic progress; enjoyed good literature and music; was generous and kind to those in need; and proved himself a genial and loyal companion to his exceptionally large circle of friends.

George Campbell Walshe, Jr., was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 11, 1897, the younger child and only son of George Campbell and Mary Regina (Buck) Walshe. On his father's side he was of Irish descent, his paternal great-grandfather, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, having come to Canada from County Wexford, Ireland. This gentleman's son, Blayney Townley Walshe, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this article, who was born in 1840 and who died in New Orleans in 1914, came to New Orleans and became one of this city's leading merchants. He was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served with the Confederate Army, being wounded in action. Mr. Walshe's father, whose brilliant career as a lawyer is described

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at greater detail in an accompanying biography, was a graduate of what is now known as Tulane University and for many years was a member of the New Orleans law firm of Buck, Walshe & Buck, one of the leading corporation law firms of Louisiana. On his mother's side Mr. Walshe was a grandson of the late Charles Francis Buck, also a leading New Orleans lawyer and at one time a Member of the United States House of Representatives from the Second Louisiana District.

Having received his early education in private schools, the late George Campbell Walshe, Jr., attended the Isadore Newman Manual Training High School, New Orleans, and then took up the study of engineering at Tulane University, from which he was graduated in 1919 in electrical and mechanical engineering. His father, who died in 1915, had hoped that his only son would eventually follow in his footsteps and become a lawyer. Mr. Walshe's own preferences, however, were for engineering, in which profession he had been interested since his early youth. After graduating from college, he became connected with A. M. Lockett & Company. Though his first position was a comparatively unimportant one, he quickly worked his way to one more appropriate to his ability. He became head of the department of air conditioning systems. He made a special study of air conditioning, traveling extensively in Connecticut, New Jersey and Michigan, in order to observe the latest methods of air conditioning used in various large plants. Just prior to his death he was in charge of installing a system of air conditioning in the new court house in New Orleans. The successful carrying out of this difficult and important engineering project to-day stands as a monument to Mr. Walshe's expertness in his specialty and to his outstanding ability as an engineer. Brilliant as a student, while at college, and the winner of several scholastic honors, Mr. Walshe continued his studious habits, even after he had become active in his profession. By constant reading and study he continuously added to his store of knowledge and kept himself exceptionally well-posted on the latest developments in the fields of electrical and mechanical engineering. He was a junior member of the Louisiana Country Club, maintained membership in several carnival organizations, and, while at Tulane University, had become a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. His keen sense of humor, always tempered by his in-

nate kindness, which did not permit him at any time to speak ill of any one, made him very popular in social circles and amongst his very numerous friends. He was fond of books and music, but he was also greatly interested in outdoor life and outdoor sports. During his college days he was very prominent in athletics, being manager of the basketball team and taking an active part in baseball, swimming and track sports. After leaving college, his favorite forms of outdoor recreation were golf and tennis. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Episcopal Church of New Orleans.

Mr. Walshe married in New Orleans, November 11, 1925, Minnie Barkley, a daughter of William Barkley, a prominent sugar broker of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Walshe had no children.

At his home in New Orleans, George Campbell Walshe, Jr., died May 6, 1929. His untimely death in his thirty-second year cut short a career of notable achievement, the more notable, because it had been crowded within the short space of ten years. Had Mr. Walshe been permitted by a kinder fate to continue to carry on his work, he would undoubtedly have added many other notable achievements to those which already stood to his credit at the time of his death. Great as was the loss suffered by his profession in his passing away, his family and his friends, of course, felt his death as an even greater blow. By them he will long be remembered as a loving son, brother and husband and as a genial and loyal companion.

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**BRENNER, JOHN JOSEPH**, President, J. J. Brenner Oyster Company—Almost epic is the story of the difficulties overcome and obstacles surmounted by John Joseph Brenner to attain his present eminent position as president of the J. J. Brenner Oyster Company of Olympia, Washington, a concern established through the energy and initiative of its executive head and a business which owes its continued prosperity to his able direction of its affairs. From modest circumstances Mr. Brenner has risen to the place where, with his wife and son, he owns the largest wholesale oyster business on the Pacific coast, a business which he has himself built up by triumphing over circumstances that often seemed too difficult to deal with, and by exerting himself to the maximum early and late over a long period of years.



*J. J. Brunner*

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ANNOUNCING

Mr. Brenner was born on November 6, 1860, on a small farm within the city limits of Portage, Wisconsin, a son of John and Elizabeth (Duerr) Brenner, both natives of Germany. The father, a shoemaker, came to Wisconsin in 1855, and acquired a tract of land. Assisting his father about the farm as early as the age of six, in the meantime attending the Portage public schools when they were in session, he early in life decided to make his own way in the world. Therefore, when but nine years of age he found his first employment on a farm where, for a weekly wage of twenty-five cents plus board, he pulled carrots and prepared them for market. Two weeks at this work sufficed, however, and at the end of that time he made arrangements with an uncle and aunt under which he was to work for them in summers, doing morning and evening chores in winter time when he was to be permitted to attend school, and in return for his work he was to receive his board and clothing. Thus two years went by, but when he became eleven years old the boy decided his pay was insufficient and began to seek employment elsewhere. Eventually he secured work from a neighboring farmer who paid him seven dollars a month in addition to his board. In 1878, Portage and its farm labor were left behind the youthful seeker for economic well-being, who went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, the center of the State's lumber industry, to cast his lot with the loggers in the camps thereabouts. After three years in the work his initiative and native intelligence had won for him recognition, in spite of his youth, and at twenty-one years he became foreman of one of the lumber camps. As a pilot in charge of floating lumber rafts on the Chippewa River he was also successful, but Mr. Brenner sought larger opportunities than felling the virgin forests afforded and, in 1885, he resolved to seek his fortune in Washington, fabled land of natural resources that was then in the initial stages of development. Working as a laborer for the Canadian Pacific Railroad he secured his transportation to the West and, after short stays in British Columbia and Seattle, he arrived at Olympia in May, 1885.

Here again he became a laborer in the logging camps and until 1892 was engaged as a timber cruiser for the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Puget Mill Company. After a brief venture in the milk business he sold the dairy which he had acquired and purchased a tract of oyster lands and uplands from the In-

dians for thirty dollars an acre. Returning to examine his acquisitions when the tides were low enough to permit forming adequate judgment of their value, he found the oyster beds in a sadly depleted condition. But the land was his and there was nothing to do but make the best of the situation by replenishing the beds. His sole remaining possession besides the land, an old horse, was traded to the Indians for eight float loads of oysters with which he replanted his beds, at the same time making other necessary improvements. During this initial period of grillingly hard work Mr. Brenner and his family lived at Olympia, six miles from the oyster property, making necessary a walk of twelve miles daily, the homeward six often proving an arduous climax to a hard day's work.

The oyster plantation completed, it was necessary to give the beds time to get back into condition for working. In the meantime funds must be had somehow. With a borrowed five dollars Mr. Brenner made a trip to Seattle where, after a week's search for employment, he found work that paid him one dollar and twelve cents a day—fourteen cents an hour. But there was no more profitable position to be had and for four years Mr. Brenner continued to devote himself to this work. Better times were in store, however, for his oyster beds were rapidly reviving and he returned to Olympia and commenced to work them. There was still much to contend with, for he had to protect his property as best he might from the depredations of white "beach combers," and his duties connected with working the beds forced him to rise each morning at four o'clock and continue his labors unremittingly until darkness made work no longer possible. But the volume of his business increased rapidly and in a short time he had opened a small wholesale house in Olympia. First it was located in a one-story building measuring sixteen by thirty feet in size, but with the expansion of his business Mr. Brenner was forced to find larger quarters from time to time. In the spring of 1927 a modern oyster house for the shucking, packing and shipping of oysters was completed that is the last word in refrigeration equipment, and in the machinery used in the shucking and packing rooms. The Olympia oyster is a unique variety, small in size and very rich in flavor, and is found only in the Coast country within twenty-five miles of the city. The demand for it is great and Mr. Brenner ships

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his product throughout the entire west coast. He has been forced to add to the beds which, since 1917, have been increased one hundred per cent in size, with a relative increase in output of oysters. Each season the Brenner plant markets twelve to fifteen thousand cases of oysters and five thousand cases of clams. Expecting to make only a comfortable living out of his business at first, Mr. Brenner was quick to note and take advantage of the demand for his product all along the coast which provided him with opportunity for doing a larger business and building up a concern of the outstanding character of the J. J. Brenner Company. His success has made the ardor of his earlier activities no longer necessary, but still Mr. Brenner adheres to energetic habits. Rising at six each morning he goes directly to his place of business where you may find him busily, and if one may judge, happily engaged throughout the whole of most of his days. Through his own success he has contributed a not inconsequential share to the larger prosperity of the State, and has been brought into contact with other large business enterprises. He is a director of the Capitol National Bank and one of the principal stockholders of the New Olympian Hotel. He is associated with the Olympia Building and Loan Association and a stockholder in the Marine Bank of Seattle.

Politically, Mr. Brenner supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, while he is affiliated fraternally with Olympia Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. In this order he has taken high rank as is indicated by his membership in the Scottish Rite, and in Affi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Brenner is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been active in the support of worthy civic and charitable enterprises, being a member of the board of directors of the Red Cross during the World War. He is also a member of the Olympia Chamber of Commerce. In addition to his prominence in business circles, he is highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen of the community in which he has lived for more than forty years.

On March 10, 1891, at Portage, Wisconsin, Mr. Brenner married Hannah Louisa Ginder. They became the parents of a son, Earl Ginder Brenner, who is associated with his father in business and active in the management of the

plant. Born November 15, 1893, in Olympia, he was educated in the public schools of the town. During the period of the World War he loyally answered his country's call, and served as a member of the navy until the conclusion of hostilities.

Mr. Brenner married, in 1918, Hazel Maahs of Olympia and they became the parents of two sons, Earl Richard and John Maahs.

**DOANE, JOSEPH SWIFT**, Business Man—Extremely modest and self-effacing before the public, Joseph Swift Doane was a business executive in New Orleans for many years and during that time earned a high reputation in the commercial world. He operated on the principle that deeds speak more forcefully than words and in his activities he was a large contributor to the industrial progress of Louisiana and one of the most useful of its citizens. His nature was gentle, poetic in its appreciation of fine music and literature. He liked the quiet indulgences of life, yet at carnival time there was no spirit of the day more alert and active than he to enjoy and to help others to enjoy the gaiety that has long been a part of the Crescent City. In religious and social affairs he took a deep interest, as he did in civic matters, but his home and family were the attractions that invariably came first. He never sought public office, although his interest in the conduct of municipal affairs for the benefit of the entire community was sincere, and there was no time when he could not be called upon and counted upon to give what assistance might have been expected from a citizen of his standing. His friends were limited only by his large number of acquaintances, for he made many and held them all steadfastly by the attractions of his personality and an unquestioned loyalty. His loss to the community was serious, while to his friends it was more than a bereavement through the passing of a pioneer business man.

He was born in New Orleans, February 6, 1856, a son of Harmon and Margaret (Micks) Doane. His father was a native of Vermont and came to New Orleans when a young man, his death occurring here at the age of fifty-five years. He was engaged industrially as president of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, an enterprise that has passed out of existence. Mrs. Doane was a native of Virginia and died in New Orleans at ninety years of age. The Doanes were New England pio-



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neers and their descendant inherited their qualities of hardihood and intellect.

Joseph Swift Doane acquired his education in private schools in New Orleans and at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. Returning to New Orleans after his graduation, he first became associated in business with the Harris-Day Company, cotton factors, where he remained for a number of years and then became interested in the American Sugar Refining Company. He was with this concern for more than a quarter of a century and for many years had been manager of the sales and credit departments. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, a member of the Association of Commerce and identified fraternally with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, with membership in Louisiana Lodge, No. 102. In his younger days he had been a member of the Crescent Rifles, a military organization of the city, and for years belonged to the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, being a charter member of the organization. In the annual carnival of Mardi Gras he always took a leading part in promoting it and assuring its success. He died in New Orleans, November 20, 1929, in his seventy-fourth year.

Joseph Swift Doane married in New Orleans, August 8, 1877, Cecilia Beverly Smith, daughter of Dr. Howard Smith, one of the prominent physicians of the city. He was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served on the staff of General Kirby Smith, while his father was General Percival Smith, an outstanding military figure of the Mexican War. Mrs. Doane's mother was Frances (Alexander) Smith, of Kentucky and Virginia descent. The children of Joseph Swift and Cecilia Beverly (Smith) Doane were: 1. Marguerite, married the Rev. Gardner L. Tucker, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Houma, Louisiana. 2. Valerie, married Raymond A. Lovett, of Mobile, Alabama, and they are the parents of a daughter, Beverly.

Good reading, good music, especially operatic, hunting and fishing constituted some of the attractions that Mr. Doane enjoyed in his periods of relaxation. His work was quietly done, but his accomplishments were notable and he left a name that will be permanently recorded on the rolls of New Orleans history.

**STIMSON, CHARLES DOUGLAS**, Pioneer Lumberman and Capitalist—An important

and familiar figure in the life of the Pacific Northwest for many years, Charles Douglas Stimson was one of the men whose vision was a decisive factor in the creation of the great American nation of to-day, and whose efforts contributed much to the sum total of our national prosperity. He was born on a farm in Newaygo County, Michigan, on July 26, 1857, a son of Thomas Douglas Stimson, born July 31, 1828, near French Mills, Canada, and of Achsah Jane (Spencer) Stimson, who was born at Clyde, New York, on December 13, 1834. They were married on September 28, 1853, at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Charles Douglas Stimson passed his early boyhood years on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of Big Rapids, Michigan, at Todd Seminary for Boys, Woodstock, Illinois, and the Shattuck School, at Faribault, Minnesota. Later he entered Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Stimson became connected with the lumber industry very early in life, and it was natural that he should make it the field of his later work. During his summer vacations he spent many months in the sawmills which his father owned, and after graduation from college he became associated in business with the elder man, acquiring a part interest in his lumber holdings. Thus at an age when most young men have hardly begun their career, he was widely familiar with the details of lumbering operations.

In his independent career, Mr. Stimson quickly demonstrated the possession of really remarkable executive qualities. He proved the soundness of his judgment in the stress of actual business competition, while his far-ranging vision kept him constantly on the alert for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer. From Michigan he went to Chicago, where he had charge of a planing and lumber mill, and in 1884, with his father and under the direction of James M. Roe of Seattle, he began an intensive survey of the timberlands of the United States. As the result of this survey and the conclusions which Mr. Stimson presented with unanswerable cogency, these men selected the Puget Sound area as the most promising for their operations. In 1889 Charles D. Stimson arrived in Seattle, which was always afterwards to be his home, and in 1890 he and his brother organized the Stimson Mill Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer for two years, and president thereafter.

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Mr. Stimson's services were an important factor in the success of this company as he guided its affairs with sure hand along the pathway of prosperity. Gradually, as conditions dictated, he extended the scope of his operations, and within a few years was widely recognized as an authority on the lumber industry. His advice was frequently consulted by the largest interests, and time and again he placed his knowledge and experience at the disposal of State or Federal Government. Few men played a more important part than Mr. Stimson in Seattle's constructive development. He gave his hearty support to every worthy movement for advance and progress. He contributed generously of his fine energies and abilities to many enterprises, and through the inspiration of his example pointed the way to progress.

When the World War came, Mr. Stimson immediately offered his services to his country. Although in active control of several large concerns, he subordinated all thought of personal interest to become manager of the Northwestern Division of the American Red Cross at a salary of one dollar a year. His jurisdiction extended over Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska, and he devoted his entire time to this work, leaving his own enterprises to the control of others. He personally directed the organization of the Red Cross in his district, and in the wartime Christmas Membership drive, his territory was so over-subscribed that Seattle was placed in the front rank of the nation through his efforts.

Mr. Stimson was one of the most versatile of philanthropists. He was a generous patron of the arts and music, while his individual gifts to those in need were many. A keen sportsman, he was fond of shooting, motoring, golf and yachting, and for ten years was commodore of the Seattle Yacht Club. He loved the outdoor life, with all the healthy ideals of thought and conduct which that life teaches, and in his leisure time, he turned most frequently to sports. Mr. Stimson was a member of the Rainier Club, of which he was president in 1921-22. He was also a member of The Highlands, serving as its president from 1908 to 1919, and a member of several other clubs, including the Seattle Yacht Club, the Seattle Tennis Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Midwick Club, of Pasadena, and the Annandale Club, of Pasadena, California. He was long active in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce,

and served as a director of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

For years Mr. Stimson was one of the foremost business leaders of the Pacific Northwest. In addition to his service as president of the Stimson Mill Company, he was president of the South Seattle Land Company from 1904 until his death; president of the C. D. Stimson Company from its organization in 1908; president of the C. D. and F. S. Stimson Company after 1917; and a director of the Metropolitan Bank, president, Metropolitan Building Company, and the General Insurance Company of America, of which he was also an organizer.

Something of Mr. Stimson's prominence in Seattle life and the deep affection which he inspired in the hearts of Seattle people is well indicated in the following paragraphs written at the time of his death by one who knew him well:

There was some prescience in the old oriental habit of keeping back a man's final name until he was dead. It was felt that death was needed to give the ultimate and permanent verdict, uninfluenced by temporary doubt or misjudgment.

In some ways Seattle had long made up its mind as to the value of such a citizen as Charles D. Stimson, whose death has transferred him to that lengthening list of the Seattle men whose influence is now that of the spirit, and, alas, no longer that of the visible presence.

To the whole of Seattle Mr. Stimson stood for what was forward-looking and adventurous. Whatever the need might happen to be, it was certain that he would be among the foremost to advise and the foremost in action. When the city, moreover, was called upon, as during the stress of the Great War, to furnish leaders in some great national undertaking, the genius which had been successful in private business and in civic enterprise, was at once engaged and as readily put to unselfish service. The organization of the Red Cross work in the Northwest during the war will be ever recalled as a proof that big business need not be self-seeking, nor commercial energy unfitted for great moral and spiritual ends.

To a narrower and more privileged circle, Mr. Stimson was the ideal friend whose cheering smile and warm human welcome made life around him wholesome and sweet.

Most evident of all, to those permitted to know something of it, was the capacity for private affection, an affection in which employees had their part with wife, children and other relatives.

Seattle will continue to grow, and others will continue to add their own contributions to the communal life. But if the future promises to be greater than the present, it must be because of those deep roots and strong foundations which are the work of men like the deceased. Seattle cannot better face the future than by thanking God for such gifts as the now finished earthly career of Charles D. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson was long a member of the Izaak Walton League, and a director of the Izaak

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J. F. Aves

Walton Conservation Foundation, representing the Northwest district in the administration of the Foundation's funds. Mr. Stimson's business activities brought him into close contact with the natural resources of State and nation, and with his sure vision of the future it was natural that he should be a strong conservationist as well as an ardent exponent of redemption possibilities of unutilized sections. As Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward, president of the Izaak Walton League said of him at the time of his death: "He was a man whose efforts in the Izaak Walton League embraced a nationwide vision and whose help was of immeasurable benefit to the conservation of game, fish and forest life in the United States."

On September 14, 1882, at Big Rapids, Michigan, Charles Douglas Stimson married Harriet Overton, who was born on February 6, 1862, at Henderson, New York, daughter of William Edwin Overton, born on June 1, 1825, at Roveats Corners, Jefferson County, New York, married in June, 1860, Frances Livette Salisbury, who was born on December 4, 1831, at Belleville, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson became the parents of two children: 1. Thomas Douglas, born on March 23, 1884, at Muskegon, Michigan. 2. Dorothy Frances, born on February 5, 1892, at Seattle, Washington, married A. Scott Bullitt, of that city.

Mr. Stimson's death occurred at his Seattle home, on August 29, 1929. He was in his seventy-third year. News of Mr. Stimson's passing brought deep sorrow to the community in which he had lived and worked for so many years. Many fine tributes were paid to his memory by those in every walk of life—high and low, the rich as well as the poor, for all alike recognized that a leader in the affairs of the Northwest has passed forever from mortal ken.

Taken at seventy-two, to quote from the editorial comment of a Washington paper, in a fullness of years a little beyond the common allotment, Charles D. Stimson was yet too young in spirit, as he was in looks, for those whom he leaves behind easily to feel that his time was come, his death an event to be expected. And so it sadly surprises all who knew him; for only a few days ago he was among them, astir with that keen interest which he always manifested in the doings of his friends and in the affairs of his home city.

A kindly man he was—kindly and generous; with a cheery word, and a helpful hand if need be, for everyone with whom he came in contact. And it was because of this that people liked him, and knowing him better, learned to like him the more. A man of large affairs, a capable and conscientious business

executive, he was most unassuming, and, when he chose to be, almost self-effacing. But no opportunity to be of good service to others or to the community passed him by unheeded. This was conspicuously shown in his splendid leadership of the Red Cross during the World War, and on innumerable less momentous occasions.

Throughout the many years of his life in Seattle, he sought no honors, asked nothing for himself, but gave unstintedly. Gratitude that he would gently have turned aside, is due him for many good deeds done with little if any mention of his name. He was satisfied in doing them, and would have been embarrassed by loud praise and thanksgiving.

Mr. Stimson's influence upon the life and progress of Seattle was the influence of a quiet and undemonstrative efficiency. He was a clear thinker, a sound adviser, untainted by arrogance or selfishness. As the years ran on it was inevitable that he should have collected and held to himself, as he did without visible effort, the confidence and the love of many, the enduring respect of all.

#### IVES, JESSE FRANCIS, Man of Affairs—

The paragraphs that follow, treating of the life and work of Jesse Francis Ives, carry within themselves far more than a biographical record, useful to the student of tomorrow. They bring to the reader a vision of life as it may be lived when courage and character go hand in hand, when misfortune has lost its power to dishearten, and when dependence for happiness is placed on the indestructible values of the mind and heart.

Jesse Francis Ives, son of Nelson Marks and Emily Frances (David) Ives, was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, August 31, 1868. When he was but three years of age his parents removed to Northern California, taking their young son with them. Here he received his schooling, attending first the public schools and next a military academy in Oakland, California. With this preparation, he at nineteen set out upon his business career. He first entered the employ of a lumber yard in Oakland, and thus at the very beginning laid the foundation for his remarkable future. The lumber business, in its varied aspects, calls forth always those manly qualities of firmness and courage, with the attendant ability to wrest good out of hardship, since it is one of the few essential business enterprises linked with the very civilization of man. Following his work in the lumber yard at Oakland, in 1898 Mr. Ives became associated with the Stimson Mill Company, where he continued actively for the remainder of his life. From 1898 to 1903 he held the position of manager of the company yards at Los Angeles, and became the very

efficient head of the entire organization. Merited promotion came to him and in 1903 he was transferred to the Seattle office. Here his genius for leadership was given full play and he rose to greater positions of trust. At the expiration of five years, he became vice-president and general manager of the entire organization with mills at Vernon Place and Shilshole Avenue. C. D. Stimson (see accompanying biography) was the president and founder of the business and between him and Mr. Ives there was close fraternity in ideals which resulted in smooth accord in the conduct of affairs and very close personal friendship. In his executive ability Mr. Ives displayed and cultivated a most remarkable grasp of every aspect and detail of the great business which he headed, and this stood him in good stead, when ten years before his death his sight was weakened and finally lost. When this new problem came to him Jesse F. Ives solved it as he had many others, for with unswerving steadfastness he acquitted himself like the brave man he was and under his firm guidance carried forward the great enterprise under his control. The volume of business increased, the various angles characteristic of the lumber industry each received the aid of the knowledge and practical experience of Jesse F. Ives. From the cutting and logging, the shipping and planning, every branch was his care. The company conducted a private railroad, and in its operation his influence told. He understood men, and trained them for positions of trust and the whole smoothly run concern waxed stronger and stronger.

In his younger days Mr. Ives was an athlete, and always was strong and well built physically. He was a most enthusiastic yachtsman, owner of the yacht "Jessimar," and his leisure and recreative hours were spent upon it. He was justly proud of it, and he enjoyed it to the full, this man, who, cut off from the pleasure of sight in this beautiful world, could point out to others the fair spots of the shores they passed, because his knowledge of his boat enabled him to time its run. Mr. Ives was alive, alertly alive to everything interesting, and he could handle a piece of wood with his fingers that helped him to see, and tell its variety by their deft touch. His philanthropies were many, and always unostentatious. As was natural, he was keenly anxious to be of aid to those like him afflicted by blindness, and he is best remembered in this way, for his connec-

tion with Seattle's "Lighthouse for the Blind," giving to it lavishly of devotion and money. His friends were numerous and he entered into all the social relationships of life with the zest for living which marked his every hour.

Mr. Ives was president of the Ives Investment Company and a large holder of Seattle real estate. He was a member of the Seattle Yacht Club, the Seattle Golf Club, and the Seattle Press Club. He believed in the work of the churches and supported its aims and activities, but did not unite as a member.

Jesse F. Ives died June 6, 1926. The loss which his death occasioned and the esteem in which he was held are most aptly expressed in the following quotations. The first is an editorial from the Business Chronicle of the "Pacific Northwest," under date of June 12, 1926:

Jesse F. Ives, blind, in his office at Stimson Mill Company, Seattle, was never pathetic. To him nature had been prodigal in bestowing a mighty frame, with intellect to match; and always there was about him something so masterful, so compelling, suggestive of power, that the observer sitting beside the flat-topped desk, listening to the deep-toned voice and watching the play of the dominant hands as they felt for telephone or pushbutton, almost forgot the calamity that had seared those eyes, making them sightless.

Perchance, if the visitor paused to reflect, moisture would spring unbidden to his own quivering lids. But the splendid inspiration arising from that rugged man at the desk was that he had faced misfortune, pitiless and blighting, and had conquered.

Not a business detail escaped him. If a ship was taking cargo for any port of the Seven Seas, he knew all about it. If repairs were being made on the head-rig of the mill, he could tell exactly the cost of the smallest cogwheel. When a Seattle concern, under contract with Stimson Mill Company, was building an engine, he "saw" it prior to delivery. He went over the machinery, listening to it, apprehending it, as if sight had not been taken from him.

Always a patron of athletics, and noted on his own account as an athlete, he superintended the building of a yacht as he sat at that desk, and he learned its construction down to the least important bolt. An enthusiastic yachtsman, he cruised Puget Sound; and a finished swimmer, he was accustomed to tie a rope about him in order that unaided he might take his plunge into salt water.

Being blind, he cultivated and developed intense sympathy for the blind, doing everything he could to lead them along their darkened path. With becoming modesty, he did deeds that ought at time to redound to the enduring credit of his name. How many citizens of Pacific Northwest are familiar with the part he took in the founding of Seattle's "Lighthouse for the Blind?" How many who have read about the benefactions making possible the annual Thanksgiving dinner to the blind have realized that he stood back of it, paying all expenses? He did so from greatness of heart. He knew the story of Paul Singerman, pioneer merchant, whose devotion to his blind mother sought



expression in that way as a son's tribute to the one whom he had adored beyond the power of words to tell; and when Mr. Singerman passed from the scene, Mr. Ives took up the work, effacing himself, insisting that this worthy memorial be known forever as the "Singerman Dinner to the Blind."

Though for the final ten years of his life this true Captain of Industry was deprived of physical sight, not once did he falter. The business enterprises of which he was the directing genius went forward steadily. There could be no interference, no slowing-up, no slipping off-course, for the Captain was always at the wheel. Thus a part of his career finds its parallel to that of Captain Renton, blind, who years ago successfully conducted a saw-mill on Puget Sound. In each instance the work followed the path sketched out for it, because the Super-Man decreed that it should be so.

In that respect Jesse Ives is a figure fully as heroic as was John Milton, blind, in his old age dictating to his daughter the noble sonnet on his blindness. One scarce can repress pity at the recital of Milton's distressing affliction, when "day brought back my night"; but the story of Jesse Ives, in some strange fashion, causes the face to shine with an emotion far above and beyond the quality of tears—for was he not splendidly all-conquering in mastery of the dreadful handicap which the heavy hand of Fate had sought to lay upon him! His head was unbowed. He was fearless, defiant, invincible. Well might he have exclaimed, with Henley's "Invictus":

"I am the Master of my Fate;  
I am the Captain of my Soul."

The second tribute was published in the "Pacific Motor Boat":

This is an editorial as well as a memorial. It is a tribute but it involves a lesson in the philosophy of life that many of us may take to heart and perhaps profit therefrom.

When Jesse F. Ives died the other day, the Seattle Yacht Club sent a floral tribute in memory of one of its most active members. As owner of the 88-foot yacht "Jessimar" and formerly owner of the yacht "Mary," he had been an active participant in all of the club's power boat races and cruising events. His boats were in commission the year around and had traveled thousands of miles through the inland waterways of the North Pacific Coast. And yet, Jesse F. Ives was stone blind and had been for a number of years.

The salt tang of the breeze wafting across the wind-blown waters, the fragrance of fir and the balm of cedar from the forests were his, but the sparkle of blue waters, the emerald islands looming through the haze, the rosy tints of fading sunset on the snow-clad mountain peaks which all the rest of us have around us and are ours only for the seeking, were given to him only in his imaginations.

And yet no one had any more pleasure from his boat than Mr. Ives or more enthusiasm for the sport. Two years ago he won the Hathaway Cup race from Seattle to Victoria and that night he gave a party aboard his yacht for the crews of the other boats. Not a detail or incident of the race had escaped him as he described the weather conditions, the tides, the way he overtook and passed each boat, how one boat broke down

and another went out of its course, etc. I saw more than one look of astonishment and admiration pass over the faces of his fellow-yachtsmen present.

On another occasion several boats on a cruise put into the same harbor at night and he came aboard our boat full of enthusiasm for the beauties of the cruise, the scenery, and especially for the glories of the sunset as we had rolled that afternoon across the gulf.

How many men are there sixty years of age even with their eyesight and other faculties fully unimpaired who get half as much out of life as did Jesse Ives? You think perhaps, that his case was pathetic, but you are wrong. It is these other cases that are pathetic, the cases of the ones who have retained all the gifts that God gave them and still let their lives waste away, working sordidly in the marts of trade and commerce to accumulate a few more dollars before they die, overlooking the opportunities for sport and recreation and a full enjoyment of the God-given beauties of the waters and the mountains and the forests around them which they can see and know but which Jesse Ives could only feel and imagine.

Oh you men who have eyes to see, the faculties to fully enjoy, the means to go and do, learn a lesson from Jesse Ives. Forget now and then the petty, sordid things of life and before it is too late, learn to leave your dollar-chasing existence and get out into the great open spaces of sunsets and islands and mountains, and find out for yourself the beauty and inspiration that nature offers you to make your life worth while.

Go out, in the spirit of this blind man—not half as blind, perhaps, as you—and seeing what he could not see, you may be able to reach out from your present darkness and gain some of the same light and happiness, and inspiration that Jesse Ives in his philosophy was able to gain from his.

Jesse F. Ives married (first) Mary Emily Hand; (second) June 1, 1912, Mary Etta (Young) McManus. Children of first marriage: 1. Laurence, born December 19, 1891, associated with the U. S. Steel Corporation; married Ruth Niblock Swallow, of Seattle, and they have one daughter. 2. Doris, born September 26, 1895, married Paul W. Masters. Children: i. John Ives, born July 22, 1920; ii. Paul Wilbur, born March 30, 1923. 3. Alice, born September 13, 1897, married Herbert C. Richardson, of Los Angeles. Children: i. Richard Ives, born July 20, 1924; ii. Diane May, born September 2, 1928.

**HOHENSTEIN, JULIUS WINFRED,** Business Executive—A native of Georgia, but during the last ten years of his all too short life a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, the late Julius Winfred Hohenstein ranked as a leader in business, both in Savannah, Georgia, and in New Orleans. Exceptional business and executive ability, keen judgment, broad vision, and consistent adherence to high ideals gained

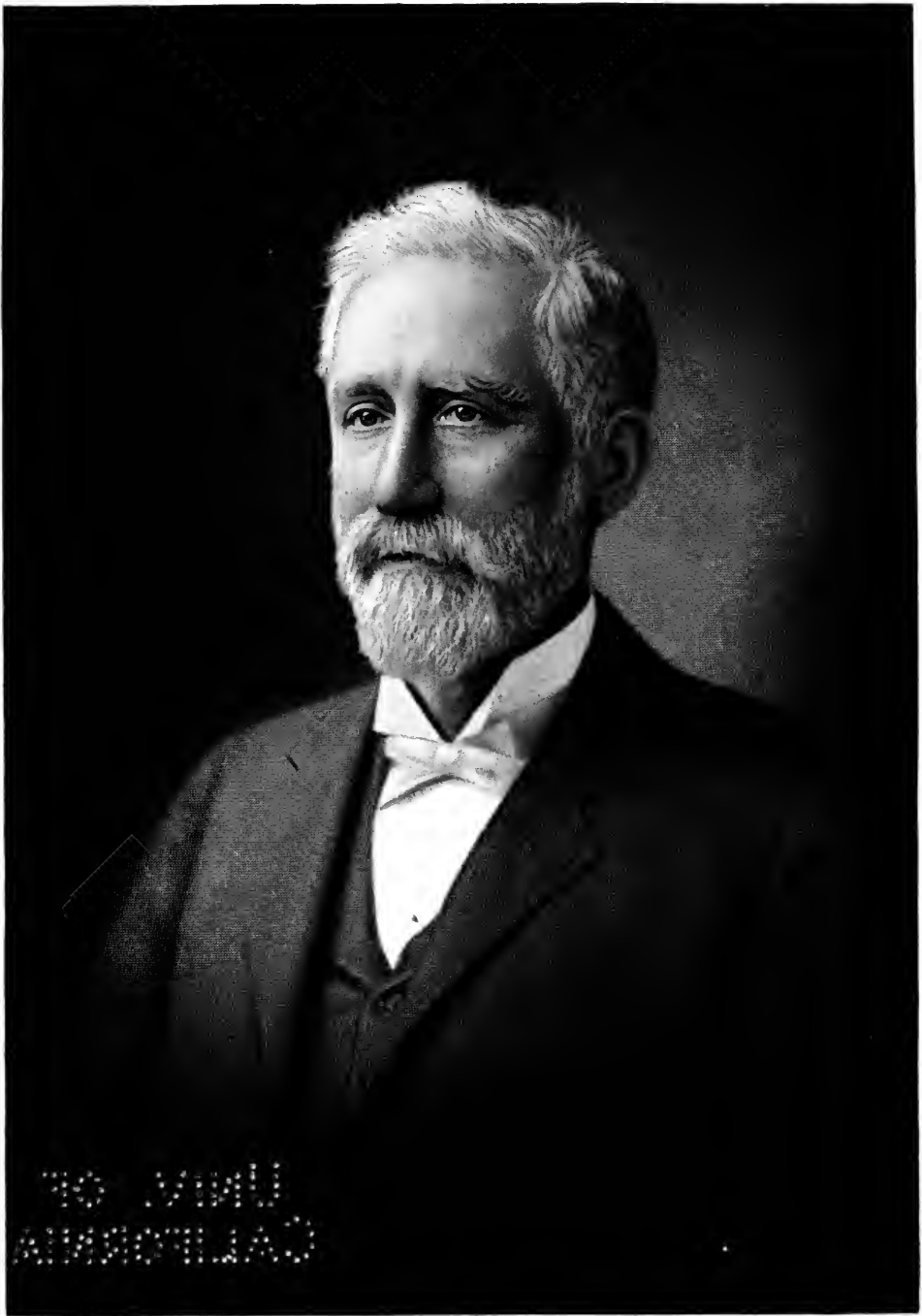
him an enviable reputation in the world of business. Very studious by nature, he always spent a great share of his leisure time in reading and thus became extraordinarily informed on many subjects. Though he never held or sought public office, he was always interested in public questions and could be counted upon to support loyally and generously any movement or enterprise tending to advance the welfare of whatever community counted him as a resident, its institutions and its people. Having been reared in a home of the old fashioned Southern type, these early cultural influences remained strong with him throughout his life, and his interest in music, literature and the other arts furnished him many happy hours. His love of home and children was one of his outstanding characteristics, and it was in the bosom of his family that he found that relaxation, which many others seek in clubs and lodges. However, he was always interested in other people, kindly towards them and at all times ready to extend a helping hand to those in need or difficulty. Devoutly religious, he was guided in every act of his life by the teachings of the Bible and by the highest principles. Thus, in every respect, he represented the finest type of useful, upright and patriotic citizenship.

Julius Winfred Hohenstein was born in Savannah, Georgia, July 18, 1882, a son of Charles and Mary Katharine (Doyle) Hohenstein, and a grandson of the late Charles Von Hohenstein. His grandfather came to this country from Prussia, Germany, where he had served as an officer in the Army, settled in Savannah, Georgia, became a wealthy and prominent planter and served as an officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mr. Hohenstein's father, who died in Savannah, Georgia, about 1915, at the age of sixty years, was for many years a prominent official of the Georgia Central Railroad and ranked as a financial leader in Georgia. Mr. Hohenstein himself, the third of a family of six boys and two girls, received his early education in the public schools of Savannah and then attended the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated. After leaving college he became connected with the Southern Cotton Oil Company, with which he continued for sixteen years in various important positions, eventually becoming assistant district manager. In 1918 he severed his connection with this company and removed to New Orleans, Louisiana,

where he and his brother-in-law, Harry S. Hardin, organized the Hardin Bag Company, manufacturers of burlap bags. Of this company Mr. Hohenstein served as vice-president from the time of its organization until his death. To its growth and prosperity he made many and important contributions. The company, continued since Mr. Hohenstein's passing away by his partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Hardin, does a large business in all parts of this country and also in foreign countries. At first located on Magazine Street, its factory and warehouses were later moved to the riverfront, in order to provide the larger quarters necessitated by its expansion. Both in New Orleans, and earlier in Savannah, Mr. Hohenstein enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity and ability. During the World War he gave proof of his patriotism by active and effective participation in the various patriotic movements of that period, especially in connection with the several liberty loan drives and Red Cross campaigns. His interest in civic affairs found expression in his membership in the New Orleans Association of Commerce. His favorite form of recreation was golf and in this sport he frequently engaged at the Audubon Golf Club, of which he was a member. Belonging to a musical family and having received, like his brothers and sisters, a fine musical education, Mr. Hohenstein always was a great lover of good music. He himself had a beautiful light baritone voice, which he had carefully trained by studying elocution. His reading, based on his interest in good literature and on his desire to continuously add to his store of knowledge, covered a very wide field. At one time he had studied both law and medicine, not for the purpose of engaging in the practice of either, but simply for the sake of increasing his knowledge. He was also a great student of the Bible, which he constantly consulted and by which he was guided throughout his entire life. A devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church, he was one of the most active and most generous members of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, on St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans. Handsome in appearance, dignified, but not cold, he was representative of the best Southern characteristics, and it was no wonder that he was liked and respected, wherever he went.

Mr. Hohenstein was married at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 27, 1918, to Monita Hardin, a daughter of Jefferson Davis and Virginia

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*A. J. Salisbury*

Thomas (Simms) Hardin. Mrs. Hohenstein's father is a prominent financier of New Orleans, where he represented for many years various produce brokers and several railroads, being also prominently active in all other phases of the city's life. Mr. and Mrs. Hohenstein had three children, all still attending school: Monita Hardin, Mary Virginia and Julius Winfred, Jr. Since her husband's death Mrs. Hohenstein has continued to make her home in New Orleans, her residence being located at No. 3923 St. Charles Avenue.

At his home in New Orleans, Julius Winfred Hohenstein died, April 13, 1927. His sudden passing away at the tragically early age of forty-four years naturally was a great shock to his family and friends and represented to them an irreparable loss. It was also greatly regretted by other circles, to which, perhaps, he was less intimately known, but by which he was none the less highly regarded. Cut down in the prime of life, Mr. Hohenstein left a fine record of achievement in business, of clean living and of high principles. For this he will long be remembered and mostly so by those who knew him best.

**SALISBURY, ALFRED JAMES**, Oil Operator (born August 26, 1836, died May 10, 1928)—The family of "Salisbury" is an ancient one. The ancestors of the line of Salisbury were reigning dukes of Bavaria from the year 936 to 973, but were dispossessed by Emperor "Otho the Great" after a long series of wars. Adam de Salzburg, a younger son of the Bavarian line, accompanied "William the Conqueror" to England in 1066. Adam de Salzburg acquired land on the banks of the Ribble and built a great house there, calling it "Salisbury Hall." It was here he Anglicized his name to "Salisbury."

Afterward the descendants of Adam de Salzburg, now Salisbury, migrated to Denbighshire and Flintshire where they had large possessions. The family "crest" as brought to England was a rampant lion, but Henry Salisbury in the first crusade took three noble "Saracens" with his own hands and Cœur de Lion knighted him on the field of battle, and three crescents were added to his lion crest. The Germanic origin of the Salisburys plainly showed for many generations of the family. The females were fair, blue eyed, stately, and generally handsome if not beautiful women. The males were tall, straight, athletic, mostly sandy complex-

ioned, fine looking men with dignified and somewhat haughty deportment, high-spirited and rather irritable temperament and with a keen sense of humor.

The line of descent to Alfred James Salisbury is as follows:

Adam Salisbury (or Salzberg) married Joyce, daughter of Sir William Dampell. Alexander Salisbury, son of Adam, married Marie de Warrens of a great Norman house. Sir Thomas Salisbury, son of Alexander, married Janette, daughter of Sir William de Maundeville, the hero of Acre, temp. Rich. I. Sir Henry Salisbury, surnamed the Black, son of Sir Thomas, was knighted for his prowess against the "Saracens," married Nest, daughter and heir of Cynric Sais of Loughinege, descendant from Roderick the Goth. Sir John Salisbury, son of Sir Henry, also a Crusader, born May 9, 1289, married Katherine, daughter of Lord St. Maur. William Salisbury, son of Sir John, summoned three times, married Margaret, daughter and heir of David ap Ken ap Philip Fichdam, descendant from Earl of Ulster in Ireland. Ralph Salisbury, son of William, married Margaret, daughter of Jevan ap Cadrogan of Llowarch Vaughn. Henry Salisbury of Llewenev, son of Ralph, married, 1416, Agnes, daughter of Sir John Courtois, descendant of Robert, Duke of Normandy. Thomas Salisbury of Llewenev, surnamed the Old, son of Henry, married 1451, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Douna of Utkington, Cheshire. Sir Thomas Salisbury of Llewenev, Chamberlain of North Wales, son of Thomas, married 1506, Joan, daughter of William Griffith of Penryn. Sir Roger Salisbury, son of Sir Thomas, was knighted at Rouen in France, by Charles Brandon, married Elizabeth, sister of Sir John of Bersham. Sir John Salisbury, Kent, with the two thumbs, son of Sir Roger, died in 1578. He married Jane, daughter of David Middleton, Mayor of Cheshire. John Salisbury of Llewenev, son of Sir John, married Katherine, daughter of Tudor, ap Robert of Denbigh. Thomas Salisbury, son of John, attended, and beheaded for treason to Queen Elizabeth, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Morris Gwyn of Kent. Sir Henry Salisbury, son of Thomas, was created a Baronet, 1609, of Llewenev, married Hester, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk Castle. His two sons, Robert Edward Salisbury and John Salisbury, emigrated to America between 1640-45. After this date we find no mention of either Robert or John in America until 1681, the

reason for which was, that both these men were political refugees who had escaped to America. As Robert did not marry and died without issue, the descendants in America are from John Salisbury, the first mention of whom is made in the Church records at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1681, where his son, William Salisbury and his wife Susanna have recorded their issue as follows: William, Jr., Abigail, Elizabeth, Susanna, Samuel, Cornelius, Hanna and Joseph. Cornelius Salisbury, son of William, married Ruth Oldridge at Providence, Rhode Island, May 17, 1701. Children: John, Barnard, Oliver, of whom further; Elizabeth, Barnard, Susanna, Hanna.

Their son Oliver Salisbury and his wife Prudence Tyler, were married in Bristol, Rhode Island, April 7, 1733. Children: Oliver, Jr., of whom further; Levi, William, Royal, Simeon, Chloe, Hanna.

Oliver Salisbury, Jr., son of Oliver Salisbury and Prudence, was married at Warren, Rhode Island, May 9, 1753, to Mrs. Lydia Bowen. Children: Emery, Hanna, Elizabeth, Hale, of whom further; Sarah, Chloe, Willard, Abigail.

Hale Salisbury, son of Oliver Salisbury and Lydia Bowen, emigrated to Brattleboro, Vermont, at the age of fifteen. He was born in Warren, Rhode Island, August 21, 1762. He married, June 4, 1792, Rachel Stoddard of Brattleboro, Vermont. She was born between 1760-70. Little is known about her except that she was a woman of notable force of character and a dominating figure in the community in which she lived. Hale Salisbury was a millwright by trade. Children: Emery, Roswell, Hale, Jr., Willard, of whom further; Chloe, Eliza, Hanna.

Willard Salisbury, son of Hale Salisbury and Rachel Stoddard, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, September 28, 1802. He married November 19, 1823, Lois Roberts of Springfield, Massachusetts. She was born in 1804. Like his father, Willard was a millwright and an expert wood and iron worker. He built many flour and saw mills in the different communities in which he lived. After his marriage, he left Brattleboro, Vermont, and went to Pagebrook, Township of Greene, Chenango County, New York State, and lived there for several years. In 1844, the spirit of pioneering, which was very much in the air in those days, sent the family venturing West. They drove by team and wagon to Buffalo, where they took

steamer for Chicago, and then again on by wagon to Woodstock, about fifty miles beyond Chicago. There the family settled and the children grew up. From the records, Willard Salisbury died in Woodstock, Illinois, May 9, 1860, leaving a widow, Betsey C. Salisbury. He evidently married a second time. No record of a will is left. Children: Alden, who died young; Emily, who married a Mr. Williams; Eliza, who became Mrs. Beckley; Chloe, who died at the age of eighteen years; Henry, who died in Mendocino County, California; Alfred Stoddard, who married Della McCoy; Maria, who married a Mr. Parks; Mary, who died in early youth; Sarah, twin of Mary, and who became Mrs. Rogers. Willard Salisbury's first wife, Lois Roberts, died soon after their arrival in Woodstock, Illinois.

Alfred Stoddard Salisbury, or as he afterward wrote his name, Alfred James Salisbury, was the son of Willard and Lois (Roberts) Salisbury and was born at Township of Greene, Chenango County, New York, August 26, 1836. He was educated at Woodstock, Illinois, and grew up there, helping his father, as a youth, in his mill building and being taught by his father, who was an ardent hunter and fisherman, to love these sports. Even as a boy he showed a strong predilection for mechanics and had a remarkable facility with tools. In 1855 he left home and went to Chicago and later to Waukegan, Illinois, where he worked as a "printer's devil," running the hand presses that were in use at that time. In 1856 he was employed by the Northwestern Railroad as a fireman, continuing this work for a year and then finding more congenial occupation in the construction of railroads. In 1859, he returned to Woodstock where his father equipped a machine shop for him and established him in business. The Civil War, however, interrupted this activity and he joined the 15th Illinois Regiment of Infantry and saw action in many battles particularly in that of Shiloh in April, 1862. He was in the regimental band as a drummer and bugler. It is said that although he was a bugler of the day on the fateful occasion at Pittsburg Landing where the Battle of Shiloh was fought, he threw his bugle into the brush, grabbed a rifle and cartridges from a dead soldier and dashed into the thick of the fight. Shortly after this battle and after over eleven months of service under General Grant, an order came from Washington to disband all regimental bands, and Alfred

Salisbury received his discharge. He went north into Michigan and found employment building wharves, a work, incidentally, in which he later in life acquired prominence as an expert. A brother in California sent tales of the beauties and possibilities of that State and he responded to the urge and went there in April, 1865. On the steamer he met a man whose influence affected the course of his life and eventuated in his start in the immense oil business.

At that time, oil had been discovered in Pennsylvania, by Colonel Drake and his association, and it had created an oil boom, confined however, to that State. People everywhere were taking an avidly keen interest in the new element and its potentialities and this interest was rapidly spreading into other parts of the commercially conscious country. In the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln was a far-seeing Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott, who realized the significance of this discovery and began scouting the outlying States in an effort to find other sources of petroleum deposits. It was learned that California had shown a seepage in Santa Barbara County, and Scott immediately bought up ranches there, securing something like 277,000 acres of lands in what is now known as Ventura County. Vast areas of land were also acquired in Humboldt in the northern part of the State, which showed a promise of being prolific. The city of Petrolia to-day, stands there as a living symbol of the faith of these pioneers, one that has never been justified by fact. But the southern county may lay claim to having been second to Pennsylvania in its early prominence in the immense industry.

The California and Philadelphia Petroleum Company was formed, the first to operate outside of Pennsylvania, and Alfred James Salisbury was engaged as engineer. The first drilling was done on the Ojai ranch. A place was selected contiguous to oil seepage and where the indications were good for an undisturbed subsurface stratification. The location is near Sulphur Mountain from the sides of which sulphur springs and oil seepage are evident at all times both visibly and through the sense of smell. The well was started in 1866. In those days there was no drilling machinery available and the simplicity of the methods used in Pennsylvania, where the oil was near the surface, were not practicable here, where the production was much deeper. The difficulties and

problems were grave and they failed day after day, losing tools and time, until Mr. Salisbury's inventive brain solved the situation with the device that has been used ever since, with possibly advantages of subsequent inventions, all, however, basically from the original design of Mr. Salisbury.

An old oil man, himself one of the outstanding figures in the industry, says of Mr. Salisbury's achievement of those early days that no one can realize the significance of his work. "Here was a man who had no previous experience in drilling and who had no precedent to guide his efforts, no tools with which to drill and no help that was efficient, who tackled a new job and with his own brain and ingenuity drilled an oil well deeper than any well had ever been drilled before and did it successfully. There had been some little drilling into the earth for salt deposits but nothing like the seven hundred feet attempted successfully by Mr. Salisbury, who after days of failure achieved a miracle. It would be impossible to sufficiently give credit and to estimate the value to the world of Salisbury's work."

An outline of the life work of Alfred James Salisbury shows him to have been one of the outstanding mechanical geniuses of our day. He has made a distinctive mark upon the oil industry and upon the annals of the great State of California. In the building of great docks, developing the oil fields, in shipping and in merchandising, his influence has been paramount in this County. The successful process of opening up oil wells directly emanates from the inventive brain of this engineer. To have been the first man to drill an oil well in the West in the earliest days of this giant industry, is in itself an achievement worthy of note by posterity, and Mr. Salisbury had this honor to his credit, and the invention he devised as a matter of expediency is still in use and of incalculable value.

Mr. Salisbury had been an integral part of the life of California for over sixty years and had known personally the pioneers of the State, and contributed his own life in a way that has been remarkably effective to the early foundation work which has made California the great and progressive State that it is.

While oil was the principal industry in which Mr. Salisbury engaged, he also contracted for the building of several large docks along the Pacific Coast, notably one at Hueneme, at that time the second largest port on the Pacific,

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used particularly for the shipping of grain. He had at all times an active interest in his adopted State and ventured deeply into its lumber potentialities, forming the Ventura County Lumber Company and the Peoples Lumber Company.

Mr. Salisbury was noted for his keen good sportsmanship, a heritage no doubt from his father who first taught him the delights of hunting and fishing, although as a youngster, in Illinois, he never dreamed of such richness of game as is to be found in the prolific Ventura County. The forests there are filled with black, brown, cinnamon and grizzlie bears, and the mountain lion and deer. The sage brush and cactus lands which form a greater part of this district were filled with thousands of coveys of quail and many of these bands number thousands of birds. The streams were full of trout, and Mr. Salisbury is said to have been responsible for the introduction of artificial fly fishing in the West. An amusing story is told of his chance encounter with an agreeable stranger on one of his fishing trips, and of his inducing this man by his enthusiasm, to join him on the trip. The stranger was a novice at fishing and had to be taught how to cast, but he soon became proficient and as full of zest as even Mr. Salisbury could wish. After the whole-hearted and absorbed manner of sportsmen in general, no names were exchanged the whole day, but later it came to light that the pleasant companion was none other than the famous Rudyard Kipling, just returned from India. The nickname of "Old Man California" which Mr. Kipling bestowed upon Mr. Salisbury, appears in two of Kipling's books—"From Sea to Sea" and "America Talks"—with many incidents of their adventure together.

It is impossible to write of Mr. Salisbury without mentioning his life-long association with Thomas Robert Bard, for they were partners in all their enterprises and warm personal friends. Mr. Bard became United States Senator from California. In discussing Senator Bard, Mr. Salisbury once said, "He was the best man I ever knew and the best friend I ever had on the job." There was a depth of feeling which Mr. Salisbury rarely showed when he spoke of his friendship for Mr. Bard. These two men were largely responsible for Ventura and its growth. They may, in fact, be said to have created it.

Alfred James Salisbury married, December

23, 1874, Della McCoy, who was born in 1858. Children: Edward, born December 1, 1875; Mary, born July 14, 1877, died in 1883; Ceph, born August 23, 1879; Alfred James, Jr., born September 24, 1883; Howard, born December 28, 1884; Willard, born August 12, 1887; Lois, born July 6, 1888.

Della McCoy came of a family of California pioneers. Dennis Downey McCoy, her father, made two trips across the plains to the Pacific Coast from the Middle West before those two sections of our country were connected by railroad. The first journey was when, as a single man, he joined an adventurous party of emigrants who had heard of the Far West through the Mexican War and the annexation of Oregon. The ox-team-drawn covered wagons of this emigrant train started west across the plains in 1846 bound for California, but en route hearing reports of wonderfully rich lands in Oregon, deflected their course to that part of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. McCoy returned to Illinois a few years later to marry Margaret Lynch. Together, in 1852, the newly married couple made a second journey across the plains, this time to California, where the gold discovery excitement was still at its height and had lured them with tens of thousands of others. They travelled by horse-drawn-wagon-emigrant train this time, Mr. McCoy bringing with them the first pedigreed horses to reach California. Two attempts were made by Indians to stampede the train in order to secure these horses, the Indians' admiration of the horses causing them to follow them for days. Mrs. Margaret (Lynch) McCoy, born in Dublin, Ireland, September 8, 1837, the mother of Della McCoy, was a woman of determined will and much managerial ability. These qualities in her six sons and three daughters, of whom Della was the second, caused them all to make successes in life.

The first stop for the McCoy family in California was in the mining regions on the Feather River. Mr. McCoy opened a wheelwright shop in Monticello (Napa County) and the family removed successively thereafter to San Luis Obispo, San Buenaventura (where the family made their home for four years), Saticoy, and finally settled at Hueneme in Ventura County in 1872. That town then was a flourishing sea shipping point for the productive grain districts of the Santa Clara, Los Posas, Simi and Conejo Valleys. Oxnard, with



a railroad, later took away nearly the whole population of Hueneme.

It was at Hueneme that Della McCoy met Alfred James Salisbury, who as a partner in a lumber, pier and grain warehouse business with Hon. Thomas R. Bard, had taken up his residence there a few years earlier.

Dennis Downey McCoy, father of Della McCoy Salisbury, was born at Lake Magog, Lower Canada, December 19, 1817, died at Los Angeles, California, December 8, 1910. His father, James McCoy, was born in Connecticut and was an aide-de-camp to General Jackson in the War of 1812; came from Scotland; was raised a Presbyterian, but joined the Evangelical Church in Portland, Maine. His mother was Minerva Welch; her mother being Thankful Durgen, of an old English family.

**PETTY, MAURICE FLETCHER**, Contractor—A native and life-long resident of Louisiana, the late Maurice Fletcher Petty spent practically all of his life, excepting only several years during the World War, when he was in military service, in New Orleans. There he became known as a very able architectural draftsman and estimator, in which latter capacity he was connected with his father's contracting firm as a partner. His sterling character, his pleasing personality and his many other fine qualities of the mind and the heart also gained for him an exceptionally large circle of friends. Very active in religious work and deeply interested in civic progress, Mr. Petty represented the highest type of vigorous and public-spirited citizenship, and his death in the prime of life was greatly regretted by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

Maurice Fletcher Petty was born at Abbeville, Louisiana, August 12, 1893, a son of James Andrew and Harriet (Fly) Petty. On his father's side he was a member of an old Virginia family. His father has been for many years a prominent and well-known contractor in New Orleans, in which city he is still active in business at the age of seventy-three years (1930). He is also one of the leading supporters and most active workers of the Louisiana Avenue Methodist Church, of which he has been a steward for many years. Mr. Petty, the fifth of a family of six boys and four girls, received his early education in the public schools of New Orleans and then attended Tulane University, New Orleans, from which he was graduated with the degree of B.A. and

where he won the Glendy Burke Medal for the best essay written in the year of his graduation. After having completed his studies at Tulane University, he accepted a position as draftsman with a New Orleans firm, with which he continued for a short time. When the United States entered the World War on the side of the Allies, in 1917, Mr. Petty joined the 312th United States Engineers, with which regiment he trained at Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Arkansas, for fourteen months. He then went overseas and for eighteen months was stationed near Bordeaux, France, where he served with the drafting department of the United States Army. During part of this period he was also able to devote considerable time to the study of European architecture. Returning to New Orleans after the end of the War, he was associated for some time with the firm of Favrot and Livaudais in the capacity of architectural draftsman. Later he became associated in business with his father, the firm at that time being incorporated under the firm name of J. A. Petty & Sons, Incorporated. He had charge of the estimating for the firm and in this particular branch of the contracting business became known as an expert. He continued to be active as a member of the firm until his untimely death. He possessed an extraordinary ability at figures and was also greatly interested in books, as well as a lover of good music. However, outdoor life, too, had its charm for him and he was especially fond of football. Another sport, in which he was greatly interested, was target shooting, and he was an expert rifle and pistol shot, spending much time on the rifle range. He also gradually acquired a very interesting collection of guns, swords and pistols. At one time he was a member of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club; he was known as an expert chess player. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations, like those of the other members of his family, were with the Louisiana Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a steward and a Sunday School teacher. He was an ardent student of the Bible and very effectively active in church work. His interest in civic affairs also found expression in his active membership in the New Orleans Association of Commerce. A man of exceptionally pleasing personality, he was very popular and much of his leisure time was spent with his friends, whom he loved to entertain in his

home. Throughout his life he was also attached to the other members of his family with exceptional devotion, the relationship between Mr. Petty and his father, brothers and sisters being unusually close.

Mr. Petty married in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 16, 1917, Myrtle Emily Aby, a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Young and Emily (Turney) Aby. Mrs. Petty's father, who died in 1905, was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served with the Confederate Army, and of the Spanish-American War, having served in both of these conflicts as a surgeon. For many years he was one of the most prominent physicians of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Petty had three children: Benjamin Aby, Martha Emily and Sarah Ann.

At his home in New Orleans, No. 1328 State Street, Maurice Fletcher Petty died suddenly April 9, 1929. His unexpected death at the early age of thirty-six years was a great shock to his wife and to the other members of his family, and represented to them an irreparable loss. It was also deeply regretted by his many friends, who lost in him a genial, interesting and loyal companion. Beyond these two groups, which, of course, having known him most intimately, missed him most, his passing was also felt as a distinct loss by the entire community, of which he had been such a representative and useful member for many years.

**HOGUE, JAMES DOSTER, JR.**, Financier, Philanthropist—James Doster Hogue, banker, industrialist, and man of affairs, occupied a position of great importance in the life of the Pacific Northwest for many years. At a time when the large business institutions of to-day had not yet begun the period of their greatest development and growth, he saw the possibilities which existed, and faced the years of the future with complete confidence. The steady march of progress fully vindicated his vision. Mr. Hogue justly shared in the prosperity he helped to create, and in which others, too, through his efforts were privileged to share. But more than this, he gave of his time and substance for the advancement of Seattle and the welfare of its citizens, winning a secure place in the deep affections of the entire community.

The family from which James Doster Hogue Jr., descended dates back into the history of the old South and carries with it generations of pioneers, who from time to time made new

homes in differing sections of America, and each of whom left a marked impress upon the period in which he was living.

The English surname Hogue, and its variations Hogg, Hogge, and Hogue, may have had as many as three origins: first, there is the Anglo-Saxon "hog" meaning prudent, careful, and thoughtful; second, Hodge and Hogg were nicknames for persons baptized the son of Roger; and third, as early as 1313 we find the name Richard del Hog, indicating that he lived in a locality in which there was a sign which had a hog painted upon it.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

*Hogue-Hoge Arms*—Argent, a cross crosslet sable between three boars' heads erased azure.

*Crest*—An oak tree proper.

*Motto*—*Dat gloria vires.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) William Hogue was born in Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1660, died in 1750, aged ninety, and was buried in the Opequon churchyard. He came to America in 1682, and was in the party of Joist Hite, who was the first white man to settle permanently in old Frederick County, Virginia. Coming from Chester County, Pennsylvania, he settled on a branch of the Opequon River, about three miles south of Winchester, Virginia, and called it Hogue Run. He claimed title to his land through a grant independent of Hite, and controlled a large tract and sold parcels therefrom without question as to his title. The homestead was due west from the Opequon Memorial Church, one of the most famous historical landmarks in Virginia. The land for this church was donated by William Hogue. John Hogue, the son of William's son John, who remained in Pennsylvania, was its first pastor. He settled on his grant in Virginia about 1735. William Hogue married Barbara Hume, a relative of Hume, the historian. They were the parents of: 1. John, born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1685, remained in Pennsylvania. 2. Margaret, born in 1688, died in 1764; married Dr. Robert White, a surgeon in the British Navy. 3. William, of whom further. 4. Alexander, a lawyer, lived near Winchester, was a member of the Virginia Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States, and of the first Congress of the United States. 5. James, born in 1706, father of the Rev. Moses Hogue, who was the direct ancestor of a number of preachers of that name. 6. George, listed as



*James S. Hoge*

TO: MRS  
ADDRESS

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one of the Justices of the first court in Frederick County, removed to North Carolina. 7. Nancy, lived and died near the Opequon church; married Robert Wilson. 8. Solomon. 9. Zebulon.

(T. K. Cartmell: "History of Frederick County, Virginia," p. 411. James Hoge Tyler: "The Family of Hoge.")

(II) William Hoge, son of William and Barbara (Hume) Hoge, is said to have removed to Loudoun County, Virginia, where his descendants are known as the Quaker Hoges, because he adopted that faith. Cartmell's "History of Frederick County" (p. 21), gives this record, dated 1744: "On the petition of William Hoge, Jr., for leave to keep an Ordinary at his house in the county, license is granted him for one year, he having paid the Governor's fees, together with James Wood, Gent., his security, entered Bond according to law." This first Ordinary, afterwards called Tavern, is shown in his deed as being about where Kernstown now stands, and very near the old Opequon church. While we find the statement, both in the "History of Frederick County," and in the "Family of Hoge," that this William Hoge removed to Loudoun County, he is shown in the tax list for 1782, as living in Frederick County, under the name of William Hoge, Sr., his family consisting of two whites. He may have returned to Frederick County as an old man, or it may have been his son William who went to Loudoun County. William Hoge married a Quaker, and they were the parents of: 1. Solomon, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1729, removed to Loudoun County, in 1760; married twice, and had eighteen children. 2. James. 3. William, of whom further. 4. Joseph. 5. George. 6. Zebulon, resided in Monongahela County. 7. Nancy.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) William Hoge, Jr., son of William Hoge, Sr., is the only one of the sons named above who was living in Frederick County, according to the tax list of 1782, which is all that remains to replace the Census of 1790, that was burned by the British, in 1812, when they destroyed the Capitol. He is listed as William Hoge, the head of a family of eight whites. The appraisal of his estate is given in Will Book VIII, of Frederick County, Virginia (p. 17), and was made in 1804. William Hoge

made a release to his son, Asa Hoge, October 6, 1804. (Frederick County Deed Book XXIX, pp. 67-8.) From this entry it would seem that William Hoge had among other children a son Asa, of whom further.

(IV) Asa Hoge, son of William Hoge, Jr., married Mary. According to the following documentary evidence his father made a release to her also, which was dated October 6, 1804:

To all whom these presents shall concern, I, William Hoge, of the county of Frederick, State of Virginia, send greeting. Whereas I did in 1798 stand indebted to Joseph Baker and several other creditors in the sum of six hundred pounds, and at that time my son Asa Hoge did pay and discharge for me the said debt, and also engage for me, the said William Hoge, a decent and comfortable maintenance during my natural life, in consideration of which I freely granted to the said Asa Hoge all that tract of land I possessed situate on Hoge Creek, the same Asa Hoge has since deceased, and as he fully provided for my maintenance and his widow Mary Hoge has this day executed a certain bond for my future maintenance, I quit claim to said Mary Hoge, and her heirs forever the said tract or parcel of land. (Frederick County Deed Book XXIX, p. 68.)

Asa and Mary Hoge were the parents of: 1. Jesse. 2. Israel, of whom further. 3. Asa H.

(V) Israel Hoge, son of Asa and Mary Hoge, was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1802, and died, at the age of eighty-four, from injuries caused by a fall. The fact that he was a co-heir to his father's estate is established by the following deed:

This Indenture made March 8, 1824 between Israel Hoge and Asa H. Hoge heirs and representatives of Asa Hoge deceased, late of Frederick County, Virginia, of one part and Mrs. Margery Lockhart of the other part witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, paid to Israel and Asa H. Hoge by the said Margery Lockhart, a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Hoge Creek, said tract of land being purchased by Asa Hoge, deceased, June 8, 1798, etc. (Frederick County Deed Book XLIX, p. 459.)

He moved, with his family, to Zanesville, Ohio, some time between 1832 and 1840. Israel Hoge was a chemist, druggist and also a manufacturer of matches, being one of the pioneers in this field. In politics he was a Democrat, and was appointed Postmaster of Zanesville by President James Buchanan, February 3, 1841. He is said to have been very generous and philanthropic. Israel Hoge married Betsey Doster, of a Virginia Quaker family, who died at the age of forty. She was probably the daughter of William Doster, whom the Census of 1820 shows living in Winchester, with a

family of four children under ten years of age; he is the only Doster on record in this section. Israel and Betsey (Doster) Hoge were the parents of: 1. Asa, born in Virginia, in 1830. 2. James Doster, of whom further. 3. John, born in Ohio, in 1840, a prominent business man of Zanesville; as a young man he took over the soap factory of his uncle, William Schultz, Mayor of Zanesville, together with Robert, William Schultz's son, under the name of Schultz and Company (1866); he also became a director of other enterprises later.

("History of Seattle." J. F. Everhart: "History of Muskingum County," p. 110.)

(VI) James Doster Hoge, Sr., son of Israel and Betsey (Doster) Hoge, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, November 3, 1835, and died in 1904. In politics he was a Republican, because of his abolitionist tendencies. For many years he was a telegraph operator in the employ of the O'Riley Telegraph Company, which became the Western Union Company after 1860. He was described as the "last named gentleman has served continuously since the date of his employment and is still in the harness as managing operator, held in high esteem by the company and the people." He was the superintendent of the Zanesville Telephone Company, organized in 1880 to build lines to surrounding towns, which sold out to a Chicago company in 1881, the latter retaining him in the same capacity. James Doster Hoge, Sr., married Anna M. Slack, born near Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 11, 1837, and died January 9, 1915, daughter of John B. Slack, a Democrat and Baptist of Zanesville. They were the parents of: 1. Bessie D., married, in 1887, Frederick J. Grant, of Seattle, Washington. 2. James Doster, Jr., of whom further.

("History of Seattle." J. F. Everhart: "History of Muskingum County, Ohio," p. 242. Putnam Presbyterian Church Marriage Records, printed in the Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. IV, p. 56.)

(VII) James Doster Hoge, Jr., son of James Doster and Anna M. (Slack) Hoge, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 21, 1871, and died in Seattle, Washington, November 25, 1929. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, and as a boy sold newspapers, or worked in the Western Union Telegraph office. Thus, at an early age, he began to make his own way in life, although his education, which included high school training, was sufficient to the need of the period. In his teens Mr. Hoge

also worked in the soap factory operated by his uncle, which was later merged with the Procter and Gamble Soap Company. It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Hoge was to become a large stockholder of the latter company and exercise an important and decisive influence upon its growth.

About the year 1890, Mr. Hoge decided to seek the opportunities of the Northwest, and made his way to Seattle, Washington, where his sister, Mrs. Frederick J. Grant, was living. Soon after his arrival he obtained employment from John H. McGraw, who was then sheriff of King County, and for whom he acted as stenographer. In the meantime he took a business course, intending to enter the field of banking and finance, which exercised a strong attraction for him. He was successful in obtaining a position, even though a minor one, with the First National Bank, and for a number of months acted as messenger and stenographer. His obvious ability, however, and his strong desire to succeed, could not fail to impress his superiors. In a short time he won merited promotion, and perhaps a year after he first entered the bank, was placed in full charge of the note and discount department. This position he filled with great efficiency for about three years.

In May, 1894, Mr. Hoge embarked upon a brief, but highly successful, journalistic career, entering the employ of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," of which his brother-in-law, Frederick J. Grant, was editor. Together, they purchased the paper from its owner, S. J. Hunt, and then Mr. Hoge made a trip to the East, where he spent several months learning the details of newspaper operation in all departments, both journalistically and in a business way. One year later he became general manager of the "Post-Intelligencer," and continued to direct its affairs until 1897. Under his guidance the circulation grew, and the paper steadily increased in influence with the passing years. It has been built to its high position to-day on the sure foundation which Mr. Hoge laid.

Following the sale of the "Post-Intelligencer" to the Piper Brothers, Mr. Hoge spent nine months traveling around the world, securing a much needed rest. In the fall of 1898 he purchased the controlling stock of the First National Bank of Seattle, and held the office of president of that institution until 1903, when he severed his connection to organize the Union Savings and Trust Company Bank.

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Here again he demonstrated his remarkable executive talents. Under his control the bank grew very rapidly, and it was soon necessary to increase the capital stock to several times its original figure. His judgment in the matter of business trends and property values was almost invariably sound. These qualities were of decisive importance to his bank, but in addition he proved that he also possessed a conception of the higher duties of a financial institution—to underwrite and guarantee the progress of a community, and make freely available the means of achieving this end. Although entirely capable of protecting his own interests, he manifested an attitude of such sympathy toward the hopes and plans of local business men, that it is a matter of no surprise that they came to him with their needs, and that the bank accordingly prospered.

In 1911, as an outward symbol of its growth, the Union Savings and Trust Company erected the Hoge Building, the finest office building in Seattle at the time, and still one of the finest. The first floor was reserved for the headquarters of the bank, and there its business was transacted. In the interim, branch institutions had been established, and the entire organization continued to expand, until in 1919 the name was changed to the Union National Bank, and Mr. Hoge became chairman of its board of directors. Finally, in 1924, a merger was effected between the Union National Bank and the Dexter Horton National Bank; at this time he was elected vice-chairman of the Board of the new institution, which position he held until his death.

Meanwhile, in 1900, Mr. Hoge organized the Bank of Cape Nome, in Alaska, and became its president. Nearer home, he extended the range of his interests to a remarkable degree, acquiring such wide and diversified holdings that very naturally he became a figure of national importance in business, finance and industry. James Doster Hoge was a director of the Pacific Alaska Steamship Company, and the Pacific Steam Ship Company, taking a most active part in the building up of the shipping industry of the Pacific coast. He was a large stockholder of the Procter and Gamble Soap Manufacturing Company, which the Hoge family aided largely in expanding; a large stockholder in the United States Playing Card Company, which, like the Procter and Gamble Company, was located in Cincinnati; a large stockholder in the American Encaustic Company of

Zanesville, Ohio; a stockholder in the Corn Exchange Bank of New York; and a director of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Added to these interests were his large property holdings in many parts of the country. These, of course, were particularly large in Seattle. Mr. Hoge was not only sole owner of the Hoge Building and the Hoge Building Annex, but he also held many valuable plots in strategic centers of the city's development. Finally, by his financial activities, which brought to Seattle a sound and adequate banking system upon which the future of the city might be securely built, he earned the right to be called the preëminent leader in the progress and development of this metropolis of the Northwest. "Mr. Hoge accumulated wealth naturally," it has been said of him, "but money to him was an instrument placed in his hands for building and expanding of industries and institutions that would give more and better service to the peoples, more comforts and happiness."

In all the relationships of life Mr. Hoge was a man of the strictest integrity and honor. Fair-minded and considerate of others, he liked to hear both sides of a story, and despite the happy faculty—so evident in his business operations—of doing things extremely well, he never showed the least anxiety to get the best of a bargain. With his keen sense of humor, and profound knowledge of human nature, he was able both to enjoy life and to respect the differences and oddities which distinguish one of us from another. James Doster Hoge was very fond of all his friends, and always was loyal to them, while in his own quiet way he was thoughtful, solicitous and deeply interested in the comfort and welfare of his employees. Indeed, his thoughtfulness for others—not only his immediate family and friends, but for every one he knew—was a very characteristic trait, although he avoided all demonstrative expression even of this most excellent quality.

Mr. Hoge's contributions to philanthropic and benevolent enterprises alone reached enormous proportions. These gifts endeared him to thousands and brought happiness to countless homes which were sorely afflicted. He was a generous contributor to the Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle. During the World War he gave much of his time to the Liberty Loan drives and the Red Cross campaigns. Every worthy civic movement enlisted his hearty sup-

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port, and all the charity and welfare workers knew his ready aid. In spite of all the other demands upon him, he was able to devote much of his time to the encouragement of music and art, and found great pleasure in doing so. Thus he sponsored the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, and was its president until the time of his death, while in the field of art he was a consistent patron of the artists and actively interested in the development of the arts.

As a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hoge's business foresight contributed much toward the successful outcome of many enterprises designed for the betterment of the community. He was also greatly interested in politics and public affairs, both within and beyond the confines of the Republican party. He served as Republican State Central Committee Chairman for one year, and as treasurer for fourteen years. Mr. Hoge was a member of many clubs and other organizations, including the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Union Club, British Columbia, the Rainier Club of Seattle, of which he was president at one time, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the Seattle Press Club, and the Seattle Yacht Club, of which he was Commodore in 1928. He also belonged to the Ohio Society, Union Club of Tacoma, Arctic Club of Seattle, and was president of the Highlands. Mr. Hoge enjoyed yachting, and his sailing craft were numbered among the finest in the Northwestern waters. With his family he worshipped in the Episcopal faith, and was a member of St. Mark's Church of that denomination at Seattle, taking an active part in its work.

James Doster Hoge, Jr., married, December 12, 1894, Ethel Hanna. (Hanna VI.) Mr. and Mrs. Hoge became the parents of two children: 1. Mary Louise, who married James Colbert Sullivan, of Seattle; they have a son, James Hoge. 2. Anna Roberta, who married Hamilton Cawley Rolfe; they have four children: Hamilton Cawley, Jr., James Doster, Mary Roberta, and John Hoge. In May, 1922, he built a very beautiful home in the Highlands—one of the finest residential sections of the entire west coast. He always loved his home, and was devoted to his family, finding his greatest happiness in their companionship.

James Doster Hoge's death came quietly after a long illness, but the shock of his passing was none the less severe, and the sorrow which it caused extended to all parts of the West. The entire city of Seattle was in mourning, the

flags on its buildings were flown at half-mast, and the leaders of the community paid the finest tributes to the value of Mr. Hoge's life and work. There is no space here to quote from these at length, but a single editorial from the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" will indicate the deep affection which Seattle bore him, and the place which was his in the city's life. Under the heading, "James D. Hoge, Friend, Leader," these paragraphs appeared:

Compiling his "Anatomy of Melancholy" in a century when wealth was accumulated by might and intrigue, Burton wrote: "Machiavel says virtue and riches seldom settle on one man."

If he had been a contemporary and acquaintance of James Doster Hoge he would have had before him the exception, by no means unusual in our day, which would have caused him to revise Machiavel's dictum.

When this sterling Seattle citizen and pioneer died Monday afternoon, death cast up an account which showed that virtue and riches had settled upon him in full measure. Or perhaps riches settled upon him because his life was so generously and inherently filled with virtue. For he was rich before he acquired great wealth—rich in his infinite capacity for friendship, rich in love of his fellow men, rich in cultural appreciation, rich in impulse and determination to live usefully in the human family. Wealth merely gave him power to extend the influence of these inherent virtues.

He has been referred to as a pioneer, and in its essentials the term is sufficiently definitive, although he did not come to Seattle until 1890. At that time the fully physical part of pioneering had been completed. Materially and culturally, however, the city as we know it has been a miracle which in every manifestation was wholly realized before his eyes and, in very large measure, beneath his hands.

For two score years its finance and industry felt his touch and benefited by his faith and judgment; benevolence was energized by his continuing generosity, and culture, that coy maiden, answered his invitation to take up her abode upon the wilderness fringe.

James D. Hoge was more than a citizen of Seattle. He was a "part" of Seattle. He helped mightily to build the city, but he did more. He built himself into the city. His blocks of stone and steel will fall to dust, but his spiritual monument was built enduringly and will defy time's most corrosive acid.

For him Providence did not in full measure carry "length of days in her right hand," but, as if in compensation for pain and ill health long continued and finally for death itself, in her left hand she bore generously and amply the gifts of riches and honor.

(The Hanna line.)

*Hannay-Hanna Arms*—Argent, three roebucks' heads couped azure, collared or, a bell pendent from each collar.

*Crest*—A cross crosslet fitchée, issuing out of a crescent sable.

*Motto*—*Per ardua ad alta.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")



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The Hanna family can be traced back to the thirteenth century, when Patrick Hannay built and occupied a castle, since known in history as Castle Sorbie, which is still standing, but in a half-ruinous state, and is located on the waters of the Mull of Galloway in Wigton, southern half of Ayrshire, Scotland. The Hannay family came into prominence about the time of the War of the Roses, and some of the occupants of Castle Sorbie wielded a commanding influence during that period. The Hannays continued to own and occupy Castle Sorbie until the close of the seventeenth century, and when the male members of the family all emigrated to Ireland it passed, through intermarriage with the Lords of Galloway, into the possession of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, a grandson of Sir Alexander Stewart, who married Margaret Hannay, a daughter and heir of Patrick Hannay, of Sorbie Castle. The Hannays occupied many useful public positions. They were members of Parliament during several generations, and in 1630 Sir Robert Hannay was made a Baron. This Baronetcy is now extinct. Probably of this line of Hannays of Castle Sorbie was Thomas Hanna, whose history follows.

(Rice: "History of the Hanna Family.")

(I) Thomas Hanna was born at Lesrah Lock, County Monaghan, Ireland, about 1720, and died at Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he was buried in the burying-ground of the Friends' Meeting House, in 1764. A year earlier, 1763, he had come to America with his family and the entire congregation of the Ballybay Presbyterian Church, of which the Hannas were members. They landed at Newcastle, Delaware, and the Hannas settled among the Quakers of Buckingham. Thomas Hanna married Elizabeth Henderson, and they were the parents of: 1. John, died when the family reached Newcastle, in 1763. 2. James (twin), born March 7, 1753, died October 31, 1827; removed from Pennsylvania to Georgetown, Kentucky, and settled in Dayton, Ohio, in 1803; married (first), in Maysville, Kentucky, Hannah Bayles; married (second), in Dayton, Elizabeth. 3. Robert (twin), born March 7, 1753, died at New Lisbon, Ohio, July 17, 1837; went to Columbia County, Ohio, some time between 1802 and 1810; married, January 31, 1776, Catherine Jones, and they were the ancestors of Marcus A. Hanna, the politician. 4. Hugh, of whom further. 5.

Martha, born January 7, 1758; settled on Ten Mile Creek, Washington County, Pennsylvania; married Mr. Saunders. 6. Thomas, born in 1760, died near Cadiz, Harrison County, April 9, 1839; settled in Buffalo Township, Washington County, before 1793, and removed to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1835; married Jane Cowden.

(C. A. Hanna: "Ohio Valley Genealogies," p. 57. Rice: "History of the Hanna Family.")

(II) Hugh Hanna, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Henderson) Hanna, was a native of Ireland, and died in Morris, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where, about 1790, he had bought a farm, which was in the possession of Henry McConklin in 1882. For a while he resided in Fairfield County, where he held a warrantee of one hundred and fifty acres of land, August 14, 1786, and the census of 1790 lists him as living in Fairfield with a family of two adults, a male and a female. In 1793 he was captain of a company of militia of the first Washington County Brigade. Hugh Hanna married Rebecca, and they were the parents of: 1. John Vance, married Lydia McCollum. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, married Samuel Clutter. 4. Rebecca. 5. Nancy, married Jacob Hathaway. 6. Eleanor. 7. Martha, married Dr. Spencer Blachly, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. 8. Hugh, Jr., settled at Connellsville, Fayette County. 9. Thomas, died young.

(Boyd Crumrine: "History of Washington County, Pennsylvania," p. 844. Pennsylvania Archives, Series III, Vol. XXVI, p. 444, and Series VI, Vol. IV, p. 318.)

(III) James Hanna is said to have been born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and died January 14, 1877. In 1816 he settled in German Township, Harrison County, Ohio, and later removed to Carrollton, which was not separated from Harrison County until 1832. This James Hanna is believed to be the son of Hugh, because while no definite proof exists it is known that James, son of Hugh, is reputed to have gone to Ohio, where we find this James of the right name and place. James Hanna was married, December 12, 1816, by the Rev. John Rea, to Mary McCreary, and they were the parents of: 1. Mary, settled in Scio; married the Rev. Robert Herron. 2. Esther, settled in Archer; married Robert Sunley. 3. Tabitha Jane, settled in German; married James Lawthers of Bowerston. 4. Jerusha

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Elizabeth, settled in Green; married Wesley Brindley. 5. Ann. 6. Alexander. 7. William J., of whom further. 8. Sarah. 9. Dorcas.

(C. A. Hanna: "Historical Collections of Harrison County," p. 264.)

(IV) William J. Hanna, son of James and Mary (McCreary) Hanna, is believed to be the William known to carry the line for the following reasons:

1. The Historical Collections of Harrison County lists the following persons by the name of Hanna among the early settlers of Harrison County:

1. William Hanna, German township, came from Donegal, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1805.
2. James Hanna, German township, came from Washington, Pennsylvania, about 1816.
3. John Hanna, Cadiz township, came from Westmoreland County, about 1814.
4. Robert Hanna, Green township, settled about 1814.
5. Samuel Hanna, came from Washington, Pennsylvania, about 1805.

There were three Johns: John, died August 12, 1849, aged sixty-three; John, died August 25, 1859, aged fifty-six; and John M., died June 20, 1878, aged seventy-four.

2. Of all these Hannas the only one who had a son William of the age to be the William of this generation is the James Hanna whose family is listed above.

The history of William Hanna, as shown in two accounts, is conflicting. The Portrait and Biographical Album of Coles County, Illinois (p. 526), gives the place of his birth as Pennsylvania, his occupation a minister, and his wife, Mary Caldwell, of Virginia. The Census of 1860 refutes this in part, giving his birth in Ohio, in about 1818, occupation a speculator, and wife, Jane Caldwell, of Ohio. The Harrison County Historical Collections also give this marriage record (p. 264): "William Hanna and Jane Caldwell married, March 16, 1837, by Rev. Richard Brown." From this we gather that William J. Hanna married Jane Caldwell, born about 1819, and they were the parents of the following children, whose names we cannot present exactly, as they are listed in this manner in the Census of 1860: 1. Mary A., born in Ohio, about 1839. 2. R. H., born in Ohio, about 1840. 3. W. W., born in Ohio, about 1844. 4. Rebecca J., born in Ohio, about 1847. 5. J. W., born in Ohio, about 1849, evidently John Wesley, of whom further. 6. J. R., born in Ohio, about 1851. 7. T. D., born in Ohio, about 1851. 8. Flora, born in Ohio, about 1857. 9. Frank D., born in Ohio, about 1859.

(V) John Wesley Hanna, son of William J. and Jane (Caldwell) Hanna, was born at Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, December 2, 1848. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of thirteen began clerking in his father's general merchandising store at Deersville, Ohio. In July, 1866, he came West, stopping for a short time at Preston, Minnesota, and in the following September came to Mattoon, where he attended school for six months. He then became a clerk in the book store of Finlay and Richardson, and in October, 1869, he and his brother, James R., bought out the firm, and sold it to a Mr. Decker, in May, 1871. He then formed a partnership with George F. McDougal, retired, and the firm assumed the name of Thieleus and Hanna. He sold out to Thieleus, in October, 1877, and the following November 20th bought another business. In connection with his bookselling he had charge of Dole's Opera House for several years, and with his characteristic executive ability did more to gratify the taste of amusement-loving people than any other man in Mattoon. John Wesley Hanna was a devoted adherent of the Republican party, and in 1884, was elected alderman of the Fifth Ward, receiving one hundred and fifty-five of the two hundred votes cast, and he was reelected. He enjoyed a splendid reputation as a generous and courteous host, and maintained a handsome residence. Mr. Hanna left Mattoon, Illinois, in 1889, and went to Seattle to take charge of and manage the Seattle Opera House, and at the same time he had the management of theaters in Tacoma and Olympia. John Wesley Hanna married, July 25, 1870, Mary E. Henderson, of Marion, Ohio, who had been a teacher in the Mattoon west side schools for several years. They were the parents of: 1. Gertrude. 2. Ethel, of whom further. 3. William, married Edith Waltz, of Greencastle, Indiana. 4. Charles. 5. Clara.

(Wm. LeBaron, Jr.: "Coles County, Illinois, Portrait and Biographical Album," pp. 526, 548. Clarence B. Bagley: "History of Seattle," p. 78.)

(VI) Ethel Hanna, daughter of John Wesley and Mary E. (Henderson) Hanna, married John Doster Hoge, Jr. (Hoge VII.)

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**GLODT, ALBERT GEORGE**, Civil and Mechanical Engineer—Having acquired his professional training at several of the leading

European technical colleges, the late Albert George Glodt spent the greater part of his notable career as a mechanical and civil engineer in this country. At different times he was connected in important engineering positions with a number of the leading industrial corporations in the United States, but, during the earlier part of his career, he also spent a number of years in the Congo and later in the Philippine Islands. He was a fine linguist, an interesting conversationalist and a man of charming personality, qualities which had gained for him an exceptionally large circle of devoted friends.

Albert George Glodt was born at Petange, Luxembourg, April 2, 1876, the oldest of the three children of Michel and Josephine (De Lambé) Glodt. The Glodt family has long been established in Luxembourg and for several generations owned the only three hotels there. Mr. Glodt's father, who died in August, 1903, was for many years traffic manager of the Belgian National Railroad. Together with two of his brothers he went to Mexico with the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian. One of the three brothers, a bishop, was executed by the Mexicans, while the others succeeded in making their way to the United States. Mr. Glodt's father returned to Belgium, while the other brother remained in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Glodt received his early education in the public schools of Belgium, which he attended during 1884-88. Next he was a pupil at a well-known professional school in Belgium during 1888-90 and then studied civil and mechanical engineering at the University of Ghent, Belgium, which he attended from 1890 until 1894. Having graduated from this institution, he took a post-graduate course in civil engineering at the École des Nord Institute in Paris, France, in 1895 and another course in mining steel metallurgy at Aix la Chapelle, Germany, in 1896. During 1896-98 he served as mine surveyor and as assistant superintendent of mines with the P. H. Railroad & Mining Company at Luxembourg. Next followed two interesting years, 1898-1900, as a member of a scientific expedition to the Upper Congo, during which period he was engaged in a geological survey of the Kantanga District and in railroad location work. This work was done in the territory between the Nile and the Congo and subjected him to many dangers, Mr. Glodt and two other members of the expedition being the only three out of thirty-one to return, the rest hav-

ing died of fever. His own health was considerably undermined and for the next five years needed more or less constant attention. After his return from this expedition Mr. Glodt came to the United States in 1900. There he became associated with the International Harvester Company and was engaged in work in connection with the building of a tunnel under the Chicago River. Later in 1900 he joined the United States Engineers Corps, with which he served in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. At the end of four years, in 1904, he returned to the United States and during the next four years, until 1908, he was connected in various engineering positions with the International Harvester Company, the American Sugar Refining Company and the United States Steel Corporation. In 1908 he returned to the Philippine Islands as mechanical and civil engineer with the Insular Government, serving as district engineer in the Bureau of Public Works and also as associate professor of mechanical engineering at the University of the Philippines at Los Banaos, La Laguna. At the same time he also was consulting engineer for the Department of the Philippines, United States Army. In this work he continued until 1914 and during this period he made frequent expeditions to Java, North and South China, Japan, Korea, Persia and Russia. These expeditions were undertaken for the purpose of scientific research work and were made in behalf of the United States Government, the Belgian Government, the Standard Oil Company, and the engineering firm of J. G. White & Company. While on one of these expeditions, he enlisted, in August, 1914, at Tientsin, China, in the Sixteenth Colonial Infantry of the French Army, with which he served with the rank of Major until April, 1915, when he was indefinitely furloughed. Upon his return to the United States, in May, 1915, he became associated with the United States Smelting Company, with which he continued until December, 1917. During this period he also was engaged in the designing of mine structures and in research work on arsenic, arsene gas, arsenate of zinc, and on other substances for the United States War Department. From December, 1917, until June, 1921, he was connected as a mechanical and civil engineer with the Texas Company, the Atlantic Petroleum Company, the International Petroleum Company and the Tidemex Company, S. A., spending much of his time in Mexico. Janu-

ary 1, 1923, he became designing engineer for the Sinclair Oil Company, with headquarters in the Conway Building, Chicago, Illinois. Later he held a similar position with the Shell Petroleum Company, with which corporation he was connected at the time of his death in 1929. Mr. Glodt patented a conveying machine for the loading and unloading of ships of coal and ore (endless chain scoops); and also patented a device for the heating and cooling of gases, for the United States Smelting Company. He was a member of several engineering societies and of the Masonic Order. A talented linguist, he spoke and wrote fluently, English, French, German and Italian. He was also very fond of music and possessed considerable ability as a singer and a pianist. Though raised as a member of the Roman Catholic church, his religious views in his later life underwent a considerable change, indicated by the fact that he was at the time of his death a Mason. His keen sense of humor, his thoughtfulness of others, his readiness to help, his old-fashioned courtesy and his many other fine qualities made him a delightful companion, and the circle of his friends was exceptionally large.

Mr. Glodt married in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 23, 1904, Agnes Garner, a daughter of James and Hannah (Farrell) Garner. Mrs. Glodt's father was for many years a prominent cotton broker and business leader of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Glodt had three children: Albert Anthony, Garner Marion and Dolores Virginia Eleanor, the last named born in Manila.

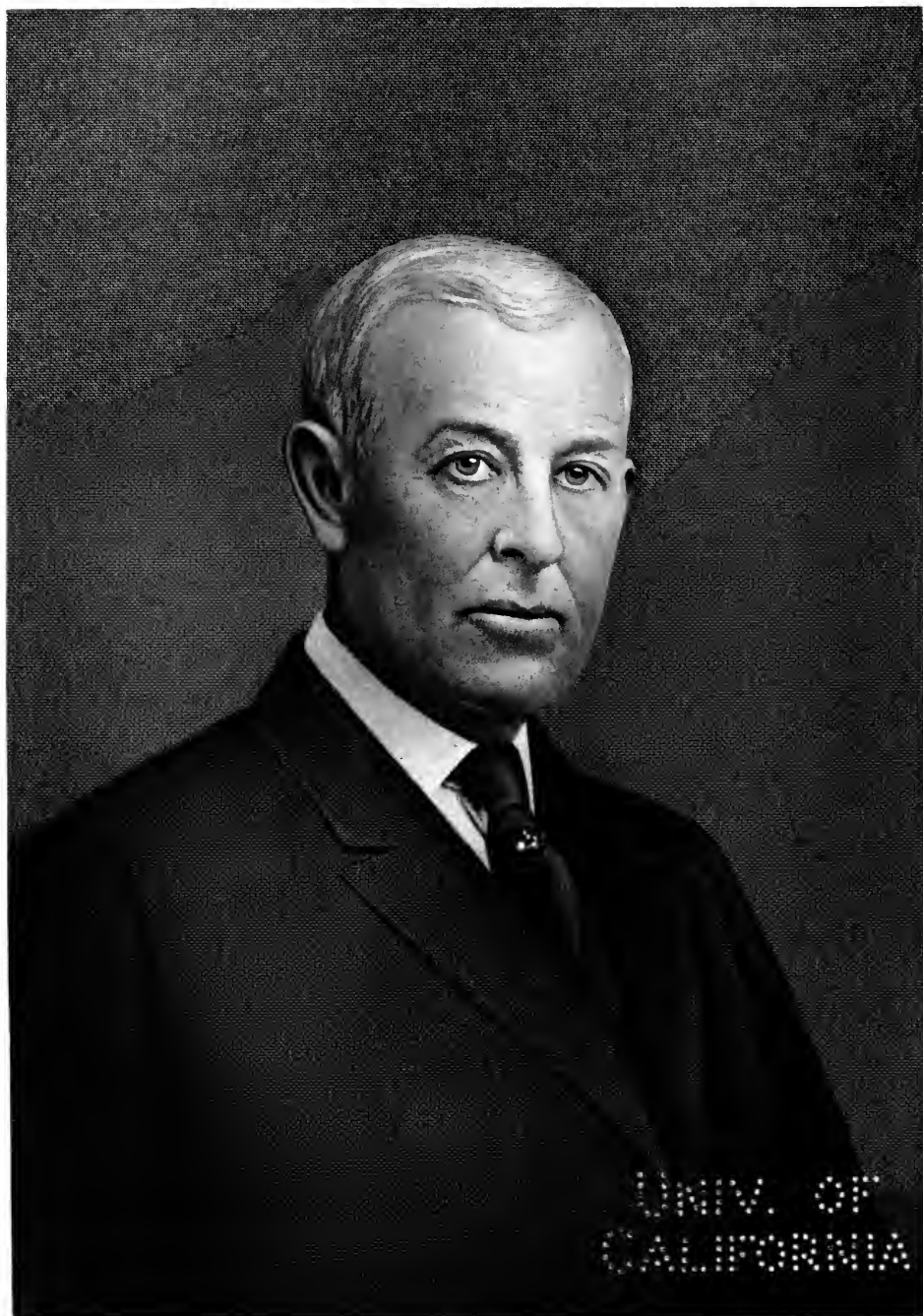
At his home in New Orleans, No. 4631 Prytania Avenue, Albert George Glodt died, February 9, 1929. Though Mr. Glodt had frequently been absent in foreign countries for lengthy periods of time and at times was joined there by his family, he always maintained a house in New Orleans. There, of course, he was widely known, and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years was generally and deeply regretted. By his passing away his wife and children lost a loving and devoted father, his many friends a genial and loyal companion, his profession a very able and successful member, and the city of New Orleans a useful, upright and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Glodt was also survived by a sister, Mary, now Mrs. Jacob Kayser, of Luxembourg, and a brother, Leon, now of London, England.

**STEWART, ALEXANDER BRUCE**, Wholesale Druggist, Capitalist—A distinguished figure in Seattle life for many years, Alexander Bruce Stewart came to this city as a young man and established the enterprise with which his name has been so long connected. Seattle grew, and with its growth he extended the range and scope of his interests. He became a leader in the business life of the State and one of those public-spirited citizens whose efforts have contributed so much to the progress of this great Commonwealth as it stands to-day.

Mr. Stewart was born on February 20, 1854, in Peel County, Ontario, some forty miles from Toronto. His father was George Stewart, young Scotch-Irish emigrant, who came with his wife to the New World and became a sugar bush operator in what was called the Queens Bush of Ontario.

Alexander Bruce Stewart bore his mother's maiden name, Bruce, with that of his father's family, and the traditionally Scottish Alexander. He was the youngest of seven children, and his early life was passed amid all the hardships and privations incident to the pioneer life of the time. He lacked many of the advantages of more settled communities, but he early learned to face and overcome difficulties and to give his allegiance to the healthy ideals of thought and conduct which the outdoors teaches. He was educated in the country schools, and displayed so much natural ability that he was permitted to enter McGill College in Toronto where he enrolled at the age of fifteen. During this time a young acquaintance of his secured part-time employment in a drug store, and visiting him, Mr. Stewart determined to become a druggist himself. It was arranged that he should serve as an apprentice to a local apothecary, and for his services he received the almost incredible sum of thirty-five dollars a year. On this wage he was supposed to board himself. Even with the modest prices of commodities in that day, it speaks volumes for the courage and persistence of the young apprentice that he stuck to his work for a whole year, and this in spite of the fact that during this period he received periodical letters from his brother, George, who was seeking fame and fortune in the gold fields of Nevada.

Finally the attraction of the Golden West proved too much for the boy, and the year 1871 found him a stranger and almost penniless in the town of Silver City, Nevada. Times



*M.B. Stewart*

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were prosperous then. The Silver City camp was at the peak of its boom, and local business men were reaping a harvest. There was a drug store there operated by Charles Boisot, along with his other interests, and to assist him he felt the need of an experienced helper. Mr. Stewart applied for the position and secured it. He entered upon the work at a salary of \$85.00 a month, but within a space of thirty days this was increased to \$125.00. For a period of four years he virtually carried on the operations of this store, acting as its manager. Boisot, the owner proposed, and Mr. Stewart agreed to take over a half interest in the drug store, giving his note in payment for his share. This indebtedness he quickly paid off in the following years. Meanwhile a new camp, Gold Hill, sprang up nearby, and a branch of the business was established there, under the direction of Boisot, in 1876.

But there were already signs that the Silver City camp had passed its peak and was on the down grade. Mr. Stewart with the soundness of judgment which was always his, clearly realized the situation, and so it was that in 1879, the Silver City store was moved to still another new camp at Bodie, California. In addition to the usual drug supplies, a line of paints and wall papers was added, and the business of the store steadily increased. It was necessary to make a large part of the firm's purchases in the East. On one such buying trip when Mr. Stewart had gone to New York, he received a telegram which read: "Partner absconded—store attached," and signed by the sheriff. For Mr. Stewart naturally this was a serious blow. It meant that ten years of hard work and steady savings had come to nothing. But he did not lose heart. He wired his immediate return, and at a meeting of his creditors in San Francisco, asked only for time to pay his debts, dollar for dollar. The men to whom he owed money had confidence in him. Mr. Stewart always possessed the happy faculty of communicating his own enthusiasm and vision to others. Privately he had been advised that his creditors would be glad to settle twenty-five cents on the dollar, but he proposed to pay them in full, and they agreed to give him the necessary time. In a year or two the debts of the firm of Boisot and Stewart were wiped off the books, and Mr. Stewart enjoying a large business again, faced the world with confidence.

It happened at this time that the San Francisco "Chronicle" was printing stories of the

Pacific Northwest, and Seattle in particular. The pioneer spirit which had been ingrained in him in childhood, always remained with Mr. Stewart, and now he felt a sudden desire to seek the opportunities of the Northwest and find out for himself what manner of country this might be. He reflected carefully upon the situation and when his business at Bodie began to drop off a little, he made his final decision. The old store at Gold Hill, Nevada, was still operating. Mr. Stewart took over that store, packed and shipped it to San Francisco, and then by boat to Seattle. Meanwhile he had disposed of his Bodie store, and in the course of time arrived at Seattle with a drug store on his hands, no connections and no prospects, except those which he could immediately carve out for himself. Seattle then was still a small town. Up to this time it had been only a name to Mr. Stewart, but he soon became thoroughly familiar with local conditions, and as the best means of establishing himself in business, purchased the drug store operated by Cook and Vesper on Front Street. The location was the chief asset of this firm. Their stock was small and their business very limited. When Mr. Stewart took over the store in 1882, it marked the establishment in a modest way of an enterprise which was to continue through the years of Seattle's greatest growth, building trade connections throughout the entire Pacific Northwest until finally it became one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the United States. The Stewart and Holmes Drug Company to-day carries on its activities through a trade territory which thoroughly covers the Northwestern States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, together with Alaska and Hawaii. In addition every outbound steamer from the port of Seattle carries merchandise from the Stewart and Holmes stock to far off China, Japan, New Zealand and Russia.

From the beginning Mr. Stewart prospered in the Northwest country. As far as his own store was concerned, he was all business—always. Others of the town commercial leaders were idling away hours in the saloons or at the meeting places of the city. He was at the store on the job perhaps fifteen hours every day to see that every customer was satisfied and that the high quality of his products was matched by the perfection of his service. In only a few years Stewart's drug store was carrying on the largest trade in Seattle. As he extended his business he extended the range

of his friendships, and throughout his entire career they went hand in hand. In 1886 he opened a branch at Tacoma, in charge of his brother, Morley Stewart, and about this time he began to experiment with the idea of serving other druggists of the Sound region on a wholesale basis, in addition to carrying on his own retail trade. The nearest source of supply in those days was San Francisco. Mr. Stewart considered that he could perform a real service to nearby druggists by buying in larger quantities than he himself needed and jobbing the surplus.

Meanwhile at Walla Walla another drug store was developing along somewhat similar lines. This was owned and operated by Mr. H. E. Holmes, and when his own local business had been established to his satisfaction, he too began to think of wholesale operations. In 1888 he came to Seattle to talk the matter over with Mr. Stewart. The Holmes store had been established in 1873, and was the outstanding drug company of Eastern Washington. It was natural that these two men should combine their interests, and this was done. Their partnership was a source of great benefit to both, and was to continue unbroken for over forty years. A manager was placed in charge of the Walla Walla store and the new firm, the Stewart and Holmes Drug Company, was formed in Seattle. Gradually the partners built up a wholesale business in the Seattle territory. They worked hard and long, and asked nothing from others which they would not willingly perform themselves. Older residents of Seattle well remember how Mr. Stewart used to push a wheelbarrow loaded with goods for Sound merchants from his Front Street store to the wharf.

Through the steady expansion of his interests Mr. Stewart now became one of the outstanding leaders in the community life. Vast projects were under way for building the little city into the great metropolis of the Northwest, and it was natural that Mr. Stewart should play an important part in these enterprises. He was one of the twelve men who furnished the capital and organized the Front Street carline, and a little later was a prime mover in building the Madison Street cable line. Then an insurance company was projected, and realizing the fundamental advantage to Seattle people in this enterprise, he again joined with eleven other public spirited men in organizing the Home Insurance Com-

pany. People flocked to Seattle, and there seemed to be no limits to its growth. Mr. Stewart justly shared in the prosperity which he helped to create, and his company enjoyed an ever increasing business. Then on June 6, 1889, came the disastrous fire which burned the business section of the young city to the ground in less than seven short hours. For the second time in his career Mr. Stewart was faced with ruin, but again he triumphed, surmounting all difficulties. Now it was that his friendships and the fine personal reputation which he had been building up stood him in good stead. Within forty-eight hours after the news of the Seattle fire had been carried to all parts of the country, the Stewart and Holmes Drug Company had received assurance from every firm they owed that unlimited credit would be extended, and that they might proceed with sure support in the task of rehabilitating their business.

No time was wasted. With the knowledge that their credit had stood the test, the partners immediately reopened for business. A tent was secured and in a few hours the familiar sign "Stewart and Holmes Drug Company" was stretched over the temporary canvas quarters on what is to-day the site of the Dexter Horton Building. As business increased and new goods commenced to arrive, a larger tent was erected over the one then serving, and the store was thus enlarged. After more than a year, in 1890, they moved to a location at No. 703 First Avenue. In 1898 a larger building at No. 627 First Street was leased, and in 1904 further expansion made still more commodious quarters necessary, and headquarters were established at No. 207-11 Third Avenue, South. The Tacoma retail store was sold soon afterwards, and the activities of the firm were devoted thereafter solely to the wholesale field. In the meantime the Pacific Drug Company had developed into a leading competitor, and in 1912 Mr. Stewart and his partner took over this corporation. Finally the company moved into the large building at King Street and Occidental Avenue, where they have since remained.

The mere record of the development of Mr. Stewart's enterprise can never indicate the place which it has long held in Seattle life. It stands to-day as its founder built it, an institution of the city, representing by its prosperity and sound position the larger prosperity and progress of all Seattle. Mr. Stewart ex-



voted himself to its guidance until the time of his death, but he was never too busy to give generously of his time and effort for any worthy civic cause, or to help others who came to him with their trials and difficulties. He was a charter member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and a member of its Board of Trustees for many years. When a community hotel was projected, he took a leading part in that enterprise, and subsequently became vice-president of the Community Hotel Corporation. He was a patron of art and culture, one of the sponsors of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra and of other similar movements in the allied field of art. Not only was he one of the West's most successful business men, but he was also one of its greatest civic leaders—a leader whose example inspired others to follow, and whose dedicated vision wrought prodigies of achievement for the welfare of his State. During the World War Mr. Stewart was State chairman of the Red Cross, directing the drive which obtained a total membership in Washington of 282,337. This, of course, was one of his most notable achievements in the public interest, but he followed it with others hardly less important in the various Liberty Loan and War Saving drives. He was a constant supporter of the development of Rainier National Park, and served as a trustee of the corporation developing facilities for tourists in that vast public playground. In addition he was for many years vice-president of the Puget Sound National Bank, realizing how much the growth of Seattle's industries and business depended upon adequate banking facilities and support. Mr. Stewart was also an incorporator and vice-president of the Union National Bank until that institution was consolidated with the Dexter Horton National Bank. From that time until his death, he was vice-president of the larger institution, and later became chairman of its executive committee.

In politics an active Republican, Mr. Stewart was prominent within his party organization and enjoyed the unique distinction of having attended every Republican State Convention held in Washington until the direct primary law became operative. He was State chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Republican Party in 1920 when Washington Republicans contributed so generously to the campaign for the preservation of the traditional American form of government and American ideals, which were threatened by radical

groups. As always he gave generously of his own means to the causes which interested him, among his particularly notable donations being the large sum given to the Orthopedic Hospital.

In 1884, Alexander Bruce Stewart married May Elia Martin, daughter of the late J. N. Martin, at the time professor of languages at the University of the Pacific and the Methodist College of San Jose, California. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of one daughter, Alma May, now Mrs. J. H. Ballinger. She has three children, Alma, Alexander Stewart, and John F. Mr. Ballinger now directs the family interests and is president of the Stewart and Holmes Drug Company, which has been merged with a large Eastern corporation.

Mr. Stewart always had the greatest confidence in Seattle and he came to love his adopted city very dearly. At the Highlands, one of Seattle's finest residential sections, he built a magnificent home, surrounded by vast expanses of lawn and trees and shrubs. Mr. Stewart found the sources of his greatest pleasure in his home life and in quiet contemplation of the beauties of nature. On his splendid estate he was able to enjoy both in their most perfect form. As his own daughter grew up and married, his grandchildren came to be his richest treasure. And he was never so happy as when in their company, playing with them, listening to their stories and telling them others in return. All children regarded him as their friend. He was a man of simple kindness, extreme generosity, and truly noble character. A real Christian at heart, he exemplified the finest Christian principles in his own life and work, and was proud to boast that his career was one of useful service—that he had never "pulled a man down."

His death on December 23, 1928, following a brief illness, was widely mourned. Mr. Stewart gave generously to various organized charities, and time and again extended the helping hand of comradeship to some one sadly in need of a friend. But all his giving was done in his own quiet way, without ostentation and without show. He desired no further reward than the simple consciousness of duty well performed. He could not keep his fine generosity secret, however, nor hide the debt which Seattle owed him. Its people clearly recognized this indebtedness and were proud to honor one of the city's great benefactors. The words of J. D. Hoge, a friend of forty years, clearly

voiced the sentiment of the entire city at his death.

"A dear friend, a good adviser, and one of our ablest and most devoted citizens has left us," he said. "He will be long remembered, and his passing will be felt by many thousands throughout the State and city. He was a true friend, and I loved him."

**WERLEIN, PHILIP, III**, Patron of the Arts—Few men of New Orleans, Louisiana, did more for the encouragement of cultural activities in this city than did Philip Werlein, III, in his day. Music publisher, patron of music, worker in all those causes that he believed in the best interests of his community, he followed in the tradition of his family by engaging in the activities that were his. He and his forebears, over three generations, took part prominently in the affairs of the South, and were responsible for much that was done musically in this region of the United States. One of the treasured possessions of the family to-day is the original plate of the song, "Dixie," which the Werleins were the first house to print. Philip Werlein, III, was a worthy scion of this family, and his name will long live in the annals of New Orleans as that of a man who accomplished much for the lasting benefit of his fellow-men.

He was born in New Orleans on January 5, 1878, son of Philip and Betty (Parham) Werlein. The founder of the Werlein family in the United States was Philip Werlein I, who came from Germany as a young man, and who settled in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He married Margaret Halsey, of East Hampton. And he it was who established the music publishing business for which the Werlein family became famous. He also started a school for young women, a private institution that gained considerable note in its day. He later came to New Orleans, and here founded the firm of Philip Werlein, which at the time of writing (1930) is more than a century old. He entered the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and his property was seized by the Federals and sold at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. After the war, he once more became engaged in business life, his stock consisting of seven pianos that a faithful negro servant had hidden in a barn. He took a leading part in the affairs of his community up to the time of his death.

His son, Philip Werlein, II, father of the

man whose name heads this review, then took over the interests of the family and was active for many years. When his son, Philip Werlein, III, reached the age of eighteen years, however, he retired because of ill health. Philip, III, received his education in the private schools of New Orleans, and later became a student at Tulane University, where he attended classes for three years. He was a member, there, of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. As time went on, he became increasingly prominent in public affairs, especially in activities having to do with music, and was also one of the city's business leaders. Widely informed on a variety of subjects, he was a voracious reader, and in his home was one of the finest libraries to be found in any private residence of the city. A patron of music, he sponsored the French Opera that was brought from Paris to New Orleans, and along with his work in this connection helped many young and struggling musicians to make their way in the world. His greatest activity was in the musical world. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, the largest musical organization in the South, of which his wife was secretary and treasurer, as well as one of the founders.

Along with his work in the direction of advancing New Orleans musically, Mr. Werlein was active in other fields. He was a director of the Interstate Bank, and president of the Old Progressive Union, which is now the Association of Commerce. He was also a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the State Democratic Committee, though he never sought office for himself. While still very young, he was elected president of the National Association of Piano Dealers, and in the National Chamber of Commerce he was one of the very first members and a director. He was president of the Pickwick Club, the Boston Club, the New Orleans Country Club, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was most active, and was affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also one of the first members of the Deep Waterway Commission. His favorite diversions were polo, golf and riding, outdoor recreations of which he was ever fond. In all of these realms of life—social, cultural, business—Mr. Werlein was always a charming and attractive personality, a man who was loved and esteemed in widely varying walks of life and who was a true friend of his city.

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Philip Werlein, III, married at Bay City, Michigan, in 1908, Elizabeth Marie Thomas, daughter of Henry Thomas and grand-daughter of William Henry Thomas, who came from Wales. The original home of the Thomas family was in the British Isles, the different branches of the line having been of English or Welsh descent. Henry Thomas, father of Mrs. Werlein, was the owner of the Ajax Dynamite Factories until his death in 1908; he was a soldier in the Civil War, having entered the Union Army at the age of sixteen years. For his service in the military forces of the Federal side, he was many times decorated, and twenty years after the close of hostilities was presented with the battle flag of his regiment. His wife, Mrs. Werlein's mother, was Marie (Felton-Smith) Thomas, a native of England.

Mrs. Werlein has long been a leader in New Orleans life. She was one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society, and was made its secretary and treasurer. She also has charge of public relations for the Saenger Theaters, a chain of importance throughout the South. She spent eight years in Paris and in other European capitals, and studied singing under Jean de Reszki. She has always been noted for her participation in different outdoor sports and recreational activities, and her bravery has led her often into pursuits of this nature that are ordinarily reserved for men. She successfully hunted big game in many different parts of the world, while she was traveling, and was one of the first women to sail in a balloon in England. She was the first member of her sex to make an airplane flight, having accomplished this feat in France. Along with her other achievements, she has been a writer of note and ability. She was chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan campaigns from 1917 to 1920; was chairman of the Airfield Landings Committee of the State of Louisiana; and was also chairman of the War Gardens of New Orleans. She was an organizer and member of the New Orleans Red Cross Canteen. During the World War period, too, she was financial chairman of the Council of National Defense, at New Orleans. She is a member of the League of Women Voters, in which body she served as State chairman in 1920, and of the League of American Pen Women. Her political alignment is with the Democratic party. She is a member, too, of a number of social organizations, including the Quarante Club, the Orleans Club, the Petit

Theater Club, the Petit Salon, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the New Orleans Country Club. She also belongs to the Woman's National Democratic Club, of Washington, D. C. She was born at Bay City, Michigan, on January 29, 1887, and there spent her early life, attending the public schools and studying under private tutors, until her marriage in 1908.

Philip and Elizabeth Marie (Thomas) Werlein became the parents of four children: 1. Betty Brünhilde, who became a student at Newcomb College. 2. Elizabeth Lorraine, who is also a student at Newcomb. 3. Phyllis Evelyn, a student at Miss Magee's school. 4. Philip IV, a student at the Newman Manual Training School.

The death of Philip Werlein, III, occurred on February 22, 1917, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and was a cause of widespread sorrow in this city, where he was so widely known and had taken so vital a part in the life and affairs of the people. But regardless of all his accomplishments in business and civic fields, his favorite work was probably that which he did in the direction of building up the cultural life of New Orleans. A deep lover of music, he had a capacity for interesting others in the beauties of this art; and his activities as a patron were responsible for bringing to this metropolis of the South many of the best performers in the world. He will be remembered here and wherever he was known as a man of the highest abilities and attainments, and as one whose life was thoroughly worth while to his city.

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**CAMPION, JOHN THOMAS**, Man of Affairs—A man of many interests and large holdings in the Pacific Northwest, John Thomas Campion gave his attention throughout the entire latter part of his active career to enterprises of considerable importance in the development of the section in which he made his home. He came to Seattle at the close of the last century, and from that time onward until his death, played a part of genuine prominence in the upbuilding of the great empire of the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Campion was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on March 11, 1866, a son of William and Josephine (Roach) Campion. He received his educational training in the schools of his native State, but at an early age set out upon a business career, being anxious to face the prob-

lems of life and to overcome its difficulties. For a number of years, as a young man, he was variously employed, meanwhile acquiring much important business training and experience. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Campion was chief clerk and cashier of the Michigan Central Railroad. It was at this time that he began to consider the larger possibilities of the Northwest. In a new country he thought there were opportunities which could not be found in the more settled communities of the Middle West. There were problems awaiting solution and perhaps, great wealth for men of initiative and vision. After careful consideration of all the factors involved, he resolved to cast his lot with the development of the Pacific Coast, and to seek his career there.

Accordingly Mr. Campion made his way West to Seattle where he soon became a well known figure in the city's life. During 1889 and 1900 he served as auditor of the Oregon Improvement Company, later the Pacific Coast Company. In 1900 he joined those whom the gold rush brought to Alaska and established the Arctic Trading Company at Nome. Later he operated the Cedar Mountain coal mine which was eventually bought by the Pacific Coast Coal Company. During this period he was managing director of the Hotel Butler which, in those days, was famous up and down the Pacific Coast, and one of the finest hotels north of 'Frisco. Meanwhile the passing years brought an extension of his interests. In 1900, he first entered the field of brewery operations, and for a quarter of a century thereafter was successively treasurer, general manager and president of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company. As its executive head, he guided the affairs of the enterprise very successfully, and it was under his direction that the assets of the company, following prohibition, were held intact until sold to the Fleischhacker interests of San Francisco.

Mr. Campion always had the greatest faith in the future of Seattle, and throughout the years gradually increased his property holdings in the city and the immediate vicinity. In 1925, he resigned his connection with the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company to devote himself solely to the management of his own interests. For the purpose of organizing the Campion Investment Company, Inc., he acquired the Ranke Building, Seattle, and also the ground lease, modernizing this building, it being the first of modern developments of Pike

Street locality, now Seattle's metropolitan shopping district. Mr. Campion was president of the Campion Investment Company, Inc., until the time of his death. In the matter of business trends and property values, his judgment was invariably sound, while in the executive direction of large affairs, he demonstrated his talents repeatedly. He was one of the foremost business men of Seattle through many years, and the traditions of prominence which he established are still connected with the family name. Politically Mr. Campion was a Republican, supporting party principles and candidates, although he was never an active party worker. He maintained, however, a constant interest in civic progress and public affairs, giving his hearty support to all those movements making for advance and progress. He was a member, in addition, of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for many years, and a member of the following clubs: the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club and the Seattle Tennis Club.

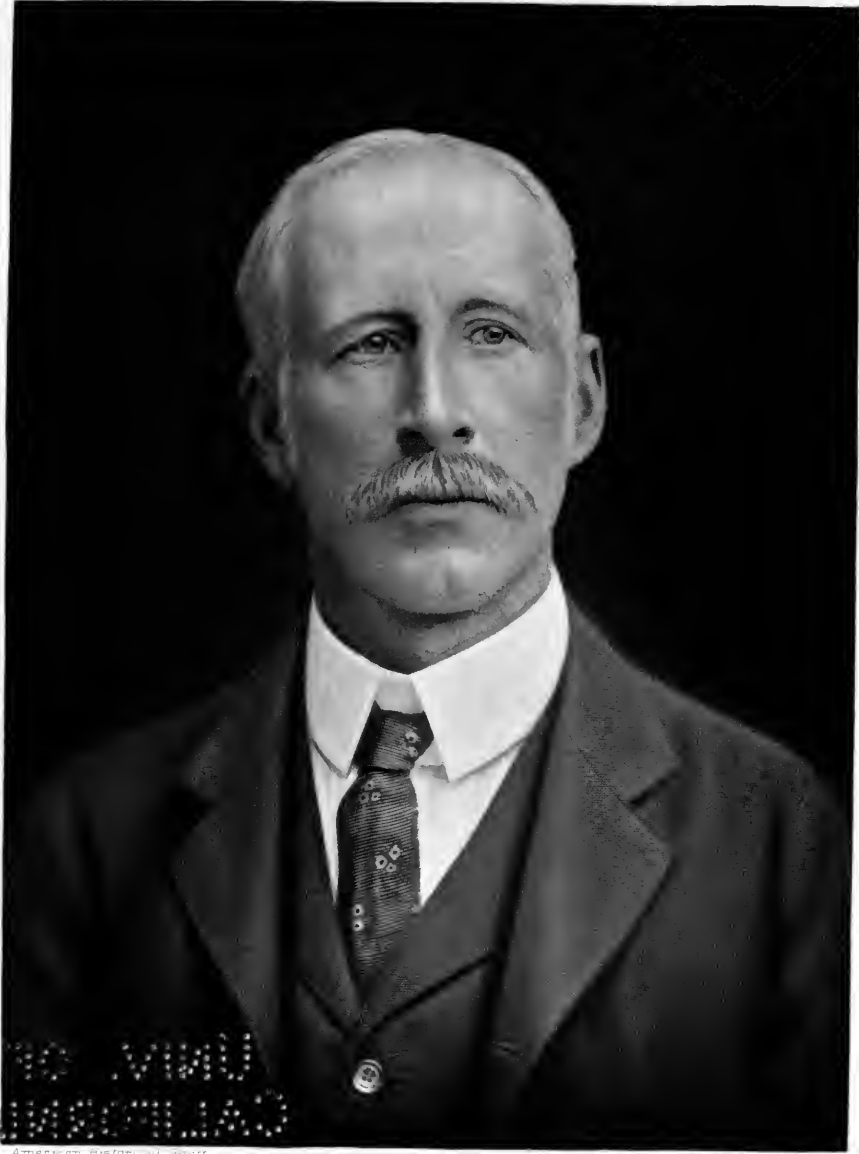
On June 5, 1895, Mr. Campion married Mammie Ranke of Seattle, daughter of Otto Ranke, pioneer builder and contractor in the city. His own home which he erected at Terry and Madison streets was long one of the finest residences in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Campion became the parents of one son, Cyrus Ranke, born at Seattle, and educated at the University of Washington. After the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted in the army and served as a military instructor at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Mr. Campion is now directing head of the many Campion interests. He married Dorothy Simmonds, of Seattle, and they have one daughter, Joanne Louise.

John Thomas Campion died on May 2, 1930. His death removed one of the pioneer figures in the larger development of Seattle and brought to a close a career in which he won much honor and success. His loss was deeply felt and widely mourned.

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**POLLOCK, JAMES ERNEST, M. D.**, Physician—No more beloved character ever brightened the medical profession than James Ernest Pollock, of New Orleans, his high talents and his strength having been given freely during many years for the alleviation of suffering, especially among children. In his maturity and when his private practice called for ever increased attention, he spent six days a week at a free clinic, that he might be of service

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1908

Wm. A. Peters



to those who could not afford to pay. His great heart ached when he saw little children suffering and to them he devoted the better years of his life, which was all too brief, for he was scarcely beyond middle age when he was suddenly taken from the scene of his useful activities. He was a man of great force of character, following to successful conclusion anything he undertook. He had never ceased to be a student of his profession and was equipped with knowledge of every discovery in the science that might be of practical value to him in the prosecution of his work. He never paraded his achievements, but his intimates knew full well of the hundreds of cases from which he never derived financial reward. His reward of satisfaction when he eased pain and brought back health was to him sufficient return for what he did. As a specialist in diseases of children he left a notable record, but as a humanitarian he left an even greater one, while his loss was a calamity to thousands of human beings whom he benefited and others who would have had his kindly ministrations when they came to suffer. His friends were limitless, while his reputation among his colleagues set him upon the highest plane of knowledge and achievement.

He was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, February 28, 1884. His father was Thomas Allen Pollock, a merchant, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, as a sergeant in Company B, 21st Tennessee Infantry, and was wounded at the Battle of Atlanta. The earliest American ancestor of the Pollock family was Thomas, who was born in Paisley, Scotland, August 12, 1761. He held a high position with the Royal Bank of Scotland in Glasgow, but abandoned it to come to America and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1803, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Thomas Allen Pollock, his direct descendant, married Nancy Hudson and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters, James Ernest having been the last born. He received his education in the New Orleans schools and afterward attended the medical school of Tulane University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906. He first practiced his profession in Algiers, Louisiana, but soon came to New Orleans and here was appointed assistant coroner of Orleans Parish in April, 1915. From that time until his death he held the office and appeared officially in nearly all the crime cases of the

Parish. He was a member of the staff of the Charity Hospital and of Touro Infirmary and for several years was assistant professor of pediatrics at that institution. During the last few years of his practice he attended a ward in the clinic of the Charity Hospital, where he did most of his work. Since 1915 he had specialized in the care of children and the cure of the diseases, in which work he was a zealot. He had served as troop master of Boy Scouts, but abandoned it to devote his entire time to his profession. Dr. Pollock was very fond of good music and instructive reading and what spare time he ever had he gave to indulgence in these, his other free moments being spent with his family, his greatest joy. He was Democrat in politics and had been a steward of the Algiers Methodist Church, where he also taught in the Sunday School, later joining the Rayne Memorial Methodist Church in New Orleans. Professionally he held membership in the American Medical Association, in the Southern Medical Society and all local medical organizations. He was also a member of the New Orleans Zoölogical Society and had formerly been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belonged to the Southern Yacht Club and the Young Men's Gym Club. He died in New Orleans, at his residence, No. 4224 General Taylor Street, February 18, 1929, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was also a member of the college fraternity of Phi Rho Sigma.

James Ernest Pollock married in Algiers, Louisiana, February 10, 1915, Alma Melanie Porzler, daughter of John Porzler, associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Mary (Briel) Porzler. They are the parents of James Ernest, Jr., a student.

Dr. Pollock loved nature and the great outdoors and he loved children to such an extent that he devoted his time and sacrificed a large potential professional income that he might save them from the ills and sufferings to which they are subject. No greater tribute can be paid his nobility of character than reference to this, for in pursuing his course he followed the precept of the Saviour:

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

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**PETERS, WILLIAM ALLISON**, Lawyer—  
A leading member of the Seattle Bar for many years, William Allison Peters was a lawyer of

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brilliant talents and high achievement. He early determined upon a legal career, and was faithful to the goal in life which he set for himself. Mr. Peters' efforts, although they embraced important fields of public service, were, nevertheless, largely given to the pursuits of the law, and it was natural, therefore, that his reputation should be most widespread among other lawyers of the State and nation. But the city of Seattle knew him as a man of great public spirit and enlightened social conscience, and his years of life brought him both honor and success.

Mr. Peters came of old American families. He was born at Atlanta, Georgia, on March 8, 1858, a son of William Graham and Eugenia Earle (Coryell) Peters. William Peters, founder of this family in America, was a barrister at Liverpool, who came to the colonies in middle life. In 1752, he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from Chester County, where he had settled, and in 1753-4-5, was reelected and subsequently resigned. He returned to England, and at that time he gave his property to his eldest son. He built the historic mansion, Belmont, one of the old Colonial homes now open to the public in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia. His successor, John Morton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Richard Peters, son of William Peters, was a very distinguished figure in the nation's early life. He served as Secretary of War under George Washington, and later was appointed judge of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, where he continued upon the bench until his death in 1838. He was the author of the famous Peters Reports. Ralph Peters, his son, was born at Yorktown, Pennsylvania, on November 28, 1777, and married on October 2, 1806, Catherine Conyngham, born on August 29, 1786, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of William Graham Peters, father of William Allison Peters, of this record; he was born in Philadelphia, and in early manhood removed to Georgia, where he was a large land owner and planter. Eugenia Earle (Coryell) Peters, his wife, was a daughter of Tunison and Sophia (Head) Nelson Coryell.

William Allison Peters, of this record, was educated in Atlanta until he was twelve years of age, when his parents died. He was taken abroad and there attended school in England and Germany. Upon his return to this country

he went to Wilkes-Barre Academy in Pennsylvania, and St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, later entering Yale College, from which he was graduated after a distinguished academic career. He received dissertation appointments in both junior and senior years, was elected to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and to Hé Boulé and Skull and Bones, senior honorary societies. He rowed on his class crew, and was also a member of the University Football Team, from 1877 to 1880. After teaching for a year or two at Hillman Academy, in Wilkes-Barre, he began preparations for his legal career in Philadelphia, in 1882, reading law in a private office there. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in March, 1883, and for two years, thereafter, was employed as claim agent by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Ohio Railway. The following two years he spent in travel and then moved to Seattle, where his activities were always afterwards to center. Mr. Peters engaged in independent practice until 1889. During 1889-90, he was a member of the firm of Strudwick, Peters and Collins, which became, in 1891-92, Strudwick, Peters and Van Wyck, and from 1893 to 1900, Strudwick and Peters. From 1900 to 1928, he was senior partner of the well-known firm of Peters and Powell, which became, in 1929, Peters, Powell, Evans and McLaren.

In coming originally to Seattle, Mr. Peters had been attracted to the Puget Sound region by the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. Many other young men of good family and something of the pioneer spirit were led to seek their fortune in the developing Northwest. They became leaders in the business, financial, and professional life of Seattle, and of this group Mr. Peters was always an important and influential member. He was successful in his practice here from the very beginning, and throughout the years the demands on his services constantly increased. Important cases of the greatest consequence were entrusted to his care, and almost invariably he brought them to successful conclusions. In recognition of his distinguished position at the Washington Bar, President Taft, one of his associates at Yale, wished to appoint him Federal Judge, a life office of great honor. Mr. Peters preferred, however, to continue in the ranks of the private practitioner, and until the last he devoted himself to his duties in this capacity. His thorough knowledge of all phases of legal theory and practice was everywhere

recognized, and as early as 1903-04 he was honored by his election as president of the Washington State Bar Association.

Mr. Peters served as president of the Seattle Bar Association in 1907-08. Later, in 1918, he was vice-chairman of the Washington State Council of Defense, and in all war activities was a tireless worker, participating in government campaigns throughout the entire country.

In other phases of the nation's life, however, Mr. Peters was equally active, and he rendered important service as a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, from 1926 to 1929. At Seattle he was a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of some of its most important committees. He was one of the founders of the Rainier Club and its president in 1888-89; a charter member and president in 1908 and 1909 of the University Club, and a charter member of both the Seattle Golf Club and the Country Club, of which he was also president at one time. Mr. Peters was a charter member and former president of the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and interested in the preservation of true American ideals. He was an attendant at St. Mark's Church in Seattle, and in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1919 was a vestryman of the parish. During the Chinese riots at Seattle in 1886, he served as a member of the Home Guard, and was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department. He also was a member of the militia sent to help quell the strikes of coal miners. "In short," as a local paper said of him at the time of his death, "he was interested in everything that made for the public welfare." Modest by nature, simple in tastes, he recognized no distinctions of class or condition, and throughout his life enjoyed the friendship of those in every walk of life. This in itself was a fine tribute to the breadth of his character and the confidence and affection which he always inspired in others. "He possessed," to quote again, "a brilliant and cultivated mind, a rare fund of sentiment and a spontaneous and delightful quality of wit and humor." It was natural, therefore, that he should be much sought after as a companion, and that, as an after dinner speaker, he was beyond compare.

On June 6, 1889, at San Francisco, California, William Allison Peters married Frances Akers Van Wyck, daughter of Sidney McMechen and Nannie Churchill (Crittenden) Van Wyck. She is a direct descendant of Cornelius Barentse

Van Wyck, who was born in Holland and came to America in 1660, settling in Midwout, now Flatbush, Long Island. Sidney McMechen Van Wyck was born on April 6, 1830, at Baltimore, Maryland, and married, on November 6, 1862, at San Francisco, California, Nannie Churchill Crittenden, born on January 19, 1843, at Brazoria, Texas, a direct descendant of Major John Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters became the parents of the following children: 1. William Allison, Jr., born in 1890, at Seattle. 2. Sidney Van Wyck, born in 1891, who married, in 1921, Mary Louise Winslow, of San Francisco, and has two children: Sidney, Jr., and Patricia. 3. Katherine Eugenia, born in 1893, who married, in 1921, Henry Holman Ketcham, of New York. They have three children: Henry H., Jr., William Peters, and Samuel Kendall. 4. Churchill Crittenden, born in 1898. 5. Laurance Armistead, born in 1905.

Mr. Peters died in Seattle on October 26, 1929, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery. His death was a source of deep regret and sorrow to the people of this city and called forth many fine tributes to his character. The following lines written by Judge George Donworth are typical:

Of all the men I ever knew Mr. Peters possessed the most completely rounded character, displaying admirable qualities in every phase. His unusually brilliant mind and ever reliable intuition for the right course, made him conspicuous in every emergency, and at all times a valuable citizen. The unique and honored place that he occupied in the city and State was such that no other man can fill it.

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**LE JEUNE, HAROLD**, Executive — The family name Le Jeune has been honored in many spheres of activity, and is borne by a house of ancient and distinguished line, the line being connected with that of Louis XIV of France.

George Fitzcurwood Le Jeune, father of Harold Le Jeune, was a musician prominently known for his talent at the organ, and a composer who wrote numbers of psalms and hymns for the Episcopal Church. The hymns sung from notes written by him will perpetuate his memory, though he has been dead since 1900. Native Englishman, he spent the greater part of his life in America, was deeply devoted to our institutions and our people, and established his line here firmly. George Fitzcurwood Le Jeune married Georgianna Louisa Van Buskirk, who, as himself, was descended

from an ancient line; and of their union were born eight children, of these, five being sons and three daughters.

Harold Le Jeune, sixth-born of the children, was born at New Rochelle, New York, September 9, 1881, and died at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 25, 1929, aged forty-eight years. Though the span of his life was thus made brief, he gave to his activities a variety and force which made a full career, worthy of emulation by all men, and particularly of note in steamship circles, wherein he made his central course of effort.

As a boy, Harold Le Jeune encountered unusual advantages, for he attended school in New York State and at Kent in England. This early contact with his father's native land broadened his perspectives and made more quick his natural intelligence. Having done with his studies in England, he went to work in New York City, with the English consul. This work gave his mental horizon still wider scope; he met men of large affairs, learned readily of matters having important bearing in social and economic fields; and after a tightly packed experience in the consul's office struck out for himself, going to California. On the West Coast Mr. Le Jeune purchased an orange grove, which, for a short period, he cultivated with success. Then he disposed of the grove, returned to New York City, and in 1904 came to New Orleans. He was destined to make his career in the South; and the turning point in his economic fortunes may fairly be placed at his first contact with New Orleans, city that was to know him well in years to come. He was twenty-three years old.

His experience on the West Coast had demonstrated to Mr. Le Jeune that his abilities lay in commerce rather than in such cultivation; for while he had succeeded as citrus grower, still, he never had felt himself satisfied with the outlook. Now, in New Orleans, he secured a place with the Gans Steamship Line, at clerical work, content to start at a comparatively modest wage for the benefit of further experience in a direction he considered filled with opportunity. He chose rightly. After a year in New Orleans he was transferred to Texas City, Texas; received a broader training under new circumstances, rose in knowledge of the steamship business, and after a year returned to New Orleans. He later was sent to open a company office at Port Arthur, Texas. At this he acquitted himself most

worthily, and remained three years at Port Arthur getting matters in the best possible shape. He again returned to New Orleans, and the company soon afterward became the Richard Meyer Steamship Line. Mr. Le Jeune continued with the Meyer organization until 1914. In that year, taking associates, he went into a new firm as partner, the firm being Trosdal, Plant and Lafonta, steamship agents and brokers. He held office in this organization, contributed materially to its prosperity, was vice-president of the Dixie Steamship Company, and in short became one of the best known shipping men in the New Orleans area. He continued active at his work until the last. The whole term of his identity with the shipping business comprised twenty-five years.

Harold Le Jeune married, December 28, 1907, Marie Watson Lafonta, daughter of Louis Rene and Clara Stroud (McIlreevy) Lafonta. Mr. Lafonta was chiefly known for his position as a cotton broker, in which field he was outstanding in New Orleans and the South. His death occurred in 1891. A veteran of the war between the States, he fought under Confederate colors, and steadfastly espoused the principles of the Old South. The Lafonta family is one of the oldest in this part of the nation, dating back to New Orleans' colonial period. Mrs. Le Jeune, representative of this old and honored house, continues to reside in New Orleans. She has one child, Helen Constance, now a student in Miss Louise McGhee's Private School.

Though Harold Le Jeune had all the advantages of an education in two countries, America and Great Britain, he made his career unaided after that, and was a self-made man. His success in business, as in citizenship, was through his own efforts. He gave much attention to business, yet always appeared to have time for outside duties befitting a good citizen's interest in the community welfare; and he accordingly did a great deal for New Orleans, directly and indirectly. Indirectly, he benefited the city as a successful business man, bringing new trade. Directly, he supported all drives of economic, civic and social benefit. During the World War, he headed several movements for funds in the Liberty Loan campaigns, and devoted much time to helping the Red Cross.

Harold Le Jeune was one of the best liked men in his circles of activity. His was a charming personality, his appearance handsome, and

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*James M. Easton*

his manner in keeping. Charitable in thought and deed, he spoke ill of no one. He gave warm affection to those near him. This was returned. Especially was he devoted to his home, to his wife and daughter. He attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church. A Republican, he staunchly adhered to the principles upheld by this party and held a considerable influence in its affairs, but never sought office for himself. He belonged to the Boston Club, New Orleans Country, Louisiana and Pickwick clubs of New Orleans, the Chamber of Commerce here, and fraternally held affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons. He was a Thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of all bodies up to and including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In younger days fond of hunting, he turned his taste more to reading and golf as he came into middle years. His family remained his chief happiness, and to his career he gave an ever-increasing diligence and ability.

Of Harold Le Jeune it has been said, he could have succeeded in nearly any line of enterprise undertaken, such was his character, and such the versatility of his talent. At all times he acted uprightly; he was a man among men, a true American.

**ASHTON, JAMES MARTIN**, Corporation and Maritime Lawyer—In the years of an active career, James Martin Ashton has risen to a position of genuine prominence among the leaders of the Pacific Coast Bar. Mr. Ashton's interests, however, extend to many fields. His experiences have taken him to the wastes of the Arctic North, and among his friends he has included many famous explorers—Admiral Peary, whose attorney he was, Theodore Roosevelt, whom he always counted a close acquaintance, and Admiral Byrd. Finally, as a pioneer in the development of Tacoma, he has contributed decisively to the progress of this great city of the Northwest.

Mr. Ashton was born on August 28, 1859, a son of Joseph and Nancy Wynn (Stevenson) Ashton, a descendant of the English lord who bore the family name. His father, born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, in 1823, died in 1860. He was a pioneer trader on Lake Ontario, and built a large business, shipping between Canadian and American ports. Nancy Wynn (Stevenson) Ashton was born in Syracuse, New York, and died in 1869.

James Martin Ashton, of this record, attended the common schools of his birthplace, at Belleville, Ontario, and at the age of fourteen matriculated at Albert College. His father had died several years previously, and his business associates managed things so badly that his estate was very small. At the age of ten, young Ashton was selling newspapers for the small sums he could make in that way, and doing other work to help support himself through school. At fourteen, he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and for four years worked as a cow puncher on the open plains, saving his money so that he might return to school. Finally, he was able to enroll at University College in Toronto, pursuing the arts course, and later studied law at Osgoode Hall. He was graduated at Toronto in 1881 with the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Laws degrees.

Very soon afterwards, Mr. Ashton made his way to Denver, Colorado, where he began the practice of his profession. But he was anxious to find the largest possible field of opportunity, and traveled about the West, considerably, looking for a new location. Finally, in 1882, he settled at Tacoma, at a time when the town had fewer than a thousand white inhabitants. Better things lay ahead, and Mr. Ashton had the greatest confidence in Tacoma's future. His own activities have centered here now for almost fifty years. He was successful in his practice from the beginning, and soon rose to a position of prominence in the city's life.

At the age of twenty-four, as a promising young lawyer, Mr. Ashton became attorney for Nelson Bennett, a contractor, who at the time was driving "Stampede Tunnel" for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company—the longest tunnel in the world and the most difficult engineering feat of its kind yet attempted. Next, he was retained as western attorney by Henry Villard, who built the Northern Pacific, and in 1885 entered the service of the Northern Pacific lines. In 1893, he was made general western counsel for the railroad, and in 1896 was appointed by the United States Courts to wind up the company's affairs in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and turn them over in good shape to the reorganized corporation. The difficult duties of these various positions he discharged so ably and with such manifest ability that his services were widely sought after and his reputation extended far beyond the borders of his State. Upon his return to private practice, he was

placed under annual retainer by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, engaged in the trans-Pacific trade, the Pacific Navigation Company, the Carbon Hill Coal Company, operating the largest mines in the Northwest, and various other transportation and industrial corporations. He has been retained in numerous important cases, and has been conspicuously successful in carrying them to a successful conclusion.

In spite of the demands of his profession upon him, Mr. Ashton was greatly interested in public affairs, and in 1899 entered public life as a leader in the Republican organization of the West. For eight years he served as Republican National Committeeman, and at the Republican National Convention of 1900, held in Philadelphia, formed one of Mark Hanna's steering committee, and represented at that convention all states and territories west of the Missouri River. Mr. Ashton was further honored in being selected by Hanna to second the nomination of Roosevelt as vice-president on the Republican ticket, and strongly cooperated with Roosevelt throughout his entire political career. His activities in the sphere of public life culminated in his campaign against Poindexter for the United States Senate, and, after the unsuccessful issue of that campaign, he retired to devote himself exclusively to his legal work.

Soon after he took up his residence at Tacoma, Mr. Ashton entered upon the military career which was to bring him much distinction in the Washington National Guard. He joined the National Guard as a private in 1883, was commissioned lieutenant of infantry in 1884, and made captain of cavalry in 1889, being the ranking captain west of the Cascade Mountains. In the same year, following the disastrous Seattle fire which rendered forty thousand people homeless in that city, he was placed in command of troops when martial law was declared there. Five years later, in 1894, he was appointed major of cavalry, and in 1895 was elected brigadier-general of the State Brigade, comprising twenty-nine units, by the officers of the National Guard of Washington. During the period of the Spanish-American War he organized a unit for service to follow Roosevelt's Rough Riders, but the conflict reached its successful conclusion before these troops were called. Soon after its termination, civil duties forced Mr. Ashton to give up his military connections, and brought him

relief from the command he had so successfully occupied.

Mr. Ashton has been engaged continuously in practice since he took up the threads of his legal work again in 1911. He has specialized particularly in maritime and corporation law, and his opinion in these fields is regarded as authoritative. He has represented important interests in many litigations with consistent success. In addition, Mr. Ashton is today a trustee for three syndicates which control all industrial sites on the harbor of Tacoma. With his long familiarity with local conditions and recognized soundness of judgment, it was natural that his advice should be frequently consulted, and Mr. Ashton has had an active part in the location and primary development of two-thirds of Tacoma's industries. Few men have had the opportunity to render service of such importance to the city, and hardly any other figure in Tacoma life has contributed more to its advancement and welfare.

The activities of the outdoors have always appealed to Mr. Ashton. Big game hunting and golf are his major diversions to-day, and in 1922, at the age of sixty-three, he made a seven months' trip into the Siberian Arctic Ocean, living among the Chug-Chees, Deer-men, and other native savage tribes of that region. Mr. Ashton first became interested in polar explorations in 1909, when he was retained by Admiral Peary in the latter's controversy with Dr. Cook. Not only did he render important service to Admiral Peary's cause, but it was then that he gained a desire to visit the polar reaches of the North for himself. He did not feel that he could afford to take the opportunity until 1922, and then, at an age which made it extremely hazardous to face polar privations and hardships, he carried out his wish of many years, traveling "north of the line." Mr. Ashton has since written a highly interesting account of this trip, published under the title, "Ice-Bound," by Putnam and Sons. It is now in its third edition and is enjoying a deserved popularity in England and other countries of Europe as well as the United States, having recently been translated into German. Mr. Ashton is a friend of Admiral Byrd, who has visited the Ashton home at Tacoma.

On June 1, 1892, at Tacoma, Washington, James Martin Ashton married Mary Frances Davies, of California. They became the par-



ents of two children, both of whom died in infancy.

In the variety of his interests and the positive worth of his achievements Mr. Ashton's career has been unique. Most men are content to be called successful if they achieve distinction in a single field. Mr. Ashton has been a leading corporation lawyer of the West, a powerful figure in political and civic affairs, and a moulder of the development of a great city. He has proved himself a keen observer, and has written a volume on his Arctic travels which is among the best of modern books in this sphere of literary effort. With all his absorbing interests, however, he has sacrificed nothing of the pleasure to be gained in social contacts and intimate friendly relations with others. His acquaintances are drawn from every walk of life, and there is no more popular figure to-day than Mr. Ashton in the city which has been his home through so many years.

**HORTON, RUFUS LANDON, Lawyer—**

After more than forty years of successful practice at the Bar of California, Mr. Horton, who was one of the leading lawyers of that State and one of the most highly respected and most popular citizens of Los Angeles, set down in the form of an autobiography, his many interesting experiences and summed up in this book his own philosophy of life, calling it "Philosophy of Modern Life." Though practically each page contains some interesting philosophical comment on his own experiences and on the many people he met and the numerous events he observed, Mr. Horton's own philosophy of life is to be found more concisely in the last chapter of this intensely human document than anywhere else. In it he writes in part:

Often at night, sitting upon the porch of my home in Chester Park, I find myself pondering upon the many problems of life. Chester Park is a beautiful private park of the City of Los Angeles, consisting of six blocks, in which there are only nine homes. . . .

And here I sit, amid this grand and eloquent silence, surrounded by these gems of Nature's beauty. . . . Pondering here, and drawing contrasts with those of the wealthier classes, I think of the poor of the world: the poor, as Christ said, that we have always with us. Multitudes of poor people are actually dying of starvation, at the very time these thoughts are upon my mind. And it seems to me that conditions of life cannot be right, just or equitable; that a few should be so abundantly blessed with this world's earthly possessions while others have so little, some with not even a place to lay their weary heads at

night, nor clothing to cover their cold, starving bodies. The poor, as a rule, suffer through being helpless, lacking education and self-confidence, the pawns of fate as it were. . . . It seems useless to try to promote a doctrine that would divide the wealth of the earth equally, for even though such a distribution were possible, it would not be twenty-four hours before a diversity in riches would again be started, and some would be rapidly accumulating greater fortunes, while others would drift back to poverty. After all, education is what the masses need more than an even distribution of wealth; they must not only be educated along the lines of scientific knowledge but at the same time schooled in the exact principles of thrift; and also, they must be shown by the philosophy of life, that it is the man who strives and fights to conquer that rises to the heights and not the one who drifts helplessly down the stream of time, like some piece of driftwood. They must be taught that life is a natural sequence of happenings which are not controlled by any superhuman agencies, nor by fate as many persons believe; but, by having absolute faith in their own power to help to govern cause they are able to aid in producing effects which influence their own lives. . . .

Then I think of all the sickness in the world; that many millions at this very moment are lying stricken with disease, many of them accepting illness as their portion in life, which is as false a philosophy as the one relating to poverty. With a fair constitution, to begin with, there is really no occasion for sickness at all. . . .

Also, I think of the many sorrowing ones on earth; those who have suffered some great loss of relation or friend, either by death or some other great calamity. This idea of sorrowing, too, is unnatural and unhealthy, and can be cured as easily as other so-called troubles, such as poverty and sickness. . . .

And again, I think of the criminal classes; and crime as only a disease. I am sure that to commit crime is not natural; no baby or child or animal, or plant, can commit a crime. Crime is just a result of a diseased mental condition, most often engendered by a corrupt and unwholesome environment. The first wrong step is usually fatal, it is the first cause leading to an effect, and each effect produces a new cause; each growing in to greater and greater crimes, just as a striving for better things leads on, and on, to higher, nobler things in life. Much depends upon the course one takes, whether it leads ultimately to success or failure—honor or crime.

The youth of the land must be taught this real philosophy of life, that they may understand and realize that it is the little things in the beginning, which determine one's success or failure in life; that the beginnings of deceit, lying, anger, cheating, defrauding, chicanery of every kind, always lead to the greater crimes of burglary and murder. And they must not think that there are any exceptions to the rule; these results invariably follow, as night follows day. A man can control his destiny in these matters by creating those causes which lead to happy and desirable effects.

Then I also think of the teeming billions of people here at home and in foreign lands, each one striving, with his little torch of knowledge, to see his way to a greater happiness. The ultimate aim of man is to find happiness in this life. Many are successful, but many more, adopting a false philosophy, a false religion, or

a false doctrine of some kind, in the end find only failure, misery and unhappiness. These people can be saved—they will be saved in time—we are on the right road; we are going forward slowly but surely to that great event where will be found peace, health and happiness to bless all the people of the earth.

Rufus Landon Horton was born on his father's landed estate near Niles, Michigan, September 2, 1861, a son of Richmond Barnabas and Mary (Smith) Horton. His father, named after Lord Barnabas Horton, of England, of whom he was a direct descendant, was of English and Scotch-Irish extraction, while his mother was of German-English origin. Mr. Horton was next to the youngest and there were five brothers and five sisters in the family. The family was known as "the happy family." Mr. Horton himself, as well as his brothers and sisters were all musical and lively of temperament. His father at that time was the owner of a fine estate, consisting of more than a thousand acres of Michigan timberland, which contained black walnut, hickory, ash and pine. Many of these trees were very large and made valuable lumber. As a part of his estate he owned and operated a saw mill, as well as some boats, on which he shipped his lumber across Lake Michigan into the growing city of Chicago. Some of the lumber barons of that city discovered the value of his property and offered him, what he considered to be a fair price. He sold them the property which, not so many years later, would have made him many times a millionaire. After that, the older Mr. Horton purchased a home in Berrien Springs, Michigan, where he continued to manufacture lumber and also purchased and operated a flour mill. However, not long afterwards, the family moved to Fulton County, Ohio, and there located on a large farm not far from Wauseon, which became known as Horton's Corners. When Mr. Horton was about twelve years old his father sold this property and removed to the city of Wauseon, Ohio, where they remained about two years. At the end of this period the family moved again, this time to Texas. The trip was made overland, with a stop-over during the winter in Missouri, with relatives living near Joplin. With the coming of spring the journey was resumed and finally ended in the City of Dallas, Texas, where Mr. Horton's father purchased a large lot and house near the center of the business district. A little later he also bought a prairie cattle ranch of 1,700 acres in Denton County,

Texas, only about thirty miles from Dallas. However, after two or three years this property was lost to Mr. Horton's father as a result of a law suit instituted by an unscrupulous person of apparently Spanish origin, who claimed prior title to it. In 1887, the family, now considerably reduced by the marriage of some of Mr. Horton's sisters, followed its youngest member to Southern California and finally, in May, 1887, arrived in Los Angeles, which was to be Mr. Horton's home until the time of his death.

Mr. Horton received his early education in the public schools of Berrien Springs, Michigan, and then attended the district schools in Fulton County, Ohio. His high school education was commenced at Wauseon, Ohio, and was completed at Dallas, Texas. In that city he also graduated from Dallas College, when he was about seventeen years old, and somewhat later from the Lawrence Business College. It was there that he first became definitely interested in law, beginning to read commercial law and finding it very much to his liking. At first, however, he contemplated a business career and, after leaving school, accepted a position as bookkeeper with a large wholesale firm in Dallas. He quickly recognized that he was not suited for this type of work and then became an assistant professor at Lawrence Business College, teaching the general commercial subjects and telegraphy. When he was about eighteen years old his health indicated the necessity of a temporary change, and Mr. Horton made a trip into Western Texas, to visit relatives in Brown County. He covered the entire distance, several hundred miles, on a Texas pony and after arriving at his uncle's ranch he helped his cousin, who was engaged in the cattle business, on roundups, greatly enjoying this type of life. However, after his health had improved, he passed an examination for teaching, obtained a certificate and then taught one term in a district school in Western Texas. Next he returned to Dallas, where he resumed teaching, eventually, however, accepting a position in the local post-office, which he held until he removed to California.

The disastrous law suit, by which Mr. Horton's father lost his ranch property in Texas, had another important influence on his life, besides bringing him to California. For as a result of it he determined that he would become a lawyer. For a short time after his arrival in Los

Angeles, Mr. Horton was engaged in the real estate business. At the beginning of his career in this line, which was rather short-lived, he made considerable money during a period of a real estate boom, and at the time of his death Mr. Horton still owned a lot which he bought in 1887 and which has since then increased perhaps three thousand per cent over the price paid by him then. Eventually, he definitely decided to take up the study of law. Through a friend, Judge Albert M. Stephens, he was introduced to Judge Lucien Shaw, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, with whom Mr. Horton read law. This was a splendid opportunity, because the Law Library, owned by a corporation composed of lawyers immediately adjoined Judge Shaw's offices, and Mr. Horton was able to do most of his reading there, where he had access to thousands of law books. Soon afterwards, Judge Shaw resigned as secretary of the Law Library, and Mr. Horton was appointed as his successor, an office he continued to hold until the Library passed into the ownership of the County of Los Angeles. Within a year after Mr. Horton had commenced his reading of law, he was admitted to the Superior Court and was able to practice in that court. His first case was a real property lien case, a branch of law practice in which Mr. Horton specialized to a large extent. In the next year, April 2, 1889, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of California. The law proved very congenial to him and throughout his entire career he was a devoted student of it. However, Mr. Horton by no means restricted his reading to law books alone. He spent all his leisure time in reading books on astronomy, mathematics, zoölogy, philosophy, chemistry, physics, anthropology, geology and biology, in all of which subjects he was deeply and profoundly interested. He also read widely in other fields, including the best English and American classics, as well as the leading poets and philosophers of all nations.

After his admission to the Bar, Mr. Horton took up the practice of his profession in the offices that had been vacated by Shaw and Damron, the firm with which he had finished his legal education, Judge Shaw having gone on the Bench and Mr. Damron having left the city. He inherited a considerable number of the old clients of this firm. At that time, Mr. Horton was associated with two other lawyers, Frederick Baker and E. R. Berlin. His practice grew comparatively quickly and he had many

very interesting cases, some of which he described in detail in his autobiography, already quoted. Mr. Horton always did considerable trial work, though his favorite branch of the law was brief work. He had many cases in the Appellate Courts, the extent of his practice being indicated by the fact that his bound volumes of briefs, covering his work in the higher courts, now number twenty-five of about one thousand pages each. As has already been related, Mr. Horton's practice to a large extent was connected with real estate law. In 1911 he became the attorney of the Los Angeles Building Material Dealers' Association and in that capacity he became the author of the new mechanic's lien law, which was eventually passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor and which has proven immensely satisfactory to the interests which Mr. Horton represented at that time. For many years he also frequently lectured upon legal topics before different commercial organizations and before colleges and universities, including the University of California, Los Angeles Branch, and the University of Southern California. Though his headquarters were always located in Los Angeles, and though the bulk of his practice had been in that county, he tried many cases in other counties, including San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, Tulare and Orange.

Soon after Mr. Horton had been admitted to the Bar, he became active in civic affairs. About 1890, he met and formed a friendship with Abbott Kinney, a cultured gentleman and a man of large means. Mr. Kinney was a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Civic League, and at his suggestion, Mr. Horton accepted the position of secretary of this organization. It did a great deal of work for many years, hiring regular auditors and investigators to supervise the affairs of the various city departments. The Civic League, during this period, was a very beneficial factor in maintaining honest and efficient city and county government. At this time Mr. Horton also took a considerable interest in politics attending nearly every Republican convention for many years and at one time presiding over one of these. Though he personally never sought public office, he yielded to the urging of some of his friends and accepted nomination to membership in the Los Angeles City School Board, to which position he was elected. While serving on the Board he was made chairman of

the Committee on School Savings Banks, introducing that system for the first time in the Los Angeles city schools, where it has flourished and prospered ever since. This was the only public office Mr. Horton ever held, though he continued to take part for many years in all local conventions of his party and also stumped the county for various of its candidates.

During his entire residence in Los Angeles, Mr. Horton was always prominently active in numerous of its clubs. At the very outset of his legal career he helped to organize a small legal study club, composed of ten members, and called the Blackstone Club or the Legal Ten. The members met once a week and commented upon the legal subjects that they had been investigating since their last meeting. All of the members since then have made their mark as lawyers and in other fields of human endeavor. Amongst the numerous other clubs, to which Mr. Horton belonged from time to time, and to some of which he still belonged at the time of his death, were the California Club, the University Club, where he served on the Board of Directors, and the Athletic Club, all of Los Angeles. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, American, California State and Los Angeles Bar associations, and a number of other civic organizations.

During the earlier part of his life, Mr. Horton's religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church, which he joined while still a resident of Dallas, Texas. After his arrival in Los Angeles, he joined the local church of that denomination and also became a member of its choir. Later he sang in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Horton's religious views were very broadminded, and in his autobiography he sums them up as follows: "In religion, I am a modernist rather than a fundamentalist. I believe that there should be no warfare between science and religion. Whatever is established as the truth cannot be in conflict with pure religion, as that is supposed to be based upon the great spiritual truths of the Bible. I look upon the Bible as one of the greatest books ever written; it is full of splendid ancient history, and is one of the greatest philosophical works that has ever been produced." Music was always Mr. Horton's chief diversion. Though he had always been greatly interested in literature, art and science, he states in his autobiography that he "received deeper pleas-

ure from music than from any other source; it may be that literature produces the most lasting results, but for momentary effect upon the emotions, music rises supremely over all; it ravishes the soul." Most of his outdoor recreation Mr. Horton found in his summer home, a beach cottage at Hermosa, which he had maintained since shortly after his marriage.

He took comparatively few extended vacations. He made with his family, in 1928, an extended European trip, which is very interestingly described in several chapters of his autobiography.

Mr. Horton married at Los Angeles, California, July 15, 1896, Millie Kurtz, the eldest of the three daughters of Dr. Joseph Kurtz, prominent pioneer physician and surgeon of Los Angeles. Mrs. Horton has been for many years very prominent socially and has also interested herself in civic work. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were the parents of two children: Joseph Kurtz Horton, born in Los Angeles, December 10, 1903, a graduate of the University of Southern California with the degree of LL. B.; a member of the California Bar, and was engaged in the practice of law with his father, before the latter passed away; and Rufus William Landon Horton, born in Los Angeles, December 18, 1909, and now a student at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

At the time of the death of Rufus Landon Horton, which occurred June 1, 1930, resolutions were passed by the Los Angeles Bar Association, from which the following is quoted:

During the following years Mr. Horton displayed great ability in the field of law relating to mechanic's liens, and his indefatigable application and hard work in this direction soon won for him from the Bar, recognition as one of the most able and outstanding attorneys in this particular branch of law. In 1911, Mr. Horton unselfishly devoted his time and effort to a revision of the then existing statutes governing mechanic's liens in California, and in that year drafted and prepared "The Mechanic's Lien Law of 1911." After a most fruitful life marked by courage, energy and service, Mr. Horton passed away on June 1, 1930. His wife, Millie Kurtz Horton, and his two sons, Rufus William Landon Horton and Joseph Kurtz Horton survive him, the latter being a practicing attorney in Los Angeles.

In his practice of law Mr. Horton exemplified the high ideals of the profession. Admired and respected by his adversaries, he was at all times a steadfast and honored friend. Despite the tremendous amount of time and effort expended by him in connection with his professional duties, Mr. Horton was always an ardent and prolific reader, and a profound student in nearly all fields of human endeavor—particularly phi-

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losophy, astronomy and music. Shortly before his demise, Mr. Horton completed and published a fascinating study and review of his life entitled "Philosophy of Modern Life." The book is more than a historical recounting of his life—it is a human document illustrating how his life was a perfect pattern of a beautiful system of philosophy.

In the passing of Rufus L. Horton, the Bar has lost one of its ablest and most respected members, and it is with deepest sorrow that we pause to honor his memory.

**GUIRADO, MRS. LUZ SANCHEZ**, Woman of Affairs—Native and life-long resident of Southern California, Mrs. Luz Sanchez Guirado has been a figure of prominence in the affairs of this section for many years. She is a daughter of pioneer California settlers, and in her lifetime has witnessed the marvelous development which has brought the State to a position of preëminence among all the commonwealths of the American nation.

Mrs. Guirado was born at the Old Mission home place in Los Angeles County, one of ten children of Juan Matias Sanchez. He was of Spanish parentage and a native of New Mexico who had come across the plains and desert on horseback during the gold rush of 1849 and laid the foundation of his fortune in the Placer mining regions of Northern California. Eventually he came South to Los Angeles County and acquired many thousands acres of land, among them the famous and historic Rancho Potrero Grande and Rancho La Merced, which comprise nearly all the land from the town of Montebello to El Monte. In this district now lie the rich Montebello oil fields. Mr. Sanchez was a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and he expected that others would be as loyal as he to the finest principles of thought and conduct. He was generous to a fault in all his relations with others, and it was entirely characteristic that he placed his name freely on various deeds and documents as security for his friends. When they failed to meet their obligations, as many of them did, he was engulfed in serious financial difficulties through no fault of his own. His properties were lost through foreclosure and out of his immense fortune he was able to save only a two hundred acre homestead at the Old Mission. There he lived until his death on November 11, 1885. He was seventy-two years old when he died, but he was always a man of robust health and vigorous constitution, and his passing was undoubtedly hastened by his undeserved misfortunes.

Mrs. Luz (Sanchez) Guirado, his daughter, received her first educational training at a Sisters' School in Los Angeles. Her father and all his people were devout Catholics, and she was brought up in this faith. Later she attended and was graduated from Notre Dame College at Santa Clara, California. She was married, subsequently, to Bernardino Guirado, a very wealthy and prominent rancher of Los Nietos. He was interested in many other enterprises of this section and had acquired large property holdings, including, at one time, the largest walnut orchard in California. His holdings at Los Nietos had been the property of John C. Downey, his brother-in-law, and former governor of California. Mr. Guirado was in the finest sense a self-made man. His success was not attained through wealth or power or the influence of friends. Instead he rose through his own efforts, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune. Of his original holdings, Mrs. Guirado still retains a forty-acre property which is located in the Santa Fe Springs oil fields where once stood an old adobe building formerly used as a mission church where converted Indians worshipped before the building of the famous old San Gabriel Mission.

In order that the Roman Catholic people of South Whittier might have a place in which to worship, Mrs. Guirado gave the grounds for the erection on her estate of a church, which bears the name Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

Mr. and Mrs. Guirado became the parents of one daughter, Margarita, who was married to Rudolph A. Dalluge, formerly a banker and financier, but recently engaged largely in oil operations. He is a native of Michigan and came to California in 1902. Of this marriage seven children have been born: 1. Rudolph. 2. Carl. 3. Margarita. 4. Raymond. 5. Vida. 6. Dulcita. 7. Arleta.

Mrs. Guirado maintains her residence at South Whittier, California. Her valuable income properties in Los Angeles City and County bring her a substantial fortune. Although she has never participated actively in public affairs, she has always had the best interests of the State at heart and has supported the cause of progress.

**BURNHAM, MAJOR FREDERICK RUSSELL, D. S. O.**, Old Time Scout, Soldier and Explorer—Major Burnham, old time scout, soldier, explorer, cowboy, miner, deputy sher-

iff, rancher, has led a life of high adventure, a life which at the same time has been full of eminent services to his own country, as well as to Great Britain and South Africa. His work in connection with the development of the Far West during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century, as well as his eventful participation in the two Matabele wars and the Boer War in South Africa, have made him a figure of international importance and reputation, in spite of his innate modesty. That he is not more generally known has been entirely due to his reticence, which has been overcome slightly only in recent years, when he was persuaded by friends to record some of his interesting and stirring experiences in the form of a more or less autobiographical book, "Scouting on Two Continents," published in 1926.

In a foreword to this volume, describing the life of a man who was called by that famous writer of romances, Sir Rider Haggard, "more interesting than any of my heroes of romance," John Hays Hammond, world-famous mining engineer and for many years an intimate friend of Major Burnham, speaks of the latter in the following eloquent terms:

Of the many Americans who have contributed to the winning of South Africa from barbarism, no one is held in higher esteem than Frederick R. Burnham. His extraordinary accomplishments, unblemished character, and winning personality fully earned the high praise bestowed upon him by the people of South Africa and the patriotic pride of his fellow Americans in that country.

One of the most enthusiastic admirers and devoted friends of Major Burnham was the late Lord Grey, at one time Administrator of Rhodesia and subsequently Governor General of Canada. Lord Roberts, Lord Milner, General Sir Baden-Powell, identified with South African history, were among his many admirers and friends. Lord Roberts had a special admiration and fondness for Major Burnham, and whenever I happened to visit London, would call to see me particularly to make inquiry regarding his health and welfare.

While I have said his fame has not reached the American public generally, Burnham was, nevertheless, well-known to Theodore Roosevelt, Hopkinson Smith, Richard Harding Davis, Thomas Nelson Page, and other prominent Americans who greatly enjoyed his company. Hopkinson Smith, not a mean judge, once told me that he regarded Burnham as the best story-teller he had ever met. I recall spending several hours with Roosevelt and Burnham after a luncheon at the White House, to which we had been invited by President Roosevelt, and no higher tribute could be paid to the absorbing interest of Burnham's narrative of South African adventures than the mute admiration of Roosevelt as he listened without interrupting.

In addition to the fund of thrilling experiences that

some of his intimates could by skillful maneuvering induce Burnham to recite, his comprehensive, clear, and original views, his picturesque exposition of great national and international problems were in themselves a source of edification and enjoyment to those privileged to discuss such matters with him.

Frederick Russell Burnham was born at Tivoli, Minnesota, May 11, 1861, a son of Rev. Edwin Otway and Rebecca (Russell) Burnham. His father was born in Kentucky, to which State his Connecticut grandfather with his Virginia bride had come as a pioneer. On his mother's side Major Burnham is of English descent, his maternal ancestor having come to this country from England comparatively recently, after the Black Hawk War. They pioneered to what was then the extreme frontier beyond the Mississippi, and it was there, at a hamlet called Le Clair, that Major Burnham's mother received her first education in the same small log school house which was also attended by Colonel Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. Soon after Major Burnham's birth the family moved to Mankato, Minnesota. Conditions in this part of the country at that time were still very primitive and Indian raids were far from being unusual. Indeed, Major Burnham himself barely escaped with his life from such a raid, when he was only two years old. His father having been severely hurt by a fall, which permanently affected his health, the family removed to California during the winter of 1870-71. Two years later, in 1873, his father died, and his mother, whose health had also broken under the continuous strain of illness and worry, returned, together with Major Burnham's younger brother, Howard, to some relatives in the East. Major Burnham, however, though then only thirteen years of age, decided to remain in California and for some time was a mounted messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Los Angeles, then the terminal of that company's wires. From there young Burnham delivered messages to other places not yet connected by telegraph, making his deliveries on horseback. Even then he had an insatiable appetite for adventure and found his greatest pleasure in wandering over the mountains, then still more or less in their pristine beauty. It was typical of him, that he used a comparatively large share of his rather meager earnings to repay a sum of money, which a friendly neighbor had loaned to his mother to enable the latter to return East. Eventually, how-

ever, Major Burnham began to realize that, fond as he was of the life he was then leading, it was also necessary for him to acquire some further education. He, therefore, accepted an invitation of one of his uncles in the Middle West and for a period of one year became a member of the latter's household, attending also high school at Clinton, Iowa. However, one short year was sufficient to convince him that he was not intended for this type of life. In order to escape the strenuous objections of his relatives with the least amount of discussion, Major Burnham, one dark night, left Clinton in his canoe and, after following for some time the Mississippi, headed for the plains, the Southwest and freedom. Then came years, which, at least to some extent, realized the dreams and aspirations of his boyhood. With a ruling passion for life in the open and for the wild and beautiful in nature, no charm could hold him long against the lure of New and Old Mexico and Arizona, fascinating regions then on the outskirts of civilization and with a picturesque life of their own, now long past. It was there that Major Burnham first acquired his fundamental training in scouting. As he says in his book, "his abrupt escape from his youthful perplexities at Clinton was followed by a period of glorious wandering into Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Mexico. Next came a period, during which he lived at Globe and during which he was connected with the sheriff's forces there. Of course, Major Burnham, during these years, also from time to time was engaged in mining. Finally, his efforts in that direction met with success and, together with an old friend, he found a gold pocket, which yielded him sufficient profit to carry out a long cherished plan, which was none less than to marry a young lady, with whom he had been in love ever since his boyhood days in Clinton. He brought his young bride to a comfortable little home in Pasadena, California, where he also owned an orange grove and where he was joined by his mother and his younger brother. However, the growing of oranges did not prove particularly successful. The next few years were filled with adventures of a milder kind, farming near Phoenix, Arizona, mining and attempts to convert desert lands into cultivated farms. During these years he met and became intimate with many men, who later became leaders in mining and agricultural enterprises.

What influenced him at this particular period

of his life to leave his native country and to go to South Africa, is related by Major Burnham in his autobiography, as follows:

At about this time, while I was mining for gold in Arizona, my attention was vigorously caught by the personality of Cecil Rhodes. In newspapers and magazines I followed the incidents of his rise with intense interest, and the more I learned of his character and achievements and aims, the more infatuated I became with the man who "thought in continents." Half a world away, I caught the glory of his splendid vision which was leading him on to rescue the vast areas of Africa from the grasp of savages and mold them into one of the great nations of the earth—surely a colossal dream of empire.

Thrilled to the core of my being, I was as one summoned by an irresistible call, and I determined to go to Africa and cast my fortune with this unknown leader who so constantly fired my imagination. I believed that my knowledge of scouting, gained on the American frontier and in fighting Indians, could be made of value to him. So I made my plans to start in 1893, when I was thirty-one years old and in what I then considered the prime of my strength and usefulness, one of the thousands who landed in Africa that year to become as grains of sand shaken by the hand of Fate across the freshly-written page of events to fix the record.

Together with his wife, Major Burnham set out on his journey to Africa from San Francisco on January 1, 1893. They also took along their only child, Roderick, at that time six years old. After a journey across Canada, a visit to Washington and a short stay in England, Major Burnham and his family finally reached South Africa, landing at Durban, Natal. From there they made the difficult and dangerous trek North, finally reaching Johannesburg, after many hardships, and Victoria. The next two years Major Burnham spent in South Africa, serving as a scout in Rhodesia during the First Matabele War, his services being recognized by the British Government, which presented him with the campaign medal and also, jointly with his two companions in his scouting work, with three hundred square miles of land in Rhodesia. Later, he set out on exploration trips, during one of which he discovered in the granite ruins of an ancient civilization of Rhodesia a buried treasure of gold and gold ornaments dating back to times before the Christian era. He also led an expedition to explore Barotzeland, preparatory to the building of the Cape to Cairo Railway. As a member of the staff of Sir Frederick Carrington, Major Burnham participated in the Second Matabele War. He was commissioned to capture or kill the Matabele high priest, M'Limo, who was for years the chief source of the continuous diffi-

culties experienced by the British with the Matabele. In the face of almost unsurmountable difficulties and dangers, Major Burnham, with another equally courageous companion, succeeded in entering M'Limo's cave in the Matoba Mountains and in killing him. Between these various activities he had found it possible to take, together with his family, a brief vacation in Europe, during 1895-96. Not very long after his return to South Africa news of the great strike of gold in Klondike was received. Several of his most intimate associates, including two of his brothers-in-law, who had joined him in South Africa some time before, decided to return to the United States and to go to the Klondike. Before long, Major Burnham, too, followed this course and, during 1898-1900 he operated gold mines in the Klondike and Alaska. While thus engaged, in January, 1900, the Boer War broke out.

Immediately after receiving news of the outbreak of this conflict, Major Burnham promptly decided to return to South Africa and to offer his services to the British forces. He had already made his start, when he received the following cable: "Lord Roberts appoints you on his personal staff as Chief of Scouts. If you accept, come at once quickest way possible." Within an hour, Major Burnham was on his way to Africa. In his capacity as Chief of Scouts he rendered services of the utmost importance to the British forces in the field. On June 2, 1901, while on scouting duty in connection with the destruction of the enemy's railway base, he was severely wounded and invalidated home. For his eminent services he was commissioned a Major in the British Army, was presented with a large sum of money, and received a personal letter of thanks from Lord Roberts. Upon his arrival in England he was commanded to dine with Queen Victoria, as whose guest he spent a night at Osborne House. Later, he was created a member of the Distinguished Service Order by King Edward VII, who also presented him with the South African Medal with five bars and the Cross of the Distinguished Service Order. As soon as he had recovered from his wounds, he returned to Africa, where he spent the next few years in important exploration work. In 1902, he made surveys of the Volta River in West Africa, exploring part of French Nigeria Hinterland of the Gold Coast Colony and also taking an active part in the native troubles of that time. During 1903-04 he com-

manded an exploration party of magnitude from Lake Rudolph to the territory of German East Africa, covering a vast region along the Congo Basin and the head of the Nile. During this expedition he discovered a lake of forty-nine square miles, composed almost entirely of pure carbonate of soda, of unknown depth. Major Burnham's part in the far-reaching plans of Cecil Rhodes had been of great importance and lasting value and had consisted chiefly in blazing trails and in quieting the natives. This task was now about completed, and Major Burnham decided to return to the United States. By way of London, where several months were spent, Major and Mrs. Burnham reached Pasadena in the spring of 1904 and there built a new home. Soon afterwards, he became associated with John Hays Hammond, eminent mining engineer. In 1908, Major Burnham made an archæological discovery of great scientific interest and value, proving that the Maya civilization extended into the Yaqui country, Mexico, as shown by stone carvings and writings. He is now associated with Mr. Hammond in an engineering project of magnitude, which has as its aim the diverting of the Yaqui River through a system of canals into the delta, containing some seven hundred square miles of land. During the World War, Major Burnham was chosen as one of the eighteen officers who were to serve under ex-President Roosevelt with the Roosevelt Division, planned for active military service in France, but eventually not accepted by the Federal Government. He then devoted his energies to the search for old mines in Nevada, which he rediscovered and from which small, but valuable shipments of manganese were made to the East, when this mineral was most urgently needed in connection with the manufacture of war supplies. Major Burnham is now (1930) engaged in the management of various oil properties. In 1928, he was appointed by Governor Young a member of the California State Park Commission.

Major Burnham married, in 1884, Blanche Blick, of Clinton, Iowa. Major and Mrs. Burnham had three children, two dying when young; one, a daughter, Nada, died during the siege of Bulawayo, Africa, from starvation and hardships incident to this siege, and which caused the death of many children. Major Burnham's second son, Bruce, was drowned in the River Thames, England, in 1904. The only surviving son is Roderick Burnham, born in

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1887, who accompanied his father in the first war in South Africa. He is now associated with his father in the conduct of the business. To a remarkable degree Mrs. Burnham has shared the interests and activities of her husband, in spite of the fact that so many of them were of a rather unconventional and very dangerous nature. To her, John Hays Hammond in his foreword to Major Burnham's "Scouting on Two Continents," which book is dedicated by Major Burnham to his wife, pays this tribute: "No life of Major Burnham is complete without a reference to his wife. She has been an ideal helpmate in his career, often sharing great hardships and dangers in his field of strenuous activity. An inspiring and sustaining influence in his life, she is held in the highest esteem by his host of admirers."

**BONNELL, JAMES EDWARD**, Contractor and Builder—City builder and man of affairs, James Edward Bonnell was for years a leading figure in Tacoma life, taking a prominent part in bringing this great city of the Northwest from the little town which it was in the beginning to its present metropolitan estate. Mr. Bonnell, at the time of his death, was the oldest living building contractor in Tacoma. His work and its value had stood the test of years, so that he ranked as the dean of the men of his profession, not only by seniority, but also by right of esteem.

Mr. Bonnell was born near Truro, Nova Scotia, February 23, 1867, and was descended from several old American families. When he was still quite young his father died, and because of this circumstance he was obliged to limit his education to three years' attendance at grade school. The duties of life descended on him early, and as a mere boy he was working to help support his mother and sisters. Mr. Bonnell was employed for a time in an iron foundry, and also served an apprenticeship as a carpenter's helper. Because, perhaps, necessity had made him seek carefully for the greatest opportunities, he early became interested in the Pacific Northwest, and during the land boom of 1888, made his way to Tacoma. Mr. Bonnell was then twenty-one years old. He was young in years, but old in experience, and with no greater resources than his own determination and courage he entered the contracting business for himself. He quickly demonstrated the worth of his services and won the confidence of the people of the city. In the

first year he had earned ten thousand dollars, and at the end of three years he had made thirty thousand dollars. Then came a disastrous fourth year. Mr. Bonnell not only lost everything he had previously made, but went about ten thousand dollars in debt. In this predicament he did not lose courage. In spite of the obstacles, he worked on and in a year had entirely cleared his indebtedness.

From that time on his progress was rapid. Mr. Bonnell thrived in his contracting work as the demands for his services steadily increased, and his name to-day is connected with scores of structures in Tacoma for which he was the contractor. Many of them are among the largest buildings in the city, besides which he completed innumerable jobs of secondary importance, and sometimes went far afield in his work. At the beginning of the century, for instance, he built Fort Seward, in Alaska, in association with Cornell Brothers, next to Mr. Bonnell, the oldest contracting concern of Tacoma. Among his many Tacoma buildings may be mentioned: the Walker Apartments; parish houses for Christ Episcopal Church and the Immanuel Presbyterian; St. Leo's Church; Franke Tobey Jones Home; the Bank of California; the Annie Wright Seminary; the Townsend Building, formerly the W. R. Rust Building; the Broadway Theater; the First Baptist Church; the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company Central Station; the Crane & Company Building; and the F. S. Harmon & Company Building. He also built the hospital and library buildings at Longview; the city's La Grande power plant; and was one of the contractors on the war-time construction of Camp Lewis. He was also manager of the Tacoma Shipbuilding Company. His work was always excellent in its quality, and its absolute honesty was proverbial in the Northwestern cities.

Mr. Bonnell was a prominent member of the Tacoma Rotary Club, and active in all its work. He was also a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Tacoma Club, the Union Club, the Country Club, and various business organizations. In politics, he was always a strong Republican, while fraternally, he was affiliated with Lebanon Lodge, No. 109, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order was a member of all higher bodies, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Bonnell found his principal diversion in the raising of blooded cattle, and was a well known breeder of Holstein-Friesians in the Northwest. He was a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

James Edward Bonnell married, at Tacoma, Nellie O. Smith, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, his boyhood sweetheart. They became the parents of three children, all of whom attended the University of Washington: 1. Clement E., born April 27, 1893, at Tacoma, Washington. He became associated with his father in the building and contracting work some years ago, under the firm name of J. E. Bonnell and Son. He now carries on the business of the company, with offices at No. 760½ Commerce Street. 2. Jenness M. 3. Marguerite. Both daughters reside at the family home, No. 603 North Ainsworth Avenue.

Mr. Bonnell's death occurred at Seattle on March 26, 1930. His passing was a serious loss to the city, and called forth many fine tributes, both to the value of his work and to his own high character. Mr. Bonnell will be remembered in future years as one of the true builders of Tacoma. A man of the strictest integrity, possessing a keen sense of justice and a genuine interest in his fellows, he devoted himself to fields of useful service, and through his own efforts achieved both honor and success.

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**GRAHAM, NELLIE DEAN**, Author and Civic Leader—Since the early years of the present century, Mrs. Nellie Dean Graham has been an active figure in the life of Los Angeles and Southern California, prominent in civic work, in club circles, and in the support of all those enterprises which make for advance and progress. A woman of versatile talents and many interests, she has been proud to devote her gifts to the furtherance of worthy causes, and has thus truly made her life a career of service.

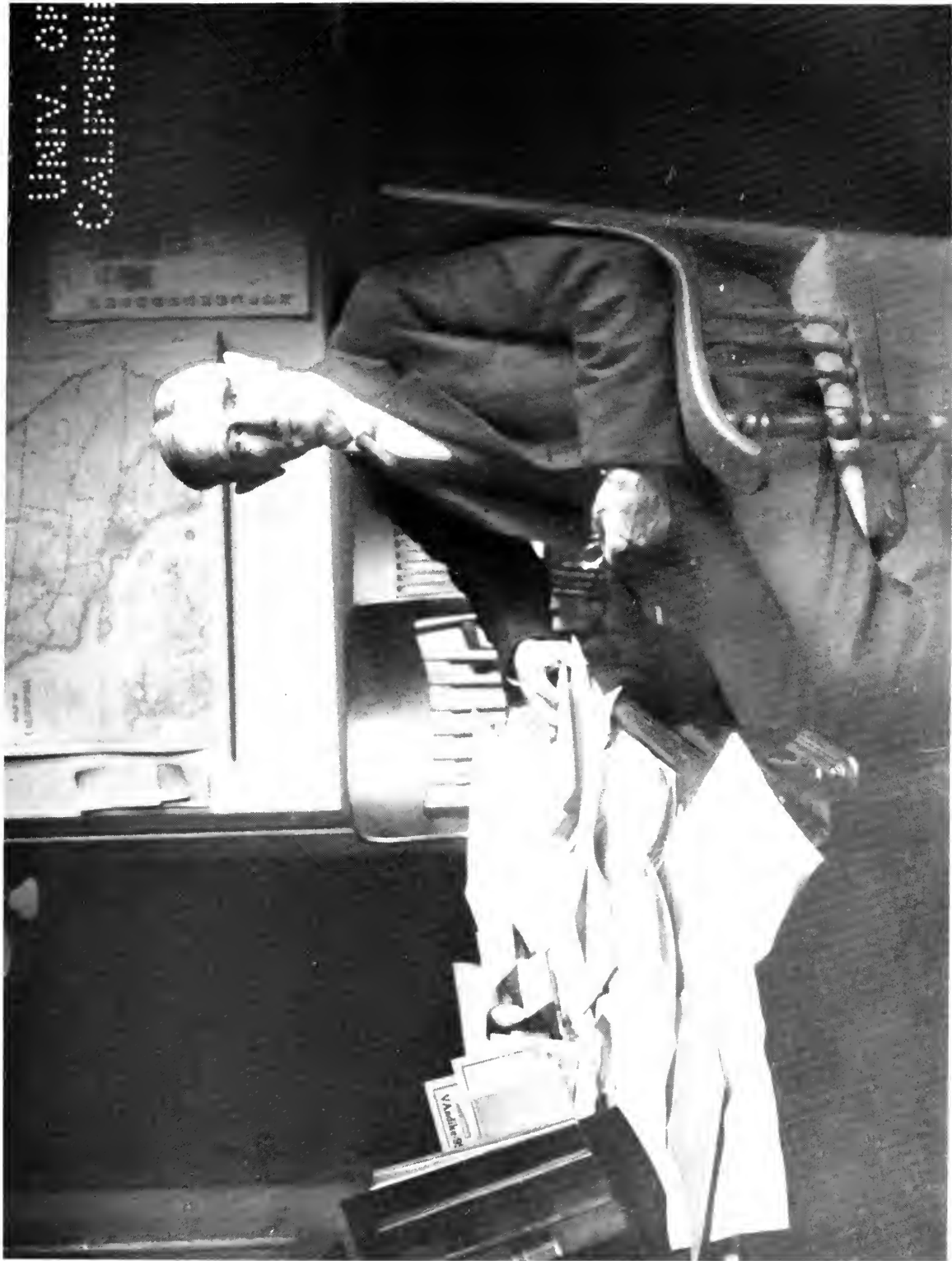
Mrs. Graham was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, August 29, 1870, a daughter of Andrew Smucker, Jr., and Gertrude Marie (Dean) Smucker, the former of German descent. From her paternal family, it may be said that Mrs. Graham has a natural heritage of literary talent. Her great-uncle, Isaac Smucker, gained much fame as a writer, and a great-great-uncle, the Rev. Samuel Smucker, became a distinguished clergyman and writer,

and professor of history at Heidelberg University in Germany. On her mother's side, Mrs. Graham is a granddaughter of Andrew Jackson and Mary Fox (Kane) Dean, a great-granddaughter of Peter L. and Elizabeth (Meeker) Dean, and a great-great-granddaughter of David and Phœbe (Pasel) Meeker. David Meeker served as a Sergeant in Lieutenant Robert Wade's Company, First Regiment, Essex County, New Jersey, Militia, during the Revolutionary War. Eight of his brothers, too, fought in the Continental Army, and there were many members of the Meeker family in the New Jersey troops from Essex County, including Amos, Benjamin, Carey, Daniel, Isaac, James, John, Jonathan, Joseph, Michael, Robert, William, Obadiah, Samuel and David. David Meeker and one of his brothers, Jonathan, were especially conspicuous for the part which they took in the battle of Bottle Hill, a small hill in Essex County, New Jersey. David Meeker's wife, Phœbe (Pasel) Meeker, nursed the wounded soldiers and otherwise made herself very useful during this phase of the War of the Revolution. Their daughter, Elizabeth Meeker, married Peter L. Dean, who served in the War of 1812, and they were the great-grandparents of Mrs. Graham. A grandson (closely related of course to Mrs. Graham) of Peter L. Dean, Charles M. Dean, served in the Civil War.

In the public schools of her native city, Mrs. Graham acquired her early education. At her graduation from the Newark High School she wrote the class song and the class poem, contributing much to the interest of the Commencement exercises. Even before that she had given evidence of her considerable literary gifts, writing a number of poems and exercises in other literary forms. On November 8, 1888, at the age of eighteen years, she was married to Clarence Van Graham, a member of a family whose recorded ancestry makes it one of the oldest in the world's history. The ancient spelling of the name in Scotland was Græme. Their marriage occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Graham's home town, where they lived for sixteen years. Later, they moved to Chicago, Illinois, remaining there until they went to California, July 5, 1905, in the interests of Mrs. Graham's health. Mr. and Mrs. Graham lived in Alhambra, California, until Mr. Graham's death, which occurred on October 20, 1920. At that time Mrs. Graham removed to Los Angeles, where she has since resided. Mr. and Mrs.



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*Gene F. Waxman*

Graham had one child, William Alexander Graham, now engaged in business at Los Angeles and Hollywood. He attended the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, the city of his birth, but graduated from the Alhambra High School, Alhambra, California, and was later graduated, in 1916, from the University of California, with the Bachelor of Science degree. During the period of the World War, he had served in the United States Army with the rank of Sergeant. He married Cleva Dunn, and they have two children: William A., Jr., and Nancy Ann.

After her marriage, in addition to assuming the duties of the home, Mrs. Graham began to give her literary work more serious attention, and thereafter she wrote many short stories that were published in magazines and newspapers. In addition, she contributed to the columns of the "Ohio State Journal" and the "Boston Globe," and under the pen name, "Vosey," conducted a column for about two years in the "Newark Advocate," published in her native city. Prior to her removal to California Mrs. Graham had been socially very prominent, and immediately after coming to the Pacific Coast she entered actively into the life of the State, particularly, of course, at Los Angeles, where she now makes her home. She is one of the best known club women in California. The value of her services in important civic causes was recognized at once, and many honors have come to her in her work. She has been a leader in the spheres of women's interests. For two years she was president of the Alhambra Woman's Club, and of the Los Angeles Woman's City Club, and for three years of the Southern California Women's Press Club. She is also a Past Associate Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, State of California. One of the Charter Members of the Women's Athletic Club and of the Big Sister League, she has been very active in both these organizations. Through her descent from David Meeker she became eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is Vice-Regent of the Alhambra and San Gabriel Chapter. She is also at present (1930) president of the Los Angeles Philanthropy and Civic clubs and of the Pan-Pacific Association for Mutual Understanding, as well as first vice-president of the Los Angeles Opera and Fine Arts Club. Now the first vice-president of the Republican Study Club of Los Angeles, she is slated to become its next pres-

ident. Of the Federation of Republican Women she has served as Parliamentarian, while of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, Los Angeles District, she has served as press chairman. She is also a member of the Friday Morning Club and of the Sunset Canyon Country Club. All these various positions, Mrs. Graham has filled with the greatest efficiency and success, contributing much to the progress of the organizations with which she is connected. But the mere record of these connections does not begin to indicate the range and extent of her interests. They are broad enough to include all aspects of the good life, wherever there is work to be done, or an opportunity for service.

**WATERMAN, JESSE FRANCIS**, Lawyer—For over forty years a distinguished civil lawyer at Los Angeles, Jesse Francis Waterman occupied an important position in Southern California life. He came of a very old American family which was established originally in this country by John Waterman, who was born in England and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony early in the sixteen hundreds. John Waterman married Sarah Snow, and their son, Anthony, married Elizabeth Arnold, living with his wife at Marshfield, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Thomas Waterman, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Arnold) Waterman, and member of his family in the third generation of American descent, was also a resident of Marshfield. He married Abigail Thomas. Their son Abijah, who married Mary Thomas, was a resident of Waldoborough, Maine, for the greater part of his life. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the patriot's cause, and on July 12, 1776, was commissioned adjutant general of the Massachusetts Militia. Thomas Waterman, son of Abijah and Mary (Thomas) Waterman, married Margaret Burkett of Waldoborough, Maine, and their son, William Thomas Waterman, was the father of Jesse Francis Waterman, of this record. William Thomas Waterman married Lucretia Fuller, of Warren, Maine.

Jesse Francis Waterman, son of William Thomas and Lucretia (Fuller) Waterman, was born on August 4, 1858, at Waldoboro (modern form of name), Maine, in which town members of his family had been prominent for several generations. He received his preliminary education in Maine public schools, and later

entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, where he was graduated in 1885 with an academic degree. Having determined meanwhile upon a legal career, Mr. Waterman undertook the course of study at the Boston College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Laws degree.

Beginning the practice of his profession soon afterwards, Mr. Waterman within a few years was led to seek the larger opportunities of the developing West. He came to Los Angeles at a time when the great period of its growth lay still in the future. He was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him professionally, and soon won a place for himself in the city's life. Mr. Waterman specialized in civil practice, and throughout a period of years, the demands on his services constantly increased. He built up a large practice, scoring many notable victories in the courts for the causes which he supported, and the fine reputation which he early acquired, remained untarnished through the years. Mr. Waterman carried on his practice at Los Angeles uninterruptedly for forty-two years. For thirty-five years he occupied the same offices in the Wilcox Building, and as lawyers of a later generation began their life work, his fine talents and legal perspicacity, undimmed by the years, made him seem almost an institution of the Southern California bar. Mr. Waterman's career, in the field of his chosen occupation, was indeed one of honor and success. He was active in his work until within a few weeks of his death, which occurred at Pasadena on December 18, 1929.

Jesse Francis Waterman married (first) Judith Marion Colbun, of Burlington, Vermont. She was prominent, socially; a charter member and director of the Friday Morning Club, of Los Angeles, and wrote delightful verse.

Mr. Waterman married (second), September 11, 1926, Florence Mills, daughter of Charles Milton and Eveline (Stewart) Mills. She is a direct descendant of Captain James Mills, who commanded a company of Dragoons in Virginia—his native State—during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Waterman, who survives her husband, continues her residence at South Pasadena. She is active in many phases of the life of this section, being a prominent member of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, and a director of that well-known organization during 1928 and 1929. During the period

of the World War, she heartily supported her country's cause, and under the name of Florence Mills Nixon wrote one of the outstanding songs of the period, "There's a Girl That Is Knitting for You," which made for the Red Cross over ten thousand dollars in five months' time.

**PLEASANTS, JOHN STEPHEN**, Man of Affairs—In a useful and successful career, which reflected the greatest credit upon himself personally and upon the distinguished families from which he was descended, John Stephen Pleasants achieved high position in his chosen life's work, and won honor and affection from those with whom he was largely associated. He was born at High Point, North Carolina, on April 17, 1872, a son of John Landis and Cornelia (Lawrence) Pleasants. His father was born on November 28, 1826, in Person County, North Carolina, and married Cornelia Lawrence, on September 14, 1862. She was born on August 30, 1836, and died on July 13, 1900.

John Pleasants, the American ancestor of this family, was born in 1644, and died in 1698. He came from Norwich, England, to Virginia, in 1665, settled at Curles Neck, Henrico County. He married, in 1670, Jane (Larcome) Tucker, widow of Captain Samuel Tucker. She died in 1708.

Joseph Pleasants, the next in line, married Martha Cocke. He died in 1725.

Thomas Pleasants, their son, was born in 1695, and died in 1745. He married Mary Jordan.

John Pleasants, their son, of Henrico County, died in 1784. He married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of William Scott, who married Mourning Exum, of the Isle of Wight County. She was a daughter of Judge Jeremiah Exum, who married Ann Lawrence, daughter of John Lawrence and granddaughter of Richard Lawrence. Elizabeth (Scott) Pleasants had a brother, Exum Scott, of Nansemond County, and an aunt, Mary Exum, who married (first) a Mr. Ricks, and (second) Colonel Barnaby McKinnie, Sr., a justice and commander, and a member of the General Assembly in 1735. Colonel McKinnie, Sr., died in 1740.

William Pleasant, or Pleasants, son of John Pleasants, was born January 5, 1756, in Surry County, Virginia. While living in Surry County, he enlisted, in December, 1775, under Captain Charles Perkins, and was engaged for one

year as a "minute-man" guarding the shores of the James River in Surry County. He volunteered in the spring of 1779, served as a private in Captain James Hoeard's company, Colonel Lawson and Richardson's Virginia regiment, and was engaged at Portsmouth and Smithfield intercepting the enemy. The length of this service is not known.

He enlisted again in 1780, served as a private in Captain William Gay's company, Colonel John C. Wells and Josiah Parker's Virginia regiment, was in several skirmishes in 1781, and was discharged in November of that year. After the Revolution, he lived in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, until 1787, when he removed to Caswell County, North Carolina. He was allowed a pension in his application executed January 9, 1833, at which time he was a resident of Caswell County, North Carolina. He died July 19, 1836.

Rev. Stephen Pleasants, son of William Pleasant, or Pleasants, was born June 12, 1779, died December 28, 1852. He was a Baptist minister. He married Mary Brown, daughter of the noted Baptist minister, Rev. William Brown, and his wife, Katherine (Ward) Brown, the latter born in 1765. Mary (Brown) Pleasants was born in Virginia on April 24, 1785, and died in Person County, North Carolina, on April 7, 1867. Rev. Stephen Pleasants, with his wife, is buried at Bushy Fork, their graves being marked by a handsome monument erected by the Beulah Association, of which he was moderator from the time of its organization until his death. His work in the spread of the Baptist faith has been mentioned in church history. North Carolina records contain many references to the Pleasants family.

John Landis Pleasants, son of Rev. Stephen Pleasants, and father of John Stephen Pleasants, began life as a farmer, but after the death of his father, in 1856 he entered upon a career as a merchant in which he was soon to display particular talents. For three years he remained in Person County, North Carolina, but in 1858 he moved to Shiloh, Louisiana, continuing mercantile pursuits. The outbreak of the Civil War found him in Marion, Alabama, where he had gone in connection with business to purchase cotton. When war was declared in April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in the Marion Light Infantry, Company G, 4th Alabama Regiment. Among other engagements he took part in the first battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, but in 1862 he suffered

a serious attack of pneumonia, and was invalided home to Person County, North Carolina, to convalesce. In October, 1862, he rejoined the Southern troops, was sent to Louisiana, and assigned light military duty during the rest of the war. After its termination John Landis Pleasants took up his residence in North Carolina, and until 1874 was associated with the firm of Messrs. Odell and Company at High Point, first as a clerk and later as a partner. In 1875, in the interest of his health, he removed to Asheville, and in 1877, in that city, founded the firm of Pleasants, Millis and Company—known as the first department store in Asheville. The success of this venture was immediate, and the volume of its trade continued to increase with the passing years. Mr. Pleasants acquired a goodly share of the material things of life, but he was not preoccupied with them to the exclusion of all else. He was faithful in the discharge of all civic duties, a generous contributor to those in need, and an active worker in the church. At his death on April 25, 1879, the following words of tribute appeared in the "Asheville Citizen":

In his death our community has lost a valuable citizen, his church (the Baptist) a zealous member, a hard-worker and an efficient laborer in the Lord's vineyard, and his family has sustained a blow that falls more heavily than can be imagined. Both as a husband and father he was all that could be asked. His genial, social qualities have ever won him friends, while his strict business integrity and his indomitable energy made him a successful merchant and an honorable and a valuable accession to any community. . . . As a citizen he had endeared to him all whose privilege it was to know his merits, and as a business man he had become known throughout Western Carolina.

Mr. Pleasants was survived by his wife, Cornelia (Lawrence) Pleasants, and their five children. She was a daughter of Colonel Turner Lawrence (1818-1881), and Priscilla (Upchurch) Lawrence, of Granville County, North Carolina. Her mother, born in 1818, died in 1893, was the daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Hill) Upchurch, and her mother's brother established the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The grandfather of Cornelia (Lawrence) Pleasants was William Twitty Lawrence (1784-1832), who married on October 11, 1805, Lydia Pruitt, daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, John Pruitt, and his wife, Susannah Twitty. The paternal great-grandfather was Abraham Lawrence (1759-1838), Revolutionary soldier, who married Leannah Jones (1763-1840). Abraham Lawrence was a son of William Lawrence

(1734-1766), who received a grant of land in Granville County on November 9, 1756. His wife was Deborah (1740-1791), and they were married in January, 1756. William Lawrence fought in the Spanish Alarm War against the Indians. The wills of all these Lawrence ancestors, with proofs of military and other service, are preserved in Granville County, North Carolina, and it is established that the Lawrence line goes back in the Old World without a break to Charlemagne, Henry I of France, the English Kings and other notables.

**John Stephen Pleasants**, of whom this is primarily a record, only son of John Landis and Cornelia (Lawrence) Pleasants, passed his early years at High Point and Asheville, North Carolina, where his father was engaged in business. He was educated under private tutors, and when eighteen years of age went to New England in preparation for his chosen career. There, under the supervision of C. R. Makepeace, of Providence, Rhode Island, a family friend, he spent five years gaining practical experience and theoretical knowledge of the process of cotton manufacture. At the end of this time, in 1895, he became associated with Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, North Carolina, devoting himself to supervising the installation and operation of new cotton mill equipment in various sections of the South. Mr. Pleasants was so engaged until 1902. Then he accepted a position as general manager of the Kosciusko Cotton Mills in Mississippi.

Through his efforts and the success which attended them, Mr. Pleasants had become a widely known figure in manufacturing circles of the South. His services were sought by various enterprises, and in 1904 he was appointed general manager and vice-president of the cotton mills at Laurel, Mississippi. To the duties of this position he devoted himself to 1920, when ill health necessitated his moving to California. Mr. Pleasants played an important part in the continued success of the mills with which he was associated, directing their operation with the greatest efficiency, and guiding them with sure hand along the pathway of prosperity. In addition, he was a director of the Laurel Cotton Mills, and a director of the Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., of New Orleans. He was a charter member, director and vice-president of the Rotary Club of Laurel, a member of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and from 1918 to 1920 was a trustee of the Laurel Board of Education. He

was a member in Mississippi of the Tallahoma Social Club of Laurel, the Jones County Tennis Club, and the Laurel Country Club.

Following his arrival in California in 1920, Mr. Pleasants took up his residence at Los Angeles, which was to be his home and the center of his activities until his death. His was an active nature and he was not at ease unless some project engaged his attention. He invested largely in California real estate, and in stocks and bonds, displaying, as always, the soundest qualities of judgment and discernment in these matters. In addition he gave his services freely in many official and semi-official capacities, contributing of his time and substance in the support of those causes with whose aims he was in sympathy. Particularly in the development of the textile industry in the State was his advice of value, and it was frequently consulted by the industrial leaders of California. During the period of the World War, Mr. Pleasants volunteered as a "four-minute" man, and spoke on numerous occasions in the southern part of the State. Through all his active career his own associations with his employees were most pleasant. He fully appreciated the difficulty of the conditions under which they worked, and did much to improve them in the Laurel Cotton Mills by establishing numerous social-service, educational and religious institutions. Mr. Pleasants was a consistent Democrat in politics, and with his family worshipped in the faith of the Baptist church.

On October 14, 1902, John Stephen Pleasants married Lucile Rogers Randolph Gibson, of whom further. They became the parents of one son, John Gibson, who was graduated from the University of Southern California in 1929 with the Electrical Engineering degree, *magna cum laude*. At the university he was elected to Phi Kappa Phi and Eta Kappa Nu, National honor fraternities, and was corresponding secretary for Eta Kappa Nu for two years. During his senior year he was also president of the local chapter of Kappa Alpha (Southern). Mr. Pleasants served, in addition, as chairman of the Men's Council; member of the Advisory Committee of Interfraternity Council; chairman of the committee which revised rushing rules of fraternities; and chairman of the committee which abolished "hell week" at the University of Southern California. He received the Gilbert Dunstan Award and the Eta Kappa Nu Alumni Award, given annually to the out-

standing graduating electrical engineer. After the completion of his work at the University of Southern California, Mr. Pleasants entered California Institute of Technology, where he took his Master's degree on June 13, 1930. He had been appointed assistant teacher at this institution, and in pursuing his studies was elected to the Sigma Xi fraternity. At the University of Southern California he was chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

John Stephen Pleasants died in 1923. He was still in the full prime of life when he was stricken, and it seemed that he might well have been spared for other years of useful enterprise and labor. His career, however, had been well spent. He made of his life a well-rounded whole, and won both honor and success, and the love of many friends.

(The Gibson Line)

Lucile Rogers Randolph (Gibson) Pleasants comes of a lineage as distinguished, and has achieved a career as notable as that of her husband. Eight Revolutionary ancestors in her family line have been accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and three others are expected to be so accepted in the near future. Mrs. Pleasants was born at West Point, Mississippi, a daughter of Colonel Orville Abraham Gibson, Confederate soldier, and his wife, Josephine Marion (Randolph) Gibson, whom he married in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, in 1869. Captain Reuben Gibson, Isaac Gibson, Nathaniel Gibson, and Abraham Gibson, of this family, were soldiers of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, and three of them were "minute-men." The founder of the line in America was John Gibson, who settled in Massachusetts before 1634. Through this Gibson line Mrs. Pleasants is descended from John and Mary Coolidge, of Watertown, in ex-President Coolidge's family. She is also descended from Dr. Richard Palgrave, Captain John Sherman, Captain Nathaniel Bowman, Corporal Roger Wellington, Captain Edward Johnson, and other distinguished men who settled in Massachusetts soon after 1630.

Mrs. Pleasants' grandfather, William Wellington Gibson, came South to Alabama about 1835, and in 1843 married Mary Catherine Rogers, in Winston County, Mississippi. Mary Catherine Rogers was descended from a long line containing many interesting figures and tracing directly back to Charlemagne, Alfred

the Great, and other rulers of the Old World. She was a direct descendant of John Rogers, the Martyr, burned at the stake by "Bloody Mary," through his descendant, Giles Rogers (1645-1730) who came to Virginia in 1670. In this family line the Revolutionary ancestor is Henry Rogers, of Fauquier County, Virginia, who died in East Tennessee while fighting in the war against the Cherokee Indians. The son of Henry Rogers and his wife, Elizabeth (Lankford) Rogers, was the Rev. Elijah Rogers, who married Catherine Clack, daughter of the Hon. Spencer Clack and his wife, Mary (Beavers) Clack (descended from the Cavalier Robert de Beauvilliers, the name in later generations being variously spelled).

The Clack family was originally seated in France, where the name was Le Clerc. Members of the line came to England and subsequently to America. The name has gone through various changes, and the records of the family are much confused by the almost inevitable tendency of those who kept the records to write it Clark. In Marden Parish, in Wiltshire, England, two brothers were born, Rev. James and Nicholas, sons of William Clack who married Mary Spencer, sister of Colonel Nicholas Spencer of Virginia, and cousin of Lord Culpepper, governor of Virginia. In 1679 these brothers, both clergymen, arrived in Virginia, and although barely of age, were given very desirable parishes. James Clack became rector of Ware, and although other records have been lost, his epitaph is still preserved there. He married Jane Bolling. Captain James Clack, their son, married Mary Sterling, and moved to Brunswick County in 1742. His second son, John Clack, was in military service, and also surveyed for the Government in North Virginia. He married Mary Kennon, daughter of Richard Kennon, Jr., and Agnes Bolling, daughter of Robert Bolling and his second wife, Ann Stith.

Spencer Clack was the son of John and Mary (Kennon) Clack. He was born in Loudon County in 1746, later became a surveyor, and was sent to North Virginia to receive his training under George Washington, who was connected with his family by marriage. When Spencer Clack joined the Masons, he was sponsored by George Washington and sat in the lodge with him. In 1766 he married Mary Beavers, and about 1789 removed to Tennessee with his wife and their large family. Records in Tennessee show that Spencer Clack was a very

wealthy man with many slaves and extensive property holdings. John Clack, his father, served in many public offices, being county lieutenant in 1748, and later sheriff, burgess, vestryman and surveyor of highways. He served in the Revolution with his sons. Spencer Clack also held offices of prominence. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, and served continuously in the Legislature from 1796 until his death in 1832. At Sevierville, Tennessee, the Spencer Clack Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized, and a monument erected to his memory.

Colonel Orville A. Gibson, Mrs. Pleasants' father, son of William Wellington and Mary Catherine (Rogers) Gibson, was born at Warsaw, Alabama, on May 1, 1845. Although not yet sixteen years old when the Civil War broke out, he volunteered for services with the Confederate troops at the earliest possible moment. There is still in existence a photograph of him taken in his Confederate uniform at the age of seventeen. Mr. Gibson served as a private in Company E, Wirt Adams' Regiment of Confederate Cavalry, also called the 1st Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry, and later saw service with the Oktibbeha Rescues, Company C, of the 14th Mississippi Infantry, under General Stephen D. Lee. He was mustered out at Gainesville, Alabama, on May 26, 1865. For forty years after the close of the war Colonel Orville A. Gibson devoted himself to the construction of railroads and levees. He was entirely successful in his work and became a very well known figure in the life of the South—honored and loved by all who knew him. Various towns, Gibson and Orville, in different States, were named for him, and this in itself is a sure indication of the great affection and esteem in which he is held. In a recent issue the "Confederate Veteran" wrote of him: "Colonel Orville Gibson, at eighty-four, is still active and vigorous, riding horseback over the large plantation every day (Springfield plantation, near Fayette, Mississippi, the ante-bellum home where Andrew Jackson married Rachel Robards more than a century ago). He has a host of loyal friends, and the Daughters of the Confederacy of Natchez and Fayette show him many lovely attentions." Colonel Gibson has been active in all veteran's work, being now a member of the staff of the Commander of the Mississippi Division, United Confederate Veterans.

On December 2, 1869, Colonel Orville A. Gibson married Josephine Marion Randolph, and to them were born five children. Three now survive. Colonel Gibson's youngest child, Augustus W. Gibson, served with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans on the Mexican border in 1916-17, and later entered the World War service as a member of the 141st Artillery. He was accidentally killed while preparing to go overseas.

Through her mother, Josephine Marion (Randolph) Gibson, Mrs. Pleasants is descended from Peter Randolph, of Sussex County, Virginia, a soldier in the American Revolution, who married Frances Parham. This line is connected with the Royalls, Tuckers, Robertsons, Harrisons, Stiths, Eppes, Ishams, Beverlys and other prominent Virginia families, and through both the Randolph and the Clack lines, Mrs. Pleasants is descended from the Bollings and Princess Pocahontas. Peter Randolph's father was named George, and this name was carried in a later generation by a son of Peter, who married Lucretia Tucker Chappell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Malone) Chappell, in 1801. Their son, Joseph Tucker Randolph, who married Susannah Marion Read, in Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1842, was the grandfather of Mrs. Pleasants. He was a colonel in the Confederate Army.

Through the Chappell line, which goes back with every date and name complete to the founder ancestor, Thomas Chappell, who settled on the James River, Virginia, in 1635, Mrs. Pleasants is descended from the Banisters, Briggs, Howells and Malones. Her ancestor, William Malone, was a direct descendant of King John of Connaught, Ireland, one of the first converts to Christianity.

Colonel Joseph Tucker Randolph married (first) Susannah Marion Read, daughter of James Read, who married Jane Norvell in Lauderdale County, Alabama, in 1824. James Read was descended from Colonel George Read of Virginia, great-grandfather of George Washington. The Read line, like the Rogers and Lawrence lines, has been traced back to Charlemagne and other famous Kings of the earliest days of European history. Jane Norvell was descended from the Neuville family of France, and her ancestor, James Norvell, fought in the Colonial wars, while another ancestor, Spencer Norwell, was one of the first volunteers in the Revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence of Albemarle County, Virginia,



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*E. C. Bellows*

which was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, his neighbor. Jane Norvell's father, John P. Norvell, fought in the War of 1812. Through this line Mrs. Pleasants is descended from the Fontaine family of Virginia, and the Marion family of South Carolina.

Mrs. Pleasants was educated in private schools, and then studied for four years at the College for Women, at Columbus, Mississippi. Later, she graduated in piano from the New England Conservatory at Boston, where she was a voice pupil and accompanist, and where her principal studies were with Stasny and Rotoli. She also had voice studies with Sacerdote at the Chicago Musical College.

Mrs. Pleasants' exceptional gifts have brought her the widest reputation, and her musical career has been most distinguished. She was the first student at the New England Conservatory of Music to receive a soloist diploma in the short space of a year, and the judgment of her teachers there has been thoroughly vindicated by her subsequent success. As a lyric soprano her services are much in demand. Her remarkable voice, wide repertoire and interesting explanatory talks have made her known all over the country, and her services as an entertainer have been greatly in demand in the past. Mrs. Pleasants was a chairman of the "Four-Minute Singers" during the war and conducted "soldier sings," arranging weekly concerts for soldiers stationed at Camp Shelby. Since the death of her husband she has given up active musical work.

Apart from her own work as concert singer and soloist, Mrs. Pleasants has always done much for the advancement of musical progress in those communities and sections where she makes her home. She was vice-president of the Music Teachers' Association in Mississippi, and president of the Music Club at Laurel, "working along energetic lines for the upbuilding of music." The Laurel Club presented many excellent programs, and the city was able to boast at that time of a splendid corps of trained musicians. Mrs. Pleasants was soprano soloist in various Mississippi churches for many years, and also in churches at Knoxville, Tennessee, from which city she came to Los Angeles, where she now makes her home.

Exceptional honors have come to Mrs. Pleasants, not only in music but in social life, and she has been very active in various civic organizations and affairs. For four years before she came to California she was Mississippi

State vice-president of the Colonial Dames, and was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy there. At Los Angeles she was chosen first vice-president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and was also honored by her appointment as California publicity chairman for the National Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. As correspondent for the official organ, "The Confederate Veteran," she has contributed many articles to its pages, keeping other States informed of the splendid work, both philanthropic and educational, being done by the California chapters.

In the course of her many activities, Mrs. Pleasants has won many friends, and in the wide circle of her acquaintanceship she is honored and greatly loved.

**BELLOWS, EDWARD CLARK**, Man of Affairs—Widely known as a banker, Edward Clark Bellows was equally distinguished in the public life of California and the West. He rose to prominence through his own efforts, but in spite of the pressure of a consistently successful business career, he was always ready to give his talents freely in the public interest. Mr. Bellows was often called upon to serve his State and nation. Under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, he was Consul-General in Japan, and through all periods of his later life he was a preëminent figure in California affairs.

Edward Clark Bellows was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, on May 8, 1856, son of Charles Bristol and Eusebia (Dickinson) Bellows, and a member of an old American family whose representatives played their part in the founding of the nation. Colonel Benjamin Bellows, the first Colonial ancestor of note of the late Edward Clark Bellows, obtained the charter and took part in the settlement of Walpole, Bellows Falls, and the adjacent country in Vermont. His descendant, Silas Bellows, was born in Massachusetts and died in Syracuse, New York.

Aaron Bellows, son of Silas Bellows, and great-grandfather of Edward Clark Bellows, was born in Massachusetts, February 22, 1768. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to Onondaga, New York, and there took part in organizing the first church, of which he was one of the trustees and of which he was later elected deacon. He assisted in laying the foun-

dation for the present wealth and prosperity of Syracuse and its vicinity in Onondaga County, New York, having settled there when it was still an almost inaccessible outpost of civilization. He was made a captain of a company of militia in Onondaga County, and his commission, signed by Governor George Clinton, is still a treasured possession of his descendants. He married Azuba Patterson, who was born in Massachusetts, June 17, 1773, and who died March 22, 1851. Aaron Bellows died at Fulton, New York, April 28, 1858. He was the father of seven children: 1. Darius Russell Bellows, of whom further. 2. Calista, born August 27, 1797, died May 13, 1815. 3. Eliza, born July 21, 1799, died March 13, 1809. 4. Sophronia, born July 23, 1803, died July 6, 1859. 5. Aaron Lewis Bellows, born September 19, 1805, died November 2, 1831. 6. A daughter, Clarissa, who married Elijah Sherman and died in 1846. 7. Emeline, born May 13, 1812, who married Jared Shepard.

Darius Russell Bellows, eldest child of Aaron and Azuba (Patterson) Bellows, and grandfather of Edward Clark Bellows, was born at Onondaga, New York, August 27, 1795, and died at Fulton, New York, June 25, 1883. He received his education at the Onondaga Academy and came to Volney, New York, in 1822, to survey and lay out roads. He became a teacher in the Volney school and was married there to Harriet Bristol, bought an improved farm and made his home there for many years. At different times he held important local offices in the town of Volney and at one time served as president of the village of Fulton, Oswego County. His wife was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where she was born in 1802, and later, after her husband's death, lived with her daughter Emma at Helena, Wisconsin. Darius Russell and Harriet (Bristol) Bellows were the parents of six children, all born in Fulton, New York: 1. Charles Bristol Bellows, of whom further. 2. Lewis Cass Bellows, born June 9, 1824, died December 29, 1850. 3. Melitta, born June 2, 1826, died August 2, 1827. 4. Emeline, born July 1, 1838. 5. Harriet Eliza, died March 5, 1846, at the age of five months. 6. Albert Darius, born May 30, 1848.

Charles Bristol Bellows, eldest son of Darius Russell and Harriet (Bristol) Bellows, and father of Edward Clark Bellows of this record, was born at Fulton, New York, July 17, 1822. He spent the first years of his life at Fulton

and received his education partly at the seminary in that place and partly at Mexico Academy in Oswego County, New York. He was considered a very gifted scholar and while a student at the academy took up the study of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics. When war broke out with Mexico, he joined the United States Army and landed with General Scott's troops at Vera Cruz, being in General Twigg's Division, under Colonel Plympton and under Captain Smith. He was attached to the commissary department, but, in spite of that fact, participated in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, where he was wounded and as a result was sent to a hospital in New York City. November 15, 1849, he married Eusebia Dickinson, and for several years they lived at Palermo, Oswego County, New York, removing eventually to Wisconsin. In November, 1870, together with a party of men, Mr. Bellows started on a trip to Wisconsin and nothing was ever seen or heard of him afterward. One of the party later reported that Mr. Bellows and a man named James Lee separated from the rest of the company near the Flambeau River. After going three or four miles they differed as to the route to be taken, divided their provisions and separated. Lee said he left Mr. Bellows sitting on a log. He himself overtook the company at a place called Beaver Dam. Though the country was searched for twenty miles around, no trace of Mr. Bellows could be found. After his disappearance his wife lived in widowhood for a number of years, devoting herself to the rearing of her sons, and, after they had grown to manhood, keeping house for her father. Eventually she married (second) E. H. Blish, with whom she lived very happily until her death. Charles Bristol and Eusebia (Dickinson) Bellows had five children: 1. Harriet Sophia, died February 8, 1851, in infancy. 2. Charles Earl Bellows, born April 15, 1852, died September 19, 1852. 3. Willie E. D. Bellows, born June 7, 1854, and later a resident of Illinois; he married in 1882, Bell —, and has a son, Lester R. 4. Edward Clark Bellows, the subject of this article, of whom further. 5. Ernest A. Bellows, born September 6, 1863, died October 20, 1865.

Edward Clark Bellows spent his early years in his native State, and received his educational training in Wisconsin schools, later attending the Iowa State Normal School. As a young man, however, he moved to New Hartford, Iowa, and there began his first association with

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banking and financial enterprises. This period, too, marks his first venture into public life, and for four years he served as superintendent of schools of Butler County. The larger opportunities of the far West finally led him to seek his career on the Pacific Coast. He moved to the State of Washington where, in the course of years he became a highly successful broker. Mr. Bellows' unusual talents and public spirit soon brought him prominence, and eventually he was elected a member of the State Legislature. His service in this body was distinguished in the extreme, marked both by fidelity to the interests of the people and by that broad liberality of spirit and far-ranging vision which characterize the true statesman. Mr. Bellows' appointment by President McKinley as Consul-General to Japan met with wide approval, and he continued this service under President Roosevelt. He was a true friend of the Japanese people, keenly interested in their progress and in the problems arising between the two nations, which he made every effort to solve. The Japanese in turn appreciated his efforts. He was always held in the highest regard by those of this nationality in California as well as in Japan. It was natural that he should also have a host of American friends in Yokohama and one of General Bellows' most prized possessions was a silver hand-carved punch bowl presented to him by his American friends there upon his departure from Tokio in 1905.

After his return to the United States General Bellows took up his residence in Los Angeles which was ever afterwards to be his home, and resumed his financial activities. But he was not permitted an uninterrupted period of private life, and in 1918 he was appointed State Corporation Commissioner by Governor Stephens. At this time he was also serving as vice president of the Sixth District Agricultural Association of California. In January, 1922, General Bellows resigned from his office as State Corporation Commissioner to become president of the Pacific Securities Corporation of Los Angeles and San Francisco. He continued guiding the affairs of the corporation with a sure hand along the pathway of success, until ill health forced his retirement. General Bellows' services, here as elsewhere, were a decisive factor in building up the enterprises with which he was connected. His sure grasp of detail was coupled with a remarkable capacity for the executive direction of large af-

fairs, and his unfailing energy set the example for those who worked with him.

In politics Mr. Bellows was always a staunch Republican, standing high in councils of his party. He was affiliated fraternally with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and with the Knights of Pythias. Generous and warm of heart by nature, he counted his personal friends by the hundreds, and gave freely of his substance in the support of worthy causes. It was entirely characteristic of him that he should make one of his mottoes "flowers to the living," and that in his own life he always tried to fulfill this precept. Thus only a short time before his death, he presented his nephew, Lester R. Bellows, with a \$52,000 farm in Iowa, and when a man seemed to him to deserve praise, he gave it most heartily and immediately.

On August 28, 1883, at Jesup, Iowa, Edward Clark Bellows married Ida Isabelle Perry, daughter of Olney R. and Susannah (Fellows) Perry. Mrs. Bellows, who survives her husband, continues her residence in Los Angeles.

Like her husband, Mrs. Bellows is a member of an old American family, dating back to Colonial days. Her first American ancestor of record was Jonathan Perry, who was born about 1738. His birthplace is not known, but he is known to have lived successively at New Concord, Columbia County, New York; at Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York; and at Elk Creek, Otsego County, New York. He died at the last named place about 1805. He was married three times and had ten children: David, Rachel, Jonathan, Jr., Chloe, Philemon, Philander, Sally, Levi, Jesse and Patience. His first wife's maiden name was Marvin and she was the mother of the first four of the above ten children. His oldest son, David Perry, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of fourteen years and served throughout the War, participating in the expedition of Benedict Arnold against Quebec.

Jonathan Perry, Jr., son of Jonathan Perry and great-grandfather of Mrs. Bellows, was born August 8, 1770. He married Rebecca Tilson, who was born January 22, 1770, and who died April 7, 1839, being survived by her husband until April 24, 1855. They had one son, Nathan Perry, and probably several other children, though no records of these exist now.

Nathan Perry, son of Jonathan Perry, Jr., and Rebecca (Tilson) Perry, was the grandfather of Mrs. Bellows. He was born January

21, 1793, and died October 23, 1843. He married twice, his first wife dying young. His second marriage, which occurred October 24, 1826, was to Mrs. Betsey Rice, a widow. She was born July 24, 1795, a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Chester) Babcock. Mrs. Perry's father was born May 14, 1768, married October 24, 1792, and died in 1847. Her mother was born June 12, 1768, and died March 26, 1846. By her first marriage Mrs. Perry had one daughter, Harriet Rice, who became Mrs. Wilsey. Nathan and Betsey (Babcock-Rice), Perry had seven children, two of whom died in childhood, the others being: Flavel, Walter Scott, Olney Rice, of whom further; Kate; and Mary Perry. Mrs. Perry died after almost forty years of widowhood, March 27, 1881.

Olney Rice Perry, son of Nathan and Betsey (Babcock-Rice) Perry, and father of Mrs. Edward Clark Bellows, was born at Elk Creek, Otsego County, New York, July 24, 1833. Later he lived in Wisconsin and still later at Jesup, Buchanan County, Iowa. He married (first) Susannah Fellows and, after the death of his first wife, (second) Elizabeth Blakeman. Olney Rice Perry was the father of four children, two by each of his marriages: 1. Clarence Lee Perry, born at Geneva, Walworth County, Wisconsin, August 29, 1857, who married Rhoby Moulton and who had eight children: Olney, Viola, Clyde, De Witt, Verretta, Luella, Florence and Mildred. 2. Ida Isabelle Perry, born at Hancock, Waushara County, Wisconsin, August 12, 1859, who married Edward Clark Bellows, the subject of this article. 3. Mary Luella Perry, born at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, October 18, 1865; married Rev. Malcolm Perry, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, in March, 1889, and is the mother of six children: Ruth, Joyce, Dorr, Beth, Bruce and Carl. 4. De Witt Clinton Perry, born at Jesup, Iowa, July 5, 1870; a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; he married Jennie Skinner, and they have three children: Corinne, Olney and Harold.

General Bellows died on December 27, 1929, at his home. He had been in failing health for some time, but word of his death came inevitably as a shock to the State which knew him so well through years of intimate acquaintance. Eloquent tributes, mingled with words of sharp regret, came from all parts of the nation and from those in every walk of life. All who knew him recognized that a true friend was gone. The constructive influences

of his career were felt throughout the West, and his long life was truly crowned with years and honor.

**GILMORE, MRS. GEORGE DAVIDSON,** Social and Civic Leader—A foremost figure in women's club circles of California, Mrs. George Davidson Gilmore has devoted herself to fields of active service, taking the lead in the organization of women's power for effective response in a world where their responsibilities and interests are steadily increasing. Mrs. Gilmore is widely known and honored for her work in the West.

Born in Binghamton, New York, and of South Carolina parentage, Mrs. Gilmore is a daughter of James and Margaret (Dean) Macindoe, both natives of the South and of Scottish ancestry. Her early life was passed in South Carolina, but a number of years ago she took up her residence in Los Angeles, California, where her activities have since centered. She was married to George Davidson Gilmore, head of the George Davidson Gilmore Insurance Company, and also interested in oil and real estate operations. His offices are situated in the Insurance Exchange Building in this city.

In every circle with which Mrs. Gilmore has been connected, she has come to occupy a position of leadership, leaving the impress of her character unmistakably upon those with whom she comes in contact, and guiding their lives and work in useful channels. The range of her interests is indicated by her membership in various bodies. Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the Los Angeles Ebell Club, past vice-president of the Women's City Club, and editor of the club's magazine. She is past vice-president of the Scribbler's League; formerly a vice-president of the Women's Breakfast Club; committeewoman of the Republican Women's Study Club; a member of the Political League of Women Voters; honorary member of the Better American Homes Association; club editor and a member of the board of directors of the Matinee Musical Club; a founder and life member of the Deauville Beach Club; a member of the Children's Home Society of California; the Big Sisters' League, and the Euterpe Opera Reading Club of Los Angeles. All these various organizations, each of which plays its part in Southern California life, have benefited equally from her services in realizing their aims. Of her clubs, however, the one





*Francis S. Barton*



whose work lies nearest to her heart is the California Women of the Golden West, an organization founded by Mrs. Gilmore, and now boasting a membership of over a thousand, although only a little more than a year old. Mrs. Gilmore is a qualified writer, as indicated in her membership in the Southern California Women's Press Club, and in 1930 was chairman of the Drama Contest and one of the judges in this important event.

The California Women of the Golden West was called into existence by a growing need, which Mrs. Gilmore was the first to recognize. For a number of years there have been a number of very good California women's clubs, such as the Native Daughters of the Golden West, devoted to the progress of the State and the realization of finer ideals. Membership in this organization, however, is limited to native-born Californians, and Mrs. Gilmore recognized that there are a great number of very fine women in the State who have a part in its progress, very much interested in its growth and development, and yet not native daughters. The California Women of the Golden West thus allows these women—natives of other states, to share in the great work in which they are so much interested. It was fitting that Mrs. Gilmore should be chosen president of the organization in recognition of her efforts in bringing it into existence. This term of office was for four years, and under Mrs. Gilmore's continued able guidance a still further extension of already remarkable growth is anticipated. Its membership to-day includes some of the finest women of the State.

Apart from the arduous duties which her many associations bring her, Mrs. Gilmore also finds time to devote her talents in an artistic way. She has studied art and interior decorating under recognized masters in the United States and Europe, and has demonstrated unusual gifts in its pursuit. Mrs. Gilmore now resides in her fifth Los Angeles home, a very beautiful residence in the fashionable Wilshire district. She has one daughter, Doris Lee, now Mrs. McAlister Brown, of Los Angeles.

**BORTON, FRANCIS S.**, Antiquarian—A life is rich insofar as it is of service to mankind, and of service to mankind in the degree to which it increases the culture, thought and material and spiritual movement of communities. Here we write of one whose years on earth were devoted to constructive endeavors

through a period in excess of two-score years; of one who, by his example and actual works, improved the consciousness and quickened the souls of those with whom he came in contact; of one dearly beloved in all walks of life that knew his tread.

Pioneer Californian, a pioneer missionary of the Methodist church in old Mexico for a quarter of a century, and during the last seventeen years of his existence curator of the Mission Inn at Long Beach, California, Francis S. Borton was a courageous and kindly minister of the Gospel, carrying forward on the frontiers of civilization. He was a linguist, who turned his knowledge of Spanish idiom to good account for the church and general culture, both in Mexico and California. He was a bibliophile, whose love of books and their lore approached his sense of the Divinity, and an antiquarian whose knowledge of ancient things brought him recognition as an authority. Further, in the depth of his philosophy, he owned the gift of poetry, and left behind in lucid, beauteous verses the fruits of his natural spirit.

Born in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1862, Francis S. Borton was a son of pioneer forefathers who had come westward in the vanguard of the earliest settlers. His father became a man of high standing upon the soil which bore one of the nation's greatest men—Abraham Lincoln. And his father, possessed of the restlessness which always had been held by men of the pioneer stock, remained in that State until 1869.

In 1869, when Francis S. Borton, late of Long Beach, California, had reached the age of seven years, his father again took up the westward trek, this time coming to the Pacific Coast, and settling on a ranch at the present site of Seventh and Alvarado Streets, Long Beach. The ranch then lay in wild prairie, affording ample grazing ground for stock. Later, the family removed to a ranch in Benedict Canyon, California. On a nearby peak to-day may be seen a clump of eucalyptus trees, planted by Francis S. Borton, as a lad, as a marker for Borton's Peak. This peak is so designated on maps of to-day. Its elevated summit raises its curve in beautiful perpetuation of one who has gone, but whose works, left behind him, are as enduring as the peak itself.

The elder Mr. Borton did well enough with his ranching. But the times were hard; a few misadventures befell; and when Francis S. Borton had completed his preparatory educa-

tion and wished to go further in study, he found it best to work his way through college, so as to avoid undue strain upon the family's resources. He worked his way through the University of Southern California, his labors being fired through the imaginative vision of a young man whose ideals were high, and who, already, had chosen his life's work. Graduating from the university with the class of 1887, he went East, and entered the theological seminary of Boston University. When his course in Boston was completed, he went as a missionary into Mexico, where he was head of the theological department of the Methodist Mexican Institute. Along with his studies in theology below the border, he increased his knowledge of old books, old lore of Mexico, wrote freely of his thoughts in prose and poem; and, in short, during the twenty-five years of his stay in Mexico, built up a knowledge such as few men have.

When his long stay in Mexico had terminated, Francis S. Borton returned to the scenes of his childhood in Southern California, taking residence at Long Beach, where he spent the remainder of his sixty-seven years. As curator of the well known Mission Inn, he put to advantageous employment all the resources at his command, accomplishing a great and enduring work in that respect. In a number of centers lying in eastern Riverside County, he was the first to conduct regular weekly religious services. His name and fame spread widely, and in theological circles his reputation, already extended and high, now reached its proper and fulsome zenith. He was an intimate friend of many of the guests of Mission Inn. During his years there he came into contact with many famous persons, who came to know him well and to esteem him warmly for his endeavors and qualities of character, for his intelligence and education, and for his employment thereof in the service of mankind. He was beloved by members of the Mission Inn family, and by his fellow workers.

It was while a student at the University of Southern California that Francis S. Borton met the one that was to become his wife, companion and loving helpmate of later years. He married Helen Pacific Burnett, a native daughter of California, and she survives him. She continues to reside in Long Beach; here, where memories and associations and friends are near her, she likewise continues to carry forward the worthy undertakings which, at an-

other time, she engaged in as an associate with Mr. Borton. Her friends are legion, and increase with the years. Two daughters and a son also survive, with their mother. The family residence is at No. 1027 East First Street, Long Beach.

Tributes to the life and works of Francis S. Borton were numerous and spontaneously given at the time of his demise. One and all bespoke a sincere appreciation of having known one so cultured, so kindly, so much a benefactor. The press of lower California told of his passing with regret, and two excerpts are here reproduced. The first:

Mr. Borton leaves a host of friends in this part of the State, and will be long remembered, not only because of his genial personality, but for his idealism and literary attainments.

He was the author of a book of poems which was published a number of years ago. Many other verses written by Mr. Borton in recent years have not been gathered in a single volume. Perhaps the best known of his works, locally (in Riverside County, California), are the poems written on the dedication of the Peace Tower on Mt. Rubidoux and the more recent dedication of the Memorial Auditorium (in Long Beach).

The second expression, from an editorial:

Francis Borton was for years curator at the Mission Inn, and during that time lectured to hundreds of thousands of visitors to Riverside. He loved the institution for which he worked and the city in which it is located.

He was a scholarly man who went his quiet way, seen by but few of his fellow citizens, but reaching more people in his daily messages than any other man in the community, outside of the newspaper editors, with the difference that they speak to the same audience day after day, while his words were heard by a constantly changing audience from every part of the country.

And as those constantly changing audiences listened to the words uttered by Francis S. Borton, educator, philosopher, preacher and benefactor, they realized that they held the true story of life and its possibilities; and they went away ready, even eager, to lead better, fuller lives than had been their lot till then.

His life was rich in service to mankind. It has been appreciated well, but not as fully so as deserved. The present and oncoming generations will know his name and record, which is preserved in realization of work well and faithfully done.

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**FORT, DR. WILLIAM A.**, Surgeon, Man of Affairs—One of the most famous surgeons of the South for many years, Dr. William Acrill

Fort enjoyed the esteem which was justly his due, and in his long career won both success and honor. He was a veteran of the Civil War, witnessing and participating in events of those trying days and the later periods which followed, but he lived to see these difficulties vanish and fortune smile once more upon the South. His marriage to Sallie Jefferies brought him into alliance with one of the oldest and most distinguished American families.

Dr. Fort was born in Wake County, North Carolina, in 1842, on the old Fort plantation, son of Esquire William Knight and his wife, Amy (Myatt) Fort, of Wake County, North Carolina. He was educated, first, in private schools of his native section. Later, he entered Trinity College in the State of North Carolina, and was in attendance there at the outbreak of the War Between the States. He immediately terminated his academic career to enlist in the Confederate cause, and within a short time was made paymaster for the army commanded by General Stonewall Jackson. In this capacity he continued to serve throughout the war, performing all duties which came to him with the greatest efficiency and success. At the close of the conflict which was to leave its scars upon the South for many years, he returned to the pursuits of peace, resuming his studies at Trinity College.

Before the war, Dr. Fort's father had been a large slave and land owner, but in common with most Confederate gentlemen he lost much of his wealth by his support of the Southern cause. Dr. Fort determined then, after his graduation from Trinity College, to take up a medical career, and, accordingly, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland. He read medicine for one year prior to that and operated his father's grist mill to obtain funds for college, and despite this fact he stood among the highest in his class at graduation.

Dr. Fort's record in medical school was significant of his later success. He began his active career at Fort Lawn, South Carolina, which he founded and which still bears his name. It was here he married Leonora Walker, who passed away soon after, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who later married J. C. Jefferies, brother of Dr. Fort's second wife. Dr. Fort remained in Fort Lawn, and was later married, in 1878, to Sallie Jefferies, and in 1882 he removed to Gaffney, South Carolina. In the course of years he rose to a posi-

tion of preëminence among the physicians and surgeons of the South. Dr. Fort was master of every phase of operative surgery, including in his technique the newest and most progressive developments, as their worth was proved. The demands on his services constantly increased, and in every contingency which confronted him he was faithful always to the highest principles of his profession. He died September 21, 1911, at his home in Gaffney, a very successful and wealthy man. His wife, Sallie (Jefferies) Fort, survives him, and still resides at their old Gaffney home.

Sallie (Jefferies) Fort was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Jefferies, an officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and a leader in reconstruction days in keeping the negro from usurping the power which the North was inclined to grant. Colonel Jefferies was much feared among the negroes, and his stern discipline did much to retain the control of the South in the hands of the whites. He was a direct descendant of Nathaniel Jefferies of Revolutionary fame, known as the only man who ever clothed and financed a battalion of soldiers throughout the entire war. The first millionaire in the South, he was a power in its affairs, as were those of this name in later generations who followed after him. The Jefferies, like the Forts, were early settlers in the South, and the marriage of Dr. William A. Fort to Sallie Jefferies brought these famous lines together. The Forts were of French origin, being descended from Le Comte Edouard La Fort, a Huguenot of noble birth. The Jefferies traced their descent from the younger brother of Baron Jefferies, at one time Lord Chancellor of England, and known in English history as the "Bloody Judge."

Dr. William A. and Sallie (Jefferies) Fort became parents of eight children: 1. Frances, who was married to Manuel Ayulo, Peruvian consul at Los Angeles, and a descendant of a noble family of Lima, Peru. For over a hundred years the Ayulos have been known as one of the foremost financial houses of Peru, heads of Ayulo and Company, the largest banking institution in the country. Mr. Ayulo has been consul at Los Angeles for the past eleven years, being appointed first by President Pardo in 1919 and reappointed by the present president of Peru, Augusta de Leguia. His brother-in-law, the Hon. Alejandro Puente, is present Peruvian ambassador to the Court of St. James. The traditional home of the family, a

palace of over eighty rooms, is one of the historic places of Lima, located in the heart of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Ayulo have one child, Manuel, Jr. Mrs. Ayulo is active in Los Angeles civic and social life. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the board of directors of the Matinee Musical Club, a member of the Friday Morning Club, and of the Wa Wan Club. Mr. Ayulo is a member of the Deauville Beach Club, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. 2. Mrs. William A. Poole, of Washington, D. C., whose daughter, Sarah, married Paul Hoffman, of Los Angeles, and another daughter, Frances, married August W. Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina. 3. Samuel L., now deceased, who married Carlotta Barber, of Clayton, North Carolina, and they were the parents of three daughters. 4. Mrs. Samuel Wolf, whose husband, Samuel M. Wolf, has served as Attorney General of South Carolina. 5. William A., also deceased. 6. J. Claude, a graduate of the University of South Carolina, and a prominent attorney at Gaffney. He is also a member of the State Legislature, and vice-president of the People's State Bank at Gaffney, South Carolina. During the period of the World War he served as legal attaché of the American Embassy at Paris, France. 7. Dr. Laurence Fort, of Great Falls, South Carolina. 8. Wendell B., of Charlotte, North Carolina.

**GAUCHE, CHARLES TAYLOR**, Political Leader—Two full generations witnessed the public career of Charles Taylor Gauche in New Orleans, who became the outstanding leader of the Democratic party in the Crescent City and held the love of the people of every walk in life. For one of those generations he served the city as assessor and thousands of people who came into business association with him knew him so well and felt such friendship for him that to all he was familiarly known as "C. Taylor." He was an old school politician, into whose understanding sound citizenship was measured by the value of what each man gave in the performance of the duties to which he was obligated through the fact of his franchise. After he had attained the confidence of the people and represented them in important public office he worked as hard behind his piles of books as if he were struggling for a foothold on the ladder of achievement. His fellow citizens were perfectly aware of this and rewarded him with their complete confi-

dence and esteem. He worked nobly and constructively while he lived and left behind him a memory that is a precious heritage and an example for the generations to follow.

He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 23, 1844, a son of Xavier and Magdalena (Heckel) Gauche, and was educated in private schools in the city. His father was a native of France, where he was born in 1813. He came to New Orleans when a young man and established a crockery business that prospered to such an extent that he sent for his brother to join him and he and John Gauche carried on the crockery business in separate establishments. He died in early life and the firm became, eventually, the property of the widow, who conducted it with continuing success. Before attaining manhood Charles Taylor Gauche assisted in the conduct of the business and when the war between the States flamed out he joined the Confederate army and took part in the Battle of Shiloh. He was later honorably discharged and returned to New Orleans, where he helped his widowed mother in continuing her very prosperous business. As a business woman she had no superior in the city. She made many new customers and never lost one. It was her establishment that supplied the Morgan Steamship Company with its crockery when it opened its line to Texas and she held that valuable trade as long as she remained in business. At one time she supplied glass for more than a thousand glaziers in the city and continued to hold this trade, although she was a Roman Catholic in religion and the vast majority of her customers for glass were of the Hebrew faith. She was born in Alsace, May 20, 1814, and died in New Orleans in 1881, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Her son, Charles T. Gauche, was for a time local agent for several European crockery manufacturers, but politics intrigued him and in joining the active forces of the Democratic party he became associated with J. J. Clark in the building materials business for a short time. After the dissolution of this partnership he was devoted wholly to public affairs. He was one of the organizers of the old Volunteer Fire Department and was foreman of Mississippi Company No. 2, in which he played an active and valuable part. He was also very active in the work of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of New Orleans, and was a leading member of the Choctaw Club, which he had



*Walter Dill Scott*

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served as vice-president. He was fraternally identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, to which he was a generous contributor, as he also was to many other worthy causes. Mr. Gauche was a member of the First Ward Citizens' Sanitary Association. A beautiful silver loving cup was presented to him by his friends for his unceasing and tireless devotion to the afflicted during the 1905 yellow fever plague which infested New Orleans. He was also a member of the Citizens' Volunteer Sanitary Association. Active in War Savings Stamps drives from the First Ward, he was president for many years, and was a leader in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps drives. In his recreational hours there was one thing he loved most and during any week end he might have been seen, a bamboo pole in his hand, earnestly fishing in the nearby waters. His death occurred in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 11, 1930.

Charles Taylor Gauche first became an office holder as clerk of the Superior District Court, under Judge Bryan, also a fourth ward Democrat, but this court was abolished by the Republican Governor Kellogg and Mr. Gauche was for a time out of office. He reentered later but the Republican vote was too strong and he was laid aside until 1902, when he was elected Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings and at the end of his term was appointed Assessor by Governor Foster, a position he held by election and reelection for more than thirty years and which he filled at the time of his death.

Charles Taylor Gauche married in New Orleans, Mary (McPhelan) Farrell, a widow. Their children were: 1. Mary M., married Eugene H. Wallet, a physician, and they are the parents of five children: Eugene H., Jr., Mary, C. Taylor, Robert and Ruth. 2. Viola C., married James L. Crandell, and they are the parents of five children: Viola, William, Lillian, James and Charles. 3. Rose Lillian.

To protect and promote the welfare of the people of New Orleans; to increase in every way possible the faith in the future of the city that should be the province of every good citizen; to assist in alleviating distress of every sort and to inculcate pure living and high public spirit in the breasts of all, was the code of Charles Taylor Gauche. He lived up to it and maintained throughout his life the high principles that he inherited from a distinguished

ancestry. He was able, trustworthy, generous and kindly, and no man who ever became his friend abandoned that relationship, for he was loyal and sincere in every fiber of his nature. The City of New Orleans lost a valuable citizen when he was called from his labors.

**KUMM, H. KARL WILLIAM, Ph. D.,** Explorer and Botanist—World traveler, geographical research worker, explorer and botanist, the late Dr. H. Karl William Kumm brought to his many and various activities and interests an intensity and a truly scientific spirit, which are reflected in a long list of internationally recognized achievements. Though he served from time to time various governments in official or semi-official capacities, all of his work was at all times undertaken and carried out with altruistic motives and for purposes of scientific research. The result of much of it, however, proved very beneficial to mankind and especially to the people of Africa. Combining with his brilliant intellectual equipment an exceptionally attractive personality, Dr. Kumm made friends, wherever he went.

H. Karl William Kumm was born at Hanover, Germany, October 19, 1874, a son of H. William and M. W. (Kistenbrugge) Kumm. He was graduated from the Gymnasium at Osterode twenty years later. After that he studied at Harley College, London, during 1896-98; at Heidelberg University in 1900; at the University of Jena during 1902-03; and then at the University of Freiburg, from which latter he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1903. He also studied at Cambridge, England, and Paris, France, and Arabic in Egypt and Hausa in Tripoli.

His explorations in Africa began in 1899 and he was the first white man to traverse the north central African divide between Congo Shari and the Nile. He founded many missions, schools and hospitals and was the founder and managing director of the Board for Medical Education and Research in Africa, as well as of the United Mission of Sudan, which correlated the missionary activities of twenty-two denominations. Dr. Kumm undertook seven expeditions into the interior of Africa, on several of which he studied sleeping sickness. It was on his seventh penetration into the jungles that he is believed to have contracted the fever that finally, although indirectly, affected his heart and caused his early death. Following the end of the Boer War in

South Africa, Dr. Kumm was sent by the British Government to adjust various entanglements of a diplomatic nature that grew out of the conflict. He was successful in this work and again his name became known for his signal achievement. During the World War Dr. Kumm was on the United States advisory staff, and in that capacity he made maps of every country that was engaged in the conflict.

About 1925 Dr. Kumm came to San Diego from Summit, New Jersey, after his health had become so undermined that his doctors recommended a change of climate. Until that time he had traveled in every part of the world, serving many of the large countries, besides pursuing his own scientific interests. Since coming to San Diego Dr. Kumm had spent much of his time developing varieties of passion fruit (*Passifloraceæ*) and he is said to have assembled the largest collection of varieties in the world of this tropical fruit. On the twenty or more acres that he cultivated in and around Pacific Beach he had nearly two hundred varieties, but his work was in the nature of a hobby and he refused to commercialize his product. His experimental tracts were on Mount Soledad, but his home, where he also experimented, was at No. 2004 Hornblend Avenue, Pacific Beach.

Another of his hobbies, which resulted in building an industry and opened up a new field of aeronautical endeavor in San Diego, was centered upon the development of the glider. He was one of the first men in the United States to fly a glider. When he came to San Diego, one of his first moves was to create interest in aeronautics, and along this line he encouraged Hawley Bowlus, record glider flier, Ruth Alexander and the late Peaches Wallace. Dr. Kumm not only founded the first glider club in the country, but he also founded and sponsored many other such clubs. He was very unassuming and his various achievements never became magnified through his own account of them. At the time of his death, Dr. Kumm was president of the Associated Glider Clubs of Southern California.

He was the author of "Tribes of the Nile Valley" (1901), "Political Economy of Nubia" (1903), "The Sudan" (1907), "From Haussaland to Egypt" (1910), "The Lands of Ethiopia" (1910) and "African Missionary Heroes and Heroines" (1917). He was a member of the American Geographical Society, a life member of the Royal Geographical Society, an hon-

orary corresponding member of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and a member of National and International Geographic Societies. In his experiments in San Diego with the passion fruit he was in close communication with government authorities, which allowed him many privileges in bringing products into this country.

Dr. Kumm married (first), in 1900, Lucy Guinness of Dublin, Ireland, who died in 1906. He married (second) Frances Gertrude Cato of Australia. Mrs. Kumm, too, is greatly interested in gliders and is the president of the Anne Lindbergh Gliders, an organization of women glider pilots formed on the porch of Dr. Kumm's home and named in honor of the wife of Colonel Lindbergh. By each of his marriages Dr. Kumm had two children: 1. Henry W., now connected with the Rockefeller Foundation. He is following in the footsteps of his father as an explorer. Only a short time prior to his father's death he returned from Africa and at the time of his father's passing away he was on his way to South America. 2. Karl Grattan, an Episcopal clergyman, stationed at Morris Plains, New Jersey. 3. Lucy Gertrude. 4. Frederick John.

After a prolonged illness, Dr. H. Karl William Kumm died in a rest sanitarium at Mission Hills, California, August 22, 1930. After funeral services, held in a local chapel and attended by a large assembly of Dr. Kumm's friends, he was laid to rest in Greenwood Mausoleum.

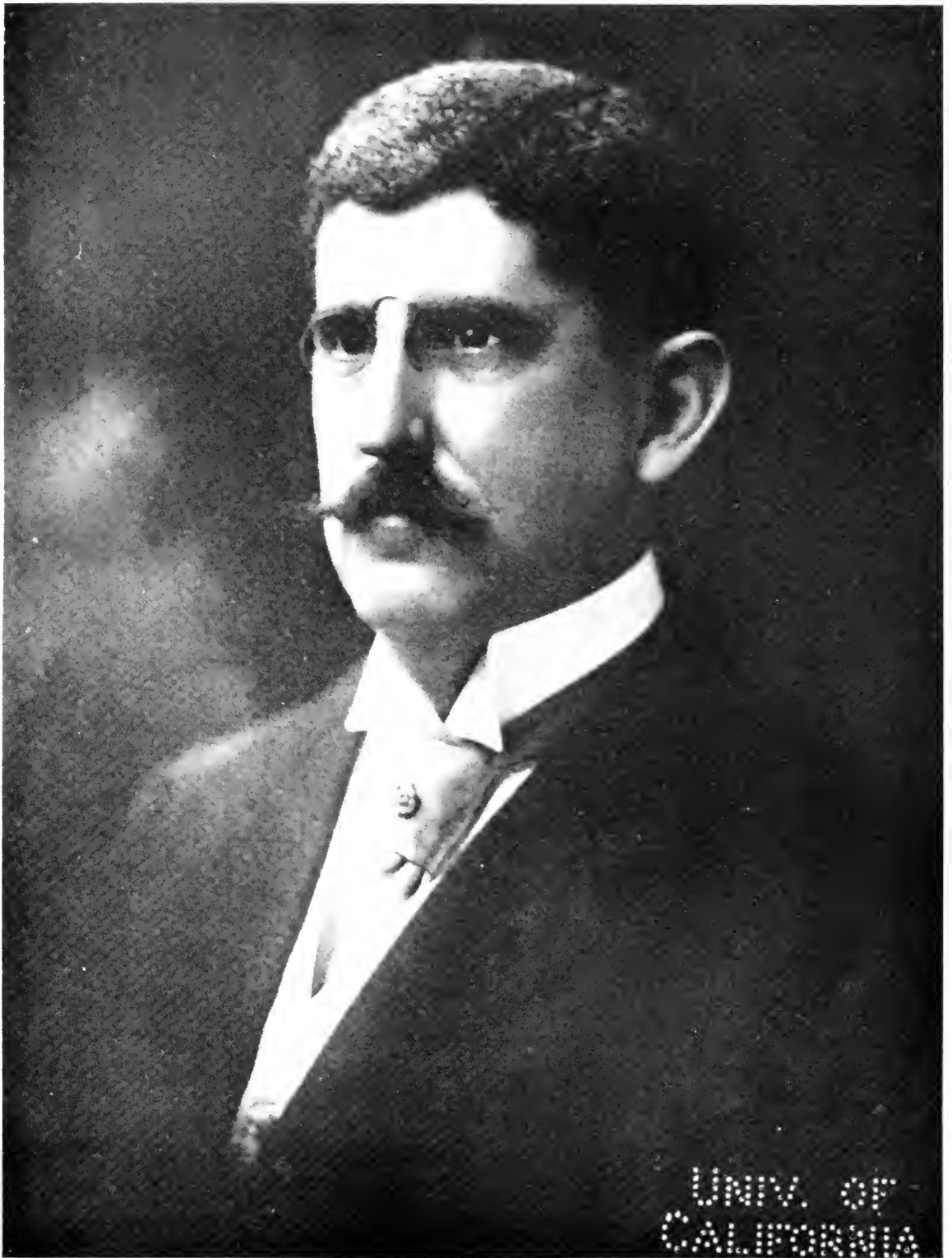
Dr. Kumm's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years caused great regret in the several communities in which he had resided from time to time and in all of which he had many sincere and loyal friends. It also represented a distinct loss to the scientific world. How deeply it was regretted by his home community in California, may be seen from the following excerpt from a newspaper article, published in one of the local newspapers, which read as follows:

No words can express the loss felt by those who have come within his influence. This feeling was experienced not only by his friends and neighbors, in Pacific Beach, but extended to other communities and other lands.

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**LEVY, FRANK LA GRANGE**, Insurance Official—In 1799 the Levy family of which Frank La Grange Levy, late of New Orleans, Louisiana, was a member, was founded in





Francis L. Levy

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America by his grandfather, Lyon L. Levy, who came from England in that year and settled in South Carolina. He was a successful business man of Charleston and served as Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

Solomon L. Levy, son of Lyon L. Levy, was born in Charleston, and he and his brother, Ezra L., associated in the business of importing and exporting coffee, were very prosperous and came to be known as merchant princes of the day.

Frank La Grange Levy was born at La Grange, Georgia, October 21, 1863, a son of Solomon L. and Ellen (Moise) Levy. He acquired his education in the schools of Baltimore, Maryland, where his father had gone with his family following the Civil War. His first business activities were as a clerk in the Marine Bank of Baltimore, following which he went to New Orleans as representative of a Bradstreets Commercial Agency, which association he was with for a brief period and then became engaged in the insurance business with A. A. Woods, who represented the Equitable Life Assurance Society Company. This firm later expanded into Krumbhaar, Wisdom and Levy and still later was changed to Wisdom and Levy, finally becoming simply Frank L. Levy and operating under that title for more than twenty years. For a total length of time of more than forty-four years Mr. Levy was the active agent of the Equitable for all of the State of Louisiana and a part of Mississippi and achieved a notable success. He was an organizer and director of the Managers' Association of the Equitable that covered the United States, and he founded the Underwriters' Association of New Orleans in which he held important offices, serving as a founder and past president. He was a director of the Hibernia Bank and was identified with other financial organizations. He was a member of the New Orleans Historical Society, and of the Genealogical Society; a member of the New Orleans Opera Association and attended St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Round Table Club and the New Orleans Country Club and of several of the carnival committees, and held the thirty-second degree in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with all chapters, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a patron of art and of the opera and a collector of fine paintings

and objects of art. His favorite diversion was to watch a good football game. Devoted to his home and family, his domestic life was ideal. His death occurred in New Orleans, June 9, 1930.

Frank La Grange Levy married in New Orleans, April 15, 1886, Louisa Moise Levy, daughter of Lionel C. and Eleanor (Moise) Levy. Her father was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, who became a prosperous wholesale grocer in New Orleans. He served in the Civil War in the Confederate Army and was prominently identified with the civic and business affairs of the period. Mrs. F. L. Levy is a member of Chapter "Spirit of 76," Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Confederacy, Orleans Club, La Petite Salon—and several other organizations. Frank La Grange and Louisa Moise (Levy) Levy were the parents of six children: 1. Lita Saunders, a daughter of Mrs. Levy's brother and adopted by her and her husband; married Walter Scott Morrill, of Chicago, Illinois. 2. Lulie, married Robert Jocelyn Crawley, and they are the parents of two children: (a) Robert Jocelyn Crawley, Jr., and (b) Louise. 3. Frank La Grange, a student at Dubose Memorial College for men, Monteagle, Tennessee; will be ordained a minister in 1931. He is a member of the New Orleans Chapter Sons of American Revolution. 4. Mary (Levy) Kemp, and she is the mother of two children: (a) Frederick N., and (b) Frank La Grange Kemp. 5. Isobel, an art student and member of the Arts and Crafts. 6. Lionel C., died in the military service.

The traditions of his forebears as honorable and successful business men and upright citizens were carried out in full measure by Frank La Grange Levy. He was a man of natural culture and refinement, an admirer of beauty in all its forms and a devoted factor in the promotion of all worthy public affairs and activities that engaged the attention of the churches and other civic institutional organizations. His friends were limitless and he was held in the highest respect and admiration by the entire community.

At the time of Mr. Levy's passing many beautiful tributes and resolutions were received by his family.

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**Le MONNIER, YVES RENE, JR., M. D.,** Physician—Member of an old and prominent New Orleans family and himself a native and

lifelong resident of this city, the late Dr. Yves Rene LeMonnier, in engaging actively in the practice of medicine, followed a long established family tradition. For during several centuries some member of the LeMonnier family invariably was engaged in the practice of medicine, this record going back as far as time of King Louis XVI of France, when the Dr. LeMonnier of those days was the King's own physician. However, Dr. LeMonnier of this record, did not have to base his reputation on the achievements of his ancestors or on the fact that he was one of a long line of physicians in his family. His own work as a physician, and more particularly as an authority on mental diseases, ranked him as one of the leading medical men of his day in New Orleans, where he enjoyed a large and important practice and where he was highly respected and greatly liked for his many fine qualities. Though the major share of his time and attention was always given to his profession, Dr. LeMonnier also actively interested himself in the operation of his large plantation, took an effective part in various other phases of the community's life, and in every respect represented the finest type of vigorous and patriotic citizenship. A veteran of the Civil War, during which he participated in many important engagements as a soldier in the Confederate Army, he later became known as an authority on Civil War history and events.

The LeMonnier family in this country was founded by Dr. LeMonnier's great-grandfather, Yves LeMonnier, who came to New Orleans from Paris, France, and, following in the footsteps of a long line of ancestors, established himself there in the practice of medicine. He quickly became one of the most prominent physicians and citizens of New Orleans, and his old residence, the first two-story building to be erected in New Orleans, still stands today at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, bearing on its iron balcony his initials. His grandson, the father of the subject of this article, Dr. Yves Rene LeMonnier, Sr., was for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of New Orleans and its vicinity and for a very long period held the office of coroner. He died in New Orleans in 1870, at the age of fifty-three years, having married Marie Adele Communy.

Yves Rene LeMonnier, Jr., was born in New Orleans, a son of Dr. Yves Rene LeMonnier, Sr., and Marie Adele (Communy) LeMonnier.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a student at St. Thomas' Hall Military Institute at Holly Springs, Mississippi. The opening of hostilities broke up this school, most of the students enlisting in Featherstone's Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment. Dr. LeMonnier himself was offered a first lieutenantcy, provided he could secure his father's consent. The latter, however, refused to give it, because of his son's youth. Dr. LeMonnier, therefore, remained for a few weeks at Holly Springs, acting as drill master of the town. Eventually, however, his strong desire to serve in the Confederate Army could no longer be denied and on March 5, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Crescent Rifles, one of the most famous volunteer infantry regiments from Louisiana, Colonel Marshall J. Smith commanding. Later, Dr. LeMonnier also served with the New Orleans Light Horse, acting in the capacity of bodyguard for Lieutenant-Generals Leonidas Polk and Alex P. Stewart.

Dr. LeMonnier's Civil War record was one of great distinction and covered the entire duration of the conflict. Only a month after having enlisted, Dr. LeMonnier was in the thick of battle, participating in the Battle of Shiloh at Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862. Other battles and engagements, mentioning only the most important, in which Dr. LeMonnier took part, included the following: Murfreesboro (Stone River), December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; the Kentucky Campaign under General Braxton Bragg in July and November, 1862; Battle of Pennyville, October 8, 1862; Battles of Dalton and Atlanta under General Joseph E. Johnson, May 7 and July 8, 1864; Reseca, May 14 and 15, 1864; New Hope Church, May 25, 1862; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1862, and the engagements following it, under General John B. Hood, from July 18 to September 4, 1864; the Battles of Peachtree Creek, July 22 and July 28, 1864; Lovejoy Station, September 2, 1864; the Tennessee Campaign, considered by Dr. LeMonnier his worst Civil War experience, under General John B. Hood, from October 20, 1864, to December 27, 1864; Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864; the Battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, followed by the disastrous retreat to the Tennessee River and then to the Carolinas, where Dr. LeMonnier fought, March 19, 20 and 21, 1865, his

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*Noble G. Barnes*

last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. Together, with other parts of the army under General Joseph E. Johnson, Dr. LeMonnier surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. Having received his parole, May 1, 1865, he immediately commenced his return home, making his way, like thousands of other paroled Southern soldiers, on foot. He walked through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama, where he took a boat to Mobile, Alabama, and transferred there to another boat for his native city, New Orleans. After his return Dr. LeMonnier, having decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and of earlier ancestors, took up the study of medicine at the Old Medical College, New Orleans, Louisiana, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1868. He then went abroad and, at Paris, France, completed his studies in the schools and hospitals of the French capital. The sudden death of his father, in 1870, hastened his return to his native country. Upon his arrival, Dr. LeMonnier established himself in the practice of his profession in New Orleans, in which he was prominently active until his death, almost sixty years later. He became known as an expert on insanity, and in that special branch of the science of medicine acquired a very high reputation. For many years he also served as physician for the New Orleans Soldiers' Home. A gentleman of the old school, he was dignified in appearance, serious in demeanor and not given to hasty action. A man of strong convictions on many subjects, he never gave an opinion unless he had first carefully studied the entire subject and had reached a definite conclusion. And once having expressed an opinion, he never retracted it. For many years he was one of the most popular members of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club. However, whatever time his profession left him was chiefly devoted to his home and family. Many of his leisure hours, too, were happily spent in reading, and Dr. LeMonnier also became known as an interesting and authoritative writer on Civil War history and events. For some fifty years he gathered data on the Civil War, which he carefully compiled in three large scrap books. These volumes he eventually donated to the New Orleans Public Library, where they now are a valuable source of information to students of the Civil War period. In politics, Dr. LeMonnier was a staunch supporter of the Demo-

cratic party, while his religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church.

Dr. LeMonnier married, in New Orleans, in 1873, Eulalie LeBreton Deschapelles, a daughter of Manuel Deschapelles, a prominent New Orleans planter. Dr. and Mrs. LeMonnier had one son, Yves Rene (3) LeMonnier, who died at the age of five years.

At his home in New Orleans, Dr. Yves Rene LeMonnier died, January 4, 1928. He was survived by his sister, Miss LeMonnier, who, since her brother's death, has continued to make her home in New Orleans, her residence being located at No. 1224 North Galvez Street. His death, though it was the natural conclusion of a long and busy life, nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends. His long life, full of service to suffering humanity, stands as a fine record of devotion to duty, adherence to high principles, and unselfish service to others. For these, as well as for his many fine personal characteristics, Dr. LeMonnier is assured forever of a place in the history of New Orleans and especially in its medical history.

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**BARNES, NOBLE PRICE**, Physician — Among the many brilliant and progressive members of the medical profession in the nation there is none more deservedly entitled to representation in a historical record of this character than Dr. Noble Price Barnes, of Washington, District of Columbia.

In justice to his achievements, to his notable contributions to human happiness through the medium of his skill and knowledge, his colleagues and the public that has become familiar with his work have given him their admiring approbation and set his name in the highest ranks of public benefactors. Practicing in the District of Columbia since 1894, he long since attained such a commanding position in his professional operations that his fame spread and his name became known wherever medicine was a part of the system of civilization. In the attainment of this success he has ever adhered with strictest fidelity to the code of ethics which actuates the sincere scientist, and has never sought to promote himself through recourse to ulterior influences that would assuredly lower the dignity with which he surrounds his profession. He has profited by no assistance other than that which is the right of every student, but has availed himself at all times of the discoveries of his

fellow physicians and sought to improve upon everything that he learned. It may be that "he hitched his wagon to a star" and if so, the goal he set for himself when, a young man just out of his university training, he began the most difficult work of his career, he has found to be a beacon still guiding him to greater heights, for he has never ceased to be a student. Dr. Barnes has fully appreciated the tremendous field of experimentation that lies before the sincere physician and understands that no human mind can ever fully comprehend the manifold details of medical progress. Yet, these admissions of fallibility have been merely the means of spurring him onward in his career, which he has pursued with patient and unremitting study, with unflinching courage and an implacable determination to keep at least abreast of the leaders. For this he is equipped with a comprehensive education in medicine and in the classics, with keen powers of observation and perception and with a rare discrimination that enables him to separate the grain from the chaff. He has an inherent love for the science of medicine and its allied companions and has always been quietly enthusiastic in his efforts to elevate the standards of his profession, as well as to succor humanity through his personal knowledge and skill. Added to these attributes are principles that actuate him in seeking to assist any movement that may be promulgated for the general improvement of conditions in the District of Columbia, either for the welfare of its people or the further beautification of the National Capital.

Noble Price Barnes was born August 16, 1871 in Killbuck, Ohio, a son of Dr. Enos Price and Sara (Myers) Barnes. He was educated in public schools; graduated from Millersburgh (Ohio) High School and Ohio Normal School; passed Ohio State Teachers' examination in 1889. Dr. Barnes began the study of pharmacy and medicine with his father. Continuing the study of medicine at Baltimore Medical College he received his M.D. degree in 1893. Received gold medal, valedictory, "The Evolution of Medicine." (M.D. degree from the University of Maryland 1914.) He then returned to Ohio to practice medicine. He was made surgeon to Sunday Creek and Hocking Valley Coal Companies, Congo Coal Company, and various railroad companies. Dr. Barnes was elected a member of the Perry County Medical Society and Ohio State Medical So-

ciety in 1894. In November, same year, he came to Washington, D. C., and here attended various hospitals and clinics.

In 1895 he was elected assistant to Chair of Diseases of Children, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital; in April of that year was made licentiate of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and elected president of the Association April 26, 1910; in October, he was elected to membership in the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

He enlisted as private in Battery A, light artillery, District of Columbia National Guard, and later appointed surgeon, rank, first lieutenant, was honorably discharged, February 11, 1899. Dr. Barnes served on the Medical Advisory Board during the World War and was commissioned Captain, Medical Corps, at time of cessation of hostilities. He joined the East Washington Citizens Association and later became affiliated with the Washington Board of Trade. In December, 1895, he was elected first assistant, surgical department, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital; in 1897, he organized and was elected president of the Washington Medical and Surgical Society, was re-elected for five consecutive years and again in 1920, and in October, 1897, he was elected to Chair of Pediatrics, Medical Department, National University; in November, elected to membership of the District of Columbia Therapeutic Society; elected secretary for four consecutive years and president from 1906 to 1911, inclusive; re-elected president in 1920.

In 1898, Dr. Barnes was made professor of pediatrics of the medical department of National University, filling this chair for six years and being given the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in addition in 1902, and also in 1898 was elected Chief of Service of Pediatrics, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital; made consultant to Freedmans Hospital and the Women's clinic and auxiliary; was delegate from the medical department of the National University to the Association of Medical Colleges, and delegate from the District of Columbia Medical Association to the American Medical Association. In 1899, he was secretary to the medical staff, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital from 1899 to 1907; elected Chief of Service from 1900 to 1924 and president of the medical staff from 1907 to 1924. In 1900, he was one of the organizers of the American Therapeutic Society and its secretary to 1912, elected president 1912-13, and



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since that time has served as Chairman of the Council.

In 1902 Dr. Barnes was elected trustee to the National University; delegate from the Medical Society to Health Week held under the auspices of the Medico-Chirurgical faculty at Baltimore, Maryland.

He was a delegate to Congress on Tuberculosis, representing the American Therapeutic Society, in 1904, and in October of that year he was appointed secretary of the Therapeutic section of the Fourth Pan-American Medical Congress.

Dr. Barnes was one of the organizers of the National Association for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Gave many public lectures on "Nature, Prevention, and Cure of Tuberculosis," and similar subjects, and "Hygiene of the Mouth, Nose, Pharynx, Intestine, Skin and Mucous Membranes in General; of Lymph Bodies and Lungs. Prevention of Colds." (Read in section iv International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908.) He was elected a member of the National Geographic Society. In 1905, was made associate professor in *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, Medical and Dental Departments of the George Washington University, and professor and associate professor from 1906 to 1912; in 1908, he organized the Medical Society of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, and during that year was elected a member of the advisory committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The following year he was a delegate from the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to the International Medical Congress at Budapest, and also visited principal hospitals in Europe. In 1910, he was elected chairman of Committee on Credentials and Arrangements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention of the Ninth Decennial Revision. He had served as assistant secretary for the previous ten years; in 1912, delegate to International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; 1913, elected consulting physician to Diseases of Children, Women's Clinic and Auxiliary; and was made a member of the board of directors of Ways and Means Committee, Women's Clinic of the District of Columbia; 1914, president, Alpha Zeta Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa Alumni Fraternity; elected to American Association of Teachers of Pediatrics; 1916, elected Primarius, Alpha Zeta Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity to

1921, and was elected Fellow of the American Congress on Internal Medicine and member of the Council 1916-24; also elected Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the Council, 1916-24; 1920, elected to the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, and was chosen its Chairman, Committee of Arrangements in 1927, and vice-president in 1928; 1923, Dr. Barnes became president of the District of Columbia Medical Alumni of the University of Maryland, and is still serving in this capacity. He was elected chairman, Section on Internal Medicine, Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1925-26.

Dr. Barnes has been director of Citizens Savings Bank, Merchants Bank and Trust Company, Merchants Bank and Investment Company, and now director in the Federal American National Bank and Trust Company. Member of the Board of Trade, University Club (member of the board of governors—1919 to 1928 inclusive. Itanca of Wapiya, 1922-23, and secretary of University Club from 1926 to 1927). In addition to the Societies mentioned, he is member of the following: Fellow of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Society, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Medical Society. Virginia Medical Society, Maryland, University and George Washington University Medical Societies, Columbia Historical Society, etc. He is also affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is the author of over two hundred medical articles.

Dr. Noble P. Barnes married Helen Meda Miller, and they have one son, John McGregor, who is also a physician.

It is difficult to select any single quality that inspires confidence and esteem by the people in Dr. Barnes, for he possesses so many attractive attributes of generosity, kindness, wisdom and skill that they commingle into one admirable whole. He is esteemed as a man, as a physician and as a citizen of wholesome value to a great community, where he has lived for many years and where his fame continues to grow as his days are prolonged.

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**McGUIRK, ARTHUR**, Attorney—Gifted with a natural aptitude for specialized law, Arthur McGuirk, of New Orleans, Louisiana, applied his talents and intellect with such perspicacity and assiduity during many years of practice that he became known throughout the

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country as an authority on financial securities and public service utilities.

Of his knowledge he gave freely and widely, and his fame became international in his field, while to the members of the bar of Louisiana and to the judges who sat upon the benches of the several State and Federal courts he stood alone in his informative efficiency. The intricacies of politics also attracted him, and his counsel and advice were frequently sought by political leaders in puzzling matters that came before them for solution or adjudication. He was a man of irreproachable character, whose "sword knew no brother" when it was drawn for action in his professional work. Patriotic and of lofty principles, friendly, generous and loyal to the sacred duties of his citizenship, he labored unselfishly throughout the years of his activities and, when the Nation was imperilled by foreign enemies, leaped to its aid and did his duty to the limit of his unusual abilities. Such a man could not but attract multitudes of friends and admirers and he had them in all walks of society and retained every one he made during his life, leaving them to sincerely mourn his passing. He was a leader in his profession, and a lofty-minded and valuable citizen of the State of Louisiana.

He was born in New Orleans, May 6, 1864, a son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Clannon) McGuirk. His father was a native of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and came to New Orleans when a young man, here establishing himself as a cotton broker. He married here, his wife being a member of a prominent family of New Orleans, and they became the parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom his namesake is the youngest. His death occurred here when he was but thirty-seven years of age.

The second son and youngest child of this union was educated in the public schools of the city and at the University of Louisiana, afterward being supplemented by a course at Tulane Law School. Upon his graduation and admission to the bar he entered into practice. In his spare time he studied stenography, was appointed a court reporter, and became famous as the most rapid writer of shorthand ever to hold the position he filled. In 1913, he was appointed bond attorney for the Dock Board of New Orleans, a position he held until his death. In this work he passed upon millions of dollars worth of securities issued by the board, including more than \$20,000,000 of bonds is-

sued for the Industrial Canal. Bond buyers of New York City and Chicago insisted that bonds offered by the board bear his approval. He was in Washington a great deal during the World War, when he was called upon to pass upon many millions of dollars worth of international bonds. He was also an authority on the laws covering riparian rights and took a prominent part in the legal battles of the Dock Board to establish its supremacy in control of the port of New Orleans. He was a firm believer in the policy of public ownership and operation of the harbor frontage in the port and also, during the administration of Governor John M. Parker, took part in legal matters for the Orleans levee board and aided legislation to pave the way for the lake front bathing beach facilities. He served for four years as first assistant city attorney, was a member of the constitutional convention, and managed the campaign that resulted in the election of Mayor Capdevielle in 1900. He was long considered a great force in the Democratic activities of the State. He was a member of the Louisiana Historical Society and his home served him instead of clubs, although he took a brotherly interest in all fraternal organizations and heartily approved of them. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and was, professionally, affiliated with the Louisiana State Bar Association and with the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, being also a member of the various carnival organizations. He died in New Orleans, January 17, 1928.

Arthur McGuirk married, in New Orleans, January 3, 1889, Mignon Cartier, daughter of Dr. Jules and Palmyra Cartier. Dr. Jules Cartier was sent to New Orleans by the French Government to study and write of the conditions following the yellow fever epidemic. He remained here and continued his practice until his death. The children of Arthur and Mignon (Cartier) McGuirk were: Arthur Clannon, married; and Evelyn Crammer.

As a leader of the New Orleans bar, the position of the late Arthur McGuirk is secure. He filled a unique niche, and in that specialization commanded the field. Personally, he was a man of great attractions, fond of his home and of entertaining his close friends. He loved good books, and was a student who retained permanently the knowledge he gained from reading. His home was his castle, his fireside his best love, his many friends his most pleas-

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ing acquisitions. He was a fine citizen, and a valuable factor in the public life of Louisiana, whose works will not be forgotten by the great community which they benefited.

**HANNAY, WILLIAM M.**, Lawyer—Lofty ambitions and ideals have had much to do with the upbuilding of the legal profession in Washington, D. C., where the lawyer must possess more than the ordinary knowledge of world affairs, of men, and of events. Here he must keep in close contact with Government acts and the movement of politics and statecraft, must know the ways of diplomacy and of business and their inter-relationships, must combine with a diversified knowledge of his profession a broadly international point of view. A man who has contributed much to the legal profession in the nation's capital, William M. Hannay holds a place of distinction and esteem in his city and among all who know him, and lives well up to the high standards of the bar of the District of Columbia.

Fine ancestry and family background have had a great deal to do, too, with the growth and development of Mr. Hannay to his present position of high regard. He is a member of the distinguished and honorable family of Hannay, of Sorbie, Wigtonshire, and of Kingsmuir and Pittarhie, Fifeshire, Scotland, a house noted for its powerful chiefs and leaders in earliest times. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Hannays of Sorbie were sitting in the Scottish Parliament; and several members of the family have occupied distinguished positions and titles of dignity and nobility. Even now the dormant dignity and title of Earl of Glencairn and Baron Mochrum could be revived if so desired and claimed by the Hannay family, being *de jure* heir under the charter of creation of the titles by the Scottish sovereign, James III. On March 30, 1909, the date of the death of George Hannay, his elder brother, the man whose name heads this review became the titular head of the family.

William M. Hannay was born in Washington, D. C., the third and only living son of the late Peter and Sarah Elizabeth (Huguely) Hannay, who were widely known in the District of Columbia in their day. The father was born in Kingsmuir, Scotland, and was justice of the peace for the County of Fifeshire; he later made his home in Washington, D. C., having chosen to live in the United States,

and at his death, on April 30, 1880, was a man of high standing in the legal profession in Washington. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Huguely) Hannay, of Alexandria, Virginia, died October 15, 1908.

In the public schools of Washington, Mr. Hannay received his early education; and later he attended Rittenhouse Academy. He then read law in the offices of the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of the national capital. Upon completing his legal studies, he began his professional practice as a specialist in patent law. For many years he served as assistant to the general counsel of the Eastern Railroad Association, with offices in Washington. In 1923 he resigned this post, and since that time he has been privately engaged in the practice of law, with offices in the Second National Bank Building, Seventh Street, Northwest.

A man of many abilities and attainments, he has well merited the praises written of him by Major F. A. Hastings-Seymour in "Washington—Past and Present," a history edited by John Clagett Proctor, LL. M.

Wrote Major Hastings-Seymour:

Certainly he has made an enviable reputation as an upstanding citizen of value to the professional, business and social world in which he moves, and has endeared himself to his professional, fraternal and social associates by a pleasing personality and kindly nature. His sterling personal traits and companionable disposition win him enduring friends wherever he is known. His pleasant, genial manners have an unmistakable note of sincerity and genuine fellowship which justify his popularity to all who come within the range of his influence—a popularity well deserved, for his winning personality springs from a genuine love of his fellows, and a sincere desire to be of service to mankind.

Among his characteristics are his modesty and integrity. He never boasts, and he never deceives. He is charitable without ostentation or the hope of reward. He seldom fails to generously participate in movements designed for the general, civic and social welfare of Washington, or for every fellowship organized for the betterment of humanity and the growth of institutions of benevolence, thus living up to the finest ideals of the distinguished and honored family from which he sprang and of which he is now the head—a living type of a gentleman of the old school of "Noblesse Oblige."

Such tributes from one who knows a man place him as an individual marked out among men, a leader and a public-spirited citizen; and he has truly lived up to his family's record in his participation in social life in Washington, where he belongs to a number of organizations—fraternal, social, business, civic, patriotic. He is a member of the Columbia Coun-

try Club, of Washington; the Shelter Harbor Country Club of Rhode Island; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Natives of Washington; and the Columbia Historical Society. He is a member, too, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with St. John's Lodge No. 11; the Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and in his parish, the First Presbyterian, of Washington, Mr. Hannay is a member of the board of trustees.

His legal work has brought him, also, into close contact with several large business organizations, in which he has financial and executive interests. He is vice-president and a director of the Second National Bank; a director of the Terminal Refrigerating and Warehousing Corporation; and a director of the Handley Motor Company. In these business relationships, too, he has proven himself a loyal and helpful worker; and his contribution to these groups and their growth and development has been of outstanding character.

William M. Hannay married, on August 30, 1911, Mary A. Emery, daughter of the Hon. Matthew Emery, last mayor of the nation's capital before the adoption of the commission form of government.

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**DYKEMAN, KING**, Lawyer and Jurist—For many years judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, King Dykeman is known throughout the West for his pioneer efforts to bring about a solution of the problems involved in juvenile delinquency and crime. Judge Dykeman was one of the first of the great children's judges. He approached the difficult questions involved with genuine sympathy and understanding which contributed much to the children's court and reform movement, and although he has now retired from the bench he is still known, as he wants to be known, as the champion of youth. However, Judge Dykeman is also widely known in legal circles for his many decisions in all types of cases, decisions, which invariably showed his broad knowledge of law, his great common sense, his clear understanding of all kinds of human problems and his keen sense of justice and fairness.

Judge Dykeman was born in New Brun-

wick, in 1874, a son of John and Amanda F. (Cottle) Dykeman, both natives of Canada. His father, who was also born in New Brunswick, in 1823, died in 1891, and the mother, born in 1830, died in 1889. King Dykeman was the youngest in a family of ten children, and lost both parents by the time he was sixteen. After the death of his father, he left home to make his own way in life, crossing the continent to the Pacific Coast, and settling at Seattle. He was ambitious to finish his education—to get a start in the world. He worked at all kinds of odd jobs in an effort to get money for his schooling. There followed another period of several years in which he returned again to work, always with the idea in mind of getting a "real" education as soon as possible.

In the meantime Judge Dykeman had decided to become a lawyer, and at an age when most young men have long ago completed their academic training and entered the business world, he passed the entrance examinations for the University of Washington Law School. With little more than an eighth grade education, having attended for one year, Seattle University, a Baptist institution which later went defunct, he was successfully admitted to this institution which was just then rising to prominence under the leadership of Dean John T. Condon. Under the active guidance of this great teacher of the Northwest, Judge Dykeman received his legal training and the closest of friendships sprang up between the two men. This relationship was to prove one of the finest things in the young law student's life. Like others who studied under Dean Condon he was touched and inspired by the personal magnetism of his teacher, but in addition he was rewarded by an intimacy of association granted to few others. Mutually they respected and trusted each other and their friendship was a precious thing to them which ripened and matured with the years. Even to-day Judge Dykeman takes the greatest pleasure in testifying to the preëminent importance of Dean Condon's influence in his life.

Judge Dykeman finished the law course at the University of Washington in 1903, taking the Bachelor of Laws degree. He earned his own way entirely at the University, recognizing the value of that which he received more, perhaps, because he won it with such difficulty. In all his problems and difficulties he had the generous assistance of Dean Condon, and in his own later association with the boys and

girls, the young men and young women of Seattle, he found himself guided inevitably by the remembrance of what the great Dean's influence had meant to him.

After leaving the University, Judge Dykeman entered upon the independent practice of law at Seattle, meeting the usual obstacles which a young lawyer faces, but nevertheless building up a fairly prosperous practice. He became known in the city's life, won commendations both for his sincerity and his ability, and in 1906 was appointed assistant corporation counsel for Seattle. In this office he served with efficiency and success from June, 1906, until April, 1911. He resigned to accept an appointment by Governor Hay to the bench of the Superior Court of the State of Washington. Judge Dykeman's elevation to the bench met wide popular approval, and he was reelected four times to this office for terms of four years each. He resigned finally to become publisher of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," which he controlled for some three and a half years before returning to the private practice of law which now occupies his attention.

In April, 1914, while serving on the Superior bench, Judge Dykeman was chosen by his associates to take charge of the juvenile department of the court, in addition to carrying on his other duties. Always sympathetically inclined, he became greatly interested in the problems of juveniles, and it was through his efforts in November, 1915, that the first complete juvenile "plant" in the United States was opened. Under this term is included everything necessary for the education, comfort and training of juveniles. Judge Dykeman did not want to come to them as a judge; he wanted to be their friend. It was an attitude which was not as common as it should have been at the time, and the boys and girls of Seattle were prompt in their reaction at this display of understanding sympathy. They recognized that they could come to Judge Dykeman with their problems. They recognized that he was concerned only with helping them to better, richer life, not with punishment and retribution, and they honored him with their affection and respect. It is difficult to say how many men and women have been reclaimed for useful life to-day in Washington because of Judge Dykeman's vision. It is even more difficult to say how many thousands have been added to this number throughout the country through

the impetus given to the child welfare movement by Judge Dykeman's example. Whatever the total—and it is vast—each individual life which helps to comprise it, must seem to him to-day additional testimony that his own career has been eminently worth while by any standard of judgment.

When Judge Dykeman undertook to preside over the juvenile court, he gave to this work two afternoons every week. Later he increased this to three afternoons. At the beginning of his service as judge of this court he quickly recognized that the material conditions of the court had to be improved, before it could function properly. He arrived at this decision not because of any inconvenience which he himself might suffer, but because he considered conditions in the building, in which the juvenile court sat, literally speaking, dangerous to his young charges. Without losing any time he wrote to the County Commissioners and requested that something be done immediately. For eighteen months Judge Dykeman worked untiringly among his friends and the people of Seattle at large in behalf of this court. Finally, he had the satisfaction of bringing about the erection of a new building, which has since then served as a model for other similar buildings in various cities of the United States.

During his career on the bench of the Superior Court Judge Dykeman handled many important and unique cases. One of these, brought before him in 1911, involved the rights of a man's children by his first marriage and those of his second wife to determine his last resting place. The case, which attracted wide attention, was finally decided by Judge Dykeman in favor of the children by the first marriage. In the same year he was also called upon to decide Seattle's Canal Bond Case, which involved \$1,750,000. Chosen, at another time, to preside over the famous Seattle Telephone Rate Case, he made his decision in eighteen brief words as follows: "As I see it, my only alternative is to remove the case to the Federal Court as prayed." This decision was made in July, 1924, shortly before Judge Dykeman's retirement from the bench and has since then proven to have been a very wise one. At one period of his career, Judge Dykeman was chosen by his associates on the bench to hear all of King County's sanity cases. During this time he made it a practice to sit with the alienists and to examine personally each of the defendants, thus eliminating a practice, which

had prevailed in some courts, resulting in the signing of commitment papers on the part of the judge without the latter ever having seen the person involved. Amongst the other interesting cases, which came before Judge Dykeman, were the George Washington Carmack Will Case and, in July, 1922, the cases of ten prominent Seattle men, three of whom were county commissioners, who had been accused of irregularity in expenditure of county funds. Earlier in his career, in May, 1915, Judge Dykeman handed down a decision, which forced all jitney busses to carry a \$2,500 bond. In January, 1924, he called a special grand jury to investigate conditions of law enforcement in respect to the roadhouses and dance halls of King County. He took this step as the result of charges of laxity in law enforcement that had been made against the officials in charge. Of course, Judge Dykeman also handled numerous divorce cases. On several occasions, in connection with such cases, he used a rather original method, by consulting the children involved. He has always been strongly opposed to the granting of easy divorces and he was the first judge in the history of King County to grant alimony to a husband. This was the case of Hackett vs. Hackett, brought before him in February, 1912.

Judge Dykeman has given many other evidences of his keen public spirit. In 1922 he strongly favored the soldiers' bonus. He was instrumental in having Seattle's new Girls' Parental School built and he made the opening address at its dedication in September, 1921. As an individual, too, he has done many kind deeds. In December, 1923, the case of three Russian orphan boys, respectively twelve, thirteen and fourteen years old, whose parents had been killed in the Tokio earthquake, was brought to his attention. The boys were being held then for deportation at the Seattle Immigration Detention Station. Judge Dykeman investigated their cases and became interested in them and desirous of seeing them have their chance in this country. In order to accomplish this, however, it was necessary to furnish a \$500 bond for each of the three boys. This was done by Judge Dykeman from his personal funds. After that he secured homes for each of these boys and thus made sure that they had a fair and promising start in life.

Judge Dykeman personally organized the Rosemary Club for Girls—a place where work-

ing girls can live comfortably on forty per cent of their income—and this was a pioneer club of its kind. He also organized the Ruth School for delinquent girls, named for his own daughter Ruth. His children have always had the greatest admiration for his insight and understanding into their problems and for the work he has done for all children, and this in itself indicates something of his invariable thoughtfulness for others, the keen sense of justice which impresses all who know him, but most strongly those who know him best. Judge Dykeman is a gifted orator. His eloquence has undoubtedly contributed to his own success at the bar, but he has proven himself always ready to take up the cause of younger people and fight their battles with all of his ability. Their cause, perhaps, has been the chief interest of his life, but he has not neglected other interests or other worthy enterprises. At the present time he is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and civilian aide to the Secretary of War for the State of Washington. He has been twice elected president of the University of Washington Alumni Association, and has played his full part in the advancement of various movements in the public interests. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member in this order of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Council of Royal and Select Masters. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the University of Washington Chapter of Phi Delta Phi. In politics Judge Dykeman is a Republican, but he has never followed party dictates blindly and, indeed, is an ardent admirer of Cleveland, whom he considers the greatest Democrat who ever lived. He is also a great admirer of Lincoln and a deep student of his life. He is a great lover of all outdoor sports and at times has spent his vacations on his farm in Snohomish County, Washington, clearing land. With his family he worships in the faith of the Baptist Church.

On August 22, 1906, at Seattle, Washington, King Dykeman married Luella E. Hines, of Seattle, born in Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have three children: 1. John King, born on March 6, 1908, educated in Seattle public schools and the University of Washington, and now publisher of the Seattle "Parent-Teacher News." 2. Ruth Kathleen, born on April 29, 1911, an accomplished young musician, who



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was educated at Columbia College in New Westminster, British Columbia, where she specialized in music. 3. James Bruce, born on January 1, 1916, now attending high school in Seattle.

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**WEAVER, ROBERT D.**, Public Utility Executive—A member of an old District of Columbia family, settled in the District since 1794, Mr. Weaver himself is a native and lifelong resident of the national capital. At first engaged for many years in the wholesale meat and produce business, Mr. Weaver in more recent years has devoted his unusual business and executive abilities to the management of important public utility enterprises. Until 1924 he served as president of several railways, but since then he has been prominently identified with a number of the gas and light companies of the District. Either as the president or as a director of several such companies he has played an important part in the development of the several communities, which are served by these companies. In many other ways, too, Mr. Weaver has made material contributions to the modern development of Washington and of the District of Columbia and he can always be counted upon to support generously and energetically any movement or enterprise promising to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions.

Robert D. Weaver was born in Washington, District of Columbia, March 7, 1854, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Carmack) Weaver. His father, too, was a native of Washington and died there in 1878. He was for many years successfully engaged in the wholesale meat and produce business. Mr. Weaver's mother likewise was a native of the national capital, where she died in 1886. Following the completion of courses in elementary and secondary schools of the city, Mr. Weaver matriculated at the old Columbian University, now George Washington University, and there studied for a period. However, he left college without taking his degree to enter into business association with his father. In all, he was in the wholesale meat business for about thirty years, eventually disposing of this valuable holding in order to engage in other ventures. As his first major project he assisted in organizing the Metropolitan Railroad Company, of which he was president until 1916. In that year he became president of the Old Dominion Railroad

and he held the post of this railway's chief executive for eight years and until his retirement, in 1924. Since then he has devoted himself to the management of several other important interests. One of these is the Georgetown Gas and Light Company, of which Mr. Weaver is president. This old established company was organized on July 8, 1848, by a group of forward-looking financial leaders, and David English was its first president. Other presidents, in order, were: John Leitch, H. C. Winship, W. Roger Deeble, and George Howard. Mr. Weaver succeeded the last-named in 1911 and has retained the presidency through the years that have followed. Secretaries of this company have been: Frank Leitch, R. L. Milton, C. P. Williams, and F. K. Heipell. Having started on a small scale, the company in 1894 was supplying gas to eight hundred and thirty-two families, while at the present time (1930) between fifteen and sixteen thousand families are served. The original location was on Twenty-ninth Street, Northwest. In 1911 a building was completed at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and P Street, and here the company has since been located. It employs more than one hundred and twenty-five men, and since 1917, within the span of Mr. Weaver's office as president, has more than doubled the mileage of its pipe lines. It is of historic interest to note that the Georgetown Gas and Light Company was the first company of its type to supply consumers in the District of Columbia. Mr. Weaver is also president of the Georgetown Gas and Light Company of Montgomery County, a director of the Tacoma Gas and Light Company and of the Arlington Gas Company, vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, and a director and vice-president of the Washington Gas and Light Company.

Mr. Weaver married, November 26, 1880, Mary A. R. Yeabower, of Georgetown. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have two children: 1. Maurice E., who married Lillian Maines of Michigan; is the father of two children, Robert and Mary; and is an executive in the United States Patent Office. 2. Catherine M. The family residence is at No. 2405 Wisconsin Avenue.

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**LANG, FRANK SILAS**, Manufacturer—In his boyhood days in Central Europe, Frank S. Lang dreamed of the new country which lay many miles across the waters and of how he could find the opportunity to seek its shores.

That was his chief ambition, but he had another. He wanted to become a tinsmith. It so happened that before many years both of his desires were realized. He found his way to America and he became a journeyman tinsmith. But it is safe to say that if Mr. Lang had stopped right there, his name to-day would not enjoy the wide prestige which his efforts have won. It has always been characteristic of him, however, that as he went ahead his horizons expanded. He saw greater things ahead, and in spite of all obstacles, pressed forward toward a new goal. Thus to-day he is president and general manager of the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company, organized by him in 1907 to capitalize the famous Lang principle of stove construction which he originated. His own efforts brought him success and have given his name a unique position in trade circles throughout the country. Moreover, as one of Seattle's foremost manufacturers, his activities have been an important factor in the city's industrial growth. Though, of course, Mr. Lang's rise in the world of business has been the result of a combination of circumstances, one characteristic of his, perhaps, has been more responsible for it than anything else. This has been his sincere desire to be constantly engaged in creating something of use and help to others. Thus the gradual development of his various stoves and ranges can be traced back first to necessity and after that to a desire to do away with the smoke nuisance, to cut down fuel expense and to make homes and business places more comfortable. By adhering to this desire of being of service to others, he has succeeded in bringing his product to the highest degree of efficiency. His success in this direction and the consciousness of having rendered service to his fellow-men give Mr. Lang greater pleasure than the financial success which he has achieved.

A native of Bohemia, Frank Silas Lang was born on October 4, 1855, in the little village of Holletitz, which is now included within the borders of Czecho-Slovakia. His parents, Martin and Barbara (Handle) Lang, were farmers, and were also natives of Austria, where their entire lives were passed. Martin Lang died in 1900, and his wife, who survived him a number of years, passed away in 1913. Frank S. Lang, their son, was one of a large family. He obtained his education in early boyhood from a teacher who visited the various families in the small town adjacent to the farming com-

munity which he knew so well. Each home, in turn, held the teacher's school for a week, the cycle being completed at stated intervals. It was some little time later that a real school house was constructed and the present regular form of instruction instituted. Meantime the boy performed the duties, which were given to him about the farm, and dreamed of America which seemed so far away.

But as Mr. Lang was approaching his thirteenth birthday the opportunity came to him to reach the land of his dreams. A young maiden aunt, Anna Handle, reached the decision to join relatives in the United States and in a hurried conference persuaded the boy's parents to let him go with her. There were excited preparations. "My people," Mr. Lang said, "were the typical European peasants. There was no money. My mother mortgaged a field she owned for twenty dollars. In my 'trousseau' was the first pair of shoes made of leather I had ever donned. Prior to that time I had either worn wooden sabots or gone barefooted." In due time, after many tearful farewells, Mr. Lang, with his aunt, boarded the old fashioned emigrant sailing vessel "Cosmos," which weighed anchor in Bremen harbor on the first of April, and arrived at old Castle Garden, in New York, early in the following July. This trip, incidentally, was his first visit away from the locality where he was born.

Mr. Lang's destination was Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and he arrived in this town about July 12, still cherishing his ambition to become a tinsmith. Speaking of his boyhood in Europe he said: "My idol of those days was a young tinsmith in my home village. His trade to me marked the ultimate in a successful career." But in America his relatives had other ideas for him, and he was promptly set to work as a farm hand. After several months he was given the opportunity to enter a cooper's shop making beer barrels, but the work proved too heavy, and then it was that his uncle permitted him to become apprenticed to a tinsmith. For the first year his salary was two dollars per week, for the second year two and a half dollars, and for the third year three dollars a week. But even this modest salary was not payable each week but was withheld for the total period of apprenticeship of three years and then, incidentally, was paid to his aunt. But Mr. Lang went to work with enthusiasm, in the cast-off garments which his relatives remodeled to fit him, and for two years there

were only a few incidents to vary the sameness of his life. In his few leisure moments it was natural that he should want to turn to sports and games like other boys, but his uncle was very much opposed, and it was this which largely influenced him to take a bold step. He left home. Boarding a steamer which was soon to leave Manitowoc, he made friends with a deck hand who hid him away until after the vessel reached Racine, and in this way he was able to avoid the search which his relatives instituted.

Although he was penniless and possessed only the clothes which he wore on his back, Mr. Lang reveled in his new-found freedom. He made light of his difficulties, but it was only after a long search for any kind of work that he was able to get a job as a longshoreman. In the meantime he persuaded a hotel keeper to supply him with food and found a place to sleep in a barn. A few weeks passed, and finally Mr. Lang obtained a position with Frank Bowman, a tinsmith, with whom he worked until August, 1871. So he completed the period of his apprenticeship, saved a little money, and with it bought a carpet bag and a few clothes—the first time since coming to America that he possessed more clothing than that which he wore. It was shortly after this that he left Racine for Chicago, and thus started a journey that was to carry him across the pioneer west—Chicago, at the time of the great fire, Northern Michigan, Duluth, Minneapolis, the Black Hills, of Dakota, on to Utah and Montana, and finally to Alaska, and the Pacific Northwest. "They called me 'The Flying Tinker,'" Mr. Lang has explained. . . . "I made lots of money as I went along, but I think my experience was like that of the Italian merchant who 'made lots of mon on da peanut but lost it all on da banan.' In the boom days in Montana as long as I made tin stoves, put on tin roofs, and tin gutters, I 'cleaned up' but when some fellow came along with a great mining find and I staked him, bang, went the 'peanut mon.' I never seemed to get enough of it, though."

Mr. Lang was a member of the relief committee at Chicago after the fire of October 9, 1871, and for several weeks endured many hardships aiding in rebuilding the city. But he was used to hardships. His possessions were lost or stolen on several occasions, and in the intervals, when he had no job, he was obliged to live as best he could. In order to learn all phases of his

business, Mr. Lang worked in various tin and cornice shops of Chicago and for a short time made cans at Armour's. Because he could make more at piece work in a week than the foreman did, he was told he could only work on alternate days. This was not in accordance with his ideas at all, and naturally he resigned. It was soon afterwards that he left for the mining country of Northern Michigan.

In rapid succession, during 1872-73, he visited Michigan, Hancock, Wisconsin, and Ashland in the same State, where the steamer put in and then put out again without him, leaving him stranded for two months in a small town of a few hundred people, mostly Chippewa Indians. Even his carpet bag with his few clothes and personal belongings was left on the boat. There was only one small tin shop in Ashland, and Mr. Lang worked in it for his board, making tinware for the Indians. To leave this town was rather difficult, for neither railroad nor wagon roads connected it with the outside world, the only approach to it being by means of boats. Next Mr. Lang made his way to Duluth and finally to Minneapolis, where he worked as a tinner with H. D. Wood until the spring of 1877. On the 20th of April of that year he started for the Black Hills. This was at the time of the Jesse James outrage at Northfield, Minnesota. Mr. Lang started from Sioux City, Iowa, "travelling light," and avoiding paying railroad fare as often as possible, he met many thrilling experiences. He was left stranded in the open prairie, insufficiently clad, when he was put off a train. He made his way eight hundred miles on foot from Pierre to Deadwood, South Dakota, through territory in which the Sioux Indians were very troublesome. On his way he stopped at Yankton, where he was allowed to sleep in a saloon. From there he went to Fort Pierre on a six yoke ox team wagon, transporting liquor. On it he crossed the Missouri River. While helping the driver of the team he chopped a heel off. Later he joined various other parties and travelled in their trains, frequently being forced to help build roads before the trains could proceed. So primitive were conditions in those days that usually at the end of each day a corral was erected for the protection of the travellers and their possessions, and, in order to be on guard against the Indians, men were posted on watch. One night, while Mr. Lang was standing watch, he heard a call and, upon investigation

found a man surrounded with wolves. He succeeded in saving the life of this man. These travels took Mr. Lang through virgin country, still filled with wild game and animals and constantly harassed by Indians and bandits. Finally, after eight days, he arrived at Deadwood. There he met another traveller with a yoke of oxen ready to go into a new gold field in the Big Horn Country. Mr. Lang himself planned to accompany this acquaintance of his and secured supplies for the trip from a man who owed him some money. But, when he was fully prepared to start, he gave his supplies to two other men. At Deadwood he also made the acquaintance of Buffalo Bill, Calamity Jane and other notable characters of that period. There were few tin shops, so he worked at anything he could find, cutting logs, drift timber, shingle bolts, building roads, or anything else. Finally he took a contract to cut cord wood at two dollars a cord, and after cutting seventy cords, provided himself with funds enough to leave the country. At Omaha, Nebraska, where he stayed through a winter, he contracted pneumonia and was so ill that all hope of saving his life was abandoned. It was only through the continued ministrations of two kindly maids in the St. Charles Hotel that he was able to pull through. For a period of months he worked in various parts of Nebraska, but finally the call of the West exerted its spell again, and he made his way to Helena, Montana—a seething gold camp when he arrived on that St. Patrick's Day in 1880.

At Helena Mr. Lang found work without too much difficulty and, indeed, after two years as a tinner was able to begin his independent career. It was at this period that he first devoted his attention largely to making stoves and furnaces. Then he formed a partnership with a plumber, John Sturrock, and for three years carried on operations under the firm name of Sturrock and Lang. Having worked as a journeyman at his trade in twenty different shops and in ten different States, he now began a new phase of his career. After a three year period, Mr. Lang purchased his partner's interest in the business, having no difficulty in obtaining the ten thousand dollars necessary on credit, changed the name to F. S. Lang & Company, added light hardware and house-furnishings to his line, and began contract work in sheet metal. He also began to supply heating apparatus, principally hot-air furnaces. The confidence which his fair-dealing inspired

was evident when one after another of Helena's leading business men financed him in expanding his interests—first in buying his partner out, second in purchasing tin by the car load, and third in importing stoves, also by the car load. In a short time Mr. Lang was firmly established as one of the town's leading citizens. He did most of the work in his line on the State Capitol, the Court House, and other important buildings where expert craftsmanship was required. He built the sewer system at Fort Peck, near Helena, and several hydraulic pipe systems at nearby mines. Mr. Lang, in 1880, put in the first hot air furnace in Helena and, in 1882, made the first galvanized cornice in Helena. In other phases of Helena's life he was also active, being connected with the famous Vigilantes, with whom he had many exciting experiences.

In the year 1900, however, seized again by wanderlust and hoping to find a field of still larger opportunity, Mr. Lang left Helena for Nome, Alaska. By that time he had built up a business valued, together with the property which he owned, at \$60,000, which he left to the management of others. When he returned from Alaska he found that all these possessions of his had been dissipated. A similar experience came to him again later, while he was a resident of Alaska and while he was away from that country on a trip to Europe, except that Mr. Lang at that time returned in time to save his real estate. It was characteristic of him that he succeeded in rebuilding the business, which was later sold to good advantage, before he finally returned for good to the States from Alaska. When Mr. Lang went to Alaska, he was financed to the extent of \$10,000 by a Helena hardware merchant and he arrived at Nome with a good stock of tools and tinner's supplies. Later, in the fall of the year of his arrival, Mr. Lang bought from numerous small merchants, who wanted to leave the country before the winter set in, their stock, including hardware and other merchandise. In the meantime Mr. Lang had purchased, in the latter part of June, 1900, a corner lot at Second and Steadman streets. There, in a tent, he opened his tin shop and later, on another site, on Front Street, put up a two story building. With characteristic vision he planned to have the town centered around his business. Knowing that the court officials were coming to Nome from the United States, he arranged with a neighbor to build a store, in which they

could hold court. Upon their arrival he met them at the boat, and they were very pleased with his arrangements. Court was held in Mr. Lang's new building and it was also used as the headquarters for the officials and as a jail. Later he built a new jail of sheet iron at a cost of \$6,000, which he leased to the Government for \$300 a month. Out of it, he explained, he made a great deal of money because the jail was one of the busiest enterprises in town. But like most of his other profits this went in staking those with the mining fever. Still later Mr. Lang also built a new courthouse and a post office and thus, through his foresight and largely as the result of his efforts, the town was gradually built around his store. During this period he also worked at building all sorts of other edifices, both for business and residential use. In his tin shop he made the first stoves from kerosene oil cans, and some of these stoves were sold for one ounce of gold dust. Mr. Lang made the first stove with a cast iron top and fire box ever made in Alaska, the castings for this stove having been brought in by him. He sold many of his stoves, shipping them to outlying towns by sleds. He had also brought with him to Alaska some toilet seats and built at Nome the famous Lang Odorless Toilets. Another article which he made in large quantities was hydraulic pipe.

For five years Mr. Lang remained in Alaska. He left in order to visit Europe, his mother having expressed a wish to see him once more before she died. In returning from Nome, he stopped for a time at Seattle, and in this city he conceived the idea of establishing an industry to supply hydraulic pipe and stoves for the Alaska trade. These stoves were to embody an entirely new principle of his own invention, and never before put into use. But let Mr. Lang tell his own story of the incident which confirmed him in his plan:

In my time I had made a great many stoves to fill orders in an emergency. I had certain very definite ideas about the construction principles in stoves. The United States Army Transport "Dix" was in the harbor at Seattle and the army commander of the district had advertised for bids for a complete galley equipment for the vessel. I had once built a big range at Nome for a camp outfit and I was anxious to try out my plan on a ship's galley.

I had no drawings nor illustrations. I simply had the idea in my head. I went before the army officers and heard several salesmen talk their lines and present carefully prepared drawings and pictures. When they were all through I told the commander I had

an idea, but I didn't have it on paper. I persuaded him and the ship's commander to go with me to the shop. For two hours I showed them parts and pieces. I almost built before their eyes a model of the range. They gave me the order.

That was June 1, 1908. The "Dix" was due to sail June 13 and the range had to be installed for that trip. My two boy helpers and I worked day and night to build that stove. On Saturday night, the twelfth of June, we put it aboard the ship and built a fire in it. The "Dix" sailed for the Philippines the next morning. I went home and thought it over.

There was lots of comment, not at all favorable, among the range salesmen here about "Lang's tin stove" aboard the "Dix." They were all speculating as to who would get the contract when the ship came back with the "monstrosity" burned out. To tell the truth I wasn't entirely sanguine myself!

Forty days later the "Dix" came back to Seattle. Late in the afternoon I received a telephone call from the Captain. He asked if I could come down to the ship. I could. But I think my hair turned white on the way down. I pictured that old sea captain, experienced in all the choice vocabulary of cuss words, telling me what he thought of my ability as a stove builder. Maybe my plan hadn't been so good after all!

As I walked aboard the ship the Captain came toward me, his hand extended and a broad grin on his face.

"Mr. Lang," he began, "I want to congratulate you. We have the best, most efficient, most satisfactory range I have ever seen on a ship."

Whatever confidence I lacked about my ideas in stove construction was supplied by the Captain's assurance. It put me in the stove manufacturing business and I've been in it since. Now, you hardly ever see a big ship come into the port of Seattle on the regular runs that hasn't a Lang ship's galley aboard, or an imitation of one—we have lots of imitators—and I'm proud of it.

One of the outstanding features of the stove, which Lang had built on the "Dix," had been its freeness of smoke, a feature which greatly distinguished it from all other makes of such stoves and which brought to Mr. Lang many recommendations. The Dix Galley Model Stove was patented by Mr. Lang, May 2, 1910, United States Patent No. 990884, and since then practically all other stove manufacturers have embodied its outstanding features in their stoves for galley use on ships.

Shortly after the building of the "Dix" galley, the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company was organized. In the meantime, of course, Mr. Lang had made his projected visit to Europe, had organized the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company at Seattle for the shipment of hydraulic pipe to Alaska, and had been obliged to return to Nome himself in order to salvage his interests there, which had been practically ruined by the incompetent

management of those whom he had left in charge. It took him a number of months so that he could build the business up again to sell it at reasonable terms. Then Mr. Lang returned to Seattle, disposed of his interest in the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company because of disagreement with his partners about its operation and, at the time he built the galley for the "Dix," was running a little tin shop in the manner he was accustomed to, off and on, for so many years.

Before settling originally on Seattle as the center of his operations, Mr. Lang had examined the possible sites down the coast as far as Los Angeles. He soon became firmly convinced, however, of the advantages which Seattle offered, and it was here, eventually, in a little one room shop on Utah Street, that the largest stove manufacturing plant of the Pacific Coast had its inception. Its success was immediate, and with the passing years the business continued to grow. In 1912 the original capitalization of \$15,000 was increased to \$75,000, and in 1922 to \$150,000. As president and general manager of the company, Mr. Lang has been its directing spirit. From an annual turn-over of approximately \$25,000 in 1908, the business has gradually increased till the yearly sales approximate a half million dollars. One hundred and forty people are employed, and a pay roll of \$140,000 per annum has been created for the Pacific Northwest. Branch stores are operated at Portland, Spokane, and Tacoma, as well as in Seattle, where two stores are maintained, and a dealer organization stretches from the Arctic Circle to the Mexican Border. The products of the company cover a wide range from small sheet iron camp stoves, selling, perhaps, for a couple of dollars, up through the cheaper family stoves, the more ornate kitchen ranges of porcelain enamel trimmed with nickel, to the huge four oven hotel range fourteen feet long operated with only one firebox and resembling more a locomotive than the ordinary conception of a range. Indeed, you can scarcely enter a logging camp, restaurant or hotel worthy of the name in the Pacific Northwest that you will not find one of these heavy duty ranges, specially adapted to the particular needs of the operators. Such stoves, if they are not a Lang stove, are bound to be an infringement of the Lang patent. As Charles E. Wicks said of Mr. Lang in a paper read before the Mercury Club of Seattle, from which much of this material is drawn: "The

old adage regarding the world beating a path to the door of the man who made the successful mouse trap, is exemplified here, for we find the products of this factory being shipped to China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, India, Central and South America, Hawaiian Islands, and so forth, as a result of satisfactory service performed by a worth while article. We also see the dream of a young Bohemian boy to learn to be a tinsmith develop into a sizable industry and a commercial factor in the community."

On the 23rd of July, 1911, at Tacoma, Washington, Frank S. Lang married Selma Marie Gruettner of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. No record of his life would be complete—as he would be the first to affirm—without mention of the constant aid and loving assistance given him by his wife in his career. She herself abandoned what promised to be a wonderful career as a concert singer, perhaps rivaling the greatest, to devote her time to her beautiful home and her husband's business. By her constant efforts, her capable office management and efficient routine in the operation of the plant, she has contributed greatly to its success, while her ever-present companionship and love have been Mr. Lang's greatest inspiration. Of all the good things which have come to him in life, he accounts this his most magnificent blessing.

**CORBY, WILLIAM STEPHEN**, Business and Civic Leader, Inventor—Combining to a remarkable degree great energy, exceptional business and executive ability, inventive genius, and vision and courage, Mr. Corby, until his retirement from active business several years ago, was one of the outstanding figures in the baking industry of this country. The modern development of this industry and its adoption of machinery in place of hand labor were largely the results of the pioneer work of Mr. Corby and two of his brothers. In their baking plant in Washington, established on a very modest scale some four decades ago, they gradually developed new processes and machines, which made possible the vast baking plants, established in the United States since the beginning of this century. It took real courage to bring about the many changes in the baking industry, for which Mr. Corby and his brothers had largely been responsible, the kind of courage which Mr. Corby possesses and which he most likely inherits from his pioneer ancestors, who helped to found this





W. S. Potby

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ABSTRACT

country. Since his retirement from active participation in the baking industry Mr. Corby has devoted the greater part of his time to educational and civic affairs, and his activities in these spheres have made him one of the outstanding civic leaders of the national capital.

William Stephen Corby was born at Corning, New York, May 1, 1867. He is a descendant of families who came early to the United States. Stephen Corby and his wife, Eliza Meeker, were Mr. Corby's grandparents. On the Meeker side he is descended from Joseph Meeker, who served in the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Corby's parents were Israel Lockwood Corby, who died in February, 1916, and Louisa A. (Meinberg) Corby. His father was a baker, served in the Union Army in the Civil War, resided after the end of the War in Binghamton, New York, established, in 1876, a bakery in Cortland, New York, and always took a prominent part in temperance work. Mr. Corby was educated chiefly at the State Normal School, in Cortland, New York.

In 1890 Mr. Corby settled in Washington, District of Columbia, where he founded in that year a small baking business at No. 520 Twelfth Street, Northwest, in which he was joined in 1891 by his brother, Charles I. Corby. The Corby Brothers' business at that time was an ordinary small bakery. It was started at a time when Washington was credited with the largest number of bakeries in the United States in proportion to its population and with the best bread, so that to effect such marked improvements in bread-making as the Corby Brothers brought about required ability of a very high order. Their early patents on dough-making processes and dough-moulding machines formed the basis of much of the modern development of the baking industry of the present day. It might be said that their genius made bread-making an exact science. Eight United States patents, the first of which was issued on September 14, 1897, as well as several foreign patents, were granted to the brothers on dough-moulding machines designed to work and shape dough into bread loaf forms, the first machines of the kind ever adopted by the manufacturing bakers of the country. Before their invention, every loaf of bread was moulded into shape by hand labor. The invention was considered an outstanding accomplishment in the trade, not only because it was a labor-saving device, but because it

recognized a fundamental condition necessary to the making of good bread—that the cells in the dough, formed by the gluten and the action of the yeast, should not be ruptured nor their uniformity disturbed. For, if a large number of the cells in the dough were ruptured when it was being formed into bread loaf shape, these ruptured cells in the dough would form heavy or compact parts that would show up in the baked finished loaf as dark lines, which parts would not be as appetizing or digestible. The invention of the dough loaf-moulding machine developed the fact that dough made by hand or by such dough-mixing machines as were available at that time, did not produce a bread dough of sufficient stability to withstand successfully the more severe manipulation it would receive, if the different steps in the manufacture of a loaf of bread were carried out by machinery. This led the Corby brothers to the discovery of a new process of dough making and the invention of a machine for carrying out and developing this process, on which United States and foreign patents were issued, the first one in 1899. This process and machine developed the maximum amount of gluten in the dough mass formed from the gliaden and glutenen present in wheat flour. The process, marking as it did an epoch in breadmaking, was the first on record in which all of the gliaden and glutenen in wheat flour was so manipulated and controlled that the maximum amount of gluten was produced in the dough mass, thereby making a dough of such great stability that all of the different steps required in the production of a loaf of bread could be accomplished by machinery, producing a bread decidedly more palatable, digestible, and possessing increased food value.

In 1898, Corby Brothers adopted the practice of wrapping bread in waxed paper, thus showing themselves to be pioneers in the protection of baked bread from contamination. In the next year, in 1899, Corby Brothers also introduced another revolutionary step in bread baking, when they began to employ refrigeration in order to control the fermenting period in making dough, thus eliminating the possibility of its being over-fermented and preventing production of sour bread and the great annual loss incident thereto. In 1901, William S. and Charles I. Corby installed a scientific laboratory, with a third brother, Robert L. Corby, in charge, to work on the problems in

connection with bread making and fermentation. A patent, dated July 11, 1905, was granted to them on a dividing and weighing machine for dividing the dough mass into small pieces and weighing each piece for bread making. This patent was followed by another for a revolving dough proofing cabinet which saved much labor and was far more sanitary than previous arrangements for the purpose. In 1914 they invented a baking oven which baked more pounds of bread per pound of coal, with a double capacity of output for a given amount of floor space used. In addition to these inventions, various automatic devices were developed and employed to eliminate the uncertainty of the human element in the bread manufacturing process.

It is only natural that such inventions and such a thorough knowledge of the scientific problems involved in the making of bread should lead to the establishment of gigantic manufacturing plants and the development of an industry on an extensive scale. In 1900 the Corby Brothers assisted in the organization of the Ward-Corby Baking Company, the pioneer of the larger baking corporations in this country, believing that it was possible, when using the Corby processes and machines, for large producing companies to offer to housewives bread of a superior quality, such as they could not produce in their own homes. As soon as the plants were established, they secured, almost immediately, a very large and paying volume of business in the localities which they served, proving that the housewife recognized the superior quality of their products. It was not long before other companies were formed; but they all used the same general process for making dough, the machines to carry out this process, and the machines for moulding the dough into loaf forms, in all of which Corby Brothers had been the pioneers. Then Mr. Corby became interested in the production of a cultivated yeast for use in making bread and in 1905 he organized the Corby Compressed Yeast Company, of which Mr. Corby was the president until 1919, when the business was sold. It was the first company in America to make and sell a cultivated yeast for use in bread manufacture and it was organized solely for the purpose of obtaining a quality of yeast such as the Corby laboratories had found a necessity in the production of the best bread and such as could not then be purchased in the

market. Other bread makers soon came to recognize the merit of the Corby yeast, the result being that the business grew rapidly. Corby compressed yeast soon was being shipped from coast to coast, to Canada and to the Panama Canal Zone, making necessary the establishment of branches in many of the principal cities of the United States. During the World War some of the ingredients used in yeast manufacture were difficult to obtain and, fearful that the supply might soon be exhausted, the company, through its research department, directed by R. L. Corby, also superintendent of manufacture, developed a new process for producing yeast, which proved so valuable that it formed largely the basis on which the business was sold very profitably in 1919.

When the Corby Baking Company, Incorporated, was sold on February 2, 1925, to the Continental Baking Corporation, Mr. Corby was its president. At that time it was operating six plants, which the new owners found so eminently satisfactory, that, in February, 1927, they praised the Corby plants highly in their official publication, the "Continental Baking News," pointing out that the Corby bakeries were one of the largest groups in the Continental chain and that the physical equipment of the Corby plants was the finest in the country. The Corby bakeries located in Washington, District of Columbia, Alexandria, and Richmond, Virginia, employed more than seven hundred persons, the largest plant occupying the space of a city block.

Since his withdrawal from active business life, Mr. Corby has devoted his time to the affairs of the American University, of which he is a trustee, treasurer, and chairman of the finance committee, as well as to civic matters. He is a director of the American Security and Trust Company and The Security Storage Company, both of Washington; a trustee and vice-president of the Garfield Memorial Hospital; president of the Baptist Home of the District of Columbia; member of The National Economic League (with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts); a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Board of Trade, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Free and Accepted Masons; and a trustee of The Community Chest of Washington. He is a life member of the City Club, the Racquet Club, the Congressional Country Club, the Columbia Country

Club; and member of The Burning Tree Club, all of Washington; and of the Bald Peak Country Club, of New Hampshire. Mr. Corby's two hobbies are music and golf. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and more particularly with Calvary Baptist Church of Washington.

On June 2, 1906, William S. Corby married Muriel Hannah Clark, a daughter of Arthur Herbert and Margaret (Hood) Clark, of Shinnston, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Corby have two daughters: 1. Justine May, now a student at Wellesley College. 2. Muriel Eleanor, now a student at the National Cathedral School. The Corby home is situated at Chevy Chase Circle, Maryland; and the family's summer home, "Shady Corners," is at the Bald Peak Club Colony, Melvin Village, New Hampshire.

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**LEMON, MILLARD**, Man of Affairs—During the years of a long and active career, Millard Lemon has witnessed the development of the Pacific States from the rough, sparsely-settled territories which he knew in childhood to the thriving Commonwealths of the present day. An engineer by training, he has been privileged from young manhood to devote himself to constructive projects, and with the passing years, as his interests and activities have broadened, he has still retained the builder's viewpoint, creating institutions and enterprises of lasting value where none existed before. Mr. Lemon is one of the most distinguished of Washington's men of affairs, a financier, philanthropist and civic builder whose efforts have contributed decisively to the State's progress.

The very circumstances of Mr. Lemon's birth had something of the true pioneer quality. He was born on September 6, 1852, in a covered wagon which was part of a train crossing the plains and mountains of the continent bound for California and Oregon. His parents were William Lemon, descended of an old French family early established in America, and Bridget (Patrick) Lemon, of Irish descent. They were headed for California and gold at the time their son was born. It happened, however, that there was only one doctor, Dr. Nathan Millard, with the wagon train, and he was going to Oregon. For the mother's comfort during the forthcoming childbirth and for the baby's sake they altered their plans, and when the fork in the trail was reached, went northward with the doctor to the Oregon terri-

tory. Millard Lemon was endowed at birth with health and a strong constitution, but due to the alkali taste in milk and butter from cows in train, the mother obtained a repugnance for milk and butter which was carried to baby in pre-natal form. For weeks and months after his first arrival in the world he had to travel across the sagebrush prairies and through the alkali dust, where the only water to be had for the cattle was tainted with alkali. This not only had an unfortunate effect upon his health, but created a lasting distaste for milk and milk products, so that as a growing lad he could never bring himself to eat these foods. On the other hand he became very fond of fruits, and his first apple was a great joy. Fresh fruits were something of a rarity then, and dried fruits were the usual thing. Mr. Lemon's love for the outdoor life undoubtedly arose in part from his desire to obtain the fruits he loved in all their freshness and perfection of flavor.

They reached the end of the long Oregon trail, in the winter of '52, at Portland, Oregon, and the following summer Mr. Lemon's parents settled at Cowlitz, now in Washington, and here his boyhood years were spent. The life was rough and hard, but it developed self-reliance, courage, and far-ranging vision in those who built for the years of the future in seeking their daily bread. The usual dangers always confronting the pioneer had to be faced. One day the baby was playing on the doorstep of the cabin, while his father was working in the garden nearby. A large eagle, wheeling aloft, circled and swooped for the youngster, and only the alertness of the father in grasping the situation averted tragedy. He seized his gun, which was always kept handy in those days, and shot the eagle as it dropped to strike. Mr. Lemon has that gun to-day as a souvenir of his early escape. During the fall of 1853 the family moved to Cowlitz Prairie, taking up a donation claim. A few years later, while he was playing as a small boy on the banks of a river with an elder brother, he remembers how a man came down to the opposite bank of the stream and called across the news that Lincoln had been shot. The progress of the Civil War was followed eagerly in the Northwest country, and Mr. Lemon always hoped he would grow up soon enough to go off and join the army.

Here they made their home while the Indian Wars were in progress. In 1859 they

moved again, to be near a school for the children. This time to Claquato, on Chehalis river, where Millard Lemon, under his teacher, gained his first knowledge of algebra, geometry, surveying and various other subjects. He was always best in mathematics, and this was of considerable significance in the light of his subsequent career.

As he drew nearer to the time when his life would become his own to make of it what he could, Mr. Lemon's plans for the future began to take shape. He resolved at all costs to secure a complete college course, and in 1869 began to teach school at Adna, an adjoining community. As the result he was able to save six twenty-dollar gold pieces for six months teaching, and with this money started for Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, where he was to become one of its earliest students. Some of Mr. Lemon's schoolmates later became distinguished figures in the life of the Northwest. He studied out of the same school book with Fred Guyot, and at Salem he had as schoolmates, Stephen J. Chadwick, later a supreme court judge, C. S. Rinehart, who became clerk of the supreme court, and the late Frank W. McCulley, who was deputy superintendent of public instruction in Washington at the time of his death in 1907.

When he was ready to start for Willamette, Mr. Lemon found the stages were not able to run owing to condition of roads during winter season. Accordingly his brother took him on horseback part of the way, making a two-day trip to Monticello, then by steamer to Portland, and then he had his first train ride to Salem. Arriving at Salem, where the university was situated, he stayed part of the time with friends, and then, to earn his own way, became janitor of the buildings of the institution. His father was very willing to help him, but there was a large family and Millard, anxious not to be a burden, was resolved to work his way through school. During one vacation he assisted the father of the present Judge McIntosh to make the first abstract of Pierce County, Washington. Another summer he taught school at Centralia, Washington, but finally, in 1874, left the university to join his family as they journeyed South to Los Angeles by covered wagon. Within a few months he went with his future father-in-law, Dr. Alonzo Gerry Cook, to a place some twenty-five miles south of Los Angeles, where the elder man owned one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr.

Lemon and his brother plowed forty acres of this land with two teams, and sowed it with grain. Their activities here marked the beginnings of the little village which subsequently became the thriving village, now known as Garden Grove. This work, however, was practically the first of a heavy nature which Mr. Lemon had done and it proved too much for him. Typhoid fever resulted, and he was unable to see or harvest the crop.

Thereafter for a time he attended college at San José, but he was disappointed in the school and soon returned to Los Angeles. It was at this period in his life that he decided to enter DePauw University. Mr. Lemon desired a classical college course at an institution of some standing, and his minister at Los Angeles, who was a graduate of DePauw suggested that he go to that university. As hitherto he determined to rely upon himself, considering that his education would be of greater value to him if he did so. During two vacations, accordingly, he taught school, and for the others acted as a salesman in Indiana. He entered DePauw in 1876, and was graduated there in 1880 after the completion of requisite studies with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and because of character of work added to which was teaching in Santiago College he received the Master of Arts degree, being the only student from west of the mountains at the university.

After his graduation from DePauw, upon the suggestion of Bishop Taylor, he made plans to go to Chile. First he went to Michigan on a visit to relatives, then he taught school for a few months, and finally went on to New York. At this time it was mid-winter. Mr. Lemon took passage on a steamer for Panama, crossed the isthmus and made his way down the west coast to Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile, during the period of the war between that country and Peru. It was a thirty day trip in all.

Mr. Lemon remained in South America for eight years altogether. For a year he taught school. Then the illness of his brother and sister brought him home for a brief visit, but they had already passed away at his arrival, and so he returned again to Santiago and taught one more year. It was at this time that he first began active engineering work, for which he had always had a liking. As a boy he had been fond of taking measurements by triangulation, and revealed considerable mathematical

talent. He made for himself various measuring instruments, which, although perhaps crudely shaped, were entirely practical in use. During the years which followed, he continued his study of mathematics and engineering subjects, and being thus qualified, he was able to accept when American contracting engineers, building railways for the government in Chile offered to take him into their service. Thus he achieved the second of his boyhood ambitions—the first having been to secure a good education—and at the same time acquired the experience in engineering work which was to be the foundation for his later business success.

Mr. Lemon began his new duties as assistant engineer, but not long afterwards it was discovered that the chief engineer was unreliable and given to dissipation, so that the responsibility devolved upon the young assistant. The work on which he was engaged was a railroad construction project. There were two branches to be built, and one of them was turned over to Mr. Lemon to complete. He carried on the active supervision of this task with every success for a period of five years, and at the end of this time was offered a position as State resident engineer in Chile. But he was not willing to give up his residence in the United States permanently, and so he resigned to return home to his family and his future wife. During his stay in this new country, where most men found it natural to smoke and drink heavily, Mr. Lemon did not participate in these pleasures or vices, and has never regretted it. To do these things would not agree with him physically, and he has never been able to see that any natural development of his personality was hindered by their lack.

As one of the pioneers in the development of this South American republic, Mr. Lemon has naturally followed its progress rather closely, and in 1924, he made a trip through the Panama Canal, the West Indies and Eastern coast of South America, with Mrs. Lemon, which was full of interest for both of them.

On his return to the United States after eight years in South America, Mr. Lemon found it necessary to learn conditions and study people all over again, but he quickly picked up the threads of American life. Within the next few months he was married to his boyhood sweetheart, and made a visit with her to his own family at Olympia, Washington. He decided to take up his permanent residence in this State, and at the time of the great Seattle

fire in 1889, had just built his home in that thriving town. Mrs. Lemon's parents, however, were so lonely at the absence of their daughter that they prevailed on them to come South to Los Angeles.

But Mr. Lemon was thoroughly convinced of the opportunities in the Northern State, and in April, 1890, he and his wife returned to make Olympia their home. Those were the boom days of the town, when the railroads were building and everything seemed bright. Mr. Lemon's services as an engineer were much in demand until the panic of 1892 put an abrupt end to the programs of expansion. Shortly afterwards a Mr. Frank Williamson who was a well known logger in Mason County at the time, requested Mr. Lemon's aid in building a logging railway there. He was particularly well qualified by his South American experience and his thorough understanding of the problems involved to undertake the work of laying temporary railroad lines, and with his success in Mason County to recommend him to the builders of the State, he was kept busy for many years locating grades and laying out lines. His work took him into Mason, Thurston, Grays Harbor, Skagit and Kitsap counties, and some of these railroads to-day have become common carriers over the original grades. Mr. Lemon continued his engineering work for logging railroads until the year 1910 when the pressure of his business affairs in Olympia forced him to give up his first occupation. This he did with considerable regret for he had always enjoyed the life of the outdoors which railroad building brought him, preferring to return to it even after he had been elected city engineer of Olympia, and county engineer in the late '90's.

During his years in South America, Mr. Lemon had sent money home regularly to Dr. Cook, his future father-in-law, for investment, and as a consequence, on his return, he owned considerable property in timber and prairie lands northwest of Aberdeen. Dr. Cook had also invested in the same enterprise, later deeding his share to Mrs. Lemon, his daughter. There were three sections in all. Some years later a strip through this property was sold by Mr. Lemon to the Northern Pacific Railway in order to give them a right of way in building their road to Moclips. Since then there has been a regularly operated line over this right of way, and to-day it is the foundation for the continuation being built by the Northern

Pacific and the Union Pacific railways north to the Hohe River, and eventually to circle all the wonderfully rich Olympia peninsula of Washington. Other through logging railroads which Mr. Lemon originally laid out in the early days on the east side of the peninsula, will play a part in completing the circle. Remaining portions of his large holdings near Aberdeen Mr. Lemon sold for equally good purposes.

About the year 1892, when he was paying land taxes in several counties, Mr. Lemon decided that it would be better to concentrate his investments, and so began the process of disposing of his scattered holdings and buying lots in the town of Olympia. He did this for no other specific reason than that he had come to love the village and had the greatest confidence in its future. Although these were dull times, and the town was struggling to exist, he did not hesitate to back his faith in the future of the community by long term property investments. As he was instrumental through friendly coöperation with Northern Pacific Railway officials in locating the railroad line from Hoquiam to Moclips, Washington, so through his efforts and the coöperation of his friends, many of Olympia's finest business blocks and residences were erected. His first large purchase was the Stuart property at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, and this was followed in 1908 by what was practically his first construction enterprise, the erection of the Safe Deposit Building at Fourth and Franklin streets. Here Mr. Lemon moved the abstract business in which he was interested, while the main floor was leased for the first automobile salesrooms in the city. In 1910 Mr. Lemon erected the Rex building opposite, to provide a suitable theater for the first moving pictures, and this was the outstanding moving picture house in the city for years. In 1914 a group of Seattle men undertook to build the Capitol Apartments, but when they got into difficulties with their loans, Mr. Lemon was requested to take over the project. He consented, trading a quarter block at Sixth and Franklin streets for the builders' equity, and assuming all the indebtedness. This was what was known as the South building of the apartments, a north half being added at a later date. Today the Capitol Apartments are among the finest modern apartments in the Pacific Northwest, and their existence is due in considerable part to Mr. Lemon's able

direction of the enterprise, and his willingness to assume the obligation.

Other ventures in the city have profited equally through his efforts. He was one of the builders of the Y. M. C. A. building and the Presbyterian Church. In 1920 he built a two-story business block and apartment house, and a few years later, with several other prominent men, he organized the company to build the New Olympia Hotel, one of the newest and finest hostelries on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Lemon is its principal stockholder, and the owner of the property on which the building was erected. He was also one of the organizers of the Security Trust and Savings Company Bank, an important financial institution of the city now located in the Safe Deposit Building.

In the year 1926 Mr. Lemon purchased the property at the corner of Washington and Fourth streets for the construction of a bank building. At this time, however, Olympia badly needed a modern office structure, and so it was decided to erect such a building here. Mr. Lemon took stock in the building for the value of the lots, with some preferred stock, and the bank was moved to this fine office building in 1927. Later he bought the adjoining building and property on Fourth Street for the future extension of the bank building. Meanwhile, in 1920, Mr. Lemon had taken over the central underground steam mains of the city's central heating plant, and in 1924 he erected a new concrete building completely equipped to house two seventy-five horse-power boilers. Later another three hundred horse-power boiler was added, and in 1928 the whole enterprise was sold to the Washington Veneer Company.

In 1925-26 Mr. Lemon built the Avalon Theater at the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, and on Legion Way at Capitol Way, he built another one story building of brick, part of which is now leased to the J. C. Penny Company. He also built on Fourth street a two story and basement brick and cement building, entirely occupied by the Montgomery Ward Company. In 1910, to care for the business of his many properties he organized the Casco Company of which he is the executive head.

It has been Mr. Lemon's lot to assist in building much of the present city of Olympia. The properties purchased by him have always been for legitimate building purposes and never for speculation, and indeed Mr. Lemon has gone ahead with his work largely because of the



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CALIFORNIA



Howard L. Struss,

necessity to supply business blocks for the growing demands of the city's commerce. He is proud, of course, to have done what he could to further Olympia's progress, but he asks no particular credit for his achievements, and modestly explains how impossible they would have been without the use of private loans and, later, of the building and loan associations. The fine friendships and associations he has made through the years count for more in his estimation than all his successes. But other leaders in Olympia life bear testimony to what he would modestly prefer to leave unsaid, and it is widely recognized that no other single man has contributed more to the growth and progress of this great city. His has been a career of honor, achievement and success.

In 1888, just after his return from South America, Millard Lemon married at Long Beach, California, Marabelle Cook, daughter of Alonzo Gerry Cook. They became the parents of three children: 1. Edith B., born on March 12, 1890; graduate Columbia University; entered Seattle Hospital for training in endeavor to give service in World War, contracted "flu" and died, January 6, 1919. 2. Mildred, born on March 2, 1893; graduate of Olympia High School, Claremont College, California; Wellesley College, Massachusetts, receiving Bachelors degree at University of California where she taught two years. She has been physical educational teacher, University of Washington; taught public schools, San Francisco, and at New York University. Miss Lemon later decided to take charge and manage the Capitol Apartments and has just finished the second very successful year. 3. Millard Gerry, born on November 15, 1895. While a freshman at University of Washington he volunteered for war service and was serving in France when the Armistice was signed. Returning, he entered bank and business with his father and is now carrying on. He married on September 12, 1923, Marion Lucile Troy.

**STRINE, HOWARD FRANCIS, M.D., F.A.C.S.,** Physician and Surgeon—Both in the United States Navy Medical Service and in private practice Dr. Strine has made for himself an enviable reputation for skill and ability as a physician and surgeon. Since his retirement from the Navy, some ten years ago, he has been successfully engaged in private practice in the national capital. His high professional standing is indicated by the fact that

he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also widely known as the author of numerous articles, chiefly on military surgery, which have been published in the "Naval Medical Bulletin." He served with distinction in the World War and is a member of numerous social, medical and fraternal organizations. In all of these he is extremely popular, his popularity being the result of his genial nature, his keen sense of humor and his sharp wit.

Howard Francis Strine was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1879, a son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Teeter) Strine. Both his parents were born at Greencastle, near which community the father, now deceased, was engaged actively as a farmer for many years. Dr. Strine's mother, who is still living, was born in 1842. He received his early education in the public schools and after graduation from high school, he studied at the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. From there he went to New York University, New York City, and in due course he took up the study of medicine, which he pursued at that university and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902, and on May 8 of that year, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, entered the United States Navy. Thus at the age of twenty-three he found himself at the commencement of a distinguished naval career which was to endure for nineteen years. His resignation came in 1921, at which time he held the commission of medical inspector, with the rank of Commander. His record with the Navy was in all respects one of brilliance, marked by integrity and skill that brought him well-merited recognition. Spending his professional time on hospital ships and in naval hospitals, he was on the staff of the first hospital ship ever built by the United States Navy, the "Relief." On this vessel he was operating surgeon. From 1916 to 1920 he was United States Navy operating surgeon for the District of Columbia and also served as professor of surgery at the Naval Medical School. In four cruises, he went around the world twice. Medals were awarded him for service in the following campaigns: In the Philippines, in Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. At the close of the World War he was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service.

After his retirement from the Navy, Dr

Strine established himself in private practice in the District of Columbia, and here, since 1921, he has specialized in surgery. His interests, medical and otherwise, are widely diversified. He is an associate professor of surgery at Georgetown University Medical School, a Chief of the Surgical Staff of the Georgetown University Hospital, the Garfield Memorial Hospital and the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, and consulting surgeon at the Columbia Hospital for Women. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Society; a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; and a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the American War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Prominent for years in the Masonic Order, he is a member of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 585, of Brooklyn, New York; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Aurora Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; and Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs include the Torch Club; the Clinical Club, the Carrabao, the Army and Navy, the Racquet, the Washington Golf and Country, the Congressional Country, the National Sojourners, the Heroes of '76, and the Lions, all of Washington; the New York Athletic Club and the Lambs Club, of New York City. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church, and more particularly with St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Strine married (first), in 1905, Lovena Thaw Ehrenfeld, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. By this marriage he had two children: 1. Fred Ehrenfeld, a student at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. 2. Elizabeth, a student at the National Cathedral School for Girls. Mrs. Lovena Thaw (Ehrenfeld) Strine died in 1918. Dr. Strine married (second) Eleanora Beckmann, of Buffalo, New York, and by this marriage has one daughter, Margarite, a student at the John Eaton School.

**McCOY, RILEY W.**, Veteran of the Seattle Waterfront—Founder and head of the McCoy Grocery Company, Riley W. McCoy achieved success as it is measured in the material things of life, building up one of the largest business enterprises of Seattle and the Pacific Northwest. An overwhelming majority of the ves-

sels, large and small, which put out from Seattle harbor, traded with Riley McCoy and were provisioned by his company. But the place which he came to occupy in the city's life can never be measured by the extent of his business success. He became an almost legendary figure—a constant benefactor to those in need, the friend of rich and poor alike, and the "father confessor," aid and counselor, of all Seattle's waterfront in the trials and difficulties of their life.

Mr. McCoy was born on August 20, 1871, in Monteith, Guthrie County, Iowa, a son of Charles and Sarah (Jordan) McCoy, both deceased. His father was a minister in the Methodist Church, a man of eloquence, strong character and will. Riley W. McCoy received his early educational training in the Iowa public schools, and at fourteen took his first position, going to work in a general merchandise store. He recognized the importance of a sound education, however, and later entered Menlo High School, near Monteith, from which he was graduated in 1887. He very much wanted also to complete the course at Guthrie County High School, and so he borrowed enough money from an uncle for that purpose, and was eventually graduated in 1888. Mr. McCoy remained in Iowa long enough to earn the money with which to repay his uncle, and with that debt finally cleared, turned his thoughts to the career which he hoped to win for himself in the West.

With fifty dollars, borrowed from a cousin, Mr. McCoy started for Puget Sound, traveling over the Northern Pacific Railroad to its terminus, Tacoma, and thence by steamboat to Seattle. He landed on the waterfront with less than five dollars remaining of the fifty borrowed from his cousin, being then eighteen years old. It was significant, perhaps, that his activities in later years were to center so largely, not only in this city, but in the very spot where he first landed in Seattle—the waterfront. Almost immediately after his arrival he obtained a job as bridge timber inspector in the construction of the Port Townsend and Southern Railway. But in July of 1890, he returned to Seattle and entered the dairy business, and in the following year became proprietor of the Model Dairy which he owned and operated until the beginning of the Klondike rush in the summer of 1897.

In August, of that year, fascinated by the tales which he heard of adventure and sudden wealth in the North, Mr. McCoy sold his dairy

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and joined the Klondike rush. He was one of the first to go, and after reaching Alaska, stam-peded, prospected, and mined in the famous Klondike district until December, 1898. Then he returned to Seattle, richer for his experi-ences, but all in all convinced that the way to success is seldom swift and always difficult. The month of March, 1899, found him in the grocery business at No. 501 First Avenue, South, now the site of the Seattle Hardware Company's large building. When the latter company purchased the property, he removed not only his store, but the building, which he also owned, to a location one hundred and twenty feet south. In February, 1915, Mr. McCoy occupied quarters at No. 303 First Ave-nue, South, and finally, in 1928, removed to the store's present site. The stability of his busi-ness and his company is indicated by the fact that in thirty years he moved only three times, all within a radius of two city blocks.

From the beginning it was Mr. McCoy's own efforts which brought his business to success. He carried on at first a general trade, being patronized by the neighboring families, which included largely the fishing population of the city who lived in this section which has now become industrialized. As the city grew Mr. McCoy expanded his business, gradually de-voting more and more attention to the water-front trade, until in 1905 he began serving the front and the vessels exclusively. He was an able business man and a hard worker, compe-tent to direct the larger aspects of his enter-prise as well as its more minute details. But in his life he lived the Golden Rule. With never a thought of himself, he helped others in their time of difficulty, and his own pros-perous growth was a source of continual sat-isfaction to the whole city. Many flourishing waterfront institutions and prosperous individ-uals were helped financially over lean initial years. "When good times came," to quote from a local paper at the time of his death, "he was not forgotten, and no tug boat or member of the 'mosquito fleet' was considered suitably pro-vided if they did not deal with McCoy."

Later Mr. McCoy also turned his attention to provisioning logging camps, and in this connection he again built up one of the most successful businesses of its kind in the North-west. Then he entered the Alaska outfitting field and soon was shipping to all points of the Great North. Virtually every vessel leaving Seattle in summer carried McCoy shipments.

Year by year his interests grew. He became the friend and associate of the leaders in the city's business life, but he never lost touch with his earlier friends, retaining these con-tacts through the years. Indeed, Mr. McCoy considered his friendships the greatest treasure of his life, and would not willingly have lost a single one of them. Numbered among his intimate acquaintances were rich and poor, high and low, successful and unsuccessful. He was equally the friend of all, and his assistance was always ready. "Tugboat men, cannery operators, machinists, boat builders, struggling to open a shop, Alaskan prospectors—he came to the aid of all. When men found times hard on the waterfront, Riley McCoy's grocery store was the haven that saved many. . . . Many a prospector was grubstaked over the counters of Riley's store. They went away—maybe they came back and maybe not—McCoy managed anyhow. . . . 'He helped us with grub when neither he nor we thought it would ever be paid for,' said one of the tug boat men at his death, and others also added their tributes. . . . 'See Riley McCoy,' was a bit of advice that pulled many a lad out of a hole if he followed it and talked his problems over with the 'father confessor' of the waterfront."

Mr. McCoy was an active Republican in his political affiliations, and was prominent in civic affairs in Seattle. He was president of a local gun club and was famous as a hunter and fish-erman, turning to these outdoor sports for recreation and relaxation. At one period for several years, Mr. McCoy owned a logging camp on Hood Canal, opposite Bangor, which he carried on very successfully.

On January 23, 1906, at Victoria, British Co-lumbia, Riley W. McCoy married Maud M. Granger, daughter of George H. and Elizabeth Jane (Barber) Granger. She survives him, con-tinuing her residence in Seattle.

Mr. McCoy died on February 6, 1930, after a long period of failing health. Nothing so well indicates the true character of the man, and the sure place which was his in the affec-tions of Seattle people, as the deep and wide-spread sorrow which his passing brought. The following is quoted from a local newspaper:

The waterfront put on mourning yesterday. Not literally, with stereotyped bows and ribbons of crêpe, but with the sincere grief that strikes the heart. From Fisherman's Dock, Ballard, to West Seattle, word passed quickly. Riley McCoy was dead.

Serious-faced men gathered in little groups to dis-cuss the loss of the unique Seattle waterfront figure

who, by being so well known and universally liked, became, paradoxically to outsiders, an almost mythical figure.

Or, to quote the tribute of the waterfront men who knew him well:

Riley McCoy is dead!

It is hard to realize that he is gone, that we are never again to hear his cheerful, hearty greeting. His friends were almost countless, and to him each one was a brother in whose affairs he took a deep, kindly and helpful interest.

A vigorous, colorful and picturesque personality, he was one of those men of whom you thought often, even when absent; such was the force and vitality of his influence. Everything about him had the spark of vitality and energy that characterizes men like Amundsen; the moment he arrived in any assembly his mere presence was instantly felt. Men gathered about him.

Another quality stood out in his personality, a lively, buoyant humor, a keen humor, but a humor that was always kindly, always tolerant. He chuckled often, as he contemplated life, but it was a good-natured chuckle, such as you find in men like former Chief Justice Taft. It made him a pleasant companion and friend. It also made him a good deal of a philosopher, so that he could meet the problems of life with unflinching equanimity and cheerfulness.

Above all he had the instinct of friendship. His friendships ran the entire gamut from prominent to humble, from rich to poor, and each friendship was equally valuable to him. Wealth and distinction made no difference one way or the other; a friend was a friend, to be helped, to be encouraged, to be sent on his way with a cheerful word. Such was Riley McCoy whom the waterfront loved to refer to as one of its "landmarks." We shall miss him and miss him sadly for many a long, long year.

**HIGGINS, ARTHUR MINOT**, Prominent Lawyer—Ancestral Records—The English family name Higgins is the possessive of Higgin, a variation of Hickin, little Hick, a nickname for Richard. The old time nursery rhyme "Hickery, Dickery, Dock, the mouse ran up the clock . . ." only shows the popularity of the name. There was also a "Hicke the Hackeyman" in Piers Plowman. Higgin is a lazier form than Hickin and had thus won over the latter, to such an extent that to-day Hickin is very rare. There was Hekyn de Wath and Hygyn de Bowland in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379.

(C. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

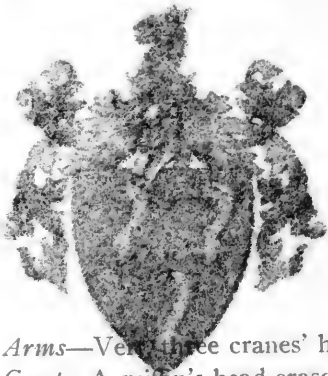
*Higgins Arms*—Vert, three cranes' heads erased argent.

*Crest*—A griffin's head erased or, gorged with a collar gules.

(Burke: "General Armory." Matthew: "American Armoury," p. 211.)

(I) Richard Higgins, born in England about 1603, came to Salem, Massachusetts, between 1628-32. In 1633 he moved to Plymouth and bought from Thomas Little, October 7, 1633, a dwelling house for twenty-one bushels of corn. On January 13, 1633-4, he bought from John Barnes a better house and twenty acres of land for ten pounds. On April 1, 1634 he took as apprentice to his own trade of tailor, Samuel Godberson, for a term of seven years. He became a freeman before March, 1636, and was a juryman in 1642, 1643, and 1644. In August, 1645, he sold his dwelling house and orchard for twelve pounds, having removed to Nanset, now Eastham, but settled in that part called Pochet, now the eastern part of Orleans, Barnstable County. On June 1, 1647, with Josias Cooke, he went from Nanset to Plymouth Colony Court, as the committee from Nanset, and he was one of the deputies representing Eastham in 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1660 and 1665. On June 5, 1665, the Plymouth Court approved Richard Higgins as one of the selectmen of Eastham, and he was again selectman June 3, 1668. In March, 1669, he sold all his land at Eastham to Binajah Dunham, and was one of the emigrants of that year to New Jersey, settling at Piscataway, where he died in the winter of 1674-5.

He had married in Plymouth, December 11, 1634, Lydia Chandler, daughter of Edmund Chandler, of Duxbury and Scituate. She died in 1650. He married (second), Mary, widow of John Yates, who was granted administration of her husband's estate June 8, 1651. In 1674-5 she was made executrix of her second husband's estate (Richard Higgins). She married (third), after 1684, as his second wife, Isaac Whitehead, son of John Whitehead, of New Connecticut, who had settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1666. She outlived him, as he died about February, 1691. Children of first marriage: 1. Jonathan, born in Plymouth, July, 1637, died in Eastham, Massachusetts, about 1719; married (first) January 9, 1660-1, Elizabeth Rogers, born September 29, 1639, died about 1678, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Rogers, of Plymouth and Eastham; married (second), Hannah Rogers, sister of first wife. 2. Benjamin, of whom further. Children of second marriage: 3. Mary, born in Eastham, September 27, 1652, died January 23, 1729; married, 1682-3, Samuel Oliver, son of William and Mary (Ackerly) Oliver, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. 4. Eliakim, born Oc-

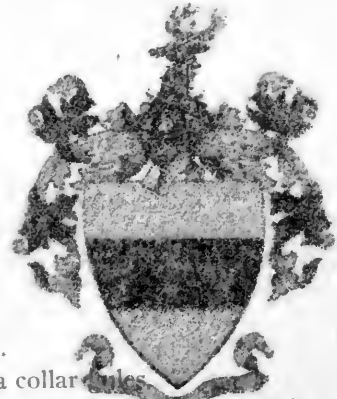


HIGGINS.

*Arms*—Vert, three cranes' heads erased argent.

*Crest*—A griffin's head erased or, gorged with a collar gules.

(Burke: "General Armory," Matthew: "American Armory," p. 211.)



Bradford



BRADFORD

*Arms*—Argent, on a fess sable three stags' heads erased or.

*Crest*—A stag's head erased or.

*Motto*—*Fier et sage.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

COSENS (COUSINS).

*Arms*—Argent, on a bend between two dragons' heads couped gules three doves of the field.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Cousins  
YOUNG

*Arms*—Argent, three roses gules seeded or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

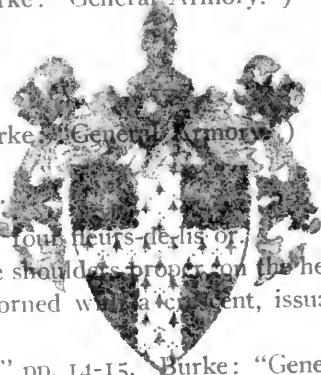
BANKES (BANGS).

*Arms*—Sable, a cross engrailed ermine between four fleurs-de-lis or.

*Crest*—A Moor's head, full faced, couped at the shoulders proper, on the head a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, adorned with a crescent, issuant therefrom a fleur-de-lis or.

(D. Dudley: "Genealogy of the Bangs Family," pp. 14-15. Burke: "General Armory.")

Young



Banks  
Bangs



Skinner

*Arms*—Sable, a chevron or between three griffins' heads, two and one, erased argent.

(Robinson: "Mansions and Manor Houses of Herefordshire," p. 235.)

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

who, by being so well known and universally liked, became, paradoxically to outsiders, an almost mythical figure.

Or, to quote the tribute of the waterfront men who knew him well:

Riley McCoy is dead!

It is hard to realize that he is gone, that we are never again to hear his cheerful, hearty greeting. His friends were almost countless, and to him each one was a brother in whose affairs he took a deep, kindly and helpful interest.

A vigorous, colorful and picturesque personality, he was one of those men of whom you thought often, even when absent; such was the force and vitality of his influence. Everything about him had the spark of vitality and energy that characterizes men like Amundsen; the moment he arrived in any assembly his mere presence was instantly felt. Men gathered about him.

Another quality stood out in his personality, a lively, buoyant humor, a keen sense of humor that was always kindly, always tolerant. He chuckled often, as he contemplated life, but it was a good-natured chuckle, such as you find in the Chief Justice Taft. It made him a pleasant companion and friend. It also made him a good deal of a philosopher, so that he could meet the practical life with untiring equanimity and cheerfulness.

He was a man who was not easily impressed. Wealth and distinction meant nothing to him. He was a friend to the poor and the discouraged, to be sent on his way with a word of encouragement. He was a man who was not easily impressed. Wealth and distinction meant nothing to him. He was a friend to the poor and the discouraged, to be sent on his way with a word of encouragement.

(1) Richard Higgins, born in England about 1603, came to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1628-32. In 1633 he moved to Plymouth and bought from Thomas Little, October 7, 1633, a dwelling house for twenty one bushels of corn. On January 13, 1633-4, he bought from John Barnes a better house and twenty acres of land for ten pounds. On April 1, 1634, he took as apprentice to his own trade of tailor, Samuel Godberson, for a term of seven years.

He became a freeman before March, 1636, and was a juryman in 1642, 1643, and 1644. In August, 1645, he sold his dwelling house and moved to Eastham, now Easthampton, Massachusetts, that part called Pochet, now the eastern part of Orleans County.

On June 1, 1671, with Josias Cooke he went from Nauset to Eastham to be a member of a committee from Northhampton to the General Court representing Eastham in 1672, 1675, 1688, 1690 and 1695. On June 5, 1675, the Plymouth Court approved Richard Higgins as one of the selectmen of Eastham, and he was again selected in 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 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Higgins



Bradford



Cousins  
(Coseus)



Young



Banks  
(Bangs)



Skinner

70 1/2  
ABSTRACT

tober 20, 1654, died shortly before June 23, 1698, probably at Woodbridge, New Jersey; married at Burlington, New Jersey, May 15, 1684, Alice Newbold, baptized December 8, 1654, at Handsworth Woodhouse, Yorkshire, England, died November 13, 1692, daughter of Michael and Anne Newbold, of Yorkshire, later of Mansfield, Burlington County, New Jersey. 5. Jediah, born March 5, 1656-7, died in Somerset County, New Jersey, between April 23 and May 17, 1715; married, May 12, 1684, Mary Newbold, born May 23, 1661, died after April 23, 1715, daughter of Michael and Anne Newbold, then of Eckington, Yorkshire. 6. Zerah, born June, 1658, died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, shortly before December 12, 1695; married December 25, 1680, Elizabeth Oliver, born about 1660, daughter of William and Mary (Ackerly) Oliver. 7. Thomas, born January, 1661, died in Piscataway, New Jersey, December 2, 1702; married, July 9, 1690, Elizabeth Hull, born May 5, 1669, died 1730, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Yorke) Hull of Piscataway, New Jersey. 8. Lydia (twin), born July, 1664. 9. Rebecca (twin), born July, 1664, died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, before November, 1715; married, April 28, 1683, Thomas Martin, born about 1659, died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, November, 1715, son of John and Hester (Roberts) Martin, of Dover, New Hampshire, and Piscataway. 10. Ruth, born at Piscataway, about 1672, died after 1709; married (first), May 26, 1692, Isaac Fitz Randolph, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, December 7, 1664, died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, before July 2, 1694, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Holloway) Fitz Randolph; married (second), September 12, 1695, Stephen Tuttle, born May 20, 1673, died about February 2, 1709-10, son of Joseph Tuttle. 11. Sarah, born at Piscataway, New Jersey, about 1673, died after 1703; married October 26, 1693, Samuel Moore, born March 31, 1670, died March, 1703, son of Samuel and Mary (Ilsley) Moore, of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

(K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," pp. 26-8, 30-2, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42.)

(II) Benjamin Higgins, son of Richard and Lydia (Chandler) Higgins, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July, 1640, and died in Eastham, Massachusetts, March 14, 1690-1. On June 1, 1675, he was one of the jury in a trial which had momentous consequences. Three

Wampanoag Indians were tried and found guilty of a treacherous murder. The Indians were executed. This action infuriated the Indians, and they at once began hostilities. Thus indirectly Benjamin Higgins was one of the immediate causes of the outbreak known to history as King Philip's War. He later fought in the War, as was proven by the fact that his grandson, Jedidiah Higgins, was given a tract of land in Gorham, Maine. These grants were only made to direct heirs or descendants of men who served in the War.

On May 5, 1685, he was chosen as constable by the town, and June 2, 1685, he was confirmed by the General Court at Plymouth. In 1688 and 1690 he was chosen as selectman at Eastham. On September 6, 1686, he was chosen jurymen for actions at the County Court at Barnstable.

He married, December 24, 1661, Lydia Bangs, (Bangs II) and resided probably on his father's lands at Pochet, his father selling him land, at "Poche," July 4, 1669. His widow married (second), Nicholas Snow. Children, born at Eastham, Massachusetts: 1. Ichabod, born November 14, 1662, died June 1, 1728; married Melatiah Hamblin, born July 1, 1668, died March 28, 1744. 2. Richard, of whom further. 3. John, born November 20, 1666, died June 13, 1689. 4. Joshua, born October 1, 1668, died after May 3, 1757; married (first) Elizabeth Smith, born February 24, 1668, daughter of John and Hannah (Williams) Smith; married (second) October 27, 1720, Priscilla Bixby, died January, 1736-7, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gould) Bixby, of Boxford, Massachusetts; married (third) 1737, Mary Baker. 5. Lydia, born in May, 1670. 6. Isaac, born August 31, 1672, died between February 12, and March 20, 1760; married Lydia Collins, born July, 1676, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Knowles) Collins, of Eastham. 7. Rebecca, born June 14, 1674, died March, 1675. 8. Samuel, born March 7, 1676-7, died December 10, 1761; married (first) November 4, 1703, Hannah Cole, born June 28, 1681, died February 25, 1716-17, daughter of Israel and Mary (Paine-Rogers) Cole; married (second), March 20, 1717-18, Thankful Mayo, daughter of William Mayo; married (third), March, 1739-40, Elizabeth Harding, of Eastham, Massachusetts. 9. Benjamin, born September 15, 1681, died between July 1, 1760 and April 27, 1761; married (first) May 22, 1701, Sarah Freeman, who died

January 21, 1743-4, daughter of Lieutenant Edmund and Sarah (Mayo) Freeman; married (second), June 28, 1749, Mercy (Freeman) Hopkins, born August 31, 1702, died December, 1786, daughter of Constant and Jane (Treat) Freeman, and widow of Caleb Hopkins.

(K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," pp. 50, 53, 54.)

(III) Richard Higgins, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Bangs) Higgins, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, October 15, 1664, and died there May 24, 1732. He married Sarah Hamblin, born July 1, 1661, daughter of John and Sarah (Bears) Hamblin, of West Barnstable. She married (second) November 15, 1732, Lieutenant John Cole, of Eastham. Children of Richard and Sarah (Hamblin) Higgins (born in Eastham, Massachusetts): 1. Joshua, born December 3, 1695, died between July 17, 1767—May 10, 1768; married, October 15, 1719, Ruth Twining, born August 27, 1699, died June 2, 1793, daughter of William and Ruth (Cole) Twining, of Eastham. 2. Eleazer, born February 9, 1696-7, died about August 17, 1743; married, 1724, Sarah. 3. Theophilus, of whom further. 4. Jediah, born February 8, 1699-1700, died at Antigua, February 6, 1732; married, January 9, 1728-9, Phoebe Freeman, who died May 23, 1759. 5. Zaccheus, born January 11, 1701-2, died August 22, 1715. 6. Esther, born February 2, 1703-4; married January 15, 1733-34, Stephen Totman, Jr., of Truro, Massachusetts. 7. David, born April 5, 1706, died at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, July, 1771; married (first), October 5, 1727, Mercy Twining, born February 20, 1708, daughter of William and Ruth (Cole) Twining, of Eastham; married (second), at Middle Haddam, October 6, 1757, Jane (Brown) Higgins, widow of Theodore Higgins. 8. Reuben, born January 6, 1708-9, died before July 26, 1749; married, November 29, 1733, Hannah Cole, born May 14, 1715, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Cole, of Truro, Massachusetts. 9. Moses, born March 24, 1710-11, died April 20, 1798; married, July 3, 1735, Elizabeth Arey, who died in 1792, at Eastham. 10. Abigail, born August 8, 1715; married, March 22, 1732-33, Reuben Merrick, son of Joseph, Jr., and Elizabeth (Twining) Merrick.

(K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," pp. 78, 80.)

(IV) Theophilus Higgins, son of Richard and Sarah (Hamblin) Higgins, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, May 6, 1698, and died there December 12, 1780. He was a farmer, juryman, January 11, 1724-5, selectman, May 31, 1762. He married, April 25, 1724, Joanna Young. (Young III.) Children, born at Eastham, Massachusetts: 1. Richard, born March 29, 1725, died August 11, 1747. 2. Jeanette, born January 20, 1726-7, died 1813; married March 18, 1756, Elisha Smith, born December 10, 1727, died May 4, 1795, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Knowles) Smith. 3. Eunice, born March 27, 1729, unmarried. 4. Mary, born September 12, 1731; married, March 24, 1756, Eliphalet Nickerson, of Harwich, Massachusetts, later of Orrington, Maine. 5. Josiah, born December 28, 1733, died September 3, 1757. 6. Nathan, born August 2, 1736, died June 16, 1780; married, February 17, 1763, Jerusha Mayo, born August, 1739, daughter of Jonathan and Thankful (Twining) Mayo. 7. Eleazer, born October 18, 1738, not in father's will. 8. Levi, of whom further.

(K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," pp. 112 and 113.)

(V) Levi Higgins, son of Theophilus and Joanna (Young) Higgins, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, June 27, 1743, and died in Eden, Hancock County, Maine, in 1825. He emigrated to Hull's Cove, Mt. Desert, Maine, about 1770, north of the present Cape Levi, and took an active part in the organization of the plantation and town of Eden, and was one of the first Eden board of selectmen, and was second lieutenant of the Eden militia as well as in Captain Ezra Young's 7th Company, Lincoln County Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. He was commissioned July 11, 1776, and later was made a lieutenant of Captain Daniel Sullivan's Company of Volunteers, serving from July 28 to September 28, 1779, on the expedition to Bayaduce, now Castine, Maine. The Eden Baptist Church was organized at his house, July 5, 1799.

He married (first), February 19, 1767, Bathsheba Young of Eastham, who died May 27, 1799; married (second), April 8, 1800, Mary (Higgins) Hopkins, widow of Joseph Hopkins. Children, all by first marriage, all but first two born in Maine: 1. Nehemiah, born in Eastham, Massachusetts, December 25, 1767, died in Eden, Maine, October 28, 1818-19; mar-

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ried, May 16, 1804, Ursula Leland, born 1785, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Dyer) Leland, of Eden, Maine. 2. Elkanah, born in Eastham, August 16, 1769, died at Pittsfield, Maine, January 6, 1847; married December 30, 1787, Azubah Knowles, died April 16, 1860, daughter of Henry Knowles. 3. Eunice, born at Hull's Cove, Maine, died September 23, 1807; married Moses Wasgate. 4. Chloe, born July 5, 1774, died August 2, 1825. 5. Mercy, born December 23, 1775, died April 23, 1821; married John Cousins. (Cousins V.) 6. Hannah, born December 23, 1777, died April 24, 1851; married (first), Captain Amariah Leland, of Emery Cove, Maine; married (second) Humphrey Stanwood, of Bar Harbor, Maine. 7. Theophilus, born November 21, 1779, died December 26, 1821; married Sally Hodgkins. 8. Richard, born February 2, 1782, died April 9, 1869; married (first), Rebecca Higgins, who died December 27, 1857; married (second), April 2, 1858, Mary Ann Campbell. 9. Josiah, born January 28, 1784, died at Trenton, Maine, March 17, 1861; married September 12, 1809, Mary Cousins, daughter of John Cousins. 10. Deborah, born February 5, 1786; married Phineas Anderson, and lived at Trenton, Maine. 11. Mary, born March 25, 1788, died April 23, 1832; married April 23, 1812, Moses Snow, son of Jesse and Priscilla Snow. 12. Levi, Jr., of whom further.

(D. A. R. Lineage Book: Vol. LXVI, p. 70. "Massachusetts' Soldiers and Sailors": Vol. VII, p. 846. K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," pp. 168, 169.)

(VI) Levi Higgins, Jr., son of Levi and Bathsheba (Young) Higgins, was born at Eden, Maine, July 28, 1793, died in Trenton, Maine, December 7, 1852. He resided at Salisbury Cove, Eden, and Jordon River, Trenton, Maine, and was a farmer.

He married, January 12, 1816, Jerusha Cousins. (Cousins VI). Children: 1. Mary, born in Eden, Maine, August 12, 1817, died 1856; married, 1840, Serenus Young. 2. Nehemiah, born in Eden, December 18, 1819, died 1893; married, 1845, Rachel Potter. He was a sea-captain and hotel keeper. 3. Marcy, born in Eden, February 20, 1822, died before 1900; married, 1838, Samuel Beckwith. 4. Richard H. (twin), born June 30, 1826, died 1868; married, 1849, Lucy King. He was a seaman. 5. Reuben C. (twin), born June 30, 1826, died 1910; married, 1850, Hannah Potter. He was a farm-

er. 6. George W. R., born in Otis, Maine, July 30, 1828, died October, 1902; married (first) 1851, Olive Potter; married (second), 1876, Rebecca Gillespie. He was a sea-captain and lived in the South. 7. William Edward, born in Otis, Maine, April 10, 1831, died 1895; married, 1852, Caroline Potter. He was a sea captain. 8. Elizabeth, born in Eden, Maine, June 27, 1833; married (first), 1850, Benjamin (or Richard) Hadley; married (second) Theodore Paine. 9. Eben L., born in Eden, Maine, June 6, 1835; married Hannah H. Nutt. 10. Charles Howard, of whom further.

(K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," pp. 259, 260, 370.)

(VII) Charles Howard Higgins, son of Levi, Jr., and Jerusha (Cousins) Higgins, was born in Trenton, Maine, October 1, 1838, and died there September, 1895. For generations seafaring had been the almost natural vocation of a large portion of Maine residents, and Charles Higgins followed the sea from the time he was eighteen, and became master of a brigantine before he left. With the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted with the Eleventh Regiment of Maine Infantry as a corporal, and went through the entire war, one of the gallant defenders of the Union. The close of the war found him in ill health and he established his home in Flushing, Long Island, where he formed business relations with the noted Parson's Nurseries of Long Island, representing that business until coming West to Minneapolis in 1884. In his western home he became active in church activities, assuming the office of treasurer of the Congregational Society, holding that office for a number of years, but finally returned to his old home in Maine and spent the rest of his days there.

He married at Trenton, Maine, January 4, 1857, Sarah Jane Young, born at Flushing, Long Island, April 7, 1839, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Roe) Young. Children: 1. Charles Edward, born December 28, 1858; married Hattie Brush, and lived in Missoula, Montana. 2. Josephine Letitia, born January 16, 1861, died November 4, 1894; married Charles W. Sylvester. 3. Weston Everett, born February 2, 1865; married Lettie Smith, and lived in St. Albans, Vermont. 4. Arthur Minot, of whom further. 5. Lillian Leavett, born January 12, 1873; married Herbert E. Marshall, and lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota. 6. Eliza-

beth Young, born May 24, 1874; married Herbert Leonard Stoughton, and lived in Osage, Iowa. 7. Sarah Jeanette, born August 3, 1880; married Lynden Pierce Green, and lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(K. C. Higgins: "Richard Higgins, Settler at Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," p. 370; Family Data.)

(VIII) Arthur Minot Higgins, son of Charles Howard and Sarah Jane (Young) Higgins, was born at Ellsworth, Maine, June 18, 1867, and died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 5, 1929. His early education was acquired at Flushing, Long Island, where his family had moved when he was but a child. They lived here about fourteen years and when Arthur Minot Higgins was hardly sixteen he was obliged to leave the Flushing High School, where he was captain of the baseball team and where his school work even at that age was of such high caliber that he had been awarded a Cornell scholarship, to move with his family to Minneapolis, where he finished his course at Central High School. The urge to rise in the law field as quickly as possible predominated all other attractions. He went to work, getting his necessary clerical experience, meanwhile studying continuously for the bar. Before his studies were completed, however, he married. This new factor in his life would have impeded some men, but with him it only served to whip him into surer action, and the following year, 1893, he graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School, in the second year of the department's existence.

Mr. Higgins at once took up practice as a member of the firm of Bartlett, Robinson and Higgins, but left a year later to work independently continuing thus to the end. This was his true life's ambition. His whole effort was concentrated, and with his own untiring energy and persistency, he achieved an enviable position and standing at the bar. This soon brought him the control of a profitable and extensive practice in all the courts.

Here indeed was a man with a true interest in life and a firm understanding of his fellowmen. His constant association with the law carried on his most sacred ambitions, and from this he never swerved. Yet not only for this was he to be envied, for he ever exemplified to the highest degree those firm characteristics that go to make a well-rounded and meritorious life. His active and trying life

never altered his absorbing interest in his associates and friends. His sincerity, keenness and sympathetic understanding bound them to him for life. His charity was all-embracing, manifesting itself even in his professional life. In every manner he gave himself unstintingly to life, never thinking of what life would give him in return. Unselfish in every respect, his profound interest in life, in all its activities, in the people he knew, in his chosen work, was sufficient. His unselfish devotion to the interests of others appeared to make him oblivious to those of himself, and honors offered him at different times.

Outside of his profession he found a great deal of recreation in following the great national pastime of baseball, and was one of the most regular attendants of games played in Minneapolis. He was affiliated with Lodge No. 44 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Bar Association, and St. Paul's church. For eighteen years the Higgins family lived both winter and summer at Lake Minnetonka, where they owned a fine summer home with grounds of twenty-five acres.

Arthur M. Higgins married, at Excelsior, Minnesota, May 17, 1892, Virginia Bradford. (Bradford VI.) Children 1. Virginia, born February 6, 1893; married William L. Callaway, and they had William, Roger and Virginia. 2. Josephine (twin), born December 12, 1894; married George Wilbur Price, and had children: Josephine and George Wilbur, Jr. 3. Margaret (twin), born December 12, 1894, died December 18, 1907.

By the death of Arthur Higgins, Minneapolis has lost a man who was active in her development, who possessed genuine ability to make his interest more than passing, and who, by associating in various circles in his city, did much to promote that city's general welfare. One of his friends has paid him high tribute with these earnest words:

To those of us who have been favored with close personal association with him, his removal has produced a void which can never be filled. Our consolation is found in the thought that what is our loss may possibly be his gain, and that his passing has effected nothing more than the transition to a higher sphere of usefulness. If there shall be a tribunal which must ultimately pass judgment on us all, we rest content in the thought that the judgment in his case will be expressed in the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Another touched on his professional and personal qualities in this manner in a letter to Mrs. Higgins:

From a limited experience at the outset, he developed into one of the best-posted men of our bar. Through painstaking study and effort, he achieved analytical faculties which few men possess and it was a source of pleasure as well as satisfaction to canvass with him abstract problems and obtain the sidelights which his wide field of investigation permitted him to bring to the every-day affairs of business and professional life.

Added to these qualities, Art. possessed something which is all too seldom found in men generally. His temperament and disposition were wonderful and the beauty of his character will serve both as a lesson and heritage as long as I shall live.

Little can be added save these words, in themselves complete as the truest estimate of a fine man:

If obeying the highest instincts with which we are endowed; if unswerving devotion to our allotted tasks; if accomplishment within the limits of our individual resources; if loyalty to friends and charity to all constitute success, the life of Arthur Higgins must be regarded as having achieved success in an enviable degree.

(The Bradford Line)

*Bradford Arms*—Argent, on a fess sable three stags' heads erased or.

*Crest*—A stag's head erased or.

*Motto*—*Fier et sage.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

While the name Bradford has been one of the most notable in the history of New England since the founding of the Plymouth Colony three hundred years ago, it has been equally prominent in the annals of the Old Dominion. There is perhaps no single one among the hundreds of prominent American family names which has been made the subject of more extended mention in genealogical works than that of Bradford, or has produced a greater quota of distinguished public characters. From the time of Governor William Bradford to the present day, men have not been lacking in practically every department of American affairs to carry on the tradition of the name.

Bradford as a surname is derived from a local source, *i.e.*, from towns and parishes of the name which are found in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Wilts, Dorset, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, and in Northumberland in Old England. The family in England dates back to the twelfth century, when one Alexander de Bradeford was a resident of Northumberland in the year 1197. From that date onward the family was one of considerable importance in various parts of England. One of

the first martyrs burned at the stake during the reign of Queen Mary was John Bradford, prebend of St. Paul, and a celebrated Protestant preacher. John Bradford was born in Manchester, Lancashire, about 1510, and was executed July 1, 1555, at Smithfield; he was a friend of and fellow martyr with Rogers, Hooper, Saunders, Latimer, Cranmer, and Ridley, who suffered death by burning about the same period. Still another Bradford was Lord Bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster.

William Bradford, father of Bishop Bradford, lived at Stoke Newington, Middle Essex, where he died. Bishop Samuel Bradford was born in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, December 20, 1652, and attended St. Paul's School. Afterwards he went to Charter House, while the plague raged, and until the school was rebuilt after the London fire of 1691. He was bishop of Carlisle in 1718, and Rochester in 1723, holding the latter with the deanery of Westminster until his death in 1731. The Bradford family of Maryland, contained herein, traces descent from William Bradford of London, England, who was an officer of St. Anne's Parish in 1665.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," "American Families," Vol. X, pp. 117-118.)

#### The Family in England

(I) William Bradford was a parish officer in 1665, in St. Anne's Parish, London. During the plague of 1665 he was so conscientious in the performance of his duties that he remained in London, giving his personal attention to the sick and dying, though he removed his family to Islington. His children were: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born at St. Anne's Parish, Blackfriars, December 20, 1652, attended Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, receiving a degree of M.A. in 1680; he was bishop of Carlisle and Rochester and Dean of Westminster, appointed royal chaplain in ordinary by William III; died May 17, 1731. 3. Hannah, married Joseph Presbury of London. Their son James was the founder of the family of that name in Maryland.

(Preston: "History of Harford County, Maryland," p. 215. "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. II, p. 1068.)

(II) John Bradford, son of William Bradford, was a merchant in London, England. He married Mary Skinner. (Skinner IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

The Family in America

(I) William Bradford, son of John and Mary (Skinner) Bradford, was the founder of the Maryland family. He came to America at the beginning of the eighteenth century and settled in Aberdeen, Maryland, on land at the head of the Bush River, in Harford County. He was one of the early schoolmasters of Harford County, and a man of considerable prominence in local affairs. He was registrar, clerk and vestryman of St. John's Parish, Harford County.

He married (first), Elizabeth Lightfoot; married (second), Catherine Osborne, a widow. Children of first marriage: 1. John George, of whom further. 2. William, a member of the Harford County Committee of 1775, lived at Littleton, an estate of three hundred acres, where he died in 1794; married in 1764, Sarah McComas. Their son Samuel Bradford was the father of Augustus W. Bradford, governor of Maryland during the Civil War.

(Preston: "History of Harford County," p. 216. "American Families," Vol. X, p. 118.)

(II) John George Bradford, son of William and Elizabeth (Lightfoot) Bradford, was a member of the Harford County Committee in 1775, and was accordingly a prominent member of the county. He married Mary Bonfield.

("American Families," Vol. 10, p. 118.)

(III) William Bradford, son of John George and Mary (Bonfield) Bradford, was one of the signers of the Harford declaration, at Harford Town, Harford County, Maryland, May 22, 1775, as a member of the committee. This interesting document reads as follows:

We the Committee of Harford County, having most seriously and maturely Considered the Resolves of Association of the Continental Congress, and the Resolves of the Provential Convention, do most heartily approve of the same, and as we Esteem ourselves in a most particular manner interested by our Constituents, to see them Carried into Execution, we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to Each other, and to our Country, and Engage ourselves by Every Tie held Sacred among Mankind, to perform the Same at the Risk of Our Lives and Fortunes.

William Bradford rendered distinguished service with the Maryland troops during the Revolution. He volunteered for service July 18, 1776, and was assigned to Captain Alexander Lawson Smith's company, Colonel Moses Rawling's regiment. On July 13, 1777, he was

commissioned first lieutenant. He also served as a member of Captain John Johnson's company, Colonel John Tyler's regiment, took part in the battles of Fort Washington and on Long Island, and his name appears on the roll at Groton, Connecticut, headquarters. He was active and prominent in the affairs of Harford County until his death, February 12, 1794. He married Mary Hill Richardson, and had a son, William.

(IV) William Bradford, son of William and Mary Hill (Richardson) Bradford, was born in 1783, and died in 1835. For many years he was a prominent hat manufacturer in the city of Baltimore. He moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and shortly afterwards to Lebanon, Illinois, where he continued to live until his death in 1835. He was a generous friend and patron of McKendree College. Prior to his moving West, he married Eliza Fullerton, who died in St. Louis in 1852. Their children were: 1. Adolphus, of whom further. 2. Charles Hinkel, born February 14, 1820, graduated M.D. at McDowell's Medical College; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession and engaged in mining, was the county physician and county treasurer of Sacramento County; returned to St. Louis, in 1878, where his donations to local charities and especially to the Methodist Orphans' Home will make his name long remembered; he died April 21, 1898. 3. William E., born November 27, 1827, a graduate of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, member of the firm of Bradford Brothers & Co.; died June 27, 1886; married in 1857, Emma Virginia Burns. 4. Alfred, born February 15, 1833, a graduate of McKendree College, member of the firm of Bradford Brothers & Co.; died July 3, 1897; married January 11, 1853, Mary Elizabeth Arnot.

(*Ibid.* Hyde and Coward: "Encyclopedia of St. Louis, Missouri," Vol. I, pp. 212-214.)

(V) Adolphus Bradford, son of William and Eliza (Fullerton) Bradford, was born in Abingdon, Maryland, in 1817. He came West with his parents and after receiving his education in Lebanon, Illinois, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established a wholesale cap, hat, and fur house. It was located at first on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Main Street, and known as Bradford and Brothers. When the other partners, in addition to his brothers William and Alfred, joined, the name became Bradford



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Brothers & Co. It was among the pioneer institutions of its kind in St. Louis and among the largest in the West. Due to expansion, the firm removed to a new location, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Each of the brothers acquired a large fortune and devoted their profits to civic and religious institutions which they heavily endowed. After retiring from business in St. Louis, Adolphus Bradford moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He died at Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 22, 1898, at about the age of eighty-one and was one of the most influential citizens of Minneapolis. He is distinguished for having built one of the first two large and imposing residences in Minneapolis. He married Margaret Ann MacMullen. Among their children was Virginia, of whom further.

(*Ibid*; Family data.)

(VI) Virginia Bradford, daughter of Adolphus and Margaret Ann (MacMullen) Bradford, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 16, 1870, and was educated in Miss Burnham's School at Northampton, Massachusetts. She married May 17, 1892, Arthur Minot Higgins. (Higgins VIII.)

(*Ibid*.)

(The Cousins Line.)

*Cosens (Cousins) Arms*—Argent, on a bend between two dragons' heads coupes gules three doves of the field.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

The family of Cousins is supposed to have descended from Geraldine de Curzon, or Curzon, a nobleman of Breton origin, who, after the Norman Conquest of England, held the manor of Locking in Berkshire, and others in Oxfordshire. He was a benefactor of the abbey of Abington. Holding a prominent rank at an early period of English history, the family rose from one degree to another, till in 1758 when Sir Nathaniel Curzon was made a peer with the title Baron Scarsdale. The present seat of the family in England is located at Kedleston Hall. The many variations the name has undergone, and still maintains in usage, make the family seem the more widespread. In old English records the name is spelled Cozzen, Cousin, Cosen, Cosens, Cousens, and Cousins. It is taken from the old French meaning kinsman.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." G. T. Ridlon: "Saco Valley Settlements," pp. 590-591.)

(I) Isaac Cousins was born in England in 1613 and came to Rowley, Massachusetts. The earliest record of him there is that of Samuel Fogg being apprenticed to him in 1647, at which time he was a gunsmith and locksmith. Although offered inducements to settle in New London, Connecticut, he remained in Rowley until 1652, when he sold his land, house, and shop to John Pickard, and removed to Haverhill. After participating in the divisions of land at Haverhill in 1652 and 1653, he moved to Ipswich. In 1656 he continued his migrations to Boston. He was received as a tradesman at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1659, and purchased an acre of land at Great Island in 1661. After returning to Boston about 1668 and residing there for about ten years, he became identified with the proprietors of North Yarmouth, Maine, and in 1678 witnessed several deeds in Boston for them. This connection led to a further attempt to better his fortunes and he went to North Yarmouth where he secured land in 1681. On account of the Indian hostilities he returned to Boston, where he died in poverty.

He married (first), Elizabeth, who died October 14, 1656; married (second), in 1657, Ann (Hunt) Edwards, widow of John Edwards; she died prior to 1660, and he married (third), Rebecca; he married (fourth), in 1677, Martha Priest. Children, by first marriage were: 1. Elizabeth, married at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 6, 1664, John Barrett. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Isaac, lived at Wells, Maine, where he owned a hundred-acre farm; was killed by Indians in the winter of 1675; married Susanna Mills, who married (second), Peter Folsom. 4. Abraham, a soldier in King Philip's War, lived at Sherborn, Massachusetts; died February 28, 1728; married Mary Eames. 5. Jacob, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 12, 1652. 6. Sarah, born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1656. Child of third marriage: 7. Rebecca, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 2, 1660.

(W. G. Davis: "Ancestry of Lydia Harmon," pp. 47-48-53.)

(II) Thomas Cousins, probably the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Cousins, was born about 1649. As a young man of seventeen he was living in Wells, Maine, with a cousin of his named Barrett. He took the oath of fidelity July 7, 1670. During King Philip's War he served under Captain Winckoll. Four years

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later he made a deposition in Court that Mr. Scottow, who had forty men in his garrison, refused to send aid when requested. For this testimony, Thomas Cousins was summoned to Court on a charge of perjury for which he was acquitted. The conduct of Captain Scottow was subject to severe criticism due to the stress of the critical days of 1675 and 1676. Thomas Cousins secured a grant of one hundred acres from the town of Wells in 1684. It was located west of the river which forms the present boundary between Wells and Kennebunk. In 1690 all the settlers in that part of Wells were driven out by the Indians and it is probable that he and his wife, whose name is unknown, lost their lives during that period. His children were: 1. John, resided at Wells, Maine; died prior to May 11, 1715; married April 6, 1704, Abigail Cloyes. 2. Elizabeth, married, May 22, 1700, Zachariah Godale. 3. Hannah, married December 26, 1701, George Jacobs. 4. Ichabod, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 50-52.)

(III) Ichabod Cousins, son of Thomas Cousins, was born in 1688. He lived at Wells, Maine, where in 1717 and 1727 he purchased the shares of his sisters, nephew, and nieces, in his father's farm, the title to which was confirmed by the town. From June 24 to August 4, 1725, he served under Captain James Grant, and was in all probability in the memorable battle of Freyeburg. He was also a sergeant in Colonel John Storer's Company at the siege of Louisburg. While in the service he contracted smallpox, which caused his death about 1764; the administration of his estate was granted to his son Nathaniel.

He married, July 26, 1714, Ruth Cole, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Cole, who were killed by Indians while traveling between York and Wells in 1702. Children: 1. Katherine, born June 26, 1715; married October 11, 1733, Richard Kimball. 2. Thomas, born September 26, 1717; married (first), October 9, 1740, Anne Goodwin, married (second), December 16, 1742, Abigail Wormwood. 3. Ichabod, born November 10, 1719. 4. John, born November 16, 1722; married in 1759, Sarah Davis. 5. Benjamin, born September 28, 1724, was a member of the expedition sent to the defense of Annapolis in 1746 and was shipwrecked on Mount Desert Island; married October 15, 1753, Hannah Stimson of Biddeford. 6. Samuel, born November 29, 1726; married Sep-

tember 10, 1757, Susanna Watson of Arundel. 7. Joseph, born September 2, 1728; married June 28, 1754, Hannah Edgecomb of Biddeford. 8. Ruth, born October 19, 1731; married October 8, 1748, John Wakefield, Jr. 9. Elisha, of whom further. 10. Nathaniel, baptized July 4, 1741; began his military career in the French War in 1755 and later saw extended service in the Revolution, commissioned ensign, lieutenant, and adjutant; lived to age of ninety-five; married December 24, 1763, Katherine Lassell, of Arundel, Maine.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 52-53.)

(IV) Elisha Cousins, son of Ichabod and Ruth (Cole) Cousins, was born at Wells, Maine, November 20, 1735, and baptized at the First Church (Congregational) July 11, 1736. After residing at Harpswell, Maine, for a while, he located at Hull's Cove, about 1769, on what is now the Walter Hamor farm. He was prominent in the early settlement of Mt. Desert and Eden after its incorporation. He was a sergeant in Captain Daniel Sullivan's company of volunteers from July 28, 1779, to September 28, 1779, on the expedition against Major Bagaduce. In 1796 he was chosen moderator and chairman of the board of selectmen of Mt. Desert. His descendants located in Trenton and Lamoine, as well as in Eden, Maine. He died January 18, 1816.

He married December 3, 1758, Bathsheba Hamor, daughter of John and Sarah (Huff) Hamor. She was born at Sheepscoot, March 1, 1742, and died at Eden, March 23, 1830. John Hamor lived at Cleaves Cove in the town of Arundel, now Kennebunkport, as early as 1747. Children: 1. A daughter, born and died December 24, 1759. 2. Ruth, married Joseph Bunker, and lived on the Cranberry Islands. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Ephraim, born August 1, 1766. 5. Bathsheba, born at Harpswell, Maine, May 27, 1768, died at Athens, Ohio, April 15, 1840; married Robert Young. 6. Sarah, born at Hull's Cove, September 4, 1770; married at age of fourteen, November 4, 1784, Daniel Richardson. 7. Elisha, Jr., born May 23, 1773, died September 25, 1850; married Mrs. Thankful Wasgatt. 8. Ephraim, born December 11, 1775; married February 23, 1797, Louise Salisbury. 9. A son born and died December 6, 1778. 10. Joseph, born November 24, 1779; married at Cove Eden, Mary Cousins. 11. Joanna, born December 10, 1783; married Moses Wasgatt, and lived at Hull's Cove.

("Records of the First Church of Wells, Maine." E. M. Hamor: "Early Records of Mt. Desert," published in the Bar Harbor "Times." "Massachusetts' Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," Vol. IV, p. 22.)

(V) John Cousins, son of Elisha and Bathsheba (Hamor) Cousins, was born at Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Maine, March 27, 1764. He accompanied his parents to Hull's Cove in 1769, and about 1820 he moved to Trenton, Maine. His occupation was that of a seaman.

He married (first), Hannah Dyer, who died April 25, 1804; he married (second), June 24, 1804, Mercy Higgins (Higgins V), he married (third), June 7, 1821, Mrs. Elisha Manchester of North East Harbor, Mt. Desert. Children of first marriage: 1. Mary, born March 16, 1787; married September 12, 1809, Josiah Higgins. 2. Reuben, born March 20, 1789, lived at Bar Harbor; married Sarah Stitefield. 3. Bathsheba, born January 2, 1793, lived in Emery District; married (first), Reuben Salisbury; married (second), Cornelius Thompson. 4. Jerusha, of whom further. 5. John H., born March 5, 1798, died about May 1829, aboard a sloop of war, "Vandalia"; married Clarissa Salisbury. 6. Joseph, born August 3, 1800, lived at Ellsworth, and later at Pattens Bay, Surrey; married Sarah Wasgatt. 7. Elisha, born November 29, 1802, lived at Eden and then at Trenton; married Mary Ann Wasgatt. Children of second marriage: 8. Levi, born March 18, 1805, died May 7, 1805. 9. Eunice, married Sylvester Whitaker and lived at Trenton and Lamoine. 10. Irene, died unmarried. 11. Nehemiah, lived at South West Harbor; married Caroline Richardson. 12. Mary Ann, lived at Somerville, Mt. Desert; married Leander Richardson. There were two children of the third marriage, but their names do not appear in the records.

(E. M. Hamor: "Early Records of Mt. Desert," published in the Bar Harbor "Times.")

(VI) Jerusha Cousins, daughter of John and Hannah (Dyer) Cousins, was born April 2, 1795, at Eden, Maine, and died at Trenton, Maine, December 24, 1884. She married January 12, 1816, Levi Higgins, Jr. (Higgins VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Young Line)

*Young Arms*—Argent, three roses gules seeded or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

The English surname Young is very simply derived from the fact that the younger son

always had to have some mark of differentiation, and when surnames were added, way was made for the distinction which was needed. Around the thirteenth century we find many examples of this, some adding "le." The name had a few variations, as Yunge, Yong, Younge.

On the ship "Hopewell" from London for the Barbadoes, February 17, 1634, is listed John Young, aged nineteen. There were other Youngs in New England at the time, however. As early as 1636, Christopher Young, minister of Southwold, England, was in Salem, Massachusetts, also his brother John. They were from a Norfolkshire family, and probably connected with a family in North England likewise. Much earlier there was an Archbishop Younge from Pembrokeshire, which doubtless signifies a Wales origin. In the British Isles the name was probably from a Norman ancestor "Juvenis" or "Le Jeune," while in America are found many Youngs of distinct Dutch, English, Irish, and Scotch origins. They seem to have contributed to various professions, for we find them widespread as scientists, clergymen, lawyers, jurists, soldiers, financiers, and governors.

(C. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." S. Drake: "Founders of New England," p. 101. H. B. McCall: "Memoirs of my Ancestors," p. 56. "Visitation of Yorkshire," p. 364. T. Bergen, "Genealogies of Southern New York," Vol. II, p. 978. (Long Island Edition) "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Index Volume.)

(I) John Young, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, died there, January 29, 1690-1. His will of January 19, 1688, was proved April 21, 1691. He removed from the Plymouth settlement, between 1644-54, and moved to Eastham, Massachusetts. He married in Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 13, 1648, Abigail, who died April 7, 1692. Children, probably born in Eastham, Massachusetts, were: 1. John, born November 16, 1649; married (first), Ruth Cole, born 1657, daughter of Daniel Cole; married (second), September 2, 1678, Abigail Howland. 2. Joseph, born November 12, 1651, died in infancy. 3. Joseph, born December, 1654; married October 28, 1679. 4. Nathaniel, born April 1656; married Mercy Davis, who married (second), in 1708, Nathaniel Mayo. 5. Mary, born April 28, 1658; married March 3, 1677, Daniel Smith. 6. Abigail, born October 1660; married January 3, 1683, Stephen Twinning. 7. David, born April 17, 1662; married Anne Doane, daughter of John Doane. 8.

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Lydia, born in 1664. 9. Robert, of whom further. 10. Henry, born 1669, died 1670. 11. Henry, born March 17, 1672; married Sarah.

(F. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod," Vol. II, pp. 371, 378. H. F. Andrews: "The Hamlin Family," p. 91. C. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 518. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Massachusetts," p. 295.)

(II) Robert Young, son of John and Abigail Young, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, in August, 1667. He married, in Eastham, Massachusetts, March 22, 1693-4, Joanna Hicks. Children: 1. Robert, born April 11, 1695, died June 23, 1695. 2. Robert, born December 11, 1696. 3. Lydia, born May 29, 1699. 4. Joanna, of whom further. 5. Jennet, born May 22, 1708.

(F. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod," Vol. II, pp. 371, 378. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. IV, p. 33 (Eastham Records).)

(III) Joanna Young, daughter of Robert and Joanna (Hicks) Young, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, June 1, 1703. She married, in 1724, Theophilus Higgins. (Higgins IV.)

(K. C. Higgins: "Descendants of Richard Higgins.")

(The Bangs Line.)

*Banks-(Bangs) Arms*—Sable, a cross engrailed ermine between four fleurs-de-lis or.

*Crest*—A Moor's head, full faced, couped at the shoulders proper, on the head a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, adorned with a crescent, issuant therefrom a fleur-de-lis or.

(D. Dudley: "Genealogy of the Bangs Family," pp. 14-15. Burke: "General Armory.")

The earliest records of the English background of Edward Bangs, American ancestor, show that in all probability he was the son of John Banges, who died in Hempstead, Essex, England, in 1631-2, and also that he was a connection of the Bannges recorded in 1297, one Thomas Bannges who paid four pence for two sheep in the parish of Thorp. This parish record is preserved in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Possibly the origin of this family is as that of Banks for the seals of both families indicate a connection. The Banks family dates back to Ralph Bankes, in lineage of the Corfe Castle defenders in the time of Charles I, namely Sir John Bankes and his wife Mary Hawtrey. Sir John was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1640. The family historian says the name is from Banks and

was first written in Plymouth records as Banges, and that traditionally the family was from the Isle of Man. The earliest English seat was doubtless in County Cumberland and in Lancashire where as early as 1335 Simon Banks was living. It was in the fourteenth century that the Isle of Man came under English domination. Earliest settlers there were of Celtic origin, but Norman-English soon followed. Banks was a family on the Isle of Man in 1627, having been there for generations, interested in shipbuilding. The Americans, spelling the name Bangs, were also interested in the sea-going life, though many were also governors, congressmen, jurists, clergymen, and in various other professions and trades.

(J. Burke: "Landed Gentry of Great Britain," p. 73. C. H. Bangs: "Edward Bangs, The Pilgrim," pp. 2, 9. D. Dudley: "Genealogy of the Bangs Family," pp. 13-14.)

(I) Edward Bangs, son of John Banges, of Hempstead, Essex, England, was born in Chichester, England, in 1592, and died in Eastham, Massachusetts, about 1678. He came from England to Plymouth in the ship "Ann," July, 1623. He was freeman in 1633, employed variously in Plymouth Colony as surveyor, juror, etc. In 1644 he was one of the founders of Eastham, Massachusetts, was a freeman there in 1645, the town treasurer in 1646-65, selectman in 1665-6, merchant in 1657, committeeman for roads in 1652, and commander of the guard against Indians. He supervised the construction of a barque of forty or fifty tons, said to be the first vessel built at Plymouth. Apparently he was a wealthy and influential man.

He married about 1633, Lydia Hicks, daughter of Robert and Margaret Hicks. He married (second), Rebecca. Children: 1. John, born 1634; married Rebecca Smalley. 2. Rebecca, born 1636. 3. Sarah, born 1638. 4. Lydia, of whom further. 5. Jonathan, born 1640; married (first), Mary Mayo; married (second), Sarah; married (third) Mrs. Ruth (Cole) Young. 6. Hannah, born 1644; married John Doane. 7. Joshua, born 1646. 8. Bethia, born May 28, 1650; married Rev. Gershom Hall. 9. Apphia (twin), born October 15, 1651; married (first), John Knowles; married (second), Stephen Atwood (or Wood.) 10. Mercy (twin), born October 15, 1651; married Stephen Merick.

(H. F. Andrews: "The Hamlin Family," p. 315. C. H. Bangs: "Edward Bangs, The Pilgrim," pp. 9,

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10. D. Dudley: "The Genealogy of the Bangs Family.")

(II) Lydia Bangs, daughter of Edward and Lydia (Hicks) Bangs, born in Eastham, Massachusetts, died after February 13, 1706; married December 24, 1661, Benjamin Higgins, son of Richard and Lydia (Chandler) Higgins. (Higgins II).

(D. Dudley: "The Genealogy of the Bangs Family," pp. 26-27.)

(The Skinner Line.)

*Skinner Arms*—Sable, a chevron or between three griffins' heads, two and one, erased argent.

(Robinson: "Mansions and Manor Houses of Herefordshire," p. 235.)

Skinner is an occupational name meaning dealer in skins and is often spelled Skynner. The name is found in several English counties at an early date, the first mention being that of Henry le Skyniar in County Oxford in 1273, while Robert le Skynnere was living in County Somerset in the first year of the reign of Edward III. The Skinner's Company in London received their charter of incorporation as early as Edward III. Although a search of Lincolnshire pedigrees as published by the Harleian Society of London throws no light on the early members of the family at Bolingbroke, a John Skinner of that place is regarded as the ancestor of the family in Herefordshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) John Skinner, of Malvern, England, was the grandfather of Edward, of whom further.

(II) A son of John Skinner, who had a son, Edward, of whom further.

(III) Edward Skinner, son of a son of John Skinner, lived in Ledbury, Herefordshire, England. He married a daughter of Somers of Bromyard, and they had a son, Stephen, of whom further.

(IV) Stephen Skinner, son of Edward Skinner and his wife, lived at Ledbury, Herefordshire, England. He married a daughter of Camberes of Elstowe. Had children: 1. John, who was living in 1557. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Stephen, who resided at Le Burton's in Ledbury, buried September 14, 1557; married Joan Bradford, daughter of Bradford of Dymoch, County Gloucester. 4. Edward, lived at Ledbury; his will is dated November 8, 1552.

(V) Thomas Skinner, son of Stephen Skin-

ner of Ledbury, England, married Elizabeth Newdegate of County Warwick. They had a son, Edmund, of whom further.

(Generations I-V—Robinson: "Mansions and Manor Houses of Herefordshire," p. 235.)

(VI) Edmund Skinner, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Newdegate) Skinner, was graduated at Oxford University, February 13, 1575-76. In 1594 he was made rector of Pitsford, Northamptonshire. He married Bridget Radcliff, daughter of Humphrey Radcliff, of Warwickshire. They had a son, Robert, of whom further.

(J. Foster: "Alumni Oxonienses," Vol. IV, p. 136L. "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XVIII, p. 347.)

(VII) Rev. Robert Skinner, son of Edmund and Bridget (Radcliff) Skinner, was born February 10, 1590-91. He attended the Brixworth Grammar School where he was prepared for Trinity College, Oxford, from which he was graduated in 1610, A.B., and A.M. in 1614. From 1613 until his death he was a Fellow of the college. As a tutor there he had pupils who later gained national reputations, such as Richard Newdigate, a judge, and William Chillingworth. In 1621 he was granted the degree of B.D. and became preacher of St. Gregory's Church near St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Laud chose him chaplain in ordinary to the King, and in 1638 he succeeded his father as rector of Launton, Oxfordshire, in 1631, and in July, 1636, he was elected bishop of Bristol and granted the degree of D.D. by the University in August of the same year. In addition he retained the livings of Launton, and Greens, Northamptonshire, to which were added those of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, and Beckenham, Kent. He was among the bishops who signed the protest of December 17, 1641, against the proceedings of Parliament and for that reason was impeached by the members for treason. He was committed to the tower of London for eighteen weeks, as a result of this. Although released on bail, he was deprived of Greens Norton and other of his livings, Launton being the only one which he retained. After living a retired life there, during the Civil War and Commonwealth, he managed to maintain himself and family until the Restoration of 1660. During the period of trouble he was supposed to have been the only bishop continuing to confer orders. After his Majesty's return he

became one of the King's commissioners of the University of Oxford. In October, 1663, he became bishop of Worcester, where he was highly esteemed by his many tenants. He died June 14, 1670, and was buried in a chapel on the east end of the Choir of Worcester Cathedral.

He married Elizabeth Bangor, daughter of Bernard Bangor, beadle of Oxford. They had ten children, among whom were: Matthew, of whom further; Robert, Jr., and William.

("Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XVIII, p. 347. A. Wood: "Alumni Oxonienses," Vol. IV, p. 842.)

(VIII) Dr. Matthew Skinner, son of Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Bangor) Skinner, was born in 1624. He attended Trinity College, Oxford University, from which he was graduated A.B. in 1642, M.A. in 1645-46, and fellow in 1648. During the Civil War and Commonwealth he was deprived of his fellowship, but was restored to it at the Restoration. He was granted the degree of M.D. on August 7, 1660. In addition to practicing in London, he resided for a time at Welton, near Daventry, and had an estate of £600 a year in Oxfordshire. In 1662 he was nominated to be created Knight of the Royal Oak. He died in 1698. His children were: 1. Robert, born in 1655, graduated with A.B. degree from Oxford University in 1674; in 1682 was admitted to the bar; he was judge of Marshalsea Court and a law reporter, his reports being published in 1728 by his son; he died March 20, 1697-98; married Ann Buckley. Their son was prominent as serjeant at law. 2. Mary, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, J. Foster: "Alumni Oxonienses," (1500-1714) p. 1362. H. W. Woolrych: "Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-law," Vol. II, p. 521.)

(IX) Mary Skinner, daughter of Dr. Matthew Skinner, married John Bradford. Bradford II.)

**FOSHAY, WILBUR BURTON**, Financier, Promoter—The French surname, "Fougeres" (pronounced Fooshair), originated from the town of Fougères, now the capital of an arrondissement in the department Ille-et-Vilaine in Brittany, formerly one of the strongest fortified places in Brittany, and named from its ferns, "fougeres." From the Anglicized pronunciation the spelling "Foshay" readily came. In the records of the early ancestors of this family the name was spelled in

a great variety of ways, including: Fescheur, Fesjeur, Feschuer, Fouseur, Fousieur, Vasie, Vasee, Vouschie, Vasieur, Vasiur, Vasee, Fesuw, Fesuir, Fasui, Frasie, Forshie, Fashie, Fasei, Fasier, Fashe, Feseur, Fauchee, Fesyeur, Fesche, Frazier, Fagier, Fesyer, Fosuw, Foshier, Forshee, Forshey, and Foshay.

*Fougères*—*Foshay*—*Arms*—Or, a fern plant vert. (*Rietstap*: "Armorial Général"—Given in *Rietstap* for *Fougères* of Breton.)

Baird, in the "History of the Huguenot Immigration to America," says of this immigration as relating to the Province of New York, "the greater number of these immigrants originated in Picardy, Normandy, and Bretagne" (Brittany). The great proportion of the Huguenot emigration followed the Revocation of the toleration Edict of Nantes. This Revocation was by a decree of Louis XIV, October 22, 1685, and forbidding the exercise of the Protestant religion, caused the emigration of about three hundred thousand Protestants from France to Holland, and the American Colonies.

(Smith: "Ancestors of Henry Montgomery Smith and Catherine Forshee," p. 57. "Biographical History of Minnesota," Vol. II, p. 454.)

(I) "Jan Fouseer and Eva, his wife," are Nos. 18 and 19 of the earliest list in the Member Register of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Tarrytown (then called Philipsburgh), organized in 1697. Jan Fouseer's name appears to be the Dutch for Jean Fougères, and in the sponsors of baptisms, April 21, 1697, "Jan Fausee, Eva, his wife," are in the Church Record Book of Philipsburgh (p. 23). This book records on August 2, 1698, the baptism of Elizabeth (p. 24), her parents, "Jan Fause, Eva, his wife." Jan Fouse appears as a sponsor, April 1, 1702. Jan Fause, Eva, his wife, sponsors, March 10, 1704, Judich, baptized (p. 27); parents, Jan Fouseer, Eva, his wife. On March 25, 1706, appears Jan Fausee, Evatje, his wife, parents of David, then baptized (p. 29), and Jan Fousee, Eva, his wife, parents of Abraham, November 2, 1708 (p. 32). On November 8, 1710, is recorded Jan Fouseur, Eva, his wife, parents of Isaac (their last baptismal entry), March 24, 1713 (p. 34). The name of the wife of "Jan Forsuer" is given as Eva Franse in the baptism of their son, Jacob, New York City, July 25, 1714. On April 23, 1760, we find the spelling Eva Fosie, wife of Isaac *sic*, instead of Eva Foseur, the name given at her mar-



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riage, October 5, 1734, the variations becoming more numerous as time went on, including Foshay, Forshee, etc. Isaac *sic* died in 1776, will proved June 24, 1776, giving to his wife, Eva, use of improvements and making John Forshee and Johannes Yorckse his executors. (Pelletreau—"Early Wills, Westchester County," p. 283.)

Family records have it that Jan Fouseer (Forseur) settled in Tappan, New York, and that he lived to be one hundred and ten years old, and was buried in Hackensack Cemetery.

Children of Jan and Eva (Franse) Fouseer on record: 1. Pieter, of whom further. 2. Matthis; married, July 28, 1723, Magdalentie Ecker. (First record book of Sleepy Hollow Church, p. 157.) 3. Elizabeth, baptized August 2, 1698. 4. Judich (Judith), baptized March 10, 1704. 5. David, baptized March 25, 1706; married, in 1724, Janitie Krankheit. 6. Abraham, baptized November 2, 1708. 7. Isaac, baptized November 8, 1710. 8. Jacob, baptized, New York City, July 25, 1714.

(II) Pieter Fouseer, probably the older son of Jan and Eva (Franse) Fouseer, was born before 1697, the date of the first entry of the family name on the Parish Register of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Philipsburgh. He married Abigail de Puw, daughter of William de Puw, all of Philipsburgh. Children, born at Philipsburgh, named in his will: 1. Jan, of whom further. 2. Pieter, baptized November 2, 1708. 3. Judith, baptized March 24, 1713, not in will, but on baptismal record. 4. Willem, baptized April 18, 1721, died before will. 5. Barent. 6. Jane.

(First Record Books of the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, p. 206. New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Collections, Vol. II, p. 376.)

(III) Jan (2) or Johannes Forseur (Fouseer), son of Pieter and Abigail (de Puw) Fouseer, was baptized at Philipsburgh, August 10, 1708. He removed to Tappan, then in Orange County, now Rockland County, with his wife, Catherine. He died at Tappan, will filed in Harrington, Bergen County, New Jersey. Jan Fouseer married (first) before 1752, when they appear first on the records of baptisms, when the child baptized does not appear to be a relative, Catherine Waldron, who appears on Tappan records last on February 9, 1768, when Jan Forseur and Catherine Waldron are given as witnesses at the baptism of Catherine Blauvelt, daughter of William Fosjeur and Eliza-

beth Blauvelt. Jan Fouseer married (second), before 1774, Elizabeth. She appears on the baptismal records as Elizabeth, wife of Jan Forseur, when they served as witnesses of baptisms, March 27, 1774, December 4, 1774, and January 1, 1780. There is in the possession of the family a will drawn up by one John Forseur, who mentions his wife, Elizabeth. As many of the early Tappan records are missing, we have but little record of Jan Forseur's children. Children: 1. Johannes, or Jan, of whom further. 2. Jane, married Daniel Perry. 3. Peter. 4. Barent; married, June 22, 1791, Anna Cole. 5. William, died before his father; married, at Tappan, New York, Elizabeth Blauvelt.

(Reference for last four: Smith—"Ancestors of Henry Montgomery Smith and Catherine Forshee," p. 57. *Ibid.*)

(IV) Jan or Johannes Forseur, son of Jan (2) or Johannes Forseur, was born January 15, 1733, and died April 21, 1818. He resided at Kakiat, near the extreme western part of Rockland County, New York. He married (first), about 1759, Magdalena Banta, born at Tappan, New York, October 8, 1736, died about 1776-7; buried in the "Brick Church" yard at Kakiat, daughter of Abraham and Annetje (Van Horne) Banta. He married (second), in or about 1777, Rebecca Wood, said to have been a cousin of his wife; probably a granddaughter of Joseph and Margaret Wood through one of their five sons (possibly Jonas, since Rebecca named her first son Jonas). Children of first marriage: 1. John, born June 8, 1760; married Catrina Quackenbush. 2. Abraham, born June 26, 1761; married Elizabeth De Baun. 3. Peter, born July 12, 1763; married Nancy Demarest (Angeniye Demorie). 4. Hannah (Annetje) born May 4, 1765; married Rynier Wortendyck. 5. Barnard, born April 15, 1768; married Anna Cole. 6. Cornelius, born June 6, 1770; married (first), Elizabeth Cole, (second), Mrs. Elizabeth (Benjamin) Smith. 7. William, born January 14, 1773, died October 14, 1828. 8. Samuel, born February 29, 1776. Children of second marriage: 9. Jonas (Jonah), born July 5, 1778; married (first), Sally Hamilton, (second), Mary Conklin, (third), Anna Osborn Forshee. 10. Daniel, of whom further. 11. Magdalena (Helena), born December 5, 1782; married Alexander Hoff. 12. Isaac, born February 10, 1785; married Anna Osborn. 13. Catharine, born September 12, 1787; married Francis Gurnee. 14. Mary, born July 17, 1791; married Barnard Bush.

(David Cole—"Isaac Kool and Catharine Severn," p. 88.)

(V) Daniel Forseur (Foshay), son of Jan, or Johannes, and Rebecca (Wood) Forseur, was born October 21, 1780, and died April 13, 1849. His baptismal record shows Daniel, son of Johannes Vaser and wife, baptized at Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, December 10, 1780; Daniel Perry and wife being recorded as witnesses.

On the Foshay monument in Ossining, New York, is this inscription: "Daniel Foshay, born 1780, died 1849. Rebecca, his wife, born 1782, died 1868. Levi, their son, born 1806, died 1848." The perfect agreement of dates, and name of wife, Rebecca, leaves no room for doubt of the identity of the Daniel Forseur baptized at Schraalenburgh and who married Rebecca, with Daniel Foshay, whose record is found on the Foshay monument. Likewise, the fact that on the same monument with Daniel, Rebecca and Levi Foshay is found the record of John and Lydia (Ridgeway) Foshay and of several of their children, is considered conclusive evidence that the said John, born in 1813, was a son of Daniel and Rebecca Foshay; especially so, as Daniel Foshay names a son John in his will, which is as follows:

The last will and testament of Daniel Foshee of the town of Yorktown in the County of Westchester and State of New York, Witnesseth:—

I, Daniel Foshee considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of a sound mind and memory blessed by Almighty God, for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say:

First:—I do by these presents appoint my two sons John and Garrett to be my executors to this my last will and testament—

Secondly:—I give, bequeath and devise unto my beloved wife, Rebecca the whole of my property real and personal wherever the same may be found as long as she shall live, and after the death of my said wife I give, bequeath and devise unto my ten children or their heirs or assigns all of my aforesaid real and personal estate as aforesaid share and share alike, the name of said children are John, Garrett, Barney, Isaac, Rebecca, Eliza, Catherine, Tabitha, and Levi and Hannah which is dead, but their heirs are to have the shares that would have fallen to them.

And I do by these presents authorize and empower my said executors to sell all my said real estate and personal property after the death of my aforesaid wife as may be convenient and divide the proceeds share and share alike as before stated,

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22d day of February, 1849—

Daniel Forshee (LS).

The witnesses were Charles Yoe of the village of Sing Sing, and Lewis Kniffin of the town of Yorktown, Westchester County. The will was proven November 5, 1849.

The correct surname of Daniel Foshay's wife is in doubt, the actual, but conflicting, records being shown below. The fact that a witness of his will was named Yoe, suggests that "Huw" was perhaps an attempt to spell "Yoe." On the other hand, there is found the record of the will of one Rachel Thew "Gentlewoman," of the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, dated January 21, 1820, leaving all her real and personal property to her daughter, Rachel Sacket. Teall wills are also found, but no other Thew, and no Huw.

Daniel Foshay's marriage is recorded as follows: "Daniel Furshee and Rebecca Huw, married March 23, 1803. (Records of Kakiat (West Hempstead), Rockland County, New York.)" But in the record of the baptism of their daughter, Rebecca, she is called Rebecca Thew. She was born in 1782, and died in 1868. Children, all named in father's will: 1. Hannah, died before February 22, 1849; married a Hunt; had i. Edgar, who married Elizabeth and had Samuel, Charles, and Clara H., who married a Ward. ii. Daniel, who married Fannie, had Isaac, and Florence, who married an Elimendorf. iii. Sylvester, had a son Lincoln. iv. Mary Ann, married a Ward, and had Franklin, Albert J., George L., Walter G., and Eugene V. v. Emeline, who married a Haddock. 2. Rebecca, born November 12, 1803; baptized at Kakiat, December 11, 1803; married an Orser. had i. Harriet, who married a Rooney, and had Harriet, who married an Eichhorne. ii. Elizabeth, married a Jones, and had Eva, who married a Monden. iii. Margaret, who married a Howe. iv. Burdette, had Burdette and Augustus. v. Robert S. 3. Eliza, married a Syphe, had i. John D., who had Florence M., Edith and Ethel. ii. Marietta, who married a Morrison. iii. Manuella, married a Leaycroft, had Frank E., Edwin D., and Walter D., who had Manuella and Edwin S. 4. Levi, born in 1806, died in 1848, buried with his parents at Ossining; had Daniel. 5. Garrett, an executor of his father's will; had i. Alfred E., who had Lena E., who married a Deardorf, had Annie E., who married a Urie; Dora E., Ethel and Nellie. ii. Stephen O. iii. William G., had Clara, and Eulalie, who married an Abraham. iv. Anna, had Charles H. Potter. v. Rebecca, who married a Goodman, had C. Wilbur and

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F. H. 6. John, of whom further. 7. Barney, born in 1823, died November 9, 1889; monument standing on a lot adjoining the one where his father, Daniel, and his brothers, Levi and John, are buried; married (first), Ann Maria Miller, who died December 22, 1881, aged fifty-six years, four months and twenty-five days; (second), Emeline T. Purdy, died May 8, 1916, aged eighty-six years; had Edwin, who had Frank, who had Marguerite and Frank E. 8. Isaac, died, leaving no descendants. 9. Catherine, married a Delancy, and had i. Serinda, who married William Stocking and had David S., Kate, James H. (deceased), Wilbur F., Marvin S., William, Jr. (deceased), and Elizabeth S., who married a Scudder. 10. Tabitha, married a Nickerson.

(David Cole: "Isaac Kool and Catherine Severn," p. 88. Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, Dutch Reformed Church Records, Vol. II, p. 277; Record of Westchester County, New York; Wills at White Plains, New York. Kakiat Reformed Dutch Church Records (MS. at New York Public Library, pp. 86 and 63). Foshay and B. Foshay Monuments in Dale Cemetery, Ossining, New York. Westchester County Wills Book 109, p. 507).

(VI) John Foshay, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Huw) Forseur (Foshay), was born in 1813, and died in 1853, being buried beside his wife, Lydia, in Dale Cemetery, Ossining. He married Lydia Ridgeway, born 1811, died 1849. Children: 1. Wilbur F., born April 30, 1839, died January 17, 1923; name on monument at Ossining, below that of his father. 2. Virginia C., born February 10, 1843, died April 21, 1866. 3. John W., born December 24, 1844, died October 8, 1876; married Jane Langfield, born January 11, 1845, died December 2, 1912. 4. Joseph Burton, of whom further. 5. William P., married Lucy.

(Foshay Monument in Ossining, *Ibid.*)

(VII) Joseph Burton Wakeley Foshay, son of John and Lydia (Ridgeway) Foshay, was born March 15, 1848, died November 20, 1903, and is buried in the family lot at Ossining, New York. Although his vocation was that of a prominent importer and merchant in Ossining, he was also interested in the building industry.

Joseph Burton Wakeley Foshay married Julia Peck. (Peck IX.) Children, born at Ossining, New York: 1. Gertrude, married Henry B. Washburn. 2. Bessie, buried in Ossining. 3. Wilbur Burton, of whom further.

(Family data; "Lyon Memorial," R. Miller, Editor, pp. 186, 187, 247.)

(VIII) Wilbur Burton Foshay, son of Joseph Burton Wakeley and Julia (Peck) Foshay, was born at Ossining, New York, December 12, 1881. He received his preliminary education at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Ulster County, New York. His desire, following his departure from the Military Academy, was to engage in art study at the Columbia University Art School and at the Art Students' League in New York City, having had four years' intensive art instruction.

His nature, even as a boy, was that of the true artist. A youth sensitive to beauty and color, he visited Washington Monument—and the shaft made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. He thus decided, at the age of fifteen, that he would one day build a commercial structure similar in design to the monument. Young as he was, Wilbur B. Foshay felt that something was wanting in the architecture of his time, and, in his youthful enthusiasm, he had in mind an utterly different conception of what should constitute an ideal commercial structure.

When he was eighteen, Wilbur Burton Foshay's father, having suffered reverses, died, leaving him penniless. He engaged in menial tasks in the offices of the New York Central Railway. After a period of five years, he had advanced himself to the position of traveling auditor for that company—but did not forget art and his favorite study of architecture. He next learned public utility operation. For two years he performed the manual tasks incident to mastering the essentials of public utility operation, finally being appointed assistant to the manager of the plant. From Tarrytown he went to Hutchinson, Kansas, later to Fort Dodge, Iowa, then to Wichita, Kansas, and then to the Pacific Coast. Always as thorough in his business accomplishments as in his art studies, Foshay—through the exercising of keen judgment that earned him important associations with various public utility concerns—determined that the time was then ripe for him to enter his chosen line of business on his own account.

The year 1917 saw the inauguration of the W. B. Foshay Company, which was the culmination of many things. With his business career well on the way to its deserved success, there was that matter of at last being able to consider seriously the idea of actually building

the long-awaited for structure he had visualized. Far from being able to finance such an expensive and novel venture—skyscrapers cost a great deal of money—bankers and business men are cautious about anything so daring and unorthodox. For a time, the chief point of interest in American skyscrapers was the immense height to which these edifices were reared. Soon this novelty palled, however. Mr. Foshay's thorough groundwork of business experience enabled him to appreciate the economic and financial factors involved in the building of large structures. Restiveness was aroused by the repetition of ideas not advancing very materially the development of architectural beauty. Each city had a composite whole, as a city, but no individuality.

W. B. Foshay's Company progressed. From Alaska to Central America the Company's utility and industrial interests spread into more than two hundred communities. Over twenty-five branch sales offices were opened in three large cities. A handsome three-story Foshay Building was dedicated in San Francisco. When the affairs of his growing organization reached the point where the actual preliminary operations for financing and erecting his proposed building were possible, these were begun. Mr. Foshay chose Minneapolis because it was the city which gave him his real start. He realized that Minneapolis, being the focal point of a progressive area of the country, would have in its midst a structure that would typify the whole region—the entire Northwest. He felt the Tower was to be built in a friendly city. It was to be a civic asset. Here was a building the design for which in his mind there could be no substitute nor compromise. It seemed that every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of defeating the erection of the structure. And so, without the aid of the very people for whom the building was being erected, Mr. Foshay went calmly ahead.

An artist invoked the thought and care that blended them into beauty, and an artist—albeit he is also a man known for his genius in the realms of commerce—has lived to see a beautiful inspiration become a noble reality. Sudden changes appeared in the attitude of the public about the Tower and the Foshay Company. It typified a leader, and prominent writers of the nation began talking about him in newspaper and magazine articles. Gradually, this wealth of material reached the citizens of Minneapolis. They learned that the Foshay Tower was doing

for them what no other building in the Northwest had done. It was spreading the name of Minneapolis into many countries, and at last they accepted it as a civic project and something of which they should be tremendously proud.

The Tower has beautiful sloping walls. It is unlike any other building in the world, and has brought fame to Minneapolis and the entire Northwest. Besides being the tallest building in the Northwest, its sloping walls identify it as an original building design, giving it an important place among world buildings.

An oblong shaft passes through the center of the Foshay Tower and contains four high-speed elevators, washrooms, janitor closets, fireproof stairways, and all necessary service pipes, conduits, cables and other unattractive features. This centralizing of all building conveniences leaves the balance of the floor area entirely free from any obstructions, so that every square foot of rented area is outside space with an abundance of natural light and fresh air.

Instead of the ordinary glass that is used in corridors and doors in the average buildings, the Foshay Crest has been etched on the glass which is used in corridors and doors of the Foshay Tower. The chief decorative feature of the Tower is specially-designed electric illumination, on which patents are now pending.

The night lighting of the Tower is both unusual and outstanding. All lights are on the inside of the building, making the Tower appear brilliantly lighted from within and outlining perfectly the design of the building against the night sky. On the top of the Tower is a crown of lights topped by a Government beacon light which pierces the sky for many miles, acting as a guide for aviators into the Twin Cities. The Foshay Tower is expressive of the modern to-day because it rose out of an understanding of modern human needs, out of a desire to create a structure which would not only ideally serve these needs, but which would also tend to elevate and inspire, to act as a "tonic" to the mind, and to confer upon all beholders a sense of power and of exalted pleasure. Located in Minneapolis' new center development, the Foshay Tower is in the financial and commercial heart of the city. It is by far the tallest commercial structure in Minneapolis.

The W. B. Foshay Company, which was organized in 1917, now operates twenty-five offices, and is rated as a concern of the first rank.

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It put out twenty-three issues during a period of twelve years, and financed them on their new plan, which is of great assistance to small concerns or individuals. The corporation is one which serves as a medium between such concerns and the public, and is a unique, distinct, and strong factor in the building up and development of the places in which Foshay enterprises are located. The rapid progress of the concern is due largely to Mr. Foshay's progressive spirit, superior administrative powers, and untiring efforts, as well as his previous years of study and experience in the field, and his ability to surround himself with competent associates.

Mr. Foshay is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He is especially interested in the activities of the American Boy Scouts, and is a member of the local council. Mr. Foshay is a member of the Lafayette Club, the Minneapolis Club, and the Minneapolis Athletic Club. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Ossining. He is also a member of the Press Club of Chicago, New York, and San Francisco. He is associated with the Union League Club of Chicago, and the Congressional Club of Washington, D. C.

Wilbur Burton Foshay married in Hutchinson, Kansas, January 30, 1907, Leoto (Hutchinson) Fox. (Hutchinson VI.) Children: 1. William Wakeley, of whom further. 2. Julianne, born at Vancouver, Washington, October 27, 1911. She attended Mt. Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C., for three years.

("Biographical History of Minneapolis," pp. 454-455; Family data.)

(IX) William Wakeley Foshay, son of Wilbur Burton and Leoto (Hutchinson-Fox) Foshay, was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, October 16, 1908. In 1926 he was graduated from Shattuck Military Institute. He was a member of the Senior Officers' Training Corps, Fort Snelling, 1925, successfully completing the course. In 1926-27, William W. Foshay was a member of the famous first cruise around the world of the Floating University, and in 1927-28, attended the University of Minnesota.

Since steel construction began on the Foshay Tower, William W. Foshay, son of the elder Mr. Foshay, has worked out various details in connection therewith. He has seen taking shape this vision about which his father had talked for many years and he has worked with

that intense interest at the problem of doing what he could towards making a reality of the dream about which he had heard since he was a child. For years to come he will look at the structure which bears the name Foshay and think with pleasure and gratitude of the opportunity he had to aid in its erection.

William W. Foshay is a young man with great artistic ability and with a love of perfection inherited from his father, whose insistence upon perfection in details is known to every member of the organization and to his friends.

(Family data.)

(The Hutchinson Line)

*Hutchinson Arms*—Per pale gules and azure semée of crosses crosslet or, a lion rampant argent armed and langued of the third.

*Crest*—A cockatrice azure crested, jelloped, and armed gules issuing out of a ducal crown or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

*Motto*—*Libertatem Coeo. Licentiam Detestor.*

(Taken from the State House, Boston, Massachusetts.)

In 1633 William Hutchinson left his home in the neighborhood of Boston, in the County Lincoln, England, and emigrated to America, where he became one of the founders of Boston, Massachusetts. The family continued to live in Massachusetts, holding offices of trust and importance until the American Revolution of 1776, when Thomas Hutchinson, then Governor of Massachusetts, true to the Crown, lost all of his estates in America and removed with his family to England. The Hutchinsons returned, however, some years later to the United States.

(Burke: "General Armory"; Harper's "Encyclopedia of American History," p. 468.)

(I) Governor Thomas Hutchinson, a descendant of William Hutchinson, the emigrant ancestor, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 9, 1711. He graduated from Harvard College in 1727, and after engaging unsuccessfully in commerce, studied law, and began its practice in Boston. That city sent him to London as its representative in an important business matter. The following ten years he spent at the General Court in England on this mission. In 1752 he was chosen Judge of Probate; was a Councillor from 1749 to 1766; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1758 to 1771; and was made Chief Justice of the Province in 1768. At that time he held four high offices under the King's appointment, and he naturally

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sided with the crown in the rising disputes. When Governor Bernard was recalled in 1769, Thomas became acting governor, and two years later was commissioned governor. He was continually engaged in controversies with the popular Assembly, and often with his council. Some of his confidential letters were published, which showed that he had for years been in favor of strict enforcement of power over the colonies by the British Parliament. This was against the popular sentiment and resulted in the Governor's recall to England. Subsequently he sailed for England, June 1, 1774, and was rewarded upon his arrival with a pension for his loyalty to the Crown. He took his family with him, and died abroad, without ever returning to his native country. He published a history of Massachusetts from the first settlement until 1750, which he had written. Children (order of birth unknown): 1. Thomas, whose descendants have been traced and found to be not of our particular branch of the family. 2. Elisha, who died in England, of whom further. 3. William, who also died in England, of whom further.

(Harper: "Encyclopedia of American History," pp. 468-9; "A Brief Genealogy of William Hutchinson, and Thomas Oliver," pp. 11-12.)

(II) Elisha or else William Hutchinson, son of Governor Thomas Hutchinson, died in England. He had a son, Nathaniel, of whom further.

(W. W. Hayward: "History of Hancock, New Hampshire," Vol. I, p. 678; "United States Biographical Dictionary," Kansas Vol., p. 351; "A Brief Genealogy of William Hutchinson and Thomas Oliver," pp. 11 and 12.)

(III) Nathaniel Hutchinson, son of Elisha or William Hutchinson, married Katherine, whose surname is not recorded. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born in Saugus, Massachusetts, August 28, 1764, and died at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, February 5, 1854. He was a mapmaker, and issued the first map of Vermont in 1815; he removed to Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, and finally settled in St. Johnsbury, in 1840; married Thomasan Griffin, also apparently, Betsy Watson, by whom he had: i. Clinton Carter, who, with his cousin, William V, founded Hutchinson, Kansas. ii. Asa, who founded Hutchinson, Minnesota. 2. William, of whom further.

(W. W. Howard: "History of Hancock, New Hampshire," Vol. I, p. 678; W. E. Connelly: "Kan-

sas and Kansans," p. 2670; "United States Biographical Dictionary," Kansas Vol., p. 351.)

(IV) William Hutchinson, son of Nathaniel and Katherine Hutchinson, married Elizabeth Brown, and they were the parents of a son, William Edwin, of whom further.

("United States Biographical Dictionary," Kansas Vol., p. 351.)

(V) William Edwin Hutchinson, son of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Hutchinson, was born at Greenfield, New Hampshire, December 4, 1848. He died in New York City, April 11, 1921, and was buried beside his wife in Hutchinson, Kansas. When he was a young man he met his cousin, Clinton Carter Hutchinson, on the Santa Fé train, "both going West," and together they founded the town of Hutchinson, Kansas, for which reason the town was named in their honor. William Edwin Hutchinson was the first banker in the town, and served as Mayor of Hutchinson. He was very much interested in public utilities, and with his cousin developed the water-power of the town among other public-spirited enterprises. He also built the Hutchinson Southern Railway, which connected Oklahoma territory with the outer world, in 1889, which was considered a great achievement at that time. Mr. Hutchinson served on the Kansas Legislature, and was appointed a commissioner from Kansas to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Four years later, he removed with his family to Boston, Massachusetts, where his children finished their education.

William Edwin Hutchinson married, in 1874, Annie Porter Whiteside. (Whiteside II.) Children, all born in Hutchinson, Kansas: 1. Leoto, of whom further. 2. Winslow, graduated from Radcliffe College; married Captain A. E. Nesbitt, stationed at Washington, D. C. 3. Will Houston, graduated from Dr. Sargent's School in Boston; connected with the United States Hospital Army Library. 4. Frederick Porter, graduated from Harvard; he was a Captain in the World War; went to the Great Lakes Training Camp, 85th Division, 34th Regiment at Fort Custer, Custer, Michigan, in 1917 and served in France in 1917-18; retired and living at Elkton, Oregon.

("United States Biographical Dictionary," Kansas Vol., p. 351; Family data.)

(VI) Leoto Hutchinson, daughter of William Edwin and Annie Porter (Whiteside) Hutchin-



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son, was born in Hutchinson, Kansas. She was educated in Jacksonville, Illinois, and in Boston, Massachusetts, specializing in music. She married (first), June 23, 1899, John Eugene Fox, and (second), in Hutchinson, Kansas, Wilbur Burton Foshay. (Foshay VIII.)

(The Whiteside Line).

Whiteside is a family surname of Anglo-Saxon origin and is derived from the place of residence of the family, local "at the witeside," or local "at the Whiteside," from residence at the white side of some wood, orchard, hill, etc.

The Whiteside family were among the early settlers in America and have had many prominent members who had added fame and honor to this distinguished name. The early ancestry of this branch of the family has not been determined, and it is believed by genealogists that this is due to the fact that the pioneer settlers were constantly moving from place to place, and the scanty records kept are insufficient to trace the direct line.

At the time the family are first found definitely in the records, they were living in Tennessee, but it is not positively known whether they moved there from Virginia or from North Carolina. There is a possibility that they are descendants of the following family:

William Whiteside, of English parentage, patented two tracts of land in Albemarle County, Virginia. He patented one in 1741 and the other in 1768. He and his wife, Elizabeth, removed to Amherst County, Virginia. They had several children, one being James, who married Ann Kinney.

In 1795, James Whiteside went with his brother, Samuel, from Amherst County, to purchase land in Tennessee. They obtained land near Beau Station, in Grainger County, where his brother remained and prospered, but never married. As James was returning to Virginia he was drowned in the Tennessee. It is not known whether or not he left children in Tennessee.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. M. McLlhany: "Some Prominent Virginia Families," p. 27.)

(I) Russel Porter Whiteside, the first member of this family of whom there is positive record, was born in 1824, and died in 1854. He married, in 1845, Mary Ann(e) Houston, who was born in 1824, daughter of William and Sarah (Phifer) Houston. William Houston

was born in 1777, and died in 1844, and married, in 1804, Sarah Phifer, who was born in 1785 and died in 1851. Sarah Phifer was the daughter of Caleb and Barbara (Fulenweider) Phifer. Caleb Phifer was born at Cold Water, in 1747, and died in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, in 1819. He served as Colonel of Militia until elected to the Legislature in 1778, in which body he served for fourteen years. Barbara (Fulenweider) Phifer was born in 1754, and died in 1815.

Russel Porter and Mary Ann(e) (Houston) Whiteside were the parents of Annie Porter, of whom further.

(D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. 66, p. 181, Nos. 66723 and 66527.)

(II) Annie Porter Whiteside, daughter of Russel and Mary Ann(e) (Houston) Whiteside, was born at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1850, and died July 26, 1912, and is buried with her husband at Hutchinson, Kansas. Annie Porter Whiteside married William Edwin Hutchinson (Hutchinson V), and removed with him, as a bride, to Hutchinson.

(*Ibid*; Family data.)

(The Peck Line)

*Peck Arms*—Or, on a chevron gules three crosses formée of the field.

*Crest*—Two lances in saltire or, headed argent, pennons hanging to them of the first, each charged with a cross formée gules, the lances enfiled with a chaplet vert.

*Motto*—*Cruz Christi salus mea.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Peck is a variation of Peak or Peake, a dweller at a pointed hill, and is the surname of an English family of great antiquity, which was seated originally in Belton, Yorkshire. From there, branches of the family spread into other portions of Europe and are found to-day in every country where civilization has made its way. In 1273 a John del Pek was living in London, and a Henry Peck was located in County Somerset, in the time of Edward III. Ricardus del Pecke is mentioned in the Yorkshire Poll tax in 1369, and we find record of a Magota del Pecke also. A Joseph Peck who emigrated to Hingham, Massachusetts, traced his ancestry back some twenty generations, to John Peck, Esq., of Belton, Yorkshire.

Several Peck families came to this country early in the seventeenth century and located in the New England Colonies. The relationship between the other Pecks of New England

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and William Peck, the founder of this line, is not known.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. II, pp. 65, 66; I. B. Peck: "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck," pp. 4, 10; D. Peck: "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck, of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 3, 4; C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) William Peck, known as "Deacon William Peck of New Haven," was born in London, England, in 1601, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 4, 1694. He came to New England with his wife, Elizabeth, and their only child, Jeremiah, in the ship "Hector," and arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637, in the company of Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport, and others. He was one of the original proprietors and founders of the New Haven Colony in the spring of 1638, and was admitted a freeman, October 20, 1640. William Peck was a merchant by occupation; and a man of high standing in the colony. He served as trustee, treasurer, and general business agent of the Colony Collegiate School and was a deacon of the Church in New Haven from 1659 until his death. He was buried in that town, and his tombstone is still standing.

William Peck married (first), in England, Elizabeth, and she died in December 5, 1683. He married (second), Sarah, the widow of William Holt. Children of the second marriage: 1. Jeremiah, of whom further. 2. John. 3. Joseph. 4. Elizabeth.

(I. B. Peck: "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck," p. 390; D. M. Mead: "History of Greenwich, Connecticut" (1857 Edition). Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck, of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 7, 8.)

(II) Rev. Jeremiah Peck, son of William and Elizabeth Peck, was born in London, England, or in that vicinity, in 1623, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 7, 1699. He came to America, at a very young age, with his parents. He was a well educated man, and acquired part of his education in England. According to Cotton Mather he was bred at Harvard College, but although he was probably a student at Harvard at one time, his name does not appear on the lists of graduates of that institution.

Jeremiah Peck preached and taught school at Guilford, Connecticut, until 1660, when he was invited to take charge of the Collegiate School at New Haven, Connecticut. This was

a Colony School, and had been instituted by the General Court in 1659. It was open to students from other colonies as well as New Haven, who wished to study Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and to be fitted for college. Rev. Jeremiah Peck accepted the invitation, and subsequently removed from Guilford to New Haven, to enter upon his duties as instructor of the institution. He remained at this post until the summer of 1661, when the school was temporarily suspended for want of adequate support. It was revived, however, after a few years, and is today the Hopkins Grammar School. In the autumn of 1661, Rev. Jeremiah Peck was invited to preach at Saybrook, Connecticut, where, it is believed, he was ordained and settled as a minister, succeeding Rev. James Fitch. In 1666, Rev. Peck left Saybrook, and returned once more to Guilford.

He was strongly opposed to the "Half-way Covenant," which was adopted in 1662, and was especially hostile to the Union of the New Haven and Connecticut Colonies under the charter of Charles II. After the Covenant went into effect, in 1665, Rev. Peck removed to Newark, New Jersey. There he preached to the neighboring people of Elizabethtown to become the first minister of the town, in 1669-70. He was also invited to be minister to the people of Woodbridge, New Jersey, Greenwich, Connecticut, and Newtown, Long Island. He accepted a second call from Greenwich, Connecticut, and returned there late in the autumn of 1678. He became the first settled minister of Greenwich, where he received a salary of "fifty pounds with firewood, or sixty pounds without firewood." His pastorate was a very quiet and useful one, disturbed but once, in 1688, by his refusal to baptize the children of the non-communicants allowed by the "Half-way Covenant." Although sustained by the majority of his congregation, the dissatisfaction of the minority probably led to his resignation in 1689. Rev. Peck then proceeded to preach in Waterbury, where he was also the first settled minister. He was a man of considerable energy and ability and accomplished a deal of good in the frontier settlements where he taught, preached, and advised.

Rev. Jeremiah Peck married, November 12 1656, Johannah Kitchell, daughter of Robert Kitchell of Guilford. Children: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Ruth, born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 3, 1661; married, June 1, 1681, Jonathan Atwater, son of David Atwater,

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of New Haven. 3. Caleb, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1663; died at Concord, Massachusetts, March 10, 1725. 4. Anne, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1665; married, in May, 1690, Thomas Stanley, son of Captain John Stanley of Farmington, died at Farmington, Connecticut, May 23, 1718. 5. Jeremiah, Jr., born in Guilford, Connecticut, or else, Newark, New Jersey, in 1667, died in 1752; married, June 14, 1704, Rachel Richards, daughter of Obadiah Richards, of Waterbury. 6. Joshua, born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1673, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 14, 1736.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 9-13; D. M. Mead: "A History of Greenwich, Connecticut," (1857 Edition), p. 295; D. H. Hurd: "History of Fairfield County, Connecticut.")

(III) Samuel Peck, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Johannah (Kitchell) Peck, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, January 18, 1659, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, April 28, 1746. He removed to Greenwich with his father in 1678, and was one of the original patentees of that town, and an extensive land owner. He was well educated and wealthy, and very influential in Greenwich, where he was Justice of the Peace for about fifty years; Lieutenant of a train band in 1696; Captain of a train band in 1720; Commissioner in 1697; and Deputy to the General Court, 1713-20. We find records of the fact that in March, 1679, Samuel Peck granted a parcel of land; on July 1, 1725, he "bo't land of Joshua and Jeremiah," sons of Rev. Jeremiah; January 28, 1728, he deeded land to his sons, Robert, and Theophilus, at Pecksland; February 6, 1733, he deeded land to his son, Nathaniel; and on October 10, 1738, he deeded land to his son Peter.

Samuel Peck married, November 27, 1686, Ruth Terris, who was probably the daughter of Peter Terris, of Stamford, Connecticut. She died September 17, 1745. Children: 1. Samuel, born March, 1688, died at Old Greenwich, Connecticut, December, 1733; married, in 1715, Elizabeth. 2. Jeremiah, born December 29, 1690, died in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1765; married Mary Johnson. 3. Joseph, born May 1, 1692, died in Greenwich, about 1761. 4. David, born December 15, 1694, died in 1756; married Elizabeth. 5. Nathaniel, born August 15, 1697, died in 1765; married, December 4, 1722, Mary Pardee of New Haven, Connecticut,

who died at Greenwich, January 6, 1758. 6. Eliphalet, born in 1699, and died about 1770; married, September 16, 1732, Deborah Lockwood, daughter of Robert Lockwood. 7. Theophilus, of whom further. 8. Peter, born about 1704, died about 1759. 9. Robert, born about 1706, died in 1749; married Deborah Reynolds of Stamford, Connecticut. She died in Bedford, New York, November 4, 1787.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 12, 16, 17; S. P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Town of Greenwich, Connecticut," p. 476; "American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 112.)

(IV) Theophilus Peck, son of Samuel and Ruth (Terris) Peck, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, in March, 1702, and died there, November 7, 1783. He was the owner of an extensive tract of land in the northern part of Greenwich, called "Pecksland" and "Round Hill." He removed from Old Greenwich, where he was born, and settled in Pecksland at an early age, and it was from him that the locality derived its name. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and a joiner.

Theophilus Peck married, February 5, 1728, Elizabeth Mead, daughter of Benjamin Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut; she was born in November, 1703, and died November 17, 1783, ten days following the death of her husband. Children (all born in Greenwich, Connecticut): 1. Theophilus (2), of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born November 21, 1731, died in Greenwich, January 18, 1816; married Joseph Close, 3rd, of Greenwich. 3. Sarah, born October 29, 1733, died in North Salem, October 8, 1822; married (first), Nathaniel Close, son of Solomon Close, of North Salem, New York, and (second), after 1773, Thomas Paddock. 4. Eunice, born April 9, 1735, died July 8, 1828; married Joshua Knapp, of Greenwich. 5. Hannah, born May 18, 1737; married James Wallace, November 22, 1825. 6. Samuel, born January 22, 1739, died in Greenwich, March 2, 1798; married, April 29, 1762, Hannah Sherwood. 7. Benjamin, born October 10, 1740, died March 12, 1806; married, November 11, 1766, Deborah Sackett, who died July 14, 1769; he married (second), Hannah Reed. 8. Abraham, born February 7, 1742, died February 3, 1792; married Hannah Purdy, daughter of Caleb Purdy, of Rye, New York, December 6, 1770. 9. Rachel, born September 20, 1743, died at Geneva, New York, May 7, 1820; married, May 6, 1778, Benjamin Haight, of Somers, New

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York. 10. Ruth, born February 7, 1746, died September 16, 1822; married Caleb Purdy, Jr. 11. Isaac, born March 9, 1748, died September 24, 1838; married Hannah Fletcher. 12. Israel, born April 9, 1750, died January 18, 1819; married, May 30, 1782, Lavinia Purdy, daughter of Caleb Purdy.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 17, 23, 24; S. P. Mead: "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family," p. 413; D. H. Hurd: "History of Fairfield County, Connecticut," p. 407; D. M. Mead: "A History of Greenwich, Connecticut," p. 299 (1857 Edition).)

(V) Theophilus (2) Peck, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Mead) Peck, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, March 15, 1730, and died there, June 8, 1812. He married, July 5, 1753, Rebecca Knapp. Children, all born in Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. David, born in February, 1754, died April 23, 1835; married (first), August 10, 1773, Amy Rundell, who died January 31, 1793; David married (second), in 1794, Alathea Honeywell, and she died May 14, 1850. 2. Gideon, of whom further. 3. Theophilus, born December 8, 1758, died, unmarried, in Greenwich, January 15, 1777. 4. Thomas, born July 4, 1761, died May 5, 1829; married Tamizon Reynolds, and they settled in Poundridge, New York. 5. Gilbert, born April 26, 1763, died in Greenwich, July 13, 1832; married Deborah Rundell. 6. Solomon, born November 25, 1765, died in Greenwich, Connecticut, February 7, 1850; married Mary Lyon, daughter of Caleb Lyon. 7. Charlotte, born November 4, 1768, died in Greenwich, September 26, 1806; married Gilbert Close, son of Odell Close. 8. Rebecca, born August 1, 1771, died in Bedford, New York, October 13, 1838; married Thomas Purdy. 9. Eliphalet, born May 18, 1774, died in Greenwich, September 11, 1851; married Rachel Lyon, daughter of Caleb Lyon. 10. Ruth, born December 20, 1777, died at Genoa, New York, June 28, 1843.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 23, 41, 42.)

(VI) Gideon Peck, son of Theophilus (2) and Rebecca (Knapp) Peck, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 3, 1756, and died in Greenwich, January 7, 1813. He married (first), October 4, 1781, Eunice Close, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Peck) Close. She was born about 1754, and died April 12, 1801. Gideon Peck married (second), No-

vember 7, 1804, Jerusha Lyon, daughter of Caleb and Eunice (Mead) Lyon. Children of the first marriage, all born in Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. Clara, born May 29, 1783, died November 3, 1850; married Elias Purdy, who died December 5, 1828. 2. Frances, born June 23, 1785, died in Greenwich, Ohio, July 26, 1861; married Samuel Brown. 3. Mary, born September 6, 1787; married Thomas Purdy. 4. Gideon (2), of whom further. 5. Elizabeth (twin), born June 20, 1793; married Noah Mead. 6. Eunice (twin), married Justice Sackett; and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1857. 7. Theophilus, born April 6, 1795, died April 19, 1856, in New York City; married Sarah Hobby.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 42, 80; S. P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Ye Towne of Greenwich, Connecticut," p. 520; "Lyon Memorial," R. Miller, editor; pp. 64, 247.)

(VII) Gideon (2) Peck, son of Gideon and Eunice (Close) Peck, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 23, 1791, and was living in New York City, in 1861. He married, September 19, 1813, Phoebe W. Merritt, who died October 31, 1856. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, July 19, 1814; married Catherine M. Franklin. 2. Charles Henry, born November 25, 1815, in New York City, where he died, March 20, 1820. 3. Eunice Elizabeth, born in New York City, April 13, 1818, died there, March 21, 1820. 4. Gideon M., born in New York City, April 15, 1820; married Mary Eugenia Wicks. 5. Mary Elizabeth, born in New York City, May 6, 1822, died there, January 16, 1827. 6. Henry Willis, born in New York City, July 19, 1824, died there December 21, 1825. 7. John Wesley, of whom further. 8. Caroline Frances, born in New York City, October 13, 1828, and died there, May 4, 1830. 9. Ann Eliza Merritt, born in New York City, October 8, 1832, died there, October 28, 1834. 10. Julia Merritt, born in New York City, April 7, 1835. 11. Phoebe Willis, born in New York City, June 27, 1837; married George H. French.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 80, 159, 160. "Lyon Memorial," edited by R. Miller, p. 247.)

(VIII) John Wesley Peck, son of Gideon (2) and Phoebe W. (Merritt) Peck, was born in New York City, December 26, 1826, and married, November 11, 1847, Betsy Booth Lyon, daughter of Walter S. and Betsy Booth (San-

Law of  
California



*Sarah H. Knight,*

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ford) Lyon. She was born in New York, November 4, 1830, at Katonah. Children: 1. Julia, of whom further. 2. Bessie. 3. Ada. 4. John. 5. Dan.

(Darius Peck: "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck of New Haven, Connecticut," p. 159. "Lyon Memorial," edited by R. Miller, pp. 186, 247.)

(IX) Julia Peck, daughter of John Wesley and Betsy Booth (Lyon) Peck, was born on Jane Street, New York City. She married Joseph Burton Wakeley Foshay (Foshay VII).

(Family data.)

**IRVINE, WILLIAM HENRY**, Executive—During the two decades in which William Henry Irvine lived in the Northwest, he won his way to a position of commanding prominence in its affairs and contributed in no small measure to the sum of its business progress. As general manager and high executive official in the Fisher Flouring Mills Company and allied enterprises, he directed their operation with sure judgment and brilliant success. The value of his work survives the event of death and will continue in the years to come.

Mr. Irvine was born at Bovina Center, near Delhi, New York, on October 30, 1888. He was a son of John A. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Irvine, and member of an early New York State family. Following the completion of his preliminary education, he entered New York State University where he was graduated in 1909. As an undergraduate there he was elected to the Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity. Having determined upon a career as an accountant, Mr. Irvine successfully completed the C. P. A. requirements, and shortly after completing his school course, in 1909 he arrived in Seattle to begin his active business life. It was at this time that he joined the Fisher Trading Company, serving in their employ as an accountant for a period of some months. This concern, small at the time, required but half day service, therefore he was employed as accountant by another company for the remainder of the day. His really exceptional talents were soon manifest, winning him merited advancement to positions of great responsibility and trust. Transferring his activities to the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, he became secretary, assistant to the president, O. D. Fisher, and general manager of the company, and at the time of his death was also secretary of the Fisher-White-

Henry Company, the Gallatin Valley Milling Company, the White-Dulaney Company, and the Milwaukee Grain Elevator Company.

"The vast interests in which he was concerned," wrote a well known Seattle publication, "demanded talent of a high order, and Mr. Irvine's ability, particularly in financial matters, was recognized as little short of genius. Business men have remarked on his faculty of cutting straight through to the heart of a business problem, disregarding all superfluities and bringing attention directly on the essentials."

Other phases of Washington life benefited through his interest. He was a generous supporter of the cause of civic progress and a contributor to many benevolent enterprises. Fraternally Mr. Irvine was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was prominent in its higher bodies. In this great order he was a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 87; of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Consistory; and Nile Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member and Judge in the Royal Order of Jesters, and a member of the following clubs: The Seattle Golf and Country Club, the Rod and Gun Club, and the Arctic Club, of which he served for a time as president. Golf and trap shooting were his favorite diversions, and to these pursuits of the out of doors he turned most frequently in his leisure moments.

On November 11, 1922, William Henry Irvine married at Seattle, Hazel Margaret Price, a daughter of James and Phoebe Ann (Zeek) Price, and member of old Washington families. Her maternal grandmother, who is still living, was a daughter of J. Maxson who settled in Washington as early as 1847.

Mr. Irvine's death occurred on May 7, 1929, after a long illness, his wife surviving him. To quote the words of the Seattle "Town Crier," which well express the universal sentiment of all those who knew him:

In his death Seattle lost not only a sterling citizen but one of the outstanding figures in the business affairs of the Northwest. . . . Mr. Irvine occupied a commanding position in the world of business. As a personality he was no less a distinguished figure. He was interested in many things and active in many organizations. A man of unusual charm, his friends numbered legion.

**KNIGHT, SARAH (HARRISON)**, Philanthropist—The scale of service to mankind is the only true measure of a life. By that measure,

Sarah (Harrison) Knight may be judged one of the benefactors to the people of Minneapolis and State of Minnesota. She came to Minneapolis with her parents in 1860. Through the balance of her years she made this beautiful city her home, and continuously, generously supported all movements for its economic, civic and social advancement. Her chief work, however, was in connection with the Asbury Hospital, of which she was directing head for thirty-six years, the hospital having been the outgrowth of a personal ideal of service. Her character, strength, kindness and intelligence are reproduced upon another page of the work in hand, that those who read this memorial narrative may better infer the truth and beauty of an admirable life. Study of the photographic reproduction cannot fail to disclose the quality of an elevated mind and soul, and of a character composed of womanly virtues.

Sarah (Harrison) Knight inherited from her forebears unusual qualities of integrity, vision, and vital force. The Harrisons were, and are, a family of distinguished representation in the United States. Each generation, from the progenitor on our shores down to the present, has produced men and women fitted to occupy the highest posts of responsibility and trust. The pioneer strain has been a distinctive characteristic from the earliest days of settlement in the colonies, manifesting itself each fifty or a hundred years in the opening of new frontiers. With the then-new frontier in Minnesota came Thomas Asbury Harrison, father of Sarah (Harrison) Knight, in 1860. For a better comprehension of the daughter, a study of the father is appropriate.

Thomas Asbury Harrison had many of the traits of great men. He resembled in some respects another great American, sprung from the common people—Abraham Lincoln. He possessed the same never-failing evenness of temper, the same cheerfulness under trying circumstances, the helpfulness of others, the intuition giving him true knowledge of men, the retentive memory, moral and mental uprightness, which characterized the Emancipator. Like Lincoln's, his first thought was for others — to put his neighbors at ease, and make the stranger at home, and he was ready always with a jovial story. He became first an industrialist and then a banker and financier known throughout Minnesota and the Northwest for his large undertakings. Born at Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois,

December 18, 1811, he died in Minneapolis, October 27, 1887, at the age of seventy-five. His parents, natives of the old South, had come to Illinois as pioneers, in agriculture, manufacturing and Methodism. Rev. Thomas Harrison, the father, was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years preached twice a week. The mother, though Southern born and bred, evinced a decided repugnance to slavery; and indeed, the family's attitude against enslavement of the blacks was one reason for removal, in 1803, to southern Illinois. First the Rev. Thomas Harrison engaged at farming, then at milling. Though his income was fair for the times, his family grew large, and Thomas Asbury Harrison was fortunate to be placed in a private school—where his clothes, he later recalled, often put him at a disadvantage. On one occasion he pummeled another youth who had tormented him about his apparel. Character grew with his trials; he learned eagerly, became teacher over his class, and when he encountered difficulties at his first business venture (in milling) he met them with courage, succeeding by merit. In Minneapolis he became a wealthy man, a leading financier, president of the State National Bank, and founder, in 1873, of the Security Bank—of which he was head until his death. Thomas Asbury Harrison married, in Belleville, 1839, Rebecca M. Green, who was born March 24, 1820, at Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania, and who died February 13, 1884, in Minneapolis. Of this union were born children: 1. Caroline A., September 26, 1840; married C. A. Widstrand. 2. William Wallace, born August 21, 1847. 3. John, who died in infancy. 4. Sarah, of whom we write further. 5. Minnie, born October 25, 1859; married Dr. E. B. Zier.

Sarah (Harrison) Knight, central figure of this brief narrative, was born October 30, 1849, at Belleville, Illinois, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 4, 1928, aged seventy-eight. She married, in 1870, James Melvin Knight, since deceased, in earlier years an educator of wide reputation, and later at the head of the Harrison-Knight Hardware Company, of Minneapolis—a venture in which he was interested with his father-in-law. Mr. Knight was born in Sweden, Oxford County, Maine, March 16, 1841, and was a son of Daniel and Abigail (Evans) Knight, member of a line long resident in the United States, the family of Evans also being one of our oldest and most



honored houses here. Of classical mind, Mr. Knight pursued his studies in the public schools of Maine, then matriculated in Bowdoin, whence he graduated with scholarship records in French, Latin and Greek. He came to Minneapolis in 1867, taught school three years here, and left the city to form a school system at Stillwater, where he remained for three years. By this time his reputation as an educator had become large. He was asked to become superintendent of schools in Minneapolis; and his term in that office brought incalculable benefit to the young men and women of the city. He left his profession to enter business, and succeeded in the commercial field just as he had done in the educational; but until the close of his years, his mind was that of a student and classicist. Meanwhile, during his teaching and superintendency experience, Mr. Knight had written several articles of serious purpose which found publication in such well known magazines as "Harper's." His untimely death, at the age of forty-two, August 5, 1883, deprived the community of a leader in cultural fields, and his friends of a beloved companion. To Mr. and Mrs. Knight was born a daughter, Edith Harrison.

Edith Harrison Knight married George Kimball Belden, who was born March 25, 1870, in Lyndon, Vermont, a son of Judge Henry Clay Belden, prominent jurist and man of affairs in New England and later in Minneapolis. George Kimball Belden's mother was Caroline Harris (Kimball) Belden. Mr. and Mrs. Belden continue to reside in Minneapolis. Their children are: 1. Louise Harrison, born January 23, 1907. 2. Edith Elizabeth, May 25, 1911. 3. Doris Caroline, October 30, 1912. 4. Eleanor Jane, January 17, 1914. The Beldens reside at No. 1200 Summit Avenue.

Following the death of her husband, in 1883, and of her father, in 1887, Sarah (Harrison) Knight gave increased time to general affairs. The high regard of associates for her character and enterprise, increased with years. Friends of her girlhood were even more attached in womanhood; and ideals of girlhood and young womanhood were realized in practical philanthropic works in the later reaches of a helpful and worthy life. While her husband was alive, she gave to him much of the inspiration which made his educational movements of note throughout the State, thereby benefiting Minneapolis' school system and the future citizens of the greater community. Aft-

er husband and father had passed she sought some method wherein she could perform some enduring good, something which would perhaps outlast even her own tireless efforts for alleviation of suffering. Her desire to help the poor, depressed and ill was continuous and strong, sincere and inspiring to those around her. Like her forefathers a devout member of the Methodist church, she performed many of her good agencies through this denomination; and when the deaconess work was undertaken by the church in Minneapolis she was in the advance guard of enthusiasts. First the church had but one deaconess. Through insistence of such women as Mrs. Knight, others were quickly added; and these good women sought some method whereby a few sick persons of the more unfortunate classes could be cared for when hospital accommodations were required. In 1891 a building was procured at Ninth Avenue and Sixth Street, South. The hospital was conducted under modest arrangements, but performed a service of far from modest dimensions in the lives of those who came to the founders for aid. Mrs. Knight assumed the responsibility of superintendent, and took a foremost rôle in development of facilities. Though the general opinion was that the hospital would not flourish, the demand for succor was so great, and the hospital filled such a decided need, that a new and better equipped haven was needed. A suitable building was erected at No. 914 Elliott Avenue, with accommodations for three hundred patients. The structure was raised at considerable expense to the donors, and stands to-day a monument, opposite Elliott Park, to those whose humanitarianism brooked no discouragement. Mrs. Knight's position as benefactor and superintending head of the hospital caused her associates to wish her the honor of naming it. This she did, in memory of her dear father, calling it the Asbury Hospital, her father having been known to intimates by that name from the time of his youth. Until the United States entered the war in 1917, Mrs. Knight continued to direct the policies and actual work of the hospital. Then it was turned over to the Government, to be used as a veterans' hospital. The war terminated, she returned to her post, which she held until the close of life. The need for a nurses' training school became apparent with growth of the Hospital and a building was erected as a nurses' home at No. 916 Fifteenth Street. She was loyal to her hospital work

until the last of life; and when her last illness came, she herself was served by it, just as she had served the institution, faithfully, and to the best of human ability.

Tributes to the life and work of Sarah (Harrison) Knight have been numerous. Here we have treated of only one side of her benefactions to mankind—though that aspect was her chosen one, her chief work in philanthropy. Many other institutions had help from her; many individuals have cause to recall her gracious kindness with full appreciation. She lived in a ministry of good works that were quietly accomplished in a modesty that was as natural and as genuine as her inspired zeal in well-doing. The beneficent forces she set in motion have been multiplied many times, and an enduring monument stands to her memory in a widening circle of charity, kindliness, and sympathetic understanding.

**COSTELLO, MARTIN JOSEPH**, Railroad Official—A notable figure in the development of railroad transportation in the Northwest, Martin Joseph Costello gave his entire active career to this work. For more than half a century he was connected with the Great Northern Railroad, rising by the merit of his services to executive positions of great responsibility and trust. As Western traffic manager for the road, he made his home for many years in Seattle, Washington, where he was an honored and much respected resident. Mr. Costello was proud to seek his own success in a field of such importance to the development of the country as a whole. His life was one of service, given for the realization of worthy ends.

Mr. Costello was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 29, 1861, a son of James and Mary (Mulcare) Costello, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in their early years. The father was section master for the Great Northern Railroad in Minnesota.

Martin Joseph Costello was educated in the public schools of Elk River, Minnesota, to which he moved with his parents when he was only four years old. At an early age he began the business of life, and his service with the Great Northern Railroad commenced when he became water boy on his father's section gang at Elk River. It was natural that Mr. Costello should determine upon a railroad career, and like other men of strong character and fine talents he was attracted by the opportuni-

ties which this field offered. Moreover, he spared no effort to win his way to success. Learning telegraphy, he became telegraph operator at Elk River at a time when the Great Northern Railroad extended only as far westward as Breckenridge, Minnesota. As the road gradually expanded and pushed their lines on toward the Pacific Coast, Mr. Costello rose within the organization by successive promotions which he thoroughly earned. He served as station agent successively at Elk River and at other points in Minnesota. Then, early in the nineties he entered the Great Northern Traffic Department as traveling freight agent, with headquarters at Fargo. Later, he became division freight agent, and still later, general industrial agent of the road. In 1903, he was appointed assistant traffic manager for the Western Division and finally, in 1907, his career culminated in his selection as Western traffic manager for the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Seattle, Washington. This city was always afterwards to be his home.

Mr. Costello performed all the duties of his important office with great success. He directed the affairs of his road in the West with fine energy and broadness of vision, shaping the operating policies which were such an important factor in the efficient smoothness of his organization. At Seattle, the value of his work in the city was soon recognized, and he became one of its honored residents. Mr. Costello was an independent voter in politics, and a Catholic in religious affiliation, being a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at Seattle.

On November 10, 1883, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Martin Joseph Costello married Elizabeth Caine Galley, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Caine) Galley. They became the parents of four children: 1. Cyril A., who married Gladys Clendenning, and has two children: Martin Joseph (2) and Robert Clendenning. 2. Grace Mary, who was married to E. P. Erkenbrach; they are the parents of three children: Mary, Betty, and Eugene Phillip, Jr. 3. James H., who married (first) Lucy Hopkins, and (second) Dorothy Leavitt. Of his first marriage, there was one son, James H., Jr.; and of his second, two children have been born: Nancy and Marsten. 4. Eleanor Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Paul Kolstad, of Alameda, California. The other members of the family continue their residence at Seattle. Mr. Costello was very much devoted to his family and

friends. He had a keen sense of humor, and knew human nature well. He was rigidly honest and very fair-minded.

Mr. Costello died very suddenly on January 3, 1930, at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he had gone to attend a conference of traffic officials. He served the Great Northern Railroad faithfully and well for almost fifty-two years, and in 1928, in recognition of his half-century of continuous service, his fellow employees presented him with a watch in honor of that anniversary. He was always thoughtful of and deeply interested in his employees, looking out for their every comfort, in fact, he was always willing to lend a helping hand to any one in distress. He was a very much loved man. All those who knew Mr. Costello recognized the rare qualities of his character and his steadfast devotion to the finest ideals and highest principles. His career was an example of right living and steady achievement, and in the end was crowned with the honor and success he so thoroughly earned.

**LEONARD, ALTON WILLIAM**, Financier and Executive—In spite of the fact that Alton W. Leonard is president of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company of Seattle and almost a score of subsidiary organizations, whose total assets are estimated at more than \$100,000,000, he is not the legendary, inaccessible figure which the captains of industry usually seem to the public-at-large. Mr. Leonard's record is one which few men can equal. He is the outstanding industrial leader of the Pacific Northwest in many ways. He and his organizations have set new standards of public service in the utilities field. But he has always worked in the open. He is extremely democratic; his time is available to any man, and he is proud of the fact that he was one of the first in the entire country to seriously consider the question of human relationship in industry in a sympathetic way. As a result he has won a real place in the affections of thousands of people. His employees express it when they refer to him as "the Old Man." They are glad to give him their loyalty and their best efforts. They know that Mr. Leonard is a "square shooter," and others feel the same way. To quote from an article which appeared in the February, 1928, issue of "Management":

Labor unions invest their surplus funds in securities of Mr. Leonard's privately owned corporations; industrial competitors readily accept him as a juror

in suits brought against them; employees of other companies come to him for personal advice. Meanwhile, Mr. Leonard has made it possible to serve 462 municipalities and communities of the Pacific Northwest with light and power, interurban, bus, gas, steam heat, ice, and water, incidentally marketing almost one billion horse-power-hours of electricity in a year.

Mr. Leonard was born at Monmouth, Maine, on April 8, 1873, a son of Frederick Alton and Lizzie A. (Parker) Leonard. His father, who died in 1928 at Braintree, Massachusetts, was a building contractor. His mother was a farmer's daughter, from Greene, Maine; she died in 1924. When Alton William Leonard was eight years old he moved with his parents to Boston, Massachusetts, where he attended school and completed the eighth grade course. Shortly afterwards, he went to live with an uncle, Samuel Harmon, on the famous old Center Street farm, two miles from Brockton, Massachusetts. Mr. Leonard has always been a worker. He acquired the habit early in life, and all the time he was in grade school, worked afternoons, Saturdays and during vacation periods to earn clothing and spending money. In this way he earned his first bicycle. It was one of the first of the low wheel variety universally used today, and was a very proud possession, costing a hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Leonard, as a matter of fact, won considerable reputation as an amateur bicycle racer, and still has many medals, cups, and other trophies which he acquired at this time.

Meanwhile, he lived with his uncle and continued to attend school. Members of the present generation have little conception of what it meant in those days to earn an education. Mr. Leonard rose at four o'clock in the morning and milked twelve or thirteen cows. He attended to the stable chores; then made a two-mile trip to town, delivering milk from door to door until eight o'clock, when school started. At one o'clock school was over for the day. He returned home, did general farming work during the afternoon, milked cows again, and kept busy most of the evening somewhere about the farm. For all this he received fourteen dollars a month and his board.

At sixteen, after attending high school for two years, Mr. Leonard went to work for his father, as a carpenter. He was used to doing at least two jobs at once, so in the evening he studied bookkeeping and penmanship in night school. Then he got a job at twelve dollars a week as bookkeeper for A. S. Porter and Sons of Brockton, who operated a sales and

boarding stable. (Out of his wages he paid his parents, who had meanwhile moved to Brockton, five dollars a week for board.) Mr. Leonard always loved fine horses, so with the money he was able to save, he bought a blooded horse and a buggy. Three years later when he went to work as a bookkeeper for Howard, Clark and Company of Brockton, he also kept Porter's books at night, along with those of one other firm, and in return his horse was boarded and his buggy cared for at the Porter stables. Mr. Leonard worked for Howard, Clark and Company, retail furniture dealers, for one year, at sixteen dollars a week. During this time Mr. Fred B. Howard, president of the Home National Bank of Brockton, became interested in young Leonard and recommended him for a bookkeeping vacancy which had occurred in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton, one of the earliest of Stone and Webster's utility holdings. This not only brought him twenty dollars a week to start with, but marked his first connection with the organization with which he has since been continuously associated.

It was not long before Mr. Leonard attracted favorable attention from Stone and Webster executives. Not content merely to keep his books, he spent part of each day soliciting new business. His boss at first regarded it as a waste of time, but he began to get results, and thus a new step in public utility procedure was taken, for this method had never been used before. Three years later, Mr. Leonard's efforts were rewarded by a promotion to the post of superintendent, and two years later he became manager. During all this time he had saved his money, but he still kept the two sets of "outside" books at night. The habit of doing two jobs at once remained with him.

The building up of the utilities industries by converting potential customers into actual users by direct solicitation, was the first of many progressive innovations which Mr. Leonard introduced, and he has always continued this policy.

"One of the first lessons I learned in business I have never forgotten," he said. "The time and money invested to develop new business, though often speculative, is the essence of industrial progress. . . . The secret of business success is to keep a proper balance between investment and potential income—in other words, to be a progressive conservative.

. . . Many regarded Jim Hill as a visionary when he built his railroad across the wilderness of the west, but now he is spoken of as 'the Empire Builder.' He had clear vision and the courage of his convictions."

The Stone and Webster Company recognized the usefulness of their young executive, and in 1902 he was made superintendent of the Houghton County Electric Light Company. A year later he was made manager of the light company, and at the same time became manager of the Houghton County Street Railway Company. His job was to build up these properties in the Michigan territory and he succeeded. In 1906 he was transferred to Minneapolis as manager of Stone and Webster's Minneapolis General Electric Company, and after four years won still further promotion, becoming vice-president and district manager of all Stone and Webster's Middle Western properties—which included public utilities at Houghton, Michigan; Keokuk, Iowa; Paducah, Kentucky, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. These were valued altogether at forty million dollars before the completion of the gigantic Keokuk Dam in 1912, which added greatly to this sum.

It was in the same year, 1912, that Stone and Webster sold their Minneapolis holdings to H. M. Byllesby and Company. Mr. Leonard remained until August to keep things running smoothly during the change of ownership, and then went east for two months on the first real vacation of his life. In 1898 and 1899 Stone and Webster had entered the Pacific Northwest, bought up a lot of scattered car lines, mostly bankrupt and in receivers' hands, and began coördinating them, building extensions, and giving a real transportation system. Later, there were power and light developments. Again Mr. Leonard was chosen to undertake the job of building up company properties. In October, 1912, he was sent to Seattle as vice-president and general manager of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, and in 1914 he was elected president of the company, remaining in this office ever since. The guidance of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company has been his job. Technically, it is only one job, but there is enough work in it to keep several men busy. Not satisfied with that, he is always looking for new things to do—new ways to build up the company's business and increase its service. Though faced with the hardest of all competition—municipal operation—he has set any number of records for

public utility companies, and by his efforts has contributed much to the development of the entire Northwest. A few paragraphs will make this clear. They are quoted from the article previously referred to, based on a personal interview and published in "Management" for February, 1928.

During 1926, the company which Mr. Leonard heads built approximately five hundred miles of new rural electric lines, giving service to about five thousand farms hitherto without the benefits of electricity. Annually, the Puget Sound Power and Light Company builds more than 400 miles of rural lines. As a result the company is today serving more than thirty thousand rural customers, or about seventy-six per cent of the farm population of Western Washington. . . . More remarkable is this advancement in rural electrification in view of the fact that, throughout the United States as a whole, only about seven per cent of the farms have electric service. . . . This showing cannot be surpassed by any company operating under similar conditions in the United States, and eclipses completely, both in number of customers and rates charged for service, the achievement of the government-owned hydroelectric system operating in Ontario, Canada.

During the construction of the company's Baker River hydroelectric dam, the tremendous problem of the salmon "run" was also solved for all time. Dams are necessary for power and irrigation; but the salmon cannot climb a 250-foot dam to go to their spawning beds at the source of the river, in accordance with Nature's prompting. . . . What would become of the thousands of men, millions of money, in the salmon industry? The salmon and power interests have long wrestled with this question. . . . It was answered by designing part of the Baker River dam in the form of a ladder, up which the salmon climb hundreds of feet. For the last stage the fish enter a large wooden trap, which is hauled up an escalator to the top of the dam, where the fish are dumped into the clear smooth water above. From there they proceed to the sandy banks to spawn.

The recent laying of two cables, each 27,000 feet long and with a capacity of 10,000 h.p., from Richmond Beach on the mainland to President's point on the Olympic Peninsula, in water 700 feet deep in many places, exceeds anything in submarine power transmission hitherto accomplished. . . . Also in the merchandising activities of the company, the men in the ranks set the pace for the rest of the world.

And for more general figures, the Puget Sound Power and Light Company to-day operates fourteen hydroelectric stations, with a total capacity of 202,000 horsepower, and seven steam plants, with total capacity of 150,000 horsepower. They own and operate the Diamond Ice and Storage Company. They operate stages between Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, and Portland, Oregon, hauling approximately five thousand passengers per day. Last year these buses traveled a total of 6,540,000 miles. Altogether the company serves

almost five hundred municipalities and communities of the Pacific Northwest in some branch of public utilities. Most of this development has occurred since 1914, when Mr. Leonard assumed the presidency and management of these vast interests. In that year the Puget Sound Power and Light Company's Seattle properties were valued at \$71,000,000. To-day their valuation stands at \$116,000,000. Such an increase in value is a rare tribute to the leadership of the man in whose hands the direction of company affairs has so ably rested. "It has been accomplished," to quote again, "despite the fact that during the last few years this company has been the outstanding target for political battering rams, intent upon promoting public ownership of utilities."

A friend of long standing explained how he does it: "Leonard is some busy man, believe me, and there isn't one in a thousand who could follow his daily and nightly program and not go bug-house, much less keep sweet. . . . When he gets particularly fed up on work and the baiting of the constituted authorities, he grabs his rod and reel and whips a nearby stream for trout of an afternoon, or plays a game of golf, or shoots a few ducks, or goes yachting, and comes back his usual fit and genial self. . . . He's strong on the out-of-doors stuff and does all out-of-doors things well—an eighty man in golf, for instance. . . . I've never seen him ruffled, and what he's gone through in Seattle would ruffle an angel. I've never heard him rage and storm or denounce or vilify anyone or any man's motives, but I've seen him when indignation and a sense of outrage must have possessed his soul. He is master of himself."

Being master of himself, Mr. Leonard has taken the longest step toward mastering others. But this power of his over others is more intangible than obvious. In all his relations with others he is sincere, hearty, and sympathetic. Not that he does not act with vigor and decision. Seattle came to know this well enough when he settled the war-time street railway strike overnight with the boldest of measures. But in general those who come to him know they will find a friend, whether they are his employees or the public-at-large. After Mr. Bridston went to make arrangements for his interview to be published in "Management," he wrote: "Any one can see Mr. Leonard without any formality or red tape. The doors to his office are always open. . . . Even the most humble employees or customers need have no hesitancy about seeking him out. They find him a simple man, democratic in the extreme—not the austere autocrat that most people might expect to meet in the outstanding industrial leader of the Pacific Northwest, whose salary

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is said to be the largest of any in this corner of the United States." This was after his second visit. The first time he went he learned that Mr. Leonard was "doing time" on the petit jury. "The busiest man in town," Mr. Bridston exclaimed, "and the most highly paid executive, was drawing his \$3 per day on the jury without welching!"

Mr. Leonard has cultivated the "open-door" policy. "It may be burdensome to some executives," he explains, "but I like it, and I believe it is worth while. How would I know what the people are thinking about if I didn't talk to them? What I think may be important to me, but what Tom, Dick or Harry is thinking about is vastly more important to him. American progress depends on the fact that the rank and file of the people are developed above the ears; and whether they think rightly or wrongly, it is a lot easier to keep abreast of the times if I get a glimpse into their mental processes occasionally."

Other executives of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company will testify that any success which the corporation has met in its endeavors to promote so-called "human relationship" between the management and employees was due to the president's sympathetic attitude and his keen appreciation of the employees' problems as the result of his daily contact with the people. "Stock ownership by employees," Mr. Bridston found, "sold on the installment plan is ancient history in his organization. Customer ownership of stock is more than a policy—it's a hobby. The number of local resident security holders last year increased 62 per cent, representing every profession, trade, and occupation."

As for the employees, every one, Mr. Leonard has declared, "must be given a square deal and a chance of promotion. Our policy is to promote a man as soon as he has trained the next one below him to take his place. We make room at the top."

Nothing in recent years has so much engaged Mr. Leonard's attention as the progress of rural electrification. He has made this his special business, and the results are only what were to be expected of him. "Rural electrification requires something more than building transmission lines," to quote Mr. Bridston. "Farmers must be taught how to use electricity efficiently. . . . The individual farmer does not use much electricity and his limited use is mostly seasonal. The scattered farms mean big

investments in lines per customer. . . . Then there is the lack of proper electric farm equipment because manufacturers govern their research and output according to demand. A universal demand must be created to make it profitable both to the farmer and the power companies. . . . Mr. Leonard accomplished this in his territory by establishing an electric power 'Farm Bureau,' the first and only one of its kind in the United States. It is in charge of an expert farm advisor who visits the farm folks, helps solve their diverse farm problems, devises new electric equipment for their use if necessary, and otherwise promotes better conditions on the farm."

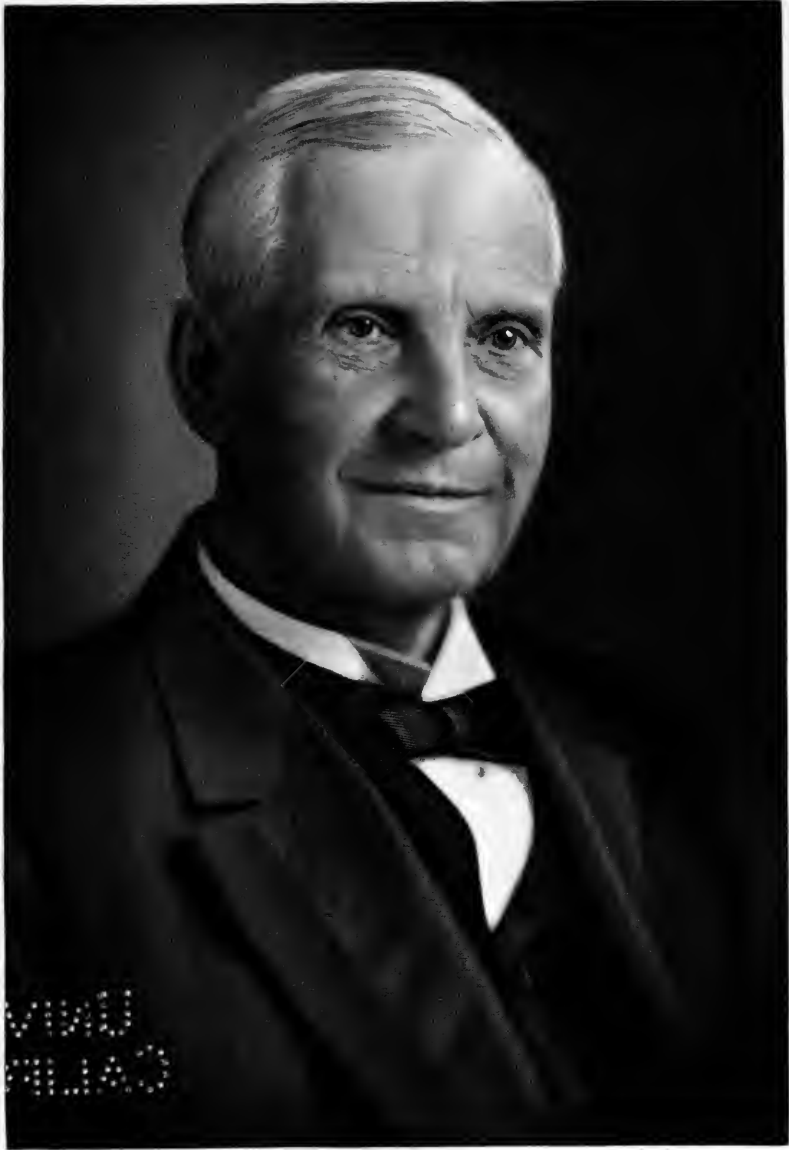
Many new varieties of electrical apparatus have been developed by Mr. Leonard and his company—each one filling a distinct need in the farmer's life. He himself feels very strongly on the farm question. He has said:

The extensive and intelligent use of electric power and machinery in America cuts down the cost of industrial production, insures prosperity, and pays higher wages to labor. . . . For agriculture to be as prosperous as industry in America one requirement is to organize and systematize itself so that it can employ machinery and power to do more of the farm work in such a way that the cost of production will be lowered. . . . This is one of the problems of agriculture today. Simply to buy motors and machinery, and put them to work on many farms as they are now managed, will not solve the problem. It is first necessary to organize the farms so that the application of machinery will cut down the cost of production.

Agriculture must think in terms of industry—along production lines. That is, it must learn to measure in terms of output per man-hour and per dollar invested, as well as in production per acre. In industry, the capital investment is kept as low as possible for any given volume of business done. In agriculture, the capital investment too often is increased without regard to returns, and this increase is taken as agricultural prosperity. . . . Such prosperity is built upon a sand foundation and must sooner or later fall. The farmer's prosperity depends upon his ability to increase production materially at reduced costs. . . . We are deeply interested in doing something which will help this great movement. It is not for us to say what size farms shall be, or to what extent men shall specialize in their operations; but we can help in working out better methods and apparatus for the use of electricity and machinery which we know will do three things—increase production, reduce costs, and lighten the work for both the farmer and his wife. . . . What electricity means to the farm wife cannot be appreciated by one who has not known the drudgery of packing water from the well, doing the family wash on a washboard, and the scores of other duties that take the joy and comfort of farm life.

Aside from his connection with the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, Mr. Leonard's other business interests are both numer-

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ous and important. He is president and director of the North Coast Transportation Company, the Diamond Ice and Storage Company, the Washington Electric Company, and the Washington Coast Utilities Company. He is a director of the First Seattle Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle and the First National Corporation, and vice-president of the Community Hotel Corporation. In other phases of Seattle life he has been equally active. He is a Republican in politics, a Protestant in religious faith, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a member of the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Rod and Gun Club, the Olympic Riding and Driving Club, the Press Club and several golf clubs.

All varieties of outdoor sports appeal to Mr. Leonard. He hunts, fishes, golfs, and engages generally in the outdoor life whenever he can find time. Something of his prowess in the various sports has been indicated previously, but he also breeds fine hunting dogs. In addition, Mr. Leonard has just had completed a splendid new yacht, the "Electra," ninety-six feet long, eighty-two tons, and powered by 300 horsepower Diesel engines, on which he takes many long trips. But in spite of his genuine love of the outdoors, he has not neglected other sides of life. Mr. Leonard is a collector of fine paintings and etchings, and his library, comprising about six thousand volumes, is the finest in this section, containing many rare, limited and autographed editions.

On April 8, 1898, Alton William Leonard married Anne Keith, of Brockton, Massachusetts. They are the parents of four children: 1. Olive, who was graduated from Emma Willard School of Troy, New York, where she studied applied design, and is now the wife of Thomas M. Green, a young Seattle attorney. 2. Richard, who is just finishing his studies at Harvard University. 3. Pamele, now Mrs. R. G. Foster, wife of the editor of the "Puget Sound Electric Journal." 4. Constance, a graduate of St. Nicholas School, a select institution for girls at Seattle, and is now attending art school in Boston. Mrs. Leonard's chief interest has always centered in her home, but she has also taken a prominent part in various phases of Seattle life, and has been particularly generous in lending her efforts for

the advancement of orthopedic work and the relief of other unfortunates. Family life in the Leonard home has always approached the ideal. Mr. Leonard himself is the first to tell how much his wife and family have meant to him in his success, and his words indicate another aspect of his own character: "My wife and family," he has said, "are always ready to help. They have been the greatest inspiration and aid to me in my life."

**EUSTIS, WILLIAM HENRY**, Philanthropist—A mighty victory indeed over ill health and poverty was that of the late William Henry Eustis, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, lawyer, capitalist, public official, and philanthropist. He won the victory for himself, for the boys and girls he helped through the Dowling School, and for the future generations to be benefited through doctors, nurses, and social workers trained in the University of Minnesota by virtue of his munificent gifts. The Minneapolis "Journal" summarizes his great handicaps and his equally great accomplishments in an editorial published at the time of his death, November 30, 1928:

Death must have come as a welcome release to William Henry Eustis in the fullness of his years with his mundane work nobly accomplished. For since boyhood he had been borne down by a physical handicap that would have crushed a man of less courage, energy, and hopefulness.

The story of Mr. Eustis' remarkable career is one to inspire everyone who ponders it. Here was a man of action to whom action was physical torture. Here was a man who never lost faith, never failed of optimism, never permitted his soul to be fettered by his body's infirmities. Here was a man who early found time for the useful play of public spirit, and who in the closing years of his life carried through a noble project of endowing the succor of the crippled.

We shall not look upon his like again. . . . He was a stricken giant who nevertheless reached to the stature of moral and mental greatness.

Born in the village of Oxbow, New York, July 17, 1845, William Henry Eustis was the son of Tobias Eustis, native of Cornwall, England, and his wife, Mary (Marwick) Eustis, also of English descent. The father was born in Cornwall, July 10, 1821, and came to Oxbow about 1840, moving in later years to Hammond, New York, where he died January 4, 1889. Mary Marwick was his first wife, and their children were: George; William Henry, of further mention; John Edwin; and Eunice. Tobias Eustis married (second) Margaret Parkinson, born at Black River, New York, about

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1831, died at Hammond, in 1898, and they had children: Charles, Adelbert, Caroline (or Carrie); Minnie; Gardner Thomas, who is particularly interested in this life-record of his older brother; Anthony Wayne; and Bertha May.

William Henry Eustis experienced the early hardships common to the children of Europeans who came to this country to seek opportunity in a new land. He was forced to seek employment in childhood, finding odd jobs in the village and working as a bark grinder in the town tannery. At the age of fifteen he met with an accident which changed him in a flash from the husky youngster nature had made him to a helpless invalid, destined to be bedridden for seven years. The boy was the only one who could entertain any hopes for his recovery. He devised a water dropping device to help his circulation and figured out a massage system for himself, all the time literally holding the bones of his hips in his body. Then one day, as suddenly as the trouble had come, it began to disappear. The boy began to improve. His friends were then on the march to the front during the Civil War, and the boy wanted to go along. His father always promised he could "go with the next bunch," and so pacified the eager boy, who gradually abandoned the idea. He studied telegraphy nights and taught country school days, saving his money, until in 1871, when he was twenty-six, he entered Wesleyan Seminary in Middletown, Connecticut. Board and room he paid for by tutoring in telegraphy at night. After receiving his diploma, he went to Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Except for twenty-five dollars given him by his grandfather, the young man earned every cent he paid for his education and maintained himself while studying. He then practiced law at Saratoga Springs for five years.

With the courage and optimism which always buoyed him up, Mr. Eustis then sought the greater opportunity he believed offered by the West. His "prospecting tour" of St. Louis, Kansas City, Dubuque, and other midwestern cities took him finally to Minneapolis on October 23, 1881. There he decided to remain. In less than three years he was launched on a business career which brought him the fortune he gave away to help crippled children and other unfortunates. He and his brother, Gardner T. Eustis, for many years conducted a

partnership in law, with offices at No. 606 Corn Exchange Building. Mr. Eustis acquired much extremely valuable property and contributed much toward the development of the Loop. He built a six-story flour exchange building and later the Corn Exchange Building. Through his efforts the sites for the General Hospital and the postoffice were located. He was one of the original directors of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and an organizer of the North American Telegraph Company. The upbuilding of his material fortune by no means represented the whole of his activities, however, for he was equally concerned with his work as philanthropist and as public servant.

One of the first donations Mr. Eustis made was a 21-acre tract on the west river road, deeded to the Board of Education to be used for the new Dowling School for crippled children. "Money is of little value unless it does somebody some good," he often said. He made his money valuable by giving away \$2,000,000. To the University of Minnesota, he gave, in order to establish an endowment fund to help the crippled children of the State, the following property: the Corn Exchange Building; the Flour Exchange Building; and ninety-nine year leases on the Eustis Building and the Skellet Storage Building; as well as bonds and other securities totalling \$646,800. The property values amount to \$1,475,000. Mr. Eustis made provision for the construction of a Minnesota hospital for needy crippled children at the University, to be administered as a trust, and to be part of a fund for maintenance. Mr. Eustis said he did not want any of his money left when he was ready to go, explaining,

I'm giving my money away because it's no fun to keep it. Money's no good if it isn't helping someone. And life is just a loan. You've got to pay it back.

In the other great department of public service, Mr. Eustis also won the love and admiration of his fellow citizens. In the late 80's he became a civic leader, taking his place in organizing the industrial show in the exposition building. He made the nominating speech at the Minneapolis Convention in 1892 for James G. Blaine. Shortly before the Republican Convention was over, Mr. Eustis was nominated as a dark horse candidate for mayor, and was elected. His was a busy and critical term, for four strikes occurred in the two years, and the mayor had to use all his wisdom, all his force, and all his humanity in settling them. The

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strikes settled, the panic of 1893 swamped the city. Hundreds of families suffered want, and again the mayor came to the rescue. He almost reorganized the police department and insisted that every patrolman be a man of large stature and that he spend several months as workhouse guard, in order to learn the ways of criminals. He believed the saloon problem could best be solved by keeping the saloon-proprietor within the law and helping him to control his place. Though a total abstainer himself, he did not advocate prohibition. The ministers of the city fought his stand and helped defeat him for reelection. However, they backed up his plea for help when the Hinckley forest fire drove homeless refugees into Minneapolis, where he had to plan for taking care of them. In 1898, Mr. Eustis ran for the office of governor as the Republican nominee, but John Lind, Democrat and popular with the non-partisan group, received the majority of votes. That was Mr. Eustis' last venture into politics. In 1902, however, he was appointed special United States Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, to report on postoffice sites for the cities of Honolulu and Hilo, and on needed currency reform. Also he helped decide on the site for the Municipal Auditorium in Minneapolis, and was interested in many aspects of civic affairs. He belonged to the Masonic Order, and he never married, giving his heart to society, rather than to a family, and his energies to the service of mankind.

After forty-seven years of residence in Minneapolis, when he was eighty-three years old, Mr. Eustis passed away quietly in his sleep, Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1928. Those who knew him best write his epitaph:

"I'm sorry he died, so very sorry he died," said Helen Babcock, a pupil at Dowling School, who cried at the news of his death. "He was an awfully nice man. He was really our friend and we all felt that he liked us."

"We fellows all liked him," said another pupil, Albert Abdallah.

"In the death of William Henry Eustis, Minnesota has lost its best-loved citizen, a man of stalwart character and great personal charm. He did not allow physical handicaps to stop him. He achieved greatly, and his life should be an inspiration to every young man in the state. He was a wise philanthropist, and the good he did will live after him," said Governor Christianson.

"In the death of Mr. Eustis the community has suffered a great loss. He was a public-spirited citizen, a lover of children, and the benefactor of the crippled.

"He has left his fortune for the benefit of others in the community where he made it. Long will his memory reside in the hearts of those who knew him best. But an enduring immortality will be found in the long procession of doctors, surgeons, nurses, and social workers who will receive training at the university in the cure of disease, the alleviation of suffering and who will seek to discover new methods of healing the sick and crippled youth.

"Always as I knew him, he thought more of service than of self."

**JACKSON, SAMUEL MORLEY**, Banker, Civic Leader, Philanthropist—During the many years of his residence at Tacoma, Washington, Samuel Morley Jackson has risen to preëminent position in the business and financial life of the city. Native ability, of course, sound judgment, and hard work have contributed largely to this result, but none of these, perhaps, has proved so decisive a factor as Mr. Jackson's ideal conception of the high duty and privilege of a banking institution to assist to the full extent of its ability in the growth and progress of the community and the State. No legitimate industrial project has asked aid of Mr. Jackson in vain, if its management was honest, if it was capable, and if there was a reasonable chance for success. Convinced of these three things, he has given again and again to worthy enterprises the greatest possible assistance, making every effort to solve constructively the problems which have arisen, as if they were his own. "We are here," Mr. Jackson has said, "to help industries," and that has been consistently his aim. The importance of this attitude in Tacoma life has been shown in the increase of its industries and in their prosperous condition. The community has honored Mr. Jackson for his far-seeing policies, for his activity in every civic project, and especially for his efforts on behalf of the city hospital, the Tacoma General Hospital, which has become the hobby of his life.

Mr. Jackson was born in Essex County, England, on June 21, 1864. He was educated in English private schools, and for three years attended Framingham College, in Suffolk. Upon the completion of this work he began his business career in London, and when only eighteen years old, came to San Francisco, where he was employed as a clerk in the old London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd. His obvious ability won him merited advancement, and after a period of eight years, in 1890, he came to Tacoma to assist in opening a new branch in this city. In that year the boom

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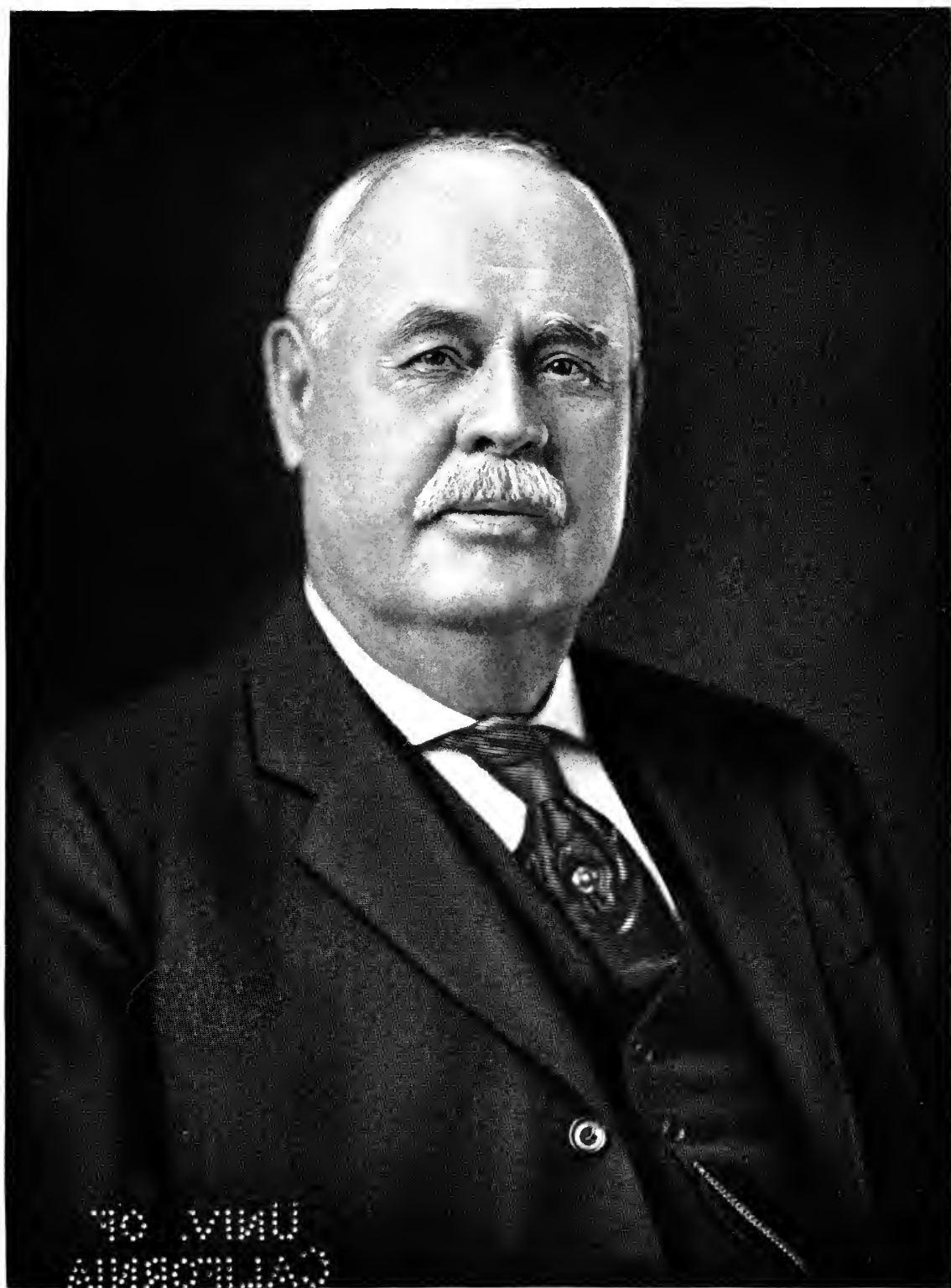
reached its highest peak and the brilliant future of the city seemed unshakeably secure, but inevitable reaction set in and many fair-weather projects departed. Mr. Jackson had faith in the final prosperity of the Pacific Northwest and still regarded Tacoma as a city of marvelous possibilities. To him the collapse of the Northern Pacific Railroad system was the result of faulty financing—there was nothing wrong with the railroad or the country or the town. His enthusiasm seemed to prove contagious, for his bank did not withdraw its support, and in 1896 he was chosen manager of the Tacoma branch. It is impossible to estimate accurately the full value of Mr. Jackson's timely aid to the industries of early Tacoma, but through his kindly offices many enterprises remained for future prosperity, which might well have left the city in despair. For nine years he was manager for the London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd. Then the powerful Bank of California bought the Tacoma branch in 1905, and Mr. Jackson remained with that corporation for fifteen years. Those were the years of great industrial growth for Tacoma and Southwestern Washington, and the Tacoma branch of the Bank of California played an important part in financing them. As bank manager Mr. Jackson strove to make his bank a genuine community institution. He was a leader, picking likely men and promising industries, placing behind them the tremendous financial strength of the largest banking institution doing business in the State. Meanwhile, Chester Thorne of New York had developed the old National Bank of Commerce into the National Bank of Tacoma, and in 1920 Mr. Jackson, a friend of many years, became president of this bank, of which Mr. Thorne remained chairman of the board of directors until his death in 1927. Continuing the policies which had proved so beneficial to Tacoma, Mr. Jackson soon brought the National Bank of Tacoma into a place of new importance in the city's activities. Mr. Jackson himself spends much time going into the possibilities of every prospective industrial project, and then, if it is found worthy, throws behind the enterprise the greatest possible assistance in recommendations for proper financing.

In the operation of his bank, Mr. Jackson has effected a reorganization, and control is vested in two men, himself as president, and Mr. Madison as vice-president, thus eliminat-

ing the complications which follow the use of the ordinary committee system of operation. His standing among the men of his profession may be judged by his selection as Washington member of the executive committee of the American Bankers Association, a position which he held for several years, much to the credit of the State. Not only has Mr. Jackson aided Tacoma industry through his control of local banking institutions, but as president of the Tacoma Oriental Steamship Company, he is executive head of the organization which owns the only fleet of ships from Puget Sound sailing the Pacific. When the opportunity occurred to acquire these vessels from the United States Shipping Board, the response from the public-spirited citizens of Tacoma was immediate and decisive. They were determined that the "City of Destiny" should have the adequate shipping facilities which were its due and following the initial victory in securing the vessels, a strong board of management was chosen with Mr. Jackson as president, to continue this success, and to carry the name Tacoma, on each ship, in trade throughout the Far East.

Mr. Jackson is as well known for his philanthropies and purely civic work as for his business operations. He has given his time without stint to many undertakings, all for the public good. When the Tacoma General Hospital was reorganized in 1912, he became president of the organization, and year after year since then he has been reelected to the post because of his achievements. Under his direction the new main building of the institution was erected at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, replacing the old frame building which had long outlived its usefulness, and each year since has seen an improvement in plant and equipment, until to-day the Tacoma General Hospital stands among the finest institutions of its kind in America. It has been awarded the highest rating by the American College of Surgeons, and in equipment and service is second to none in the country. Mr. Jackson has also served as treasurer of the Annie Wright Seminary in Tacoma, aiding it in the campaign for funds which has brought it to its present place in the educational world. He has been president at various times of the Union Club, of Tacoma, the Country Club, the University Club, and the Federation of Social Services, all of them agencies for the upbuilding of Tacoma and the State. Mr. Jackson is

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CALIFORNIA



*W. E. M. Taylor.*

affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member of the bodies of the Scottish Rite, and a life member of Afifi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Automobile Club of Western Washington, and the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. He has long been interested in horses and riding, and was one of the founders of the Tacoma Riding Club, which has a large membership and is growing rapidly.

On June 2, 1894, in San Francisco, California, Samuel Morley Jackson married Marie Williams, daughter of Dr. Robert E. Williams, a well-known physician of his day. Of this marriage there are three children, two sons and one daughter.

**McGREGOR, CHARLES EDWIN**, Pioneer Lumber Merchant—Visioning the importance of lumber to a rapidly growing community, Charles Edwin McGregor, of Minneapolis, began a business life in that industry that eventually brought him into wide prominence throughout the Northwest and gave him a name for industrial activity second to none in the region of his operations. He had studied the industry from boyhood and for upward of forty years had conducted his own enterprises, which were located in several States and all of which were in a prosperous condition during the life of the owner.

Mr. McGregor set a high standard for his work and never departed from a business moral code that meant the fullest coöperation with others, in order that prosperity might result and advance the march of communal enterprise everywhere. He had a wide vision and was quick to grasp opportunity, was a keen judge of prospective conditions and understood in detail every essential of his business. Also, he was an analyst of men and knew at a glance what he might expect to face in contact with those who sought dealings with him. Fairness was his motto and no man has risen to deny him the memory of an unblemished character, coupled with a most progressive spirit and a great and abiding faith in the honesty of his fellow men. His value to the State of Minnesota was very high, as it was to those other communities in which he established his enterprises and carried them forward to continually enlarging business, all of which gave employment to large numbers of men and add-

ed to the general contentment of the people.

He was born in Neenah, Wisconsin, April 19, 1858, and acquired his education in the public schools. He was a son of Hugh and Catherine (Roberts) McGregor, substantial and highly respected pioneers, who believed in hard work and followed it throughout their lives. In his boyhood young McGregor learned the lumber business as a most natural thing, inasmuch as his home was surrounded by the virgin forests and his eyes contemplated the building operations that had already begun everywhere in the territory. Prior to 1882 he had been a salesman on the road for door, sash and blind products, but in that year he began operations independently in Bancroft, Iowa, where he established a retail lumber business. This he continued until 1889, when he came to Minneapolis with his brother, Edward N., where together they organized the firm of McGregor Brothers & Company and erected a plant at Granite Falls, Minnesota. Prosperity followed and other retail lumber yards were established, the concern eventually owning and operating fourteen in all, located in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Twenty-five years ago they organized the Big Joe Lumber Company, with headquarters at Wichita, Kansas, and in 1908 the company acquired a number of retail yards in Montana and organized the Yellowstone Lumber Company, with headquarters in Miles City. Mr. McGregor was a Republican in his political allegiance. He was a member of the National Lumbermen's Association and was fraternally affiliated with the Granite Falls, Minnesota, Lodge, Modern Woodmen of the World. His club memberships included the Minneapolis, Minneapolis Athletic and Automobile. His death occurred August 27, 1928.

Charles Edwin McGregor married, in Kansas City, Missouri, August 23, 1883, Anna Catherine Hoffman, born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 15, 1863, daughter of Theodore and Bertha Melvina (Schmidt) Hoffman, both natives of Germany, who were married in the United States.

Progressive citizenship was the crowning distinction of the career of Mr. McGregor, although his personal attributes were of such attraction as to engage the admiration of all and win the esteem of a large circle of close friends. He was able, just, sincere, honest and industrious, giving all he had of physical and mental strength to assist in building up the

great territory throughout which his business operations were successfully conducted over a long period of years.

**WALKER, ROBERT**, Executive—President of the Walker Cut Stone Company at Tacoma, Washington, Robert Walker has devoted himself to the direction of this important enterprise of the city for the past twenty-two years. Mr. Walker's life has been one of highly interesting experiences and steady progress toward a chosen goal. His business to-day is a very large one, and with no technical training beyond that which he was able to acquire for himself he has also mastered the finer phases of the builder's art, constructing some of the most notable buildings, architecturally, in the city.

Mr. Walker was born at Weston Super-Mare, in England, in the year 1859. He is a son of John Walker, who devoted himself through his active career to agricultural pursuits, and died in 1890. The mother of the family died in 1869.

Robert Walker, of this record, attended the public schools of his native England until he was ten years of age, and then set out upon the business of life, intent upon meeting and overcoming its difficulties, and winning a successful career. The stories of the Western World and its opportunities interested the growing boy, and finally, in 1882, he was able to take passage to Canada. He went directly to Winnipeg, and then, for the next three years, lived in the Western provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Walker resided at Fort Calgary when that post was two hundred and fifty miles distant from any railway. He lived at Winnipeg during the days of the Rebellion, and often went out to fight the Sioux, Cree, Blackfoot, and other Indian tribes. He has the greatest respect, however, for the full-blooded Indian, his foeman of that period, and believes that they were very unfairly treated by Canada and the Hudson Bay Company.

During this period Mr. Walker struck up an acquaintance with a man named Smith and formed a partnership with him. As they were making their way between settlements, he died "on the trail," and was buried at the present site of Banff, in Alberta. Mr. Walker was friendly to and a friend of many powerful Indian tribes, and drew much of interest and value from this relationship.

In the year 1885 Mr. Walker first came to

the United States, settling at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he went to work as a stone-cutter. He had in his possession a sum of only fifty dollars, but he never lacked either courage or industry, and his own efforts were eventually to bring him his reward. For several years he managed a stone works at Minneapolis, and then, in company with three other stone cutters, formed a partnership for the establishment of an independent enterprise. This arrangement was to continue for the next ten years. Mr. Walker was thoroughly familiar with all details of the stone-cutter's work, and he and his partners were able to carry on their operations profitably. At the end of ten years he bought out their interest, with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. Stock, continuing the management of his venture in the Minnesota city until 1907.

It was then that he came to the Pacific Coast, seeking again the larger opportunities of the West. At Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Walker started in the stone business on a small scale, and gradually, by competent management and the high quality of his services, built it to success. His long background of experience was of great value to him in his work, but he knew that achievements are won only by hard and long continued effort, and he labored steadfastly toward this end. To-day he can enjoy the fruits of his efforts, and in looking back upon a well spent life, may take a modest but justifiable pride in his accomplishments. The Walker Cut Stone Company stands as he created it—one of the largest business enterprises of its kind in the West.

Although he believes that a worker is worthy of his hire, Mr. Walker has always contented himself with a reasonable margin of profit. He has been in no sense a profiteer. During the period of the World War, for instance, he declined to take advantage of abnormal conditions, and instead his firm lost money. His success has been attained by the merit of his services, and these have been widely in demand. Mr. Walker has been called upon to build some of the finest and most important buildings in the State. Notable among these may be mentioned the Legislative Building, the Temple of Justice and Insurance Building, all State buildings at Olympia, all the Tacoma school building work, and several large bank buildings. These are conspicuous for the honesty of their materials and the excellence of their design, and Mr. Walker's part in creating them has



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*S. Draper Dayton*

brought him much honor. His position in architectural and building circles was indicated by his election as an honorary member of the Architects' Association, and this in spite of the fact that his education was very limited by the circumstances of his youth, and, indeed, has been mostly self-acquired. Mr. Walker has taught himself not only the practical details of his profession, but many branches of the higher mathematics as well, and he has never once employed an expert to make an estimate for him, being thoroughly competent to perform this work for himself. His judgment and opinion in these matters are considered authoritative. Honesty has been the foundation and cornerstone of his success, and his reputation for integrity means more to him than all his material achievements. This is not the easy virtue of the unsuccessful man. It is not difficult to prefer a sterling reputation if one has never been able to win position and success. But both have come to Mr. Walker. The group of Washington State buildings which he constructed ranks among the finest of all legislative and judicial edifices, but he would rather destroy them stone by stone than sacrifice his honor.

Mr. Walker has been active in the support of civic and benevolent enterprises, and a generous contributor to many worthy causes. He is a great churchman, and a benefactor of all churches, particularly, of course, of the churches of the Baptist faith in which he worships. Thus he gave all of the stone work in the beautiful new Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, at Tacoma, and his gift also made possible the completion of the stone work in the First Baptist Church. He has donated many cornerstones, including those for the Masonic Temple, for several schools, and churches.

Fraternally, Mr. Walker is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being very prominent in this great order. He is a member of many of its higher bodies, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in addition is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Fircrest Golf Club, and golf is one of his principal diversions, along with hunting ducks and upland birds. In politics he is a Republican voter.

On January 3, 1887, Robert Walker married Emily Stock, who was also born at Weston Super-Mare, England, and came to the American Continent in her younger years. She has long enjoyed a considerable reputation as a concert and choir singer, and as a brilliantly gifted woman in many ways. In spite of her many interests, her home meant much to her. She enjoyed gardening and flowers, and all her affections centered about her children. Mrs. Walker, in addition, was always thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in his work, constantly aiding him and giving him the benefit of her advice and counsel in business and financial affairs. They became the parents of several children: 1. Edna May. 2. Kitty Phoebe. 3. William J., now a director of the Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma, and secretary and treasurer of the Far West Clay Company. 4. Robert G., who served in the Transport Corps during the period of American participation in the World War. 5. Leona Marie. The family residence is maintained in Tacoma.

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**DAYTON, DAVID DRAPER**, Retail Merchant—David Draper Dayton's life emphasizes most strikingly the thought of the poet in those memorable words:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.  
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives  
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

He was a man of large vision, good judgment and splendid open-mindedness, who possessed all those qualities which inhere in a true friend, a kindly neighbor, and a worthy citizen.

Mr. D. Draper Dayton's parents were of those far-seeing Americans, who left their home in the East to start a life of greater opportunity in the West. His father, George Draper Dayton, son of Dr. David Day and Carolina Wesley (Draper) Dayton, was born at Clifton Springs, near Geneva, New York, March 6, 1857. He was educated in his native community and started his business life there. On December 17, 1878, he married Emma Willard Chadwick, and in the summer of 1883 he located at Worthington, in Nobles County, Minnesota, a town of twelve to fourteen hundred population, right in the heart of the prairie country, not far from the scene of a recent Indian uprising. The town had been previously selected as the center of the prairie hay market-

ing business by Judge Folger and Charles Folger. These two men stayed but a short time, but the possibilities of the land for hay raising and the value of Worthington as a place for its marketing, was evident. At that time rich, unbroken soil sold at from three to eight dollars an acre. In 1883 Mr. Dayton organized the State Bank of Worthington. Using his clear judgment in realizing the potential value of things, Mr. Dayton knew what the future of that section of the country would be and had the courage to invest every dollar he owned, probably about twenty thousand dollars, and to organize, in 1884, a stock company called The Minnesota Loan and Investment Company, of which he was president. Backed by prominent men of Geneva, his home town, the capital of the concern grew to one hundred thousand dollars. Money was loaned on farm property at eight to ten per cent interest, with a better rate for short loans.

The enterprise grew and prospered. After about sixteen years of steady progress the Loan Investment Company's stock was worth more than par, with a surplus of over one hundred and five thousand dollars, and the company had outgrown its home town. Consequently Mr. Dayton with his usual foresight, and after studying the situation thoroughly, decided to move the headquarters to Minneapolis. The Company moved there in 1892. In that city the company purchased a large lot on a business street on which it erected a block of offices and stores. Two or three years later the company disposed of that lot and bought another one on Nicollet Avenue. Soon the offices of the company were located in this block. A large tract of unimproved land was likewise purchased at twenty-two hundred dollars per front foot, land which since, has several times doubled its cost. In 1902 the company erected a six-story building on Nicollet Avenue and leased it to the Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, an old established Minneapolis concern, the management of which Mr. Dayton and his sons soon took over, calling the store, the Dayton Company.

Mr. Dayton has held and holds many important executive positions in Minneapolis, and is closely associated with large numbers of educational, philanthropic and religious institutions and movements.

David Draper Dayton, son of George Draper and Emma Willard (Chadwick) Dayton, was born in Geneva, New York, January 13, 1880.

His parents removed to Worthington, Minnesota, in 1883, taking their young son with them. He received his early schooling in Worthington, later attending the high school in that town. Although Mr. Dayton, senior, had achieved success in his business ventures in the town of Worthington, he was well aware that only in the persistent attendance to duty, could strong character in his young son be fully developed. The alert lad was cooperative with him and desired nothing better than to prove his worth and earn his way. During his four years in high school, David Draper acted as janitor in his father's bank, which necessitated that he get up at four o'clock every morning; not an enviable job, but an excellent start for the busy life he was to lead.

In 1898 the boy entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1902. The summer preceding his senior year he held a job as structural iron worker and helped erect the building which was later the home of The Dayton Company, in Minneapolis. At this job, as at every other Mr. Draper tackled, he worked arduously and seriously, so that in the fall, he was urged by his employer to keep on with it rather than return to college. However, D. Draper Dayton, feeling that his last year in college would be more beneficial to him, returned to Princeton. Shortly after graduation he entered his father's department store, where he started in at the bundle wrapping desk and worked his way up through practically every department, in order to know thoroughly the retail business. In 1903 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Company and by the spring of 1906 he was the general manager. He had just pride in the establishment which he and his father had helped to create. He strove always for wider and deeper methods of, and was very constructively concerned in, the formation of the Retail Research Association, an affiliation of eighteen of the principal stores in the United States. Mr. Dayton was earnest, alert, and successful in business, adhering always to high ethical standards, and respected and admired by his business associates, whose sorrow at the time of his death bore the personal note of friends, who mourned the passing of one whose life had meant much of guidance and self-sacrificing interest. In addition to his work at the store, Mr. Dayton was a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, and was a member of the Board of Underwriters

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of Minneapolis branch of the famous "Lloyds."

But business did not absorb all of his time and attention. Mr. Dayton's services to the educational, religious, and civic affairs of the community are numerous and will not be soon forgotten by his fellow citizens. He was a trustee of the Blake School for Boys, and did much for the youth of Minneapolis. For twelve years he served as secretary of the Minneapolis Public Library Board. He loved his city and desired for it the reputation of a metropolis where all should share the best of modern life. He was at one time member of the Tax Equalization Board. One of his last acts was to aid in the move to obtain for the city the Walker Art Collection, and to his support and direction of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra Association, he was most active. Mr. Dayton was at one time president of the Board of Trustees of the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. He was intensely and actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and not long before his death, in 1923, he contributed generously to the fund raised for the Association, stipulating that a portion of this gift should be devoted to building and equipping a branch on the campus of the University of Minnesota, under his personal supervision. When the endowment building fund was raised for the Young Men's Christian Association in 1916, he was one of the largest contributors and most active supporters. To carry on the work in which their son was so interested and active, the parents of David Draper Dayton, George Draper and Emma W. (Chadwick) Dayton, have presented a fund of one hundred thousand dollars as a memorial to him. This splendid gift was made on Christmas day in 1927, accompanied by the following note:

It affords us, the parents of D. Draper Dayton, great satisfaction to hand you \$100,000, to be added to the endowment of the Young Men's Christian Association of Minneapolis—the principal to be kept intact, and to be known as the D. Draper Dayton Memorial Fund; the income to be used for enlarging and increasing the usefulness of your association.

There is no memorial more fitting, or that would be more to the liking of the late Mr. Dayton than such a fund for the perpetual use in expanding the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of Minneapolis. Of him it may well be said that he is one of those "who live again in minds made better by their presence." Years may pass, but the influence

of the noble plans he enacted, will thus carry on unending good.

Mr. D. Draper Dayton was an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church of his home city. He was a Republican, but served his party only as a private citizen, never holding office. He was a member of numerous clubs, chief among them: The Six o'Clock Club, University of Minneapolis, University of Chicago, Princeton, Athletic, and Lafayette clubs, the Woodhill Country Club, the Minneapolis Club, and the Westchester Biltmore Club in New York. In June, 1923, Mr. Dayton received the great distinction of being elected by the Princeton Alumni Association of the Northwest, as a trustee of the University, but his untimely death prevented his holding this office.

David Draper Dayton married, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 17, 1903, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his parents' wedding, Louise Winchell. (Winchell II.) Children: 1. Avis Louise, born in Minneapolis, January 20, 1906, graduated from the University of Minnesota in the class of 1926, at the early age of twenty years, majoring in geology; studied one year at the Sorbonne. 2. George Draper, 2d, born in Minneapolis, September 21, 1907, graduated from Princeton University, class of 1928; married Marion McDonald, June 26, 1928; and they have a son, George Draper, 3d, born June 13, 1929. 3. Ward Winchell, born April 26, 1911. 4. Dorothy, born December 25, 1912. 5. David Draper, Jr., born October 19, 1919. 6. Leonard Vaughn, born September 11, 1921.

To David Draper Dayton, when yet in his manhood's strength, death came on July 25, 1923.

All Minneapolis mourned the loss of so valuable and well loved a citizen. Who knows a man as well as those with whom he works? From the co-workers of David Draper Dayton came the following tribute, published in their "Daytonews," the month after his passing:

We have lost one whose ready smile, quick understanding and generous sympathy were accessible to us all.

One whose every effort in the business and civic worlds was bent toward rendering life more valuable and happy for others. The silent partner in all our activities, he helped make our work-a-day world meaningful.

We have lost a man, but the memory of his belief in us and his pride in work well done will be an inspiration always.

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From the press of the day follow words of appreciation. From the "Minneapolis Tribune":

Mr. Dayton was an earnest, alert, successful business man who adhered to high ethical standards, but better than that he was a modest, unassuming, but effective, builder of what is good and fine in the community. What he had done in his unpretentious way during the score of years of his residence here was the dependable foretoking of a much larger usefulness in the years to come if his life had been spared.

He served Minneapolis faithfully as an honorary public official. He entered with zest into those civic activities that makes for a clean, wholesome, forward-looking city. He was a rare exemplar of what is best in character and in his daily relations with his fellow townsmen, including those with whom he was thrown in close contact in business affairs. Something more vivid than mere perfunctory courtesy runs through the published tributes paid to him by those who, in this life, were his mercantile competitors. Beyond his exceptional talent for business, his Nichollet avenue friends and associates discerned in him the qualities that inhere in a true friend, a kindly neighbor and a worthy citizen.

From the "Minneapolis Daily Star":

His contribution to our community life expresses the spirit of Elbert Hubbard's motto: "The love we keep is the love we give away."

That is why thousands, both of large and humble means, mourn to-day at his tragically early passing—very probably hastened by his public labors—who would not do so if he had not given himself so disinterestedly to our common life.

That is the lesson of Draper Dayton's life for the people of Minneapolis.

Those of his nearest and dearest, to whom bereavement came as a deep shadow of weary pain and grief, find light and hope in the ever living presence of the manifest nobility of one whose life, though short in years, was yet of great measure in human sympathy and service.

(The Winchell Family.)

Winchell is an old English patronym which probably derived its origin from Winch, of which it is the diminutive form. Winch may come from residence at a bend or corner, or from residence beside some particular windlass for drawing water from a deep well. Winch may also be a corrupt nickname for Vincent.

(I) Professor Newton Horace Winchell was born in Northeast, Dutchess County, New York, December 17, 1839. He became professor of geology at the University of Minnesota in 1872, where he remained for some time. He became a very noted scientist and educator. As a geologist he ranked with the highest, spending much time in the study of the ge-

ology and mineral resources of Minnesota. His outstanding achievements were the accurate measurements of the time taken by the recession of St. Anthony Falls from their position at Fort Snelling, for which he received a special honor from the Academy of Science at Paris, and the discovery, in the late seventies, of the iron bearing ledges of northern Minnesota.

Professor Winchell married a very remarkable woman in 1864, Charlotte Imus, who was born in Bennington County, Vermont, in 1836, and died in Florida, March 17, 1926. With her parents she removed to Michigan when a child. She was always a very studious girl and taught school when only in her teens. She graduated from Albion College, Michigan, at twenty years of age. After her marriage to Professor Winchell, she came to Minneapolis. She was an ideal professor's wife, much esteemed by the faculty and students of the University. The Winchell home was always a center of social life for the college group. Mrs. Winchell was of great assistance to her husband in his work, acting as his secretary, aiding him with his reports and with the revising of proofs of his difficult scientific books. She played a prominent part in the civic life of the community for many years. Mrs. Winchell was a charter member of the Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving as the first president. Her work for prohibition was of outstanding value to the cause. She was imbued and fired with the conviction that in the promotion of this cause, lay happiness and well-being for multitudes of human beings, in this age and in the future. Her work was systematic and well-directed. She served as superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, and when Governor McGill signed the bill, which made the teaching of scientific temperance in the Minnesota schools a law, he paid high compliment to Mrs. Winchell, attributing the successful passage of the law to her disinterested, unselfish effort.

The name of Charlotte (Imus) Winchell will also be remembered as in education circles, both secular and religious. Shortly after the State Constitution was amended (1875) to provide for women members on the State Board of Education, Mrs. Winchell was one of the two women elected to the board, and was made secretary. She also had the honor to be a member of the committee which brought about the union of the school districts of St. An-

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thony and Minneapolis. Over thirty years ago Mrs. Winchell organized her Sunday School class into a King's Daughters circle, called the Charlotte Winchell Circle.

In 1883, Mrs. Winchell was one of the three founders of the Minneapolis branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later she was head of the branch work in Minnesota and the Dakotas. She also directed women's missionary work in Malaysia.

The circle above referred to, furnished the partial support of two missionaries and maintained three scholarships in China and Africa.

Mrs. Winchell's death at the advanced age of ninety, brought sorrow to many, for her long life of usefulness had been one of benefit and sympathetic friendliness and wise guidance to all with whom she came in contact, whether of the intimate home circle, or in wider groups of her church and her work. Professor and Mrs. Winchell were the parents of five children: 1. Horace V. Winchell, a prominent mining engineer and geologist, died about 1923. 2. Ima Winchell Stacy. 3. Mrs. U. S. Grant. 4. Professor A. N. Winchell. 5. Louise, of whom further.

(II) Louise Winchell, daughter of Professor Newton Horace and Charlotte (Imus) Winchell, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 29, 1881. She married, December 17, 1903, in her native city, David Draper Dayton (q.v.), whom she survives. It is of interest to note that December 17 was her father's birthday, and also that the marriage took place on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the senior Daytons.

(Family Data. "The Daytonews." The "Minneapolis Journal," March 17, 1926; December 26, 1927; December 28, 1927.)

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**McNERTHNEY, JOHN BOYLE, M.D.,** Physician and Surgeon—One of the distinguished members of the medical profession in the West, Dr. John Boyle McNerthney rose to a position of great prominence in his lifetime, and achieved a career of honor and success. The difficulties of his early youth only strengthened his determination, and he brought to the work of his maturity an indomitable will and indefatigable energy. He gave his life to the service of others in the great warfare against sickness and disease, never thinking of himself or his own safety when his professional duties

were involved. Such devotion to high principle is rare, and the constructive influences of such a life remain throughout the years.

Dr. McNerthney was born at Waumandee, Wisconsin, on April 19, 1874, a son of Patrick and Mary Anne (Boyle) McNerthney, the former of whom died in 1927 and the latter in 1912. Members of this family were pioneers in the agricultural life of the Middle West. The father settled in Wisconsin in the early days of its history, and later went on into Minnesota, which was long to be his home. The mother of the family was a true pioneer woman, devoted to her home and her children, failing not in her duty or in charity toward others, strong in the face of difficulties and the trying conditions under which most of her life was spent. She ministered to the sick, asking not whether they were friends or strangers, and guided her children along paths of righteousness to useful manhood and womanhood. They had twelve children, including: 1. Dr. Michael J. McNerthney, a dentist at Tacoma. 2. Dr. William B. McNerthney, a physician and surgeon of Tacoma. 3. Katherine, now Sister Margaret of the Dominican Order of the Roman Catholic church. 4. Henrietta, a pharmacist at Tacoma, where she carries on her own business. 5. Agnes, deceased, wife of Dr. James H. Egan, of Tacoma. 6. Anne, now Mrs. Edward Bannon, of Tacoma. 7. Sue, who married Frank Brennon, of Boston, Massachusetts. 8. Elizabeth, now Mrs. Robert Garnett, of this city. 9. Mary Ellen, of Tacoma.

John Boyle McNerthney, of this record, attended the public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was graduated from high school at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota. For a number of years, thereafter, he taught in local educational institutions in order to earn money to prepare himself for the medical career on which he had early determined. It was quite typical of Dr. McNerthney that this preparation was the best which the medical profession afforded. He studied medicine and surgery at the University of Minnesota and in 1904 attended Bellevue Hospital, in New York City, for post-graduate work. He studied further under the famous Mayo Brothers, at Rochester, Minnesota, and later, in 1911-12, in the leading medical centers of Europe, including Vienna, Berlin, and London. Finally, he returned to begin his own practice at Delavan, Minnesota, in 1899, where his professional activities were to center for nearly three years. Dr. McNerth-

ney was immediately successful. He built up a wide local reputation and practice, and it is significant of the place which he won in the community life, that after only one year of residence he was elected mayor of Delavan.

In 1901, however, after mature consideration, he resolved to move to the Pacific Coast, seeking greater opportunities for advancement in his chosen career of service. He settled at Tacoma, Washington, and here entered into practice with his brother, Dr. Michael J. McNerthney, a dentist, whom he had helped to educate. Through all the period when he was struggling to complete his own education and professional training, and later, when he was successfully established in practice, Dr. McNerthney never failed to remember his brothers and sisters, and assumed a great share of the burden in bringing up all of them. Now, at Tacoma, he entered vigorously into the life of this growing city, which was to be his home until the time of his death. He quickly demonstrated his preëminent qualifications for medical success, and by the high merit of his services built up a reputation which was not exceeded by any other member of his profession from Puget Sound to the Mexican Border. The demands on his services constantly increased, and never did he refuse a call for aid, no matter what its source, or what the circumstances under which it came to him.

Dr. McNerthney was president of the North Pacific Surgical Society, and of the Pierce County (Washington) Medical Association. In addition to these honors which came to him from the fellow members of his profession, he was further elected to membership in the Pacific Coast Surgical Society, an organization limited to sixty members. Election to this body is a distinction which few achieve. Dr. McNerthney was also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for four years, and contributed many valuable papers to various medical journals. During his last illness he prepared a paper which was published posthumously in "Clinics of North America." Aside from his professional connections he was affiliated, fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was a staunch member of the Catholic church, as were all of his family, and contributed generously to the support of its work. Dr. McNerthney was a member, further, of the Tacoma Country Club, and in his leisure mo-

ments turned to outdoor pursuits—hunting, fishing, and golf. He was a great fancier of hunting dogs, and owned many fine examples of this breed. Every worthy movement found in Dr. McNerthney a generous contributor. During the period of the World War he was active in all organized Governmental enterprises. His brother, Dr. William B. McNerthney, served for two years at this time as a captain in the United States Army Medical Corps, while his sister, Miss Sue McNerthney, now Mrs. Frank Brennon, served for two years overseas as an army nurse. And in the disastrous "flu" epidemic of the period, Dr. McNerthney greatly distinguished himself, not only through his professional services—laboring tirelessly night and day, but also giving a great amount of his personal fortune toward aiding influenza sufferers.

On June 20, 1905, Dr. John Boyle McNerthney married Katherine Manley, the ceremony being performed at Tacoma. She was born at Menominee, Wisconsin, on December 7, 1881, and is a graduate of high school and business college. Dr. and Mrs. McNerthney became the parents of seven children: 1. Lawrence Theodore, born in 1906, now studying medicine at Creighton. 2. Mary Margaret, born in 1908, who is studying at Omaha to become a hospital technician. 3. Thomas Graydon, born in 1910, a pre-medical student at college in Puget Sound. 4. John Manley, born in 1914, a high school student at St. Martin's. 5. Katherine Agnetta, born in 1916, a high school student at Aquinas Academy. 6. Joseph Boyle, born in 1920, attending grade school at St. Patrick's School, Tacoma. 7. James Emmett, born in 1923, also attending grade school at St. Patrick's School.

Dr. McNerthney died at Tacoma on September 17, 1928. His death was a sad loss to the city and State and was widely mourned. Dr. McNerthney was a man in whom the spirit of devotion and service was strong. Although a devout Catholic, he generously aided Protestant charities as well as those of his own church, and was greatly beloved by the people of Tacoma in all walks of life, irrespective of their religious faith.

**LONGWORTH, HON. NICHOLAS**, Speaker of Congress—A member of one of the pioneer families of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a native of that city, the late Speaker Longworth, while maintaining a residence in his native





*Hon. Nicholas Longworth*

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city, spent the greater part of his later years in the national capital. With one single exception, that of the Sixty-third Congress, he had served as a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio since 1903. That he had proved himself an exceptionally able legislator and that he had gained for himself to the fullest degree possible the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-members in Congress, even including those opposed to him in their political views, is shown by the fact that since 1925 he had served without interruption as Speaker of Congress. In this capacity Mr. Longworth was an outstanding figure in public life and the services he rendered to his country were numerous and of great importance.

For more than a century and a quarter the Longworth family has occupied a place of great prominence and leadership in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. The first member of the family to settle there was the late Nicholas Longworth, the great-grandfather of Speaker Longworth, who came to Cincinnati in May, 1804. He was then twenty-one years old, having been born in Newark, New Jersey, January 16, 1783. Attracted toward the legal profession, he became a student in the office of Judge Burnet, at that time the most distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati. Following his admission to the Bar, Mr. Longworth engaged in active practice until 1819, when he retired from the legal profession to give his personal supervision to his property and other interests. He had ever regarded the purchase of real estate as the safest of all investments and, as his law practice brought him substantial financial return, he bought land and by its sale added materially to his financial resources, reinvesting still more largely in property. At times he was enabled to purchase city lots for as little as ten dollars or less. Remarkable sagacity seemed to indicate to him what would prove a profitable investment and after holding a purchase for a time he would sell at an advanced figure that would permit of more extensive purchases. Whenever opportunity offered for investment Mr. Longworth added to his realty holdings, until his aggregate possessions were greater than that of any other individual property owner of the city. It is said that in the year 1850 his taxes on realty were greater than that of any other man in the United States except William B. Astor. The conduct of business and the accumulation of wealth, however,

constituted only one phase in the life of Mr. Longworth. He was a man of varied interests and of versatile ability. He gave much to charity. He did not, however, believe that any one had the right to dictate to him the manner in which his bequests should be made or his aid given, and there were those who did not receive solicited assistance and who spoke harshly of him and his methods. Those who knew him well, however, relate almost innumerable instances of his generosity and the timely aid which he gave, when he felt convinced that the cause was a worthy one. He did not believe in indiscriminate giving and he usually chose as the recipients of his bounty those whom he thought that other people, even though charitably disposed, would be apt to overlook. About the middle of the nineteenth century he acted as a supernumerary township trustee and at stated hours his office was crowded with people seeking aid. These cases he carefully examined, thus making liberal gift of his time and patience as well as his means. Mr. Longworth was public-spirited in an eminent degree and gave active aid and coöperation to many movements which he believed would constitute elements in Cincinnati's growth and progress. On one occasion the question was put to him concerning the terms for which he would sell the Mount Adams property for observatory purposes. He asked no price but promptly made a donation of the ground—four acres in extent—for that purpose. Mr. Longworth, indeed, left the impress of his individuality upon the city in which he resided for many years, not only by reason of his business ability, which made him Cincinnati's most wealthy resident, but also owing to his personal character. He may have been eccentric, but his ideas and his efforts were usually practical and accomplished results which were beneficial and lasting and which, perhaps, others would not have undertaken.

The second representative of the family to bear the same name was Judge Nicholas Longworth, father of Speaker Longworth, who for an extended period sat upon the bench, his connection with the common pleas court being followed by election to the supreme court of the State. He came to be known as one of the foremost jurists in Ohio. He was born on June 16, 1844, in Cincinnati, a son of Joseph and Annie (Rives) Longworth, and a grandson of the first Nicholas Longworth. After

graduating from Harvard College with the class of 1866 he matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School and in 1869 secured his admission to the Bar. He entered at once upon active practice in Cincinnati and quickly established himself in a foremost place as a capable exponent of the law. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and his work in the courts was particularly free from judicial bias. Even in practice he weighed carefully the evidence presented by his opponent and was, therefore, able to meet his argument with a strong defense. In 1876 he was called to the bench of the common pleas court, where he served for five years and until 1881, when he was elected one of the supreme court judges of Ohio, filling that position until 1883. On October 3, 1866, Judge Longworth married Susan Walker, a daughter of Judge Timothy Walker and a granddaughter of Benjamin Walker. Judge Walker was married (first) at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1832. His first wife died in Cincinnati in 1834, and in that city, on March 11, 1840, he married (second) Eleanor Page Wood. Judge Walker was a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1827 and became a prominent lawyer and jurist of Cincinnati, where he died January 15, 1856. Judge and Mrs. Longworth became the parents of one son and two daughters: 1. Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of whom further. 2. Annie Rives, who was born in Cincinnati, December 10, 1870, and was married at "Rookwood," the Cincinnati home of the Longworths, June 3, 1902, to Buckner Ashby Wallingford, an iron merchant of Pittsburgh and a son of Buckner A. Wallingford, Sr., of Maysville, Kentucky. 3. Clara Eleanor, who was born October 18, 1873, and was married at "Rookwood," February 19, 1901, to Count Aldebert de Chambrun, a son of Marquis de Chambrun and a well-known French military officer and diplomat. Judge Longworth died January 18, 1890, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

Nicholas Longworth, the third to bear this name, was born in Cincinnati, November 5, 1869, the only son and oldest child of Judge Nicholas and Susan (Walker) Longworth. Harvard was, as to the other members of the family, his *alma mater* and, after winning his Bachelor of Arts degree, in 1891, he spent a year in the Harvard Law School. His legal training, however, was completed in the Cincinnati Law School and in 1894 he was admitted to the Ohio Bar, after which he devoted

four years to the practice of law. Since 1898 he had figured prominently in State and National politics. In 1899 he was elected to represent his district in the Ohio Legislature and in 1901 became a member of the State Senate. He was next sent from the first Ohio District to the Fifty-eighth Congress in 1903. From then on Mr. Longworth was reelected without interruption to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses, serving continuously until 1913. Defeated, when he was a candidate for the Sixty-third Congress, Mr. Longworth was reelected to the Sixty-fourth Congress and he was reelected to each succeeding Congress, including the Seventy-second. After serving during 1923-25 as the Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Longworth was elected Speaker of the Sixty-ninth Congress in 1925 and thereafter continued to serve in that capacity, presiding over the session of the Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Republican Congressional Committee and from 1900 had been a member of the Ohio Republican State Committee. During the early part of his career, in 1898, he served as a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education. He always took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his native city, where he continued to have large property and other interests, and where he and Mrs. Longworth maintained a home, at No. 2414 Grandin Road. His services as a legislator and his eminence in the public life of the country have been recognized several times by some of the leading educational institutions of the United States, and Speaker Longworth was the recipient of several honorary degrees, including the following: LL.D. from New York University in 1926, from the University of Michigan in 1927, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1929. His clubs included the Queen City Club and the Blaine Club, both of Cincinnati; the Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio; the Somerset Club of Boston, Massachusetts; and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

In the historic East Room of the White House, at Washington, on February 17, 1906, Mr. Longworth married Alice Lee Roosevelt, oldest daughter of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, then serving as the Twenty-sixth President of the United States. Nicholas Longworth's death occurred April 9, 1931, at Aiken,

South Carolina. Mrs. Longworth and their daughter, Paulina, survive.

**MCCORMACK, JAMES**, Pioneer Merchant—From the time when he first came to Tacoma, Washington, more than forty years ago, James McCormack has never lost faith in the city with which his name and business career have been so largely associated. He was a pioneer merchant of Tacoma; and with the passing years he has extended his interests so that now he is one of the business leaders of the city and a prominent figure in the life of the State, particularly through his activity in fraternal circles.

Mr. McCormack was born in County Longford, Ireland, on March 29, 1862, a son of Matthew McCormack, born in County Longford, in 1813, died in 1896, and of Elizabeth (Percival) McCormack, who was born in 1823 and died in 1898. The father was a farmer by occupation, carrying on agricultural pursuits in his native Ireland, but for eight years, from 1834 to 1842, he lived in the United States, in Maine and Massachusetts, spending part of this time as a merchant at Lowell, in the latter State.

James McCormack, of this record, received his education in Ireland. He was graduated from Erasmus Smith Episcopal School of Longford, and attended Wesleyan Smith School for one year. After this he was apprenticed in the dry goods and linen business with George Duncan and Sons at Lisburn, in County Antrim, Ireland, and for five years remained in this connection, learning all phases of the trade with the utmost thoroughness. For the following two and a half years, he worked in a large department store at Belfast.

As a result of what his father had told him of life in the United States, Mr. McCormack early conceived a desire to cross the ocean to the Western Hemisphere. Following his father's advice, he first learned a business thoroughly, and then, in the spring of 1887, took ship for New York. He arrived in the metropolis with a modest amount of money and was fortunate enough to secure work immediately, taking a position as assistant manager in the department store of Simpson, Crawford and Simpson. He devoted himself to his duties there for about two and a half years with complete success. Mr. McCormack believed, however, that the Puget Sound Country held the greatest opportunities, and that this section was only awaiting men of initiative and vision

to bring its possibilities to fulfillment. Accordingly, in September, 1889, he came to Tacoma, Washington, which has ever since been his home.

Shortly after his arrival in Tacoma, Mr. McCormack accepted a position with Gross Brothers Department Store, where he stayed on for thirteen years. In the meantime, he gradually entered into the city's life and saved his money with the idea of starting into business for himself when the opportunity was ripe. Finally, in the fall of 1902, he launched this independent enterprise, forming a company with his two brothers, Thomas and Robert McCormack, which is still known in Tacoma as McCormack Brothers. Mr. McCormack financed the company, and from the beginning was the guiding force in its affairs. To-day it occupies an imposing building on Broadway, and by the steady growth of its business has attained the position of a Tacoma commercial institution. The volume of its trade is a tribute to Mr. McCormack's able management and to the high standards of quality and service which he has maintained. Although he purchased his brothers' interest some years ago, the original name of the firm is retained and Mr. McCormack is now joined in its operation by his several sons.

In spite of the close attention which he gave to the duties of his business, Mr. McCormack has been very active in other phases of Washington and Tacoma life. Particularly noteworthy has been his work within the Masonic fraternity. Mr. McCormack received the Blue Lodge degrees in Ireland, and after he came to Tacoma, was one of the charter members of State Lodge No. 68 in this city. Since then he has risen through all degrees of both York and Scottish Rites to the highest honors which Masonry can bestow. He served as Grand Master of the Masons of Washington in 1922-1923; in 1927-1928, was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; in 1915-1916 he was Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters; and as early as 1905-1906, was Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in Washington. He was Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery of the Knights Templar in 1924-1925, and beginning in June, 1922, he devoted one entire year to working for the advancement of the Masonic Order. Finally, in recognition of his distinguished service to the Order, Mr. McCormack was elected to that rarely attained

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honor, the thirty-third degree of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and received this degree in January, 1930.

Mr. McCormack is affiliated, in addition, with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Foresters, besides being associated with many of the women's organizations connected with Masonry. He is also one of the sponsors of the Tacoma De Molay, and aids the local Boy Scouts. Mr. McCormack is very fond of golf, hunting, fishing, boating, and, indeed, all outdoor sports, believing that they assist in the formation of healthy ideals as well as furnishing relaxation and recreation. He is a member of the Tacoma Golf and Country Club, and for thirty years has been a member of the Tacoma Commercial Club, serving on its board of trustees in 1910-11-12. All worthy movements in the city have enlisted his hearty support, and charitable causes have found him a generous contributor to their advancement. His relations with his own employees have been exemplary. Mr. McCormack has always manifested the keenest sense of justice in his dealings with them, and they in turn have known that they could come to him with their problems as they could to a friend. Knowing that they would always get a "square deal," their loyalty has been reflected in their work, and has played an important part in the success of the McCormack store.

As a leading figure in the life of the State, Mr. McCormack has been selected to lay the cornerstones for many important buildings, including churches, armories, county court houses, and many Masonic edifices. He laid the cornerstone of the five-million-dollar-State Capitol building at Olympia, and in memory of the event his name appears there on the cornerstone. Many other honors have come to him, and these have been well deserved. Mr. McCormack himself attributes his success in life to the fact that he learned his business thoroughly and has stuck to it. Those who know him, however, will be inclined to add a personal factor which he is too modest to admit—something which includes far more than ordinary ability, fine determination and courage, and a constant devotion to high principle.

In 1888, James McCormack married Eliza-

beth White, at St. George's Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, New York City. She was born in County Longford, Ireland, and was his boyhood sweetheart there, preceding him to the United States by one year, and taking up her residence in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. McCormack are the parents of four children: 1. James Henry, born in November, 1889, and a graduate of the University of California. 2. May Elizabeth, who was born in April, 1891, and graduated from Leland Stanford University. 3. Robert Percival, born in December 1892, a graduate of the University of California. 4. Howard William, born in 1894, and attended the University of Puget Sound and the University of Washington.

Mr. McCormack has built three residences for himself and his family at Tacoma, each better than the one before. The last of these is one of the finest in this locality and is, as he himself describes it, "a monument to his faith in Tacoma and its future growth."

**PIPER, LOUIS H.**, Executive—An important and familiar figure in Minneapolis life for many years, Louis H. Piper was an executive and man of affairs whose interests were of national scope. His early career in this city brought him into prominence in the business world of the Northwest, but with the development of aviation he saw the possibilities which the field offered, and for two years before his death this was his major interest.

Mr. Piper was born on July 4, 1886, at Mankato, Minnesota, a son of George Frank Piper, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 11, 1856, and of Grace (Brett) Piper, whom he married at Mankato on August 20, 1882. The father was a son of Jefferson and Mary Davis (McDuree) Piper, early Minnesota settlers, and after the completion of his education began his business career as a manufacturer of linseed oil at Mankato. In 1896 he came to Minneapolis, and soon became a leader in the business life of the community, being affiliated as director or executive with many enterprises. He was also well-known in Canada, where he had numerous connections.

Louis H. Piper, of this record, came to Minneapolis with his parents when he was still a small boy. He was educated at private schools in this city and at Lawrenceville Academy in New Jersey, later attending the Law School of the University of Minnesota. Meanwhile, however, he had begun the business of



*Leo P. Ryan*

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life, accepting a position with Douglas and Company, now the Corn Products Refining Company at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The next few years he spent with business houses in that city and Chicago, broadening his background of experience, mastering methods of business operation and preparing for the independent career which was to bring him later success.

Upon his return to Minneapolis, Mr. Piper was engaged in the grain and stock brokerage business for several more years, and finally, in 1918, entered the contracting firm of Johnson, Drake, and Piper. Mr. Piper was secretary-treasurer of the firm, and later, president of Piper Brothers, Inc. His executive talents and sound judgment were soon recognized and he became a director or official of various other business firms, retaining these connections until the time of his death.

At the beginning of the year 1927, Mr. Piper became actively interested in aviation, and he, with others, brought about the consolidation of a group of Minneapolis companies to form the Universal Air Lines, Inc. Originally operating passenger plane service between Minneapolis and Chicago, this company later formed the nucleus of the Universal Aviation Corporation, and its operations were expanded to a nation-wide system, serving the East and Middle West directly and with connections reaching the Pacific Coast. Mr. Piper was a guiding spirit in this expansion. He had the greatest confidence in the future of aviation, and he worked tirelessly for the successful completion of his company's plans. He was chosen first president of the Universal Air Lines, Inc., holding this position until the beginning of his last illness, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors. After the affiliation of this organization with The Aviation Corporation, one of the country's largest operators of plane service, he became vice-president and a director of the latter company, and a member of its executive committee. He gave himself to this work with all his usual fine energy and enthusiasm, and it was while attending a conference of aviation leaders at Cleveland that his fatal illness came upon him.

Mr. Piper was a Republican in politics, but although never neglecting his civic duties, he found little time for active participation in political affairs. He was a member of several clubs and other associations, including the Minneapolis Club, the Minikalda Club, the

Bath Club of Miami Beach, Florida, the Racquet clubs of Chicago and St. Louis, and the Lake Hassell Gun Club of Benson, Minnesota. He was a generous contributor to worthy enterprises, both civic and benevolent in nature, and in seeking his own career he always kept in mind the best interests of community, State and nation.

Mr. Piper was twice married: (first), to Ruth Hamm, of Chicago, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Louis Hunter, Jr., born at Minneapolis. 2. Ruth, also born in this city. Both of these children are now attending school. On April 25, 1921, at Los Angeles, California, Mr. Piper married (second), Henrietta (Jordan) Nickerson, who survives him, daughter of William George Jordan, born at Richfield, Iowa, and of Bernice (Brown) Jordan, a native of Sigourney, Iowa. Of this second marriage one child, Henrietta, was born, on May 12, 1924, at Minneapolis.

Mr. Piper's death occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 20, 1929. Word of his passing came as a severe shock to the business world of the Northwest and brought genuine sorrow to the hundreds of his friends and associates everywhere. Though still in the full prime of life when he was taken, he had accomplished much of worth, and truly won his place of leadership in business and industrial affairs.

**BUFFELEN, JOHN**, Manufacturer — The life of John Buffelen represents a career of steady progress from the apprentice days of his boyhood in Holland and the Old World to his present position as an important manufacturer of the city of Tacoma, Washington. He has held clearly before him the goal of success which he desired to achieve and has risen through hard work and earnest effort in spite of all difficulties, mastering every phase of building and manufacturing operations. Finally, as executive head of a large enterprise, he has guided it with sure hand along the pathway of success.

Mr. Buffelen was born at Pyne Acker, in the Netherlands, on July 26, 1864, a son of Leo and Clasina (Van Burg) Von Puffelin. His father, born in 1823 in the Netherlands, and died there in 1908, was engaged during his life as a farmer and as a contractor on dyke construction work. Mr. Buffelen changed the form and spelling of his name after coming to the United States.

His childhood and early years are full of in-

terest. When he was about five, the Government of the Netherlands approached his father with a document representing that a sum of 160,000 guilders should be paid to the family, this money being due them for ancestral water rights. Through a serious error in judgment, his elder brothers refused to join him in signing this document, and thus the entire sum was lost and a great hardship worked upon the family.

Mr. Buffelen has never attended school. Even as a boy he was anxious to begin the active business of life, and this, together with the circumstances of his family, led him early to seek his own career. He was apprenticed to the architect Eiffel, who later constructed the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris, and learned the details of construction work so thoroughly that at the age of eighteen he was sent by Eiffel to Harwich, England, and placed in charge of construction on a large tower being erected there. Under him twenty-seven men were employed. Mr. Buffelen paid them a shilling a day more wages than did his competitors, and thus was able to secure the services of the best men. This policy, so early adopted, he has since pursued, and indeed Mr. Buffelen attributes no small measure of his success to the fact that he has always been more than fair to his employees, and has paid them top wages.

When he had successfully completed the tower at Harwich, Mr. Buffelen returned to the Continent, and in France soon passed the examinations in stone, brick, and steel construction. He left France to make his way to the Ruhr district of Germany, being convinced of the great opportunities offered by the development of railroad transportation in that section. The subsequent development of the Ruhr district into one of the greatest industrial centers of the world has amply demonstrated the soundness of his judgment. Mr. Buffelen's main reason for going to the Ruhr was to see the largest steam hammer then in existence, which was situated in the Krupp works there. This giant hammer was named "Fritz," in honor of Kaiser Frederick, and was closely guarded by the Krupp interests in order to keep its mechanism secret. The hammer itself was enough of a marvel, but Mr. Buffelen's attention was drawn mainly toward the anvil. He could not understand how any anvil could be constructed to withstand the shock of the hammer. For the sole purpose of examining this mechanism, he worked for two months as

a laborer, and finally one noon, managed to slip into the room where it was installed. Much to his surprise he found that the anvil was constructed of cork and wood, afloat in a large tank of water. The ingenuity here displayed made a great impression on the youth, and although he lost his job because of the incident, he has always considered it well worth while. Caught in the room while he was examining the anvil, he was arrested and put in jail, but when taken before a magistrate, he told the truth and was released.

The same intellectual curiosity and determination to seek the field of greatest possibilities brought Mr. Buffelen before many years to America. Through association in Europe with a young American and his wife, he had come to admire Americans greatly—the enterprise of their men, the beauty and spirit of their women. He decided to visit this country, and in 1887, sailed from Antwerp for Philadelphia on a cattle boat. Immediately after landing he proceeded to Chicago, arriving just at the period of the Haymarket Riots, when sixteen Anarchists were hanged in Old Haymarket, and the city was in a state of turmoil and excitement. Mr. Buffelen himself was somewhat radical in his leanings—that is to say, he had a good many "Social Democratic" ideas, and becoming somewhat frightened at the Chicago situation, he left the next day for Minneapolis. He had belonged to the carpenter's union in Europe, and planned to work at first as a carpenter in this country.

From Minneapolis Mr. Buffelen made his way to Milwaukee, but he soon found that he had to work for two and a half years as an apprentice before he could join the American union as a carpenter. So he worked as a non-union carpenter for a dollar and seventy-five cents a day, fifty cents less than he had received in Europe. Next Mr. Buffelen obtained employment as a mechanic in the sash and door factory of Singer and Rockwell. As was to be expected he encountered a good deal of opposition and jealousy among the other employees, but he made up his mind at this point to succeed in spite of all opposition. In his vocabulary he has had no place for the word failure, and Mr. Buffelen believes that a young man's greatest ambition should be to fight and win regardless of obstacles. Thus in the situation which confronted him, he won his own way to success. Six years from the time he joined the organization he was placed in complete charge of

the company, and through his efforts as its executive head, he was able to "pull it out of the hole." Mr. Buffelen remained as manager for a period of nine years. During this time he received only two dollars and a quarter a day, but when he announced his intention of leaving, the company offered him a salary of \$15,000 a year, with half of the capital stock of the corporation if he would stay on. This in itself was sufficient evidence of how highly his services were valued.

All these years, however, Mr. Buffelen had been working on inventions and projects of his own. He had constantly developed his native mechanical ability, and with a true view of the realities of any situation, which was part of the heritage of his Dutch blood, he combined a vision which took into account future needs. Consequently he had perfected and patented a number of important mechanical devices, including an automatic wood turning machine, an automatic device for carving wood work, a clamping device for turning columns, an automatic moulding and shaping device, and various other smaller items. Now, at this time, with the greatest faith in his own inventions, Mr. Buffelen decided that the future held marvelous things in store for the Pacific Coast, and accordingly in 1902 he came to Tacoma, which stood at the threshold of its great period of development. All his activities have since centered in this city.

When Mr. Buffelen first arrived at Tacoma, jobs were scarce, and for six months he was obliged to work as a carpenter's helper. He tried in the meantime to get financial support for the use of his patents in the manufacture of columns. At this juncture he was fortunate enough to meet August Von Boecklin, a German of noble descent, who conducted a small wood work shop at Tacoma. From his long experience at Milwaukee, Mr. Buffelen realized that the timber resources of Wisconsin were practically exhausted, and he foresaw great savings in freight and transportation rates if finished wood work could be manufactured at Tacoma, where lumber was cheap and easily obtainable. This manufacturing work he proposed to accomplish by means of his patents, and then ship the finished products east instead of merely the rough lumber.

Mr. Buffelen has always been able to communicate his own enthusiasm to others. He met Mrs. Von Boecklin, mother of August Von Boecklin, and convinced her so thoroughly of

the great future in his patents and his ideas, that she induced him to enter into a partnership with her son, which she financed. This was in the year 1903. Mr. Buffelen gave August Von Boecklin one-half of his patents. He himself supervised the management and operations of the plant, while Mr. Von Boecklin handled the business end of the company's transactions. They were successful from the very beginning. Machinery was made to order from the Buffelen patents, manufacturing operations were begun, and within six months all outstanding bills had been discounted. In the first sixteen months they netted \$172,000, and at the end of their first four years, had cleared a million dollars.

Mr. Buffelen's long struggle against tremendous odds had been crowned with victory. His patents and his efficient management of the plant, made possible this record, but he was not content to stop there. He continued actively with his projects. In 1913 he organized the Buffelen Lumber Company which he guided successfully in the manufacture of doors and veneer, and in the operation of saw mills. In 1919 Mr. Buffelen and Mr. Von Boecklin dissolved their partnership after more than fifteen years together. This step was taken for purely business reasons, and they remained very close friends until Mr. Von Boecklin's death.

In recent years Mr. Buffelen has become tremendously interested in the progress of aviation, demonstrating once again the broadness of his vision which reaches always onward into the years of the future. He financed the building of the first aeroplane built in Tacoma and also financed the purchase of four high-priced aeroplanes, and although three of these ships—designed for use by Harold Bromley in his "Tacoma to Tokio" flight—have been destroyed through accident, the fourth is now being built with high hope for its success. Mr. Buffelen has been active in other phases of Tacoma life, and is accounted not only one of the city's greatest business and industrial leaders, but also a man of fine public spirit, taking an enlightened interest in the progress of his community and the welfare of its people. In the spring of 1930 Mr. Buffelen, learning that the American Wood Pipe Company of Tacoma, then in the receiver's hands, was contemplating removal to another city, with his keen interest in his city's welfare, although retired at that time, purchased this concern, remodeled it and now has it operating on a suc-

cessful basis. His relations with others have always been fair and pleasant. His own mills and factories have never witnessed a strike, for he pays the highest wages and impresses his men with his own integrity and desire to give them a square deal. Gradually through the years Mr. Buffelen has risen to a position of great power and influence by reason of his remarkable success. But he has never abused that power, and has always exerted his influence honorably and for the greater benefit of others. To-day in looking back over his past life, he may take a justifiable pride in the active and useful career which has brought him both success and honor. Mr. Buffelen is a member of the Tacoma Country Club, the Fircrest Golf Club, the Union Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. He worships with his family in the Roman Catholic faith.

In 1919, at Tacoma, John Buffelen married Mrs. Margaret Cahill Walsh, and adopted her three children. His adopted son is now studying business administration and law at Columbia University, in New York City. Mr. Buffelen also has one daughter of his own, Clasina, born on February 16, 1920, and now attending Aquinas Academy at Tacoma.

**MENDENHALL, LUTHER**, Banker, Philanthropist—Financial leader, city builder and man of large affairs, Luther Mendenhall, more than any other single influence, guided and directed the growth of the city of Duluth through the six full decades of his residence in Minnesota. That which he accomplished has become a part of the city's life, and remains to-day a treasured heritage of its people.

Mr. Mendenhall was born on August 7, 1836, at Mendenhall, Chester County, Pennsylvania, a son of Isaac and Dinah (Hannum) Mendenhall. He came of an illustrious Quaker family. The American progenitor, Benjamin Mendenhall, sailed from his native England, and arrived in this country on June 15, 1703, with his father-in-law, Robert Pennell. Together they purchased from William Penn a tract of about a thousand acres for which they promised to pay "six bushels of wheat upon the first day of March every year thereafter." This estate, which was known as "Oakdale," was handed down in the family through four generations, and the men who lived there in these early days were leaders of their section. It was in honor of the family that the community took

its name, Mendenhall. A fuller account of the town and of the part which the Mendenhalls played in its establishment is to be found in the volume entitled "Bi-Centennial of Old Kennett Meeting House, 1710-1910." From the American progenitor the line of descent is thus recorded:

(I) Benjamin, son of Thomas and Joan Mendenhall of Marriage Hill, Wiltshire, England, was born February 14, 1662, married Ann, daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell, and died in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1740.

(II) Joseph, born March 17, 1692, married Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin of Birmingham, and died in 1748.

(III) Isaac, born August 13, 1719, married Martha Robinson, and died August 18, 1903.

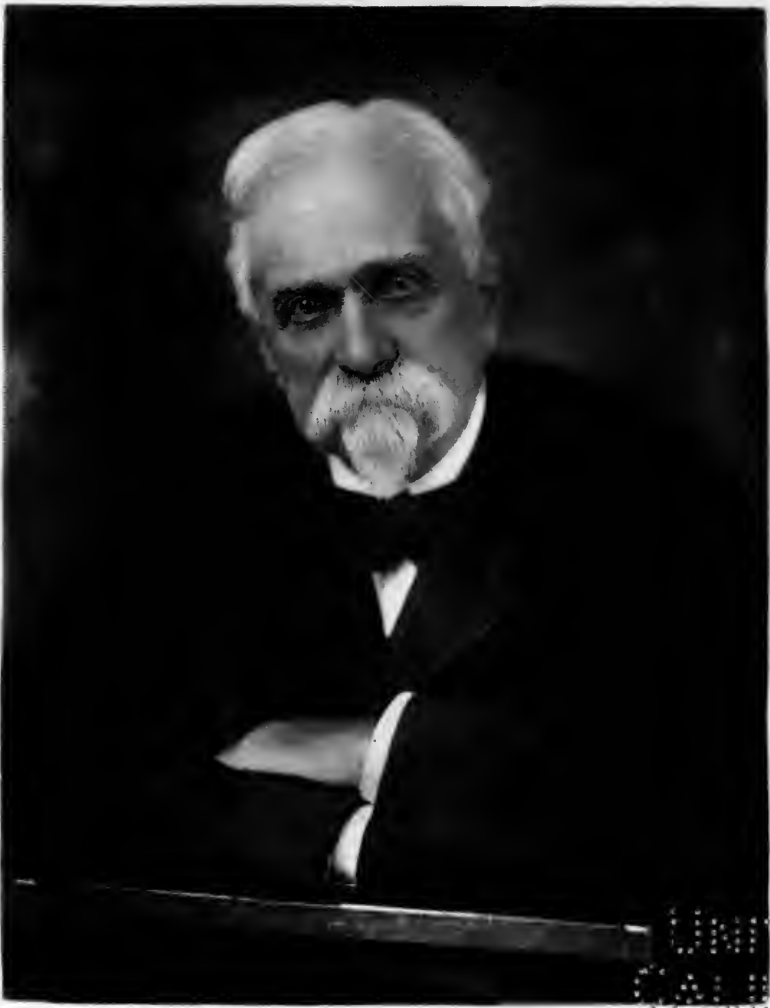
(IV) Aaron, born February 20, 1760, married Sarah Woollas, and died September 11, 1827.

(V) Isaac, born on September 29, 1806, married Dinah Hannum on May 12, 1831, and died on December 22, 1882.

Isaac Mendenhall, in the fifth American generation, was the father of Luther Mendenhall. He spent his life on the farming estates of the family at Mendenhall, where he was born, and was prominently associated with the Anti-Slavery movement. From the time of the organization of the Chester County Anti-Slavery Society in 1838, until the termination of its work at the close of the Civil War, he was its treasurer, and personally conducted the first station of the famous Underground Railway. Dinah Mendenhall, his wife, was active in the early years of the women's suffrage movement with Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony. It was to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall that Whittier wrote his well known poem "Golden Wedding."

Luther Mendenhall, their son, of whom this is primarily a record, received his preliminary education at New York State Academy, and later entered the University of Michigan. In 1861 he and a number of other students left the Michigan University and joined the Union ranks. Enlisting in the 30th Pennsylvania Infantry, he served during the war as a quartermaster and participated with his troops in many famous engagements, including the entire battle of Gettysburg. After the successful termination of the conflict he returned to the University of Michigan and in due time received his M.A. and B.A. degrees.

It was after this, for a period of a number of months, that Mr. Mendenhall devoted him-



*Luther Mendenhall*

no. 1001  
ANNEXURE

self to the law, studying at Philadelphia, in the offices of Benjamin Harris Webster, later Attorney General of the United States. In 1868, with Charles C. Hinchman and a number of other prominent Philadelphia men they formed the Western Land Company to assist in the development of the western territories in whose future they all had the greatest confidence. Mr. Mendenhall became agent for the company, and his immediate duties were to supervise the extensive holdings which centered about what has since become the city of Duluth. Traveling by train to St. Paul, he made the rest of the trip in a farm wagon over rough trails, which was the only means of entrance to the Duluth territory, and upon his arrival there found seven families living in what is now the down town district of the city. Several families lived in the Oneota district, and two had cabin homes in Fond du Lac. After spending several days in investigating the territory, Mr. Mendenhall went back to Philadelphia, made his report, which recommended going ahead with development plans, and then returned to Duluth, where he arrived in 1869.

Mr. Mendenhall's own enthusiasm was contagious. He became a leader of that little group of men whose pioneer activities brought their eventual reward and whose abiding faith was even more completely justified by the march of progress. Lines of communication and transportation facilities were most meager in this period. There was practically no lake traffic to the Head of the Lakes, and only once in several weeks did a small steamer from the lower lakes call at the port. So isolated was this territory, in fact, that Indian trading still existed on a large scale and continued to exist for many years afterwards. But the little band of white men went about building a white man's city. The first step was the organization of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad Company to construct a line from St. Paul to Duluth, and in this project, which the Western Land Company controlled, Mr. Mendenhall took an active part. His work, for the most part, consisted in establishing stations along the right of way, and many sites of now old towns in Minnesota—Pine City, Hinckley and others along the Northern Pacific—were visited by him. The final completion of the railroad took place in 1871, and the first train soon afterwards came into Duluth. Meanwhile the town had grown from a small handful of

settlers to a village with between two and three thousand inhabitants.

While the railroad was under construction, Mr. Mendenhall was actively engaged in developing the site which has since been largely occupied by the city of Duluth, and was instrumental in bringing in a large number of settlers. From the vast holdings of his company land was sold on easy terms, and he personally supervised the sale and construction of homes for the new settlers. Incidentally he was always to be engaged more or less in this work until shortly before his last illness, when the old company was dissolved. The railroad which he helped to establish became a part of the old St. Paul and Duluth Railway Company, and has since been absorbed by the Northern Pacific Lines.

With the growth of the city its needs multiplied. The pioneer founders, who knew the situation so well, were in the best position to make necessary provisions, and so Mr. Mendenhall and his associates began the organization of many industries which have become large enterprises of present-day Duluth. In this connection he was particularly prominent in promoting the old Duluth National Bank, recognizing the need for sound financial support for the program of expansion which was then well under way. Mr. Mendenhall remained as president of this bank for many years, and in addition was very active in the organization of what is now the Duluth Street Railway system. In the meantime the Merchants' National Bank and the Union National Bank had come into existence, and in 1880 Mr. Mendenhall and his associates effected a consolidation of the Union National Bank and the Duluth National Bank, and obtained a charter to operate as the First National Bank of Duluth. This organization was only recently merged with the American Exchange National Bank. Several years later the Duluth First National Bank absorbed the Merchants' National Bank.

The value of Mr. Mendenhall's services to these various institutions cannot be overestimated. He was president of the bank until 1898 and president of the Duluth Street Railway Company until it was sold to Canadian interests, and continued as a director of both until his death. For more than sixty-four years he was actively associated with the Western Land Company, and in addition came to acquire a large stock interest in many business

firms of the Duluth of to-day. His judgment in these matters was unusually sound, and when any important project was under way his support and advice were enlisted. He was firm in his conviction, however, that land was the foundation of all values, and in addition to his original connection with the Western Land Company, formed several other associations for the development of Duluth real estate. The first of these was a partnership with C. R. Haines, and in the second he took in as a partner T. W. Hoopes. Still later the firm became Kohagen and Mendenhall, now the oldest real estate organization in the city. So he continued active in the upbuilding of Duluth.

Mr. Mendenhall was interested in nearly every wholesale house which was established in the city, and for a time in the early eighties was part owner of the "Duluth News Tribune," formed by the merger of the "Daily News" and the "News Tribune," both of which he purchased.

At an age when most men have retired to complete inactivity, Mr. Mendenhall continued to devote himself faithfully to the duties arising from his business interests. Some twenty years ago, however, he did relinquish part of his pressing responsibilities, being then well over seventy, although his interest in the affairs of his companies did not diminish in the slightest. Hard work, and plenty of it, was one of the cardinal principles of his career, and to this as well as the others in his creed he steadfastly adhered. Until the time of his death he maintained his residence in Duluth, although for twenty-five years previously he spent his winters in Cuba and Washington, D. C.

"Active until his fatal illness started two weeks ago," wrote a local paper at the time of his death, "Mr. Mendenhall was known to hundreds in the city, and was a familiar figure in downtown business circles daily. Although he announced his retirement from active business on July 1, 1912, Mr. Mendenhall continued to maintain offices in the First National Bank Building, and to engage more or less in business, rounding out sixty-one years of a business career in Duluth. Despite his ninety-three years he was a daily visitor to his offices where at his desk, he maintained an active hold on his many affairs. His memory remained clear and vivid as to the events that occurred during his long residence here. . . ."

"On the occasion of Mr. Mendenhall's re-

tirement from his business operations on July 1, 1912, business leaders of the city tendered him a testimonial banquet at the Kitchi Gammi club. More than a hundred business leaders attended and, with toasts and stories of Mr. Mendenhall's many activities, refuted the old adage, 'A prophet is not without honor save in his own country.' At that time Mr. Mendenhall's business life, and especially the part he played in building Duluth, were extolled by those who gathered to honor him. . . ."

"Still undimmed, and proven by the past, was his faith in Duluth's future. Through the sixty-one years of residence he watched the city steadily grow from a settlement of seven families to a city of importance, and always showed a keen insight into its possibilities for becoming many times larger and more important in the years to come."

There were other aspects of the city's life, however, in which he was equally a leader. Mr. Mendenhall gave with rare generosity of his time and substance to civic and benevolent causes in Duluth, and indeed considered it no less than his duty to do so. He was president of the Park System until the inauguration of the present form of city government, and contributed liberally of effort and money for the promotion of the city beautiful. In 1899 Mr. Mendenhall spent several months in New York in the interests of the Inter-City Bridge, and through his personal efforts secured the funds for that project. He was a member at Duluth for many years of the Board of Education, and active in the work of Bethel Institute. He was also president for many years of the Kitchi Gammi Club. Indeed there was no worthy philanthropy in the city which did not draw upon his often-proffered and most generous support. In addition, in his quiet way, he dispensed many private gifts to those in need. He helped many young men on their way to independence, and educated many boys and girls at his own expense—a work which his wife has continued. Born and reared in the Quaker faith, Mr. Mendenhall was always loyal to its ideals and principles, and until the end maintained his affiliation with Kennett Meeting House at Mendenhall.

In 1867, Luther Mendenhall married Ella Watson, of Philadelphia, now deceased. He married (second), on October 6, 1898, Kate B. Hardy, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Cutting) Hardy of Chicago, who survives him, and continues her residence at Duluth. Of the first



Day of  
California



William J. Holloway

marriage two sons were born: Watson and Austin, both of Duluth.

Mr. Mendenhall's death occurred at the age of ninety-three on September 26, 1929. As it is impossible to estimate the full value of his career to Duluth, so it is equally impossible to indicate with any adequacy the city's sorrow at his loss. "Luther Mendenhall is at rest," wrote the Duluth "Herald" editorially. "An unusually long and unusually useful life closed peacefully yesterday afternoon when this well loved citizen who had seen Duluth grow, and helped Duluth grow, from infancy to robust manhood, passed into his final sleep.

"Luther Mendenhall is at rest, and the gratitude and affection of the community he served so well through so many years go with him into the place where time shall be no more and there shall be neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

**CANVILLE, JOHN BERNARD**, Attorney—Though still a young man, John Bernard Canville has made a place for himself in legal circles at Oklahoma City, and on the basis of present achievement a career of great brilliance may be safely predicted for him in the years of the future. Mr. Canville is ideally fitted by temperament and training for the profession which he has chosen, possessing quick intelligence, ready tact, splendid court presence, and a deep knowledge of the law. He is thoroughly familiar with the details of modern procedure, and has already scored several notable victories in the local courts.

Mr. Canville was born at Chautauqua, Kansas, a son of Lewis Canville, now deceased, and Sarah H. Canville. The father was an attorney of note, who achieved great success in his work. When he had completed his preliminary education, John Bernard Canville spent two years at Stanford University, and later attended Cumberland University, where he received the Bachelor of Laws degree on May 30, 1928. With his father's example before him, it was natural that he should be attracted to this field, and even as early as his law school days, he demonstrated an aptitude for legal work and an ability to master thoroughly the principles of the subject, which served as an indication of future success. Soon after his graduation from Cumberland University, Mr. Canville was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar, and on June 15, 1928, began an independent practice at Oklahoma City. He had long been

aware of the opportunities which the State offered to men of initiative and vision, and in choosing Oklahoma City as the center of his activities, he was guided in large part by this conviction. The early years of a lawyer's career are necessarily difficult, but Mr. Canville succeeded in winning the confidence of the community in an unusually short time, and demonstrated his right to rank with the leading member of the local Bar. The demands on his services have constantly increased as he has built his practice to prosperous proportions through consistent effort.

During the period of the World War, Mr. Canville enlisted in his country's cause, and served from 1917 to 1921 as a member of the United States Navy. He has always maintained a warm interest in worthy movements for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature, and his support is assured for all enterprises with whose aims he is in sympathy. Mr. Canville is affiliated with the Phi Beta Gamma legal fraternity, and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in the higher circles of which order he is very active. In addition to the various bodies of the York Rite he holds membership in the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His favorite recreation is golf.

In April, 1926, at El Reno, Oklahoma, John Bernard Canville married Phyllis K. Coward, of No. 108 Fairview Avenue, Oakland, California. Her father is the owner of the California Salt Company, Inc., and one of the leading executives of the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Canville are the parents of one son, Phillip Lewis, who was born in June, 1927. The family residence is situated in Oklahoma City, while Mr. Canville's offices are maintained here at No. 601 Petro Building.

**HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM JUDSON**, Governor—In a modern State, as in monarchical France, the chief executive may say: "I am the State." The governor is identified with the State not only with reference to orderly progress within its borders but also for the reputation sustained throughout the nation at large. He is the State in proportion as he offers a platform that is wise and right, a character and personality that win support from party and people, and a vigorous execution of his program. Of peculiar promise to Oklahoma is Governor William Judson Hollo-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

way, a man in the prime of life, born and reared in the section of the country adjoining Oklahoma and therefore experienced in its needs and potentialities, and, above all, a trained educator and the scion of intellectual American stock. His own statement of his chief problems as Governor indicates his insight:

The re-organization of State Departments along lines of efficiency and economy.

The program of building and maintaining an adequate system of highways over the State, under the supervision of the Highway Department, headed by the three members, appointed because of their efficiency and not through politics.

Providing permanent relief for the public schools of the State and taking care of the natural expansion of the institutions of higher learning.

Operating State government along economic and efficient lines. Not appropriating any money in excess of the estimated revenues of the State.

William Judson Holloway was born December 15, 1888, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, son of the Rev. Stephen Lee Holloway and his wife, Molly (Horne) Holloway. As implied in the paternal and maternal names, the boy was born with the heritage of excellent American stock. He had likewise the good fortune to be born into a family of ministers of high intellectual caliber, fine character, and broad education. His father, Stephen Lee Holloway, was educated at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896 after four years of study. Ambitious to become a Baptist minister, he made his way early in his career by teaching school and at the same time serving two small Baptist churches. From 1900 until his death in 1920 he devoted all his time to preaching. The first community to require his full time was Rogers, Arkansas, and later pastorates were at Bentonville and Booneville, Arkansas; Hugo, Oklahoma; and El Paso, Texas. He was again preaching in Hugo when he died. The only aim of this saintly man was to fulfill his mission as a minister of the gospel, and to devote his spare time to general missionary work in addition to his regular duties. Along with his gentler qualities went an oddly effective practical force which brought him success as an organizer. He built up church membership wherever he was called and built new structures whenever there was a need which could be taken care of. He married Molly Horne in 1887. She was the daughter of Rev. H. J. P. Horne, a native of North Carolina, a Confed-

erate soldier, and a Baptist minister, who died March 24, 1929. Her mother was an Arkansan, and the daughter was born in Arkadelphia, where she died in December, 1892. The only child was Governor Holloway.

The boy, like his father, attended Ouachita College and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1910. For a summer term he studied at the University of Chicago in 1911, and in 1915 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Cumberland University, in Tennessee. Meantime, while working toward his own higher education, he was devoting himself to educating others. In 1910 William Judson Holloway moved to Hugo, Oklahoma, where he was principal of a ward school. His success brought him advancement to the principalship of the Hugo High School in 1912, and his ability there kept him in office until he went to Cumberland University in 1915. Returning to Hugo with his law degree, he began the practice of his profession in the town where he was so highly respected, and where he was admitted to the practice of the law in September, 1915.

Soon began the series of public offices which have demonstrated his ability and trustworthiness and which have ultimately elevated him to the rank of Governor. In 1916 the Democrats elected him prosecuting attorney of Choctaw County, and the end of his term of office found him reestablished in his private practice. Then came, in 1920, his nomination and election to the State Senate, and in 1924 his reelection from the 24th District, comprising McCurtain, Choctaw, and Pushmatah counties. His experience in administering State affairs began when he was in 1925 elected President *pro tempore* of the State Senate, which entailed his being also Acting Lieutenant Governor, an office he occupied until 1927. His election to the office of Lieutenant Governor came in 1926, and his elevation to office January 10, 1927. A little over two years later, March 20, 1929, the people of Oklahoma turned to him for leadership when the former Governor, Henry S. Johnston, was impeached. Although new to office, Governor Holloway has adopted a sane and sound platform and promises a highly efficient administration to the voters who so overwhelmingly expressed their confidence in him. He has long been interested especially in legislation affecting public education and was chairman of the committee on education while serving as Senator. Of secondary, but very real

importance in his eyes, is legislation touching on State highways. Always a Democrat, Governor Holloway has always been active in political campaigns. During the World War he offered himself for training at the Officers' Training School, Third Training Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and was stationed there during October and November, 1918, the end of the war preventing his sailing overseas.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Hugo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory at McAlester, Oklahoma; and Woodmen of the World, at Hugo. He belongs also to the American Legion and is a communicant of the Baptist church.

William Judson Holloway married, June 10, 1917, Amy Arnold, of Texarkana, Arkansas, and they are the parents of a son, William Judson, Jr., born at Hugo, June 23, 1923. Governor and Mrs. Holloway now reside at the executive mansion, in Oklahoma City.

**JUDGE, MILES W.**, Oklahoma State Librarian—The number and quality of a nation's libraries may well stand as an index of its cultural level and attainments. When ancient Alexandria was the center of philosophic thought, its library was a marvel of the world, and when—to take another example—Alfred the Great succeeded in unifying the rude tribes of Britain so that they might devote themselves to other things besides war, scholars flocked to his kingdom and the rise in prosperity was attended by a notable increase in the literature of the people. Oklahoma may well be proud of its State library, which is rapidly becoming the finest of its kind in the Southwest. It is given over entirely to a collection of law books, and this of course is quite proper, for the library of a State should concern itself with volumes dealing with the functions of a government and its relations to the individual, leaving other fields to other agencies. The record of its growth its largely a history of the personal efforts of a number of devoted public servants who have made this their life work, and Miles W. Judge, present State Librarian, continues in his administration the fine work of his predecessors, bringing this important institution to still higher levels of efficiency and completeness.

Mr. Judge was born at Annawan, Illinois, on May 17, 1870, a son of Miles and Bridget Judge, both natives of Ireland. The father

settled at Annawan in 1863, and here his five children were born, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are no longer living, and the father and mother are also now deceased. Miles W. Judge attended the Illinois public schools, and was later graduated from high school at Leavenworth, Kansas. With the completion of his education, he entered the governmental service in the general land offices at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and here first became acquainted with the legal history of the territory. This was in 1892. Five years later, Mr. Judge transferred to the land office at Crookston, Minnesota, but in 1899 he was back in Kingfisher, continuing his previous occupation until 1901.

He had early become interested in books and literature, and through his positions in the government service, acquired a liking for the law, but in 1901, he embarked upon a purely journalistic enterprise, purchasing the "Kingfisher Times," and acting as its editor until 1905. This paper enjoyed considerable success under his management, and when Mr. Judge relinquished his holdings to take up real estate and insurance, it was only because the opportunities seemed greater to him in this latter field. He devoted his time and attention to real estate and insurance transactions until January 7, 1917, a date doubtless of first importance to himself as it has been to the State, for at that time he was appointed assistant State Librarian, to assist Judge E. G. Spillman, who had been at the head of the institution since 1915.

The great Oklahoma State Law Library has its beginning in a single volume which appeared on the desk of Governor George W. Steele in 1889. This was Volume XXVI, Nebraska State Reports, and on its fly leaf appears the following inscription: "This is the property of the Territorial Library, contributed by the State Librarian of Nebraska and is the first from any State. Geo. W. Steele, Governor, Ex-Officio Librarian, 1889." From this modest start has grown the present fine institution, comprising seventy-five thousand odd books and documents, valued at nearly a million dollars. This is undoubtedly one of the most complete, in many respects, of the State-owned libraries in the United States. It occupies the entire northwest wing of the Capitol Building in Oklahoma City, and also requires an upper story and basement to house its contents, so that in point of value and extent, it is one of

the largest departments of State. From a published account in an Oklahoma magazine the following description is taken:

One of the first things to strike a visitor who has browsed much in libraries is the absence of that dank and disagreeable odor that arises from piles of leather-bound books—that harness shop smell—which pervades most law libraries, and makes visiting in them so uncomfortable, together with the fact that there are no dark spots in this room, nor crannies where books and pamphlets are piled helter-skelter, or heaped on the shelves. Everywhere, ventilation, light and convenient arrangements, so that the patron may spend the day passing through its rows of stacks undisturbed by dust, confusion or strange odors.

Commencing at the entrance on the first floor, the library is arranged from front to rear in alphabetical order, the State reports of Alabama occupying the first stack and those of Wyoming the last. Each State of the Union is represented by a full and complete set of its official State reports, many dating back to Revolutionary days and beyond. Running parallel with these stacks, but arranged along the south wall opposite each State, are the statutes and session laws corresponding to their several States, so that the user may pass from the reported cases to the statutes or vice-versa without any loss of time. Many of these statutes go back to Colonial days and are yellow with age, and to the lover of rare and antique books this section of the library is full of surprises and delights. . . .

Next to the stacks carrying the State reports is the library's collection of text books, arranged alphabetically by authors' names. As there are about five hundred separate subjects of law, and each one has several text books covering it, there is no difficulty in understanding that these stacks contain thirty-five hundred text books written by American, English, Canadian, Australian, French, German, and Italian writers from Blackstone's Commentaries to Lombroso's Criminology. In addition there are also the more ambitious sets, covering the entire range of substantive law and procedure as well as digests and annotated series of reports.

A card index system makes it easy to find what is desired in these stacks either by subject matter or author's name, and the variety of treatises makes it possible to find almost anything wanted in the way of text or cited case. In fact, everything is here that could go into the making of the finest law library in the Southwest: English, Scotch and Irish reported cases and statutory law, from the Year Books of Edward, Domesday Book, and others down to modern times; publications containing medieval cases of admiralty law, cases found in the dusty archives of ancient monasteries and abbeys; old Irish Statutes in which you may read that an Irishman must not wear a beard nor carry a club so that he wouldn't be taken for an Englishman; even reports from Australia and New Zealand, with their

statutes, and the Free and Ancient Republic of Liberia has one report of its Supreme Court opinions, carrying a picture of its three negro justices on the bench, all learned in constitutional law.

On the floor above is a practically complete set of all publications issued by the National Government, including the long set of the Congressional Record, while in the basement of the building are stored the various State documents of all the States, with the official State reports. The Oklahoma portion, of course, is complete, and has on its shelves every document issued by any department of State. The immense surplus stock of Oklahoma Civil and Criminal Reports, costing many thousands of dollars, is also stored in this basement to be shipped out as needed to other State libraries and furnished to the district judges, county attorneys and members of the Supreme Court. A great many of them are exchanged with law publishers for their books, and have thus been a great aid in making the present library. To quote again:

When you come out of the library after your inspection, into the office of the librarian, you are struck with three features that mark it throughout. You notice an absence of noise which permits a patron to work undisturbed while the entire business of the library is being carried on around him and visitors are constantly coming and going. And nowhere do you note any confusion or lack of orderly arrangement of the books; they are all carefully placed on their stacks, even to the countless pamphlets which have been neatly arranged in bundles and placed in their proper places, and no pile of disordered books anywhere meets your sight. But if you are a reader you will be struck above all by the fine lighting system, operated so that anywhere in the library you can pull down a book and read it, without going some distance to a light or window.

When Mr. Judge first took over the duties of his new position, Judge Spillman had been in charge of the library for about two years. In 1915, it was about one-third as large in extent and was valued at about \$65,000. It was under Judge Spillman's management that the library first grew to something like its present impressive size, and this was due in large part to the policy which he initiated of exchanging State-owned reports for law books from every State in the Union and all the law publishers, and to his constant efforts to make every section complete. Mr. Judge was well-fitted by temperament and training to aid in this work, and it was a foregone conclusion that he would eventually succeed Judge Spillman as chief

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*J. Stewart*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

librarian. He was appointed to this office on February 10, 1926, and has continued to occupy it since, carrying on all the progressive policies of his predecessor, and in addition initiating many other improvements which have been put into effective operation. Of him it is said:

In the person of Miles W. Judge, the Oklahoma library has a man who knows more about books than any other man in the State, and who can find in a moment any book on any subject that you may desire if it is on the shelves. During his many years as assistant librarian he has walked several times the distance across the continent going his daily rounds in the library, pulling down and replacing books, and keeping its thousands of volumes properly arranged and free from dust. He is a walking encyclopedia of books, and knows something about every State report ever printed and can tell you something about books on every subject of the law from Domesday book down to the latest report from New Zealand or Saskatchewan.

In addition, as chief librarian, Mr. Judge has proved himself highly competent to direct this great institution in its larger executive aspects, and in so doing has made himself invaluable in the public life of the State. One particularly important piece of work which he has done consists of his selection of various volumes of the United States land office records which it was needful to keep in the State when the bulk of this material was removed to Washington. At first the Government planned to remove all these records to the nation's capital, but effective protest was lodged on behalf of Oklahoma, pointing out the great expense and difficulty involved for residents of the State in having to go to Washington to consult the records. The register of the Guthrie office was finally directed to turn over to the State librarian all those volumes and documents which he considered it essential to have in Oklahoma. Here Mr. Judge's experience in the land office was most useful, and the soundness of his judgment was fully revealed. All the records which he chose are a valuable asset to the State, and stand in themselves as record of the basis of title to all Oklahoma land.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. Judge has found time to be interested in various other phases of Oklahoma activities, including both civic and fraternal affairs. In politics, he gives his constant support to Democratic principles and candidates, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 14, 1894, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, Miles W. Judge married Theodosia McKay,

and they are now the parents of three daughters, all living. With his family, Mr. Judge worships in the faith of the Congregational church. His office is to be found in the Capitol Building at Oklahoma City, while his residence is also maintained there.

**STEWART, REV. JOHN**, Clergyman—Half a century of devoted work in the interests of the Baptist Church was the portion of John Stewart in the service of Christianity. He labored in many fields, but it was in Rhode Island that foremost claim was made of him, for in this State he was known and esteemed from border to border and into the hinterland that lies beyond. There was no limit to the high regard in which Dr. Stewart was held, for, in addition to his spotless character, he was a citizen of intense devotion to the principles of sound government and wielded a powerful influence in the promotion of many propositions affecting the happiness of the community and the progress of humanity.

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 11, 1851, a son of Donald and Ann (Kennedy) Stewart, and came to America in his youth, here following his calling in the ministry. Among his earlier fields were La Crosse, Wisconsin, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, at which last-named city he served as pastor of the North Baptist Church. From there he came to Providence and here was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of East Providence. He was very active in all affairs of the church in Rhode Island and for seventeen years was field secretary and superintendent of missions of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. He was a Republican in his political faith and a member of the Barrington, Illinois, Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of the 15-21 Club of Baptist Ministers of Rhode Island. Failing health some years ago caused him to spend the winters in Eustis, Florida, and in that State he was as highly esteemed as he was wherever else he was known. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Hartley, No. 178 California Avenue, Providence, May 31, 1929, at age of seventy-eight years.

John Stewart married twice: first, Addie Goater, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bond) Goater, of Brooklyn, New York, June 9, 1873, whose death occurred December 25, 1917. Their children were: 1. Grace, born March 31, 1881, married William Hartley. 2.

Clifford Alexander, born November 24, 1888. He married (second) Mary Elizabeth Thurston, of South Bend, Indiana, December 31, 1918, daughter of Washington and Harriett Pauline (Plimpton) Thurston.

From every field in which he labored through the years, expressions of esteem have reached his family. His was a pure life, devoted to the service of humanity, that left its undefiled imprint upon all with whom he made contact.

**MITCHELL, ROBERT JACKSON**, Christian Science Practitioner—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the territory, Robert Jackson Mitchell came under the influence of Mary Baker Eddy's teachings, and for more than a quarter of a century has been an active practitioner of Christian Science in the State. His confidence in the methods and tenets of the great founder of the church has increased with the passing years, and he himself has become not only a most active worker, but also a leader of the faith in the West.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Pike County, Virginia, on December 14, 1858, a son of Wiley Monroe and Rachel (Harmon) Mitchell. His father was a full-blooded Scotchman, who passed away at the outbreak of the Civil War, in the early sixties of the last century. Mr. Mitchell's maternal grandfather, Adam Harmon, was also of Scotch descent, while his grandmother Harmon was Dutch.

Robert Jackson Mitchell removed to Kentucky with his parents when he was still very young, and in the schools of that State he obtained his education. In March, 1878, at the age of nineteen, he came west alone, settling near Council Grove, Kansas, the county seat of Morris County, and here on December 26, 1878, he married Sarah Elizabeth Lester. Five children were born to them, and guided to useful manhood and womanhood; two sons: Gordon Lester and Cleo Nordian, and three daughters: Angie Udell, Orah J. and Fern Amanda. Mr. Mitchell, meanwhile, had become impressed by the opportunities which Oklahoma offered, and when the territory proper was opened for settlement on April 22, 1889, he moved there with his family, locating in Stillwater, then an inland town, where Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is now located. In September, 1893, when the Cherokee strip was opened, Mr. Mitchell made the run, staked a claim, and homesteaded. The ranks of these authentic pioneers who partici-

pated in the stirring events of the time are growing fewer with the years, but Mr. Mitchell well remembers the life of that period and has witnessed all the marvelous development of the State which followed.

It was in the spring of the year 1892 that he first became interested in Christian Science through the healing of his wife, and in 1898 when he returned with his family to Stillwater, he began to practice Christian Science healing. Two years later, in 1900, he had the privilege of class instruction under one of Mary Baker Eddy's loyal students, and in April, 1901, he became a public practitioner, being advertised in the "Christian Science Journal." As Mr. Mitchell speaks of his life in the faith:

During my thirty years of successful practice, I have seen all forms of discord and sickness overcome through the study and application of Christian Science. My success is due to loyalty to Mary Baker Eddy's teachings, and at the age of seventy I am still alert to the sovereign power of this wonderful discovery, Christian Science.

For a period of years now Mr. Mitchell has been resident in Oklahoma City, with offices at No. 429 Liberty Bank building. He has won the complete confidence of the community here, and is widely known and respected in all this part of the State.

**UMPLEBY, JOSEPH B.**, Ph.D., Geologist and Engineer—A trained geologist, who is widely experienced in the field of petroleum engineering, Joseph Bertram Umpleby has risen to a position of genuine importance in his chosen profession. Dr. Umpleby has made a thorough study of oil production methods, in which he is now chiefly interested, both from the theoretical and practical sides. He has proved his capacity for executive control through his connection with several important corporations, while his high place among the men of his profession is indicated by his recent election as chairman of the Petroleum Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Dr. Umpleby was born at Graysville, Ohio, on November 20, 1883, a son of Rev. George Stuart Umpleby, now retired, and of Izina C. (Cole) Umpleby, who died in 1897. The family ancestry is traced back to Cornwall, England, from which the immigrant ancestor came to the Maryland settlement. The paternal grandfather was born in this country, removing from

Maryland to Ohio about the time that State came into the Union. Dr. Umpleby's father was a minister of the Methodist church, who retired in 1900 and has since made his residence in Southern California. Izina C. (Cole) Umpleby was a woman of many talents, who was interested primarily in dramatic art. She was of English and Irish descent, her ancestors having come to this country among the early settlers. Both her father and grandfather were born in America.

Joseph B. Umpleby, of this record, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Southern California and Ohio, later attending Ohio Wesleyan University, the University of Washington and the University of Chicago. He was graduated from the University of Washington with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1908, took the Master of Science degree at the University of Chicago in 1909, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1910. From 1908 to 1910 he was a Fellow of the last-named institution, while during the period from 1906 to 1908 he had acted as assistant in geology at the University of Washington.

With the completion of his educational training, Dr. Umpleby became a member of the United States Geological Survey, where he served until 1919. From 1908 to 1912 he was assistant, from 1912 to 1914, associate geologist and after 1914, geologist, serving at various times as assistant chief of the Section of Metalliferous Deposits and chief of the Section of Foreign Mineral Deposits. He soon became one of the best known members of the Survey, and during 1918 and 1919 was a member of the Colonel House inquiry, during the latter part of which he was specialist in charge of mineral investigations attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. In the period from 1915 to 1916 Dr. Umpleby was on leave of absence from the Geological Survey and served as acting professor of geology in the University of California. At his final resignation from the survey in 1919 he became director of the School of Engineering Geology at the University of Oklahoma, continuing in this capacity until February, 1924. During the period of 1919 to 1924, Dr. Umpleby prepared valuation reports on a great number of companies in the Mid-Continent Field who were financing on the Chicago market, this work being done for the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois under the Blue Sky Law. With these years of experience in the field and

his previous thorough training, Dr. Umpleby acquired a knowledge and insight into problems of the oil industry which was almost unique, and in 1924 he resigned from the faculty of the University of Oklahoma to take up executive work with an oil company. From 1924 until the present time he has served as vice-president and general manager, and as president and general manager of the Goldeline Oil Corporation, while between the years 1924 and 1928 he occupied a similar position with the Petroleum Reclamation Corporation, at Bradford, Pennsylvania. At the present time Dr. Umpleby is chiefly interested in the royalty side of the petroleum business and in production engineering work, being a director of several important corporations, in addition to the connections already mentioned.

Dr. Umpleby has always been interested in the work of the various scientific bodies and professional associations. During 1927 he served as chairman of the production engineering section of the Petroleum Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and was later elected chairman of the Petroleum Division of the same organization for the year 1929. In addition he is a member of the following societies: the Washington Academy of Science, the Oklahoma Academy of Science, the Geological Society of America, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Society of Economic Geologists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Petroleum Institute, and others. He is a member of several clubs, including the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, the Oklahoma Club, the University Club, the Faculty Club of the University of Oklahoma, and the Norman Country Club.

In politics, Dr. Umpleby is a supporter of Republican principles, although until the Presidential campaign of 1928 he took no active part in political affairs. At that time, however, he became vice-chairman of the Oklahoma division of the Hoover For President Engineers' National Committee, in charge of eight counties in Central Oklahoma, organizing the engineers and their friends in the interests of Herbert C. Hoover.

Dr. Umpleby is the author of numerous published reports and technical papers on various phases of geology, particularly mining and petroleum geology, including ore deposits, petroleum reclamation methods and petroleum

production engineering subjects. A bibliography would include about seventy-five items. Recently, Dr. Umpleby has been invited to present a paper on "Petroleum Production Engineering" at the Tokio meeting of the World Engineering Congress in 1929.

**MALONE, EDWARD SARFIELD**, Executive—As president of the Alexander Drug Company, Edward Sarsfield Malone heads an enterprise which was established originally through his initiative and owes much of its continued success to his able direction of affairs. From small beginnings this company has gradually grown to its present place of leadership in the Oklahoma drug field, with a total yearly business in excess of three million dollars. Mr. Malone has been a familiar figure in many Oklahoma City enterprises of various kinds, and is personally well-known throughout the State.

Born at Peru, Illinois, on October 2, 1864, Mr. Malone is a son of John and Julia (Aikens) Malone, both now deceased, and seventh child in a family of eight. His father, born in County Cork, Ireland, came to the United States as a young man, lived for a time in Oswego, New York, and finally came West, to Leavenworth, Kansas, where his death occurred in 1890. He was a miller by occupation, a good business man who was always interested in his work and strove to meet the duties of life as they came to him. His wife, Julia (Aikens) Malone, died about the year 1888.

Edward Sarsfield Malone, of this record, received his education in the schools of Peoria, Illinois, and after the completion of his academic training, went to Nebraska, where he was engaged as an apprentice in the drug business. After thoroughly mastering its various details he moved to Stella, Nebraska, and there remained until February 1, 1893. For some time Mr. Malone had been impressed by the possibilities which Oklahoma offered to men of initiative and vision who were willing to work for its future advancement and growth, and in the early part of 1893 he came to Oklahoma City, where he devoted himself to the book and stationery business for a period of seven years. At the beginning of the present century he turned his attention once more to the drug field and at that time organized the Alexander Drug Company, which has since become so well known in Oklahoma life.

Capitalized at \$50,000 in 1900, some additional stock was sold in 1901, making a total capitalization of \$75,000. From that time on the present capital was built up by stock dividends, as the trade of the company constantly increased in volume and the demands on its services became greater and greater. Since 1903 the company has never passed a cash dividend, and its record of constant growth well indicates the soundness of its policies and the ability of the men who direct its affairs. The business of the Alexander Drug Company is done principally in Oklahoma and there are no branches. Its present officers are as follows: Edward S. Malone, president; E. E. Westervelt, vice-president; Darwin E. Malone, secretary; and H. M. Ford, treasurer.

Mr. Malone has remained as president of the company since its organization, guiding its affairs with a sure hand along the pathway of success. In addition to this connection he is now chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chieftan Royalties Company, of Tulsa, and a member of the Board of the Home State Insurance Company, the Security National Bank and the Oklahoma Building and Loan Association, all of Oklahoma City. Aside from his business and financial interests, Mr. Malone has been active in the field of civic life and public affairs. In 1900, he was elected county commissioner of the county for a term of four years, and later was chosen as a member of the Oklahoma City School Board, on which he served for two years. He was prominent in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce and the local Traffic Association, and has always given his hearty support to worthy movements for advance and progress. Fraternally, Mr. Malone is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order he is a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club, chairman of the Board of the Masonic Temple, and a member of two local country clubs.

Mr. Malone is married and has two children: 1. Rae, born in 1889, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and now the wife of M. C. Hess, who is engaged in the building material business. They are the parents of four children. 2. Darwin E., born in 1891; he was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is now secretary of the Alexander Drug Company.

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Chas. W. Spencer



Harriet J. Spencer

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ANNEXURE



**SPENCER, CHARLES WINFIELD**, Business Leader—Long active in the business life of Providence and the State of Rhode Island, where he not only was a successful executive in his own special work, but also a worker for the public good on many occasions, Charles Winfield Spencer held the esteem and the respect of a host of his fellow-men. His sterling integrity, his warm public spirit, his eagerness to help others in their labors and the problems of their lives—these were some of the outstanding qualities of the man, qualities that caused him to be widely known and loved in life, and deeply mourned when he passed to the world beyond. At all times desirous of doing his best for the people with whom he was associated, Mr. Spencer was especially willing to render aid to his country when he felt that such aid was needed, not only through support of beneficial measures, but also through loyal and wholehearted citizenship and interest in the affairs pertaining to national welfare.

Born in Natick, Rhode Island, on June 14, 1861, Mr. Spencer was a son of Othonial Gorton and Catherine (Arnold) Spencer. His father was a farmer for a number of years until, at length, he went into the milk business, in which he continued for the rest of his life. He was the son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Howland) Spencer, of East Greenwich, who were the grandparents of the man whose name heads this review. Charles Winfield Spencer, with whose life and works we are primarily concerned herein, received his early education in the country schools of his native district of Rhode Island, which he attended until he reached the age of fourteen years. Then he started to work as a plumber, and remained so engaged just long enough to become thoroughly familiar with all the details of the trade, at the end of which period he went into business for himself. Gradually he built up the enterprise that he had thus started in a small and modest way, until it became one of the leading business organizations in Providence; and to Mr. Spencer, as a result of his efforts, there came the warm and hearty esteem of the community and the city in which he lived. The admiration with which he was regarded was all the greater for the fact that, in those years of late boyhood and young manhood, between fourteen and twenty-one, he did not have the privileges of higher education accorded to so many of his fellows; but rather, had to work for a living, at first one occupation and then

another, until he finally saw opportunities for advancement in the plumbing trade, in which he became a capable and efficient executive.

His interests in Providence affairs and in the life of his State extended far beyond the business and commercial branches of community development, however. For he was actively interested in political affairs, in fraternal orders, and in church work. His political alignment was with the Republican Party, whose policies and principles he consistently supported. He was a member, too, of the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Owls, and for a short time of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Spencer's religious faith was that of the Congregational church, in which he was a devout communicant; and he did everything in his power for the improvement of conditions in this religious organization and for the advancement of the interests of the church. And into all of these varied activities—religious, social, and civic—Mr. Spencer ever put the full measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that his devotion brought to him hosts of friends in many different walks of life, and placed him in a position to render still more useful service to his fellowmen than would otherwise have been possible for him.

Charles Winfield Spencer married, in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 30, 1883, Harriet Julia De Mountney, daughter of Leonard and Harriet Coleman (Dixon) De Mountney. The De Mountney family, according to records in the possession of present generations, are descendants of Richard de Mountenay who lived about two hundred and fifty years ago. The father of Leonard de Mountney was Benjamin De Mountney, born in England. He was a knitter, specializing in fancy knitting. Leonard De Mountney, son of Benjamin De Mountney, married in England, Harriet Coleman Dixon. They came to America after that event although their children were all born in this country.

After a time Mr. De Mountney sent for his parents to come to America and together the family settled in Philadelphia, later making their home in Providence, in which city Leonard De Mountney died. His wife, Harriet Coleman Dixon, was born in England, daughter of Richard Dixon and his wife who before her marriage was a Bell. The families of Dixon and Bell were lace manufacturers and butchers. To Charles Winfield and Harriet Julia (De Mountney) were born the following children: 1. Charles Winfield, who has a son of his own,

Newton Davison Spencer. 2. Grace Irene (Spencer) O'Brien, who has one son, John Winfield O'Brien.

The death of Charles Winfield Spencer was a profound shock to his many acquaintances and friends in the business world and in all branches of life; for they were sorely grieved that a citizen of such outstanding value had passed from their midst, never to return and never again to lend to his city and State the sound judgment and advice that were characteristic of him. Time and again, in important civic projects and in private business enterprise, certain individuals came to Mr. Spencer and sought his help in the working out of their problems and difficulties; and on such occasions he always was liberal, indeed, in giving both his time and his energies, on some occasions even sacrificing money and material gain to help others. But most of all, he was loved and cherished for his own genial disposition and his pleasantness of personality, for little traits that were almost a part of his nature, but which he regularly manifested in his everyday life. For these traits he will be long remembered by his fellow-men, especially by those who were closely associated with him, and who to-day know themselves the better for having known Mr. Spencer.

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**STEWART, CHARLES EDWARD**, Public Official—Administrative assistant in the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., Charles Edward Stewart has been connected with the administration of the department during the past seventeen years. He was born in Alabama, on April 29, 1870, a son of Oscar William and Mary Stewart, and received his education in the public schools of that State, later attending the university for one year.

In 1893 Mr. Stewart began his active business career, entering the employ of the Southern Iron Company with which he was associated until 1895. Thereafter, until 1906, he was secretary and treasurer of the North Alabama Mining Company, being active in the executive direction of its affairs. In 1906 he joined the Southern Iron and Steel Company as traffic manager, and in 1908 became assistant to the vice-president and general manager of the company. When it went into receivership, he served as custodian of properties of the corporation for a two year period. Mr. Stewart first came to Washington as correspondent for various Southern papers, including the Bir-

mingham "Age-Herald" and the Mobile "Register." He soon became a well known figure in many circles of Washington life, and in August, 1914, upon high recommendation, was appointed chief clerk and administrative assistant in the Department of Justice. His career, as a whole, has been distinguished by the variety of its interests, and his service in the Department of Justice has proved of considerable value in the efficient administration of its affairs.

Mr. Stewart is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of both the National Press Club and the Congressional Country Club. He worships with his family in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On May 25, 1893, at Attalla, Alabama, Charles Edward Stewart married Melanie Sancier, daughter of Maurice and Honora Sancier. They are the parents of two children: 1. John Allen, born in 1894. 2. Charles Edward, Jr., born in 1906. Mr. Stewart's offices are situated in the Department of Justice Building, Vermont Avenue and Ninth Street, Washington, D. C.

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**KITTLER, ARTHUR MAX**—Settling in Arkansas in the latter part of the nineteenth century and during his own early manhood. Mr. Kittler remained a resident of Judsonia, White County, Arkansas, for some forty years, to the time of his death in 1925. He engaged in the growing of strawberries on a large scale and in this undertaking met with great success. However, he was by nature unusually unselfish and a man of profound public spirit, and, therefore, he was always more interested in the public welfare and in the prosperity of his associates and of the several organizations which he had been instrumental in founding, than in his own success. Several coöperative organizations for the benefit of fruit and vegetable growers and the farmers in general received their first impetus from him and owed their successfully continued existence to his untiring energy, broad vision and great executive ability. He was known widely for his many fine qualities of the heart and mind, and throughout his long and useful life he enjoyed in full measure the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Arthur Max Kittler was born October 16, 1855, in Dresden, Saxony, Germany. He was educated in the schools of his native country and graduated from a college near his native





Walter V. McGinnis

city. Under compulsory military training, Mr. Kittler served his time in the German Army and held the rank of captain. In his early twenties he came to this country, living at first in Chicago, Illinois, later in other Northern States, from where he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. Eventually he settled in Judsonia, White County, Arkansas, which continued to remain his home from then on. For many years he was prominently connected with the strawberry industry and he became widely known throughout the United States in produce circles and amongst railroad men. He was not only highly successful as far as his own strawberry farms were concerned, but he labored unceasingly for the advancement and betterment of this industry in Judsonia. In 1898 it was Mr. Kittler who presided over the organizing meetings of the Judsonia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association and, in 1906, he was elected president of this organization, an office he held for a number of years. In 1911 he was instrumental in organizing the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of White County, was elected president of their company at the time of its organization and continued to serve as such until his death. Five years later, in 1916, he was again instrumental in the formation of another coöperative company, the Shippers Union, of which organization he was likewise chosen president and manager on the day of its organization, his election being unanimous and his connection with this organization being ended only by his decease. At the time of his death he was also a member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Judsonia, and a member of Lodge No 384, Free and Accepted Masons. Next to the interests of the strawberry industry, the upbuilding of the community in which he lived received the major share of his attention and efforts. Towards the development and increased welfare of Judsonia he held an attitude of the most consistent watchfulness, always studying ways and means that might result in greater comfort and prosperity for his fellow men. In this cause and in that of the different organizations in which he was so vitally interested, he worked faithfully and tirelessly throughout his entire life. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran Church, in which he had been confirmed as a boy, while still living in Germany, and the precepts of which he had followed consistently and faithfully from then on.

Mr. Kittler married (first) Margaret Harris, and they were the parents of one daughter, Harriet, who made her home with her father. He married (second) Lucy Pocahontas De Shong, daughter of Dr. J. Y. De Shong, and they were the parents of a daughter, Helen M., a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, where she is connected with the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, United States Treasury Department.

Mr. Kittler died at his home in Judsonia, Arkansas, September 29, 1925, a few weeks before he would have been seventy years old. Besides his two daughters he was survived by one brother, Paul Kittler, of Canton, Ohio, and by numerous, more distant relations. Funeral services were conducted at the family residence, October 1, 1925, by Dr. Adolph Poppe, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Little Rock, Arkansas, while his Lodge held Masonic services at the grave in Evergreen Cemetery, where he was laid to rest. In his death his family lost a loving and devoted father and brother, his unusually large number of friends a faithful and genial associate, and his community one of its most upright, useful and substantial citizens, whose memory will long be cherished and honored.

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**McGINN, WALTER VINCENT**, Business Leader—A lifelong resident of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was engaged in several different kinds of business endeavor, in all of which he ever sought to be thoroughly just and fair to his customers and co-workers, Walter Vincent McGinn held a place of esteem and affection in this city and in the hearts of his fellow-men. When other men sought to take advantage of the public in their business dealings, Mr. McGinn possessed the courage to fight single-handed for justice and right; and at all times he was determined and brave in standing up for his opinions and beliefs, though always willing to listen sympathetically and with open mind to the judgments of the opposition. His strict integrity, his eagerness to take part extensively in the business life of his city and State, his intense understanding of the motives and the ambitions of men; these were among his outstanding qualities. And such were they as to cause him to be loved and cherished in life, and mourned in death.

Mr. McGinn was born on October 2, 1871, in Providence, Rhode Island, the eldest of a family of three children, but the only son of the

late John C. McGinn and Catherine J. (Hanny) McGinn, who survived her son. On the paternal side of his house, Mr. McGinn was descended from Irish people. The old Irish family name McGinn, according to Rooney in his "Genealogical History of Irish Families," is variously spelled McGin, McGuinn, and Maginn.

*Maginn—McGinn—Arms—Sable, two palets argent a chief or.*

*Crest—A cockatrice displayed vert.*  
(Burke: "General Armory." Rooney: "Genealogical History of Irish Families," Crest No. 293, Plate 18.)

Mr. McGinn's grandparents came to America from their native land, Ireland, where his grandfather had been a schoolmaster. When they first came to this side of the Atlantic, they made their home in Canada, but later they removed to the United States. On his mother's side of the family, his grandparents came from Scotland. Throughout his life Mr. McGinn was always justly proud of this sturdy combination of Scotch and Irish ancestry, of his descent from lines that had been strong and vigorous in their own countries. His own father was an expert accountant and a wizard in dealing with figures, so possessing a quality from which Mr. McGinn believed he inherited his own mathematical genius.

Walter Vincent McGinn received his own early education in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, his birthplace, and later entered La Salle Academy, in which he was a member of the class of 1885. From that institution he went to the Bryant-Stratton Business College, where he became adept in the manipulation and understanding of mathematics, thus developing talents that he had early displayed. While he was still very young he became engaged with his father. Later he owned a store of his own, in the conduct of which he was eminently successful. Then, when Prohibition was declared effective, he gave up this enterprise, which seemed to have been thrust upon him in the first place, and thenceforward devoted his energies to the buying and selling of real estate, a business which he conducted with marvelous success in the years that followed. His tact, his keen judgment and his open honesty, combined with the sheer force of his personality, made for him scores of friends who remained with him throughout life and never ceased to depend upon his sound opinions in business and real estate matters.

When landlords raised their rentals, Mr. McGinn stood alone, feeling that he was thoroughly justified in doing so, in his refusal to increase rents; and so it was that, at a time when much friction existed, he formed a staunch friendship, insofar as he himself was concerned, between landlord and tenants.

In other fields than in business life, Mr. McGinn was also prominent. He was very fond of sports of all kinds, especially those which provided healthful outdoor exercise and recreation. As a lad, he was fascinated by fast-stepping horses; and, in later years, when success in the financial world was his, he acquired a large number of fine animals, of which he was both proud and fond. In fact, just a week before his sudden death, he was in attendance at the horse races at Saratoga, where he was accompanied by his wife and a party of friends. A quiet and unassuming type of man, Mr. McGinn, or "Walter," as he was familiarly known, never entered the political limelight, although he always took a keen interest in the civic affairs of Providence and of his State, and was eager to support all those projects that he believed would be of advantage to his city and his fellow-men. He was especially interested in the central development of Providence. In charities, too, he was free and prodigal, and it was ever his maxim "not to let the left hand know what the right hand did."

Walter Vincent McGinn married, on June 26, 1901, Mary Josephine Cox, daughter of James and Mary Cox, of Providence. They had one child, Walter V. McGinn, Jr., who at the time of writing (1929) is a student at Dean Academy, in Franklin, Massachusetts. His wife and child survived him, as did two sisters, Mae E. Haas and Lucy A. M. Thompson, and his mother, Catherine J. (Hanny) McGinn.

In addition to his other affiliations, Mr. McGinn was active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to Providence Lodge, No. 14, and was also a charter member of the Bay Spring Yacht Club and the Barrington Yacht Club.

The death of Walter Vincent McGinn, which took place in 1929, brought widespread sorrow to his hosts of friends and acquaintances in the business world and wherever he was known; for Mr. McGinn had contributed freely to the welfare and the prosperity of his city and State, both by his undying confidence in their institutions and by his own activity in dif-



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THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
COUNTY OF DALLAS.I, \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk of the County of Dallas, Texas, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is the duly qualified \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the County of Dallas, Texas.Witness my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, Texas, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.Clerk of the County of Dallas, Texas.Seal of the County of Dallas, Texas.



ferent fields of endeavor. But he will be remembered more for his personal qualities of character and his warm human sympathies, than for his achievements, which, great as they were, must necessarily be eclipsed by the essential kindness of the man himself. The love and confidence that existed between mother and son was most unusual; and her advice in real estate problems was always most helpful and gratifying to the son, who, in all his days of sturdy manhood, never forsook his boyhood dependence upon his mother and upon her keener judgment. So it was that she guided him through manhood as well as into it, and he was never too proud to accept her advice, which he much valued because of her extensive knowledge of Providence. His relationships with the other members of his family and with his friends were of a similar sort, and his memory will live on as that of one who was ever courteous and considerate of others and sincerely desirous of their happiness and fortune, and who did everything in his power for the betterment of conditions in Providence.

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**SMALL, HON. JOHN HUMPHREY**, Lawyer, Public Servant—Professional and civic life have furnished the Hon. John Humphrey Small ample opportunity for service in the nation's capital, where he has been engaged in the practice of law since 1921, when he ceased to be a member of the House of Representatives of the National Congress. Before coming to Washington, D. C., he was honored in his own State, North Carolina, where he rose from law practice, editorship and local public service to a position of nation-wide prominence and esteem. And, regardless of the difficulties and handicaps under which he has labored, he has gone forward in his work, and has not only achieved a place of leadership in his city and nation, but has been able to help others and to live unselfishly and usefully.

Mr. Small, whose ancestry includes some of the finest names to be found among Southern families, was born in Washington, North Carolina, on August 29, 1858, son of John Humphrey and Sallie A. (Sanderson) Small. While the Smalls, on the one side of his house, have been noted for their achievements in different fields of endeavor, the maternal line goes back to several families of distinction—the Cullens, the Bryans, the Blounts and the Pughs. These

families are of early Colonial record in North Carolina and other colonies.

On the farm of his father, Hon. John H. Small, of this review, spent his early life; and, as he grew up, he took an increasing part in the tasks of farm life and home, even while he studied in school. He was a pupil, first of all, in the common schools of his county; and later he attended preparatory schools in Washington, North Carolina, and Trinity College, in Randolph County, that State. His native industry and thrift early made its appearance in his nature; for, at college, he was self-supporting, finding the means for his maintenance through manual labor about the college buildings—ringing bells, sweeping floors, and the like.

In 1876, when only eighteen years old, he left college, and entered the teaching profession. He was appointed to a school at Golden Valley, Rutherford County, North Carolina; but this work was merely a means to an end. For he had determined to become a lawyer; and while maintaining himself at college, he gave his spare time to his professional studies. About four years later, in 1881, he was given a license to practice law; and some months afterward, he was appointed superintendent of public instruction of Beaufort County.

Another appointment that he had won early in that year was much more important in shaping his career, however—that to the office of reading clerk of the State Senate. In this position he came into close contact with political life and activities. In any event, from that year until 1921, when he vacated his seat in Congress at Washington, he was continuously engaged in public life; and his repeated reelection to public office indicated his ability as a public servant.

In 1882 he was elected solicitor of the Inferior Court of Beaufort County, and as such he served until 1885, during a period in which he edited a newspaper, the "Gazette," of Washington, North Carolina. This journalistic work brought him into closer touch than ever with politics and public life, as well as municipal affairs. From 1883 to 1886 he edited the "Gazette," and in that work he performed labors of outstanding value. In May, 1887, he became a member of the City Council of his native place; and after three years as councilman, he was chosen to a higher office, that of mayor, in which he served faithfully and well in 1891 and 1892. He did not, however, for-

sake his legal practice, but was, for more than a decade, from 1886 to 1896, attorney to the board of commissioners of Beaufort County, North Carolina. And, during several years of this period, he was also chairman of the public school committee, for his experience as an educator and his aptitude as an organizer rendered him the logical incumbent in this office.

Meanwhile, he came into National prominence in political circles. In 1888 he became chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and for ten years he was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County. In 1896, as a Democrat, he was chosen a Presidential elector for his district. On March 4, 1899, he took his seat in the Lower House of Congress as a member from the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and in 1900 was again elected. His standing in his constituency may be estimated from the votes cast for him in this second campaign. He received 14,096 votes; and his Republican opponent, Henry E. Hodges, got only 1,834. Then began twenty-two consecutive years of service in Congress, to which his constituency reelected him from the Fifty-sixth to the Sixty-sixth Congresses inclusive. His period of service in that body covered the time from March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1921. He served, during those years, on several important committees, including the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and the Foreign Relations Committee. In his committee work he was especially interested in the development of waterways, having had an influential part in some important canalization projects that have been carried to completion by the Federal Government, of which, perhaps, the most important was the Intra-coastal waterway from Boston to Miami, Florida.

When the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution was pending in Congress it came to a vote on two separate occasions. After giving the matter his most careful study and consideration Mr. Small reached the conclusion that it would be an unwise amendment, involving the surrender by the States to the Federal Government of necessary police powers and invading the principle of self-government by the States. He believed it would seriously disturb the balance of power between

the States and the Federal Government as established in the Constitution, and further believed that such an amendment was impracticable, could not be enforced, and would render no service to the cause of temperance. At the same time the State of North Carolina had adopted Prohibition as a State policy. Mr. Small's life was made miserable by the emissaries of the Anti-Saloon League, who endeavored to coerce him into voting for the amendment. He stood by his convictions, however, and voted against the amendment consistently in the House of Representatives, even though he hoped its advocates were right and that experience would prove its benefits. Since the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, Mr. Small has taken part in no public discussions regarding it, but has seen no reason to doubt the soundness of his original position.

Active, too, in social life, Mr. Small was for many years a member of both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is now a member of the Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs, of Washington, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He still devotes his time and energies chiefly, however, to his law practice, in which he has been engaged in Washington, D. C., since 1921. The words of a biographer of twenty years ago apply to Mr. Small to-day: "Mr. Small is a man of progressive ideas. . . . In politics he is an ardent exponent of the principles of Democracy, and his devotion to the cause of Democracy . . . has kept him in the forefront in the political contests since his early manhood. . . . While his sterling qualities have made him one of the most popular public men of the State, he has devoted himself also with energy and application to his legal duties, and as an able jurist he stands high upon the roll of the prominent attorneys of North Carolina." To this, now, of course, might be added the statement that he stands similarly high in the ranks of his professional colleagues in the District of Columbia.

In 1922, the year after his resumption of legal practice, Mr. Small bought, at No. 3035 Dumbarton Avenue, Georgetown, one of the historic homes of that place, and, remodeling it and equipping it with modern conveniences, adapted it to the needs of his family as a residence. Here he lives at the time of writing (1930).

John Humphrey Small married, on June 11,

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*The National Cyclopedic of American Biography*

Wm. H. Thurley

1890, Isabella Carter Wharton, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Wharton, of Washington, North Carolina. To the Smalls have been born three children: 1. Mary Belle, who became the wife of Major H. C. Neblett. 2. Katherine Sanderson, who became the wife of Major J. S. Gaul; both Major Neblett and Major Gaul were army surgeons, both were retired as majors from the Army Medical Corps, and both are now practicing medicine in Charlotte, North Carolina. 3. John Humphrey, Jr., who studied at the Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut, and Trinity College, now Duke University, in North Carolina, from which he received both an academic and a law degree; he served, during the World War period, in the air forces overseas; later, he resumed his law course at Trinity; and ultimately he was admitted to practice at Charlotte, North Carolina, where he is engaged in his professional work to-day.

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**THORNLEY, WILLIAM HENRY**, Lawyer and Business Executive—Man's success and service in life amount to a sum total proportionate to the natural and cultivated ability which he gives to his career, plus his ideals and their practical employment. "Success," as the philosophers look upon it, is nearly synonymous with service—the only scale on which the true merit of a life can rightly be weighed. Monetary or material accumulation does not, truly, spell success; but this accumulation, if suitably employed either directly or indirectly to the welfare of humankind, constitutes one of the greatest of benefactions. Wealth has more than a material value if thus employed, in help for those in need, in building up communities, and in furthering the spiritual beings of men.

William Henry Thornley, late of Providence, highly esteemed by associates left behind, typified success in service and ideals. That which he accomplished brought him material fortune; and this he employed, directly and indirectly, to the benefit of Providence industry, commerce, and culture. His ideals, as with his actual ethics in practice of the law (his profession), were elevated, of use to the world for their inspiration and their perfection. Writing of his life in memorial tribute, one is struck at once with the strength of character and goodness revealed. The confidence of his fellow-men lay safe in his discretion—and he

was wholly deserving of the warm esteem and trust extended.

The Thornley family, in each succeeding generation, have been men of courage, vision and ideas, quick to act upon these ideas when in the right, never slow to take up a task of apparent difficulty. Professional, business and artistic minds have been its fortune; grace, an attribute which survived the rigors of pioneer trials, has been its accomplishment. The name is not a common one, but wherever encountered represents the best of manhood and womanhood. It is perhaps more frequent in New England than in any other locality of our nation.

William Henry Thornley, father of William Henry Thornley, was born in Oldham, England, and upon coming to America settled first in Rhode Island. Several years later he resided at Halifax, Pennsylvania, then returned to England, but subsequently removed with his wife and family to Providence, Rhode Island. His wife, Sarah, was a woman of admirable qualities and refinement. From both parents, William Henry Thornley inherited attributes of value in the conduct of his life and works.

A native of Halifax, Pennsylvania, Mr. Thornley was born December 10, 1869, and died in Providence, October 5, 1926. Though his life span was below the time given to the average by Scriptural allotment, his accomplishments exceeded those of the average man. Early in years he manifested a marked intelligence, perceived with pleasure by his parents and instructors, who predicted for him an unusual career, feeling confidence in his gifts and will to go ahead with them. This pleasure was justified all through graded school, from which he went forth into higher studies, first as a student at Brown University, of Providence. He was popular, but did not neglect his studies for the relaxations of fraternity among underclassmen and classmates. He was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity and received the Phi Beta Kappa key. After graduating from Brown he entered Harvard Law School. It was in 1897 that he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Brown University. In 1900, with the turn of the century and a new era of civilization, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar the same year, and the Bar of New York State a few years later. He stood now on the threshold of a career foreordained of note. During his

early years in practice, Mr. Thornley was associated with the law firm of Comstock and Gardner in Providence. He advanced rapidly in his profession, took a leading rôle in the affairs of the bar, and in 1905 became a member of the firm of Gardner, Pirce and Thornley. In 1920 this partnership dissolved, and he entered practice independently.

During fifteen years of membership in this firm he forged ahead with great rapidity until he reached the peak of professional recognition in Rhode Island and the New England States. He was recognized among lawyers and laymen alike for his excellence in many fields of professional enterprise particularly for his skill in directing the affairs of corporations and in handling large estates. Always interested in financial matters, his sound knowledge of economics enabled him to grasp quickly and thoroughly the many problems presented by the rapid growth of federal income and inheritance tax legislation during the years following 1916, and his ability to recognize and grasp the constantly changing features of this complex and new field of legal endeavor gained him a wide reputation among taxation officials and practitioners.

Hand in hand with his advance in the practice of law came his advancement in the financial and business world. He became a director of The National Bank of Commerce of Providence and took an active part in the revision of numerous banking laws. He was president and treasurer of the Tubular Woven Fabric Company, and the Chernak Manufacturing Company, both of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a director of the Lisk Manufacturing Company of Canandaigua, New York, a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Providence, and later an officer and director of The Narragansett Machine Company of Pawtucket. For many years he was active in the control and management of several Rhode Island textile corporations, and always maintained a broad diversity of enterprises, industrial, financial, and legal.

Upon his withdrawal from the firm of Gardner, Pirce and Thornley in 1920, he devoted his time largely to his many business interests. His broad vision and recognized executive ability brought him many clients who sought his constructive suggestions and trained judgment in their own fields of industry as often as they asked his advice on legal problems.

Always resourceful and courageous, his in-

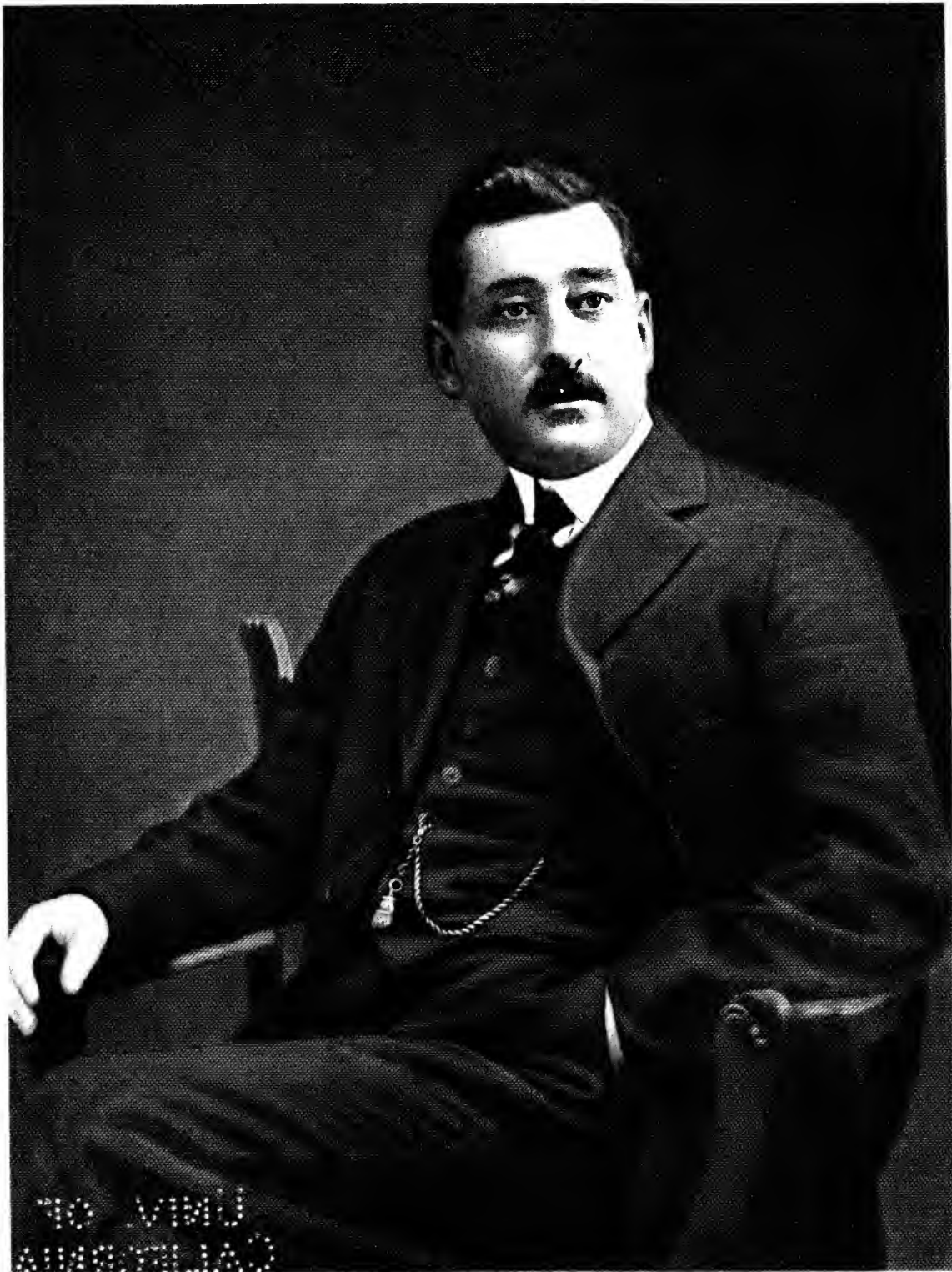
defatigable energy was ever at the disposal of his friends, and the harder the task or the more discouraging the outlook the readier was his response to the call for help. Modest almost to a fault, it was only those close to him or those who had reason to ask his help who appreciated the extent of his unselfish loyalty and generosity. He gained slowly, but retained always the unfaltering and unquestioning confidence of all who were associated with him.

Citizenship, a field which claimed much of Mr. Thornley's active interest, found in him a worthy exponent. During the twenty-five years of his participation in the legal, financial and social activities of Providence, he did not neglect his civic duties, but supported all causes that promised well for the progress of Providence and Rhode Island and the nation. A Democrat, he was not a bigot in his political persuasion, but believed firmly in the principles of government laid down by Jefferson. His tolerance in politics, as in religion and race, was wide, but would not put up with any form of dishonesty. During the World War he served on the Citizens' Committee, efforts of which body assisted the allied cause to the full extent of a community. Mr. Thornley belonged to several clubs and lodges. He was prominent in Masonic circles, a member of Adelphi Lodge of Providence. Through his wife (who continues her membership) he was interested in the Central Congregational church, which he supported substantially.

Mr. Thornley married, in Providence, January 15, 1902, Miss Ellen Snow, daughter of Joseph T. and Mary A. (Andrews) Snow. Mrs. Thornley continues to reside in Providence, at No. 38 Cushing Street. She was of great and constant help to Mr. Thornley in his career, affording him inspiration and even practical guidance in the perplexities met with from time to time. She was his companion as well as his help. Many of the philanthropic enterprises which they joined together are continued in the family name through her goodness and generosity.

At Mr. Thornley's passing, expressions of loss were widespread, as sincerely given as they were numerous. A city and State had lost a valued citizen. Hundreds had lost a dearly beloved friend. Finely printed brochures are preserved, in their turn preserving intact for all time the sentiments of former associates. The board of directors of the National Elec-

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Gen. Frederick



trical Manufacturers' Association wrote as follows, in part:

His thoroughness and fairness, together with his skill as an organizer, given cheerfully and without reservation, contributed much toward the betterment of the electrical fraternity, particularly during the past two years, when he worked so hard to bring about a merger of all groups of electrical manufacturers into the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, now an accomplished fact.

Mr. Thornley's friendship, his unswerving interest in and regard for the association, his willing advice and prudent guidance, and his earnest desire for constructive progress in all branches of the electrical industry, are part of the history of the past, leaving a profound influence which will not easily be forgotten.

The National Bank of Commerce wrote of its late associate and board member:

His keen perception, analytical mind and strong sense of equity in regard to business problems rendered his judgment singularly correct. He was justly considered an expert in commercial law.

The Lisk Manufacturing Company:

Mr. Thornley had been associated with the directorate of this company for many years and rendered invaluable service in the days of its receivership in conserving the interests of stockholders and later in shaping its destiny in the reorganization of the company's affairs. His calm, dispassionate judgment and fair-mindedness during those trying times commanded the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

The Gerry Estates, Inc.:

This corporation perhaps owes its existence more to Mr. Thornley than to any other person; for he not only prepared its articles of incorporation and by-laws, but up to the last guided its policies with that skill and judgment for which he was famous among all business men who knew him. At the top of his profession as a lawyer, both in this State and Rhode Island (Gerry Estates, Inc., was formed in the State of New York), his wisdom and advice to his fellow directors enabled the corporation to grow and prosper without the numerous litigations and set-backs so often met with in ill-advised institutions.

Unselfish in the extreme, he never refused aid or advice to those who sought his counsel, with the result that he often was overworked. His large ability and business foresight were naturally much in demand by those with large interests. Working for and with people he cared about came before any pecuniary consideration to him, for above any personal claim he placed friendship.

He is gone; but in the minds and hearts of appreciative associates of the past his cherished memory can never die.

**FRIEDRICH, GUSTAVE A.**, Executive—Charitable in an unusual degree, generous in business and in private life, courteous and humane, Gustave Adolph Friedrichs set a splendid example of honorable citizenship and the strictest integrity in commercial relations. A master craftsman in the dyeing industry and an experienced executive, he gave employment to small armies of contented workers, for he was their loyal friend as well as generous employer, and they were loyal to him because of his attitude in his relations with them and with others. Mr. Friedrichs was one of the most prominent residents of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, for many years. There was no pretense about his fine public spirit, for on numerous occasions he demonstrated his allegiance to the highest civic ideals, notably when he personally advanced several thousand dollars to pay the salaries of the city's firemen which the City Council had failed to pass in the budget.

Born at Ingelmunster, Belgium, on August 24, 1876, Mr. Friedrichs was a son of Auguste A. and Marie R. (Linz) Friedrichs. His father was a dyer, and for four or five generations members of the family have followed this occupation with exceptional distinction and success.

Gustave A. Friedrichs received the greater part of his education in the French schools, and while still a boy he too learned the dyer's trade, following the family tradition. When he was only eighteen years old he crossed the ocean to America, joining an elder brother at Woonsocket, where the latter, whose death occurred in 1917, had established himself in business. About the year 1901 Mr. Friedrichs and his brother founded the Friedrichs Brothers Dyeing Company of Woonsocket, since dissolved, and in 1903 Mr. Friedrichs withdrew from the company. At that time, in association with Charles A. Proulx, now retired, he organized the Woonsocket Dyeing and Bleaching Company, of which he became sole owner by purchase of the interest of his partner some three years prior to his death. He also purchased the Glenbrook Worsted Mill of Woonsocket, selling it shortly afterward, and thereafter holding a mortgage of sixty-five thousand dollars on the property.

In the autumn of 1928 Mr. Friedrichs purchased the dyeing plant of the River Spinning Company, of Woonsocket, the first place he worked after coming to this country, and continued as owner of this enterprise until his

death. In the conduct of these various ventures he revealed executive talents of high order and a knowledge of the technical features of dyeing operations which it would be hard to surpass. Mr. Friedrichs' business career was of great value to the city, and in his work he furthered the advancement of industry in the State. During the period of the World War he gave his services entirely to the government, operating three mills, and producing for the use of American soldiers thirty-three thousand army suits a week.

In politics a staunch Republican, Mr. Friedrichs was active in all phases of civic life. He served the city loyally as councilman during a long period, and on two occasions was the candidate of his party for mayor. He was a charter member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also holds membership in other Woonsocket organizations, civic, social, and benevolent. With his family he worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church and was a member of Precious Blood Church of this denomination at Woonsocket. Mr. Friedrichs' great generosity and his many contributions to those in need were well known, although he himself was never at pains to reveal the extent of his liberality. His act in supplying the city firemen with their salaries was unprecedented on the part of a citizen, and yet he took it quite as a matter of course, desiring not the slightest praise for his generosity, and indeed, considering it no more than his simple duty. During the sugar shortage at the time of the World War, Mr. Friedrichs, through strenuous efforts, procured a ton of sugar for the use of sickly children. This was turned over to the District Nurses' Association for distribution, and for a short time before they took charge of it it was stored in his office under a guard procured for that purpose by Mr. Friedrichs. On numerous other occasions he displayed an equal regard for the public welfare, and during the severe coal shortage of several years ago he secured large quantities of the fuel, donating it to the Jesus-Marie Convent, L'Hospice St. Antoine, and the St. Francis Orphanage, all of Woonsocket.

On September 3, 1904, in the chapel of the Jesus-Marie Convent in Woonsocket, Gustave A. Friedrichs married Ernestine Cote, daughter of Edward and Theotise (Langlois) Cote. They became the parents of six children: 1. Jeannette, born September 29, 1905. 2. Bea-

trice, born January 25, 1907, died June 27, 1927. 3. Gustave E., born June 7, 1908, president (1929) of his father's business. 4. Gabrielle M., born April 23, 1910. 5. Ernestine E., born March 9, 1912. 6. Frances A., born February 1, 1916. Mrs. Friedrichs has also been prominent in Woonsocket life in its several phases, and for the past seven years has been president of the "Cercle Marie Louise."

Mr. Friedrichs died in a private hospital at Providence on May 30, 1929. He had scarcely passed the half-century mark of life, and was at the height of his useful and successful career, when his work came to an abrupt end and Woonsocket was called to mourn the passing of one of its most eminent citizens. Mr. Friedrichs gained the respect of the people of Rhode Island through the high character of his achievements in the commercial world, while those whose privilege it was to know him intimately felt for him the deepest affection and love. His was a character of noble breadth, of fine devotion to duty, church and country and all the worth-while things of life.

**CLAYTON, WILLIAM McKENDREE**, Lawyer—Noted member of the bar, civic leader whose activities in Washington, D. C., have brought wide and enduring results of value to the people, and a public utilities authority without peer in the nation, William McKendree Clayton has resided in the capital city since early childhood, and has devoted the whole of his career to works of interest and lasting merit. A moving figure in legal activities of the District of Columbia, he is likewise a member of the bar associations of Missouri and Ohio, and for more than twenty-five years has represented not only the legal rights of the people as a whole, but has championed the cause of right wherever found, within and outside of the law. In Washington he is known affectionately as "the veteran champion of straphangers," because of his work in connection with the city's traction troubles.

Native of Ohio, William McKendree Clayton was born at Cincinnati, in 1875, and is a son of William McKendree Clayton, Sr., and Annie Esther Clayton. For many years his father was engaged as a civil engineer, in which field he attained an honored position. Both parents are since deceased. Coming to Washington with his parents at an early age, William McKendree Clayton attended the local public schools, also having private tutors, for

his father and mother were determined that his academic instruction should be of the fullest possible and the best to be had. They spared no trouble or expense; and their son applied himself with diligence. He attended the Young Men's Academy, entered the Spencian Business College, and afterward matriculated in Georgetown University, where, in legal study, he won distinction, taking the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. It was soon after taking the bachelor's degree that he passed the examinations of the bar in the District of Columbia, and saw fit, in addition, to take those of Ohio and Missouri, in connection with specific work to be undertaken in the future. While well known in all three associations of the profession, he is especially prominent in Washington, and maintains his offices here, in the Victory Building.

Meanwhile, when but seventeen, he had begun his connection with large public affairs, serving, in 1892, as District delegate to the national convention of the Democratic party. Again he served as delegate in 1896, when Bryan's cry of Free Silver rang across the land; and again he served in 1900. He has been interested in political movements, from a national point of view, since early youth, and to-day controls a wide strength in political affairs. He belongs to the Jackson Democratic Association, which was founded in the District in 1826, and was once its president.

Thrown into public matters, then, as a youth, and interested in such affairs thence onward, it was not strange that William McKendree Clayton should make a name of national worth. He was a founder and the first president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations of the District of Columbia, and for many years as chairman of its public utilities committee and legal representative before the local Public Utilities Commission, represented the citizens of Washington in more than three hundred cases. These same citizens were saved, through his work, millions of dollars. For nearly a score of years he has served as the implacable foe of predatory interests who seek to place unjust financial burdens on Washington and its business and social area. On December 1, 1926, President Yaden, of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, a man most active in the interests of civic organizations, vainly sought to have Mr. Clayton appointed corporation counsel and special counsel to the Public Utilities Commission, giving it as his

opinion that: "No man better knows, understands and appreciates the needs of the District of Columbia than does William McKendree Clayton." Due to the powerful influences operated by the Potomac Electric and Power Company—a corporation he had successfully opposed for years in its attempts to increase rates—Mr. Clayton was prevented from assuming the official posts. Had he been named and thereby permitted to serve the people as empowered by the offices, he no doubt could have promulgated even more worthwhile work than has been his fortune to the present. Colonel Franklin Bell had asked him to accept the posts as counsel, and Mr. Clayton agreed to fill them temporarily until another man was chosen. When that man came up for appointment, his advice was sought.

In January, 1929, William McKendree Clayton submitted the following statement bearing upon a proposed merger of utilities for the consideration of the United States Senate. The statement appeared as an open letter in the daily press, and was addressed to the Hon. Arthur Capper, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia:

Answering your letter and directing my answer to that paragraph reading, "What we particularly desire to obtain are definite recommendations as to changes that may be advisable in the merger agreement or resolution," I have the honor of submitting the following recommendations for the committee's consideration:

1. The new company should operate under a charter granted by the Congress of the United States.
2. If it is considered wise to authorize the purchase of the Washington Rapid Transit Company (the independent bus company) by the new company, the act should direct its merger with and as a part of said company.
3. The new charter should provide that but one fare should be charged from one point to another in the District of Columbia, and that all transfers from car to car, bus to bus, car to bus, or vice versa, necessary for a rider to complete his journey should be issued without charge.
4. The children attending the public schools should be charged one-half the current fare in going to and returning from school.
5. No valuation for rate-making purposes should be written into a charter granted by the Congress.
6. The rate of fare now in force on the car lines, eight cents, or six tokens for forty cents, to remain in effect until a valuation is finally completed of the merged company, and then only upon application by company or people to the Public Utilities Commission.
7. The initial authorized bond and stock issues of the merged company should not exceed in amount the present combined bond and stock issues of the separate companies.
8. The depreciation funds of the separate com-

panies should be carried over and become the depreciation fund of the merged company.

9. The charter of the merged company should provide highest standards of service, best type of cars and buses, and provide that all cars be operated only with full crews, both motorman and conductor.

10. No monopoly of service should be granted, especially when no franchise tax is authorized imposed.

The price authorized by Congress to be paid by the merged company for the stock or property of the Washington Rapid Transit Company should be determined only after an appraisal of the Company by a competent authority.

The statement then commented on the general proposition faced. In the following month, February, 1929, while Mr. Clayton was making a plea before Congress, opposing the merger outlined, the head of the Congressional Committee hearing his plea, declined to permit him to complete his argument, with the result that the people are to-day saddled with a ten-cent trolley fare in exchange for most inferior service—or such is the opinion of many in Washington. Commenting on the injustice shown him by Congress in declining to allow him sufficient time for his plea, Congressman Gibson, of Vermont, said: "Fifteen minutes seems very little time for considering legislation involving fifty million dollars, which these properties are said to be worth." Congressman Blanton of Texas and certain other Congressmen who had the interests of the people of the District at heart were equally outspoken in denouncing the unjust treatment accorded the one man who had consistently fought the battles of the people here, but to no avail. The cause was lost without even a fair opportunity to properly present it to Legislature, that body which assumed the right to act as judge and jury. In November of 1929 Mr. Clayton filed a brief with the Public Utilities Commission detailing how earnings had become vast, and attacking the rate rise on that ground. He demanded a new determination of the value of the companies' properties. He cited the surpluses carried, and the fact that officials had increased their own salaries while neglecting to increase the pay of conductors and motormen. Referring to the companies' statement concerning the two-cent increase in fare, he said: "Car riders are urged not to be eight-cent pikers, but ten-cent sports. If the use of the penny in transportation circles is a nuisance, why do the companies cling so tenaciously to their one- and two-cent charges for transfers?" The list of formal cases prepared from files of the Public Utilities Commission,

before which he has appeared as Federation counsel, is long, and the percentage of victories which he has won for his principals is large.

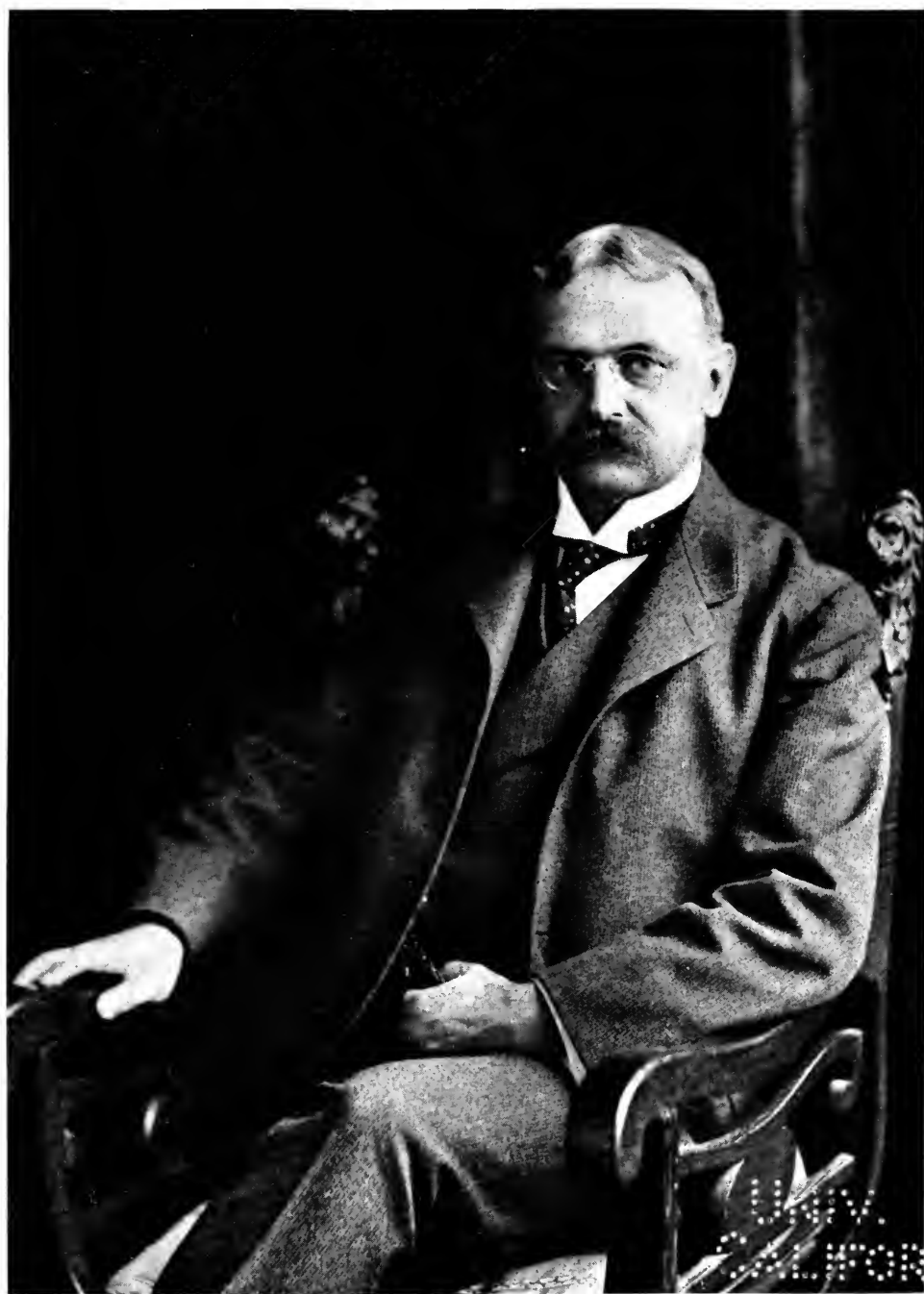
William McKendree Clayton's connection with the Federation has been extensive, from its establishment; and he was its first president. As chairman of its public utilities committee he served from 1910 till 1927; and in these offices, and as counsel from its beginning, has saved the people many millions of dollars. He still maintains the fight for fair play, and gains strength of position with the years, as "the veteran champion of the strap-hangers."

Since 1907, he has been president of the Brightwood Park Citizens' Association, and has performed a sum total of service for that organization that is considerable. While his chief interest lies in practice of the law, he is prominent also in commercial phases of the city's life. He belongs to the Washington Chamber of Commerce and has been a member of the Board of Trade more than twenty-five years. A communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, he is devout in its service and generous in his contributions to charity, regardless of race or creed, giving in a spirit truly humanitarian. During the World War he was tireless in his outlay of mental and physical energy on the various boards and committees of war work. To each of the Liberty Loan campaigns, he was instrumental in securing subscriptions.

Possessed in pleasing degree of those qualities which draw forth the affections of others, Mr. Clayton belongs to the old school of America's gentlemen. First of all, he is a manly man; he has a quick intelligence that benefits greatly those for whom it is employed; is kindly, strong in his opinions, just, always ready to consider the other side of a question, and honorable in his every relationship and trust. At the prime of life, he increases his efforts for the public welfare, and adds yearly to the sum of achievement.

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**GREENE, WILLIAM CHACE**, Rhode Island Business Leader—The extensive business interests and the part that he took in the social, civic and cultural life of his State placed William Chace Greene among the leaders of Rhode Island, whither he came to live as early as 1893, and especially of Providence, his home



Mr. L. G. G. G.



city. Possessing a peculiar combination of qualities, which rendered him an extraordinary citizen of his time, he had that soundness of judgment and that strict mental discipline which go into the making of our most capable business men, and at the same time maintained throughout life his contacts with the worlds of art and literature. Even while a student at Brown University he showed unusual scholastic abilities, but his attainments there were multiplied in the more mature years that followed, so that despite his numerous business duties he was ever a serious student of books and men, detached in his attitude, yet understanding, and sympathetic toward his fellow human beings. The sterling worth of his character was always apparent in his happy habit of playing friend and benefactor to his associates, and especially in his work in behalf of some of Rhode Island's most important institutions.

Mr. Greene was born in Marietta, Georgia, on December 16, 1852, son of Christopher A. and Sarah Anna (Chace) Greene. He received his early education at the Mowry and Goff School in Providence, and then enrolled in Brown University, also in this city, where he distinguished himself both in classroom work and in student activities. He was elected to membership in the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and also held membership in Alpha Delta Phi while at the university. He was graduated with the class of 1875, and remained throughout life one of the most ardent and loyal supporters of his *alma mater*, having served for many years as president of the Brown Alumni Association. Sincerely interested in the promotion of education, he was for twenty-seven consecutive years chairman of school boards in four different States. The record that he set for himself in school and in the university Mr. Greene kept up in his business work. It was in the year 1876 that he began his career as a textile manufacturer, becoming manager of the Moodus Yarn Company, at Moodus, Connecticut. Later he became associated with the Bliss Fabian Company, at Thorndike, Massachusetts, and, in 1889, assumed the managership of the Columbian Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, New Hampshire. From 1893 to 1908 Mr. Greene was treasurer and general manager of the Peacedale Manufacturing Company, of Peacedale, and subsequently he was agent for the Valley Falls Company. In 1915

he became manager of the Phoenix Linen Company, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, but remained only one year with this company, becoming, in 1916, works manager of the Builders' Iron Foundry, of Providence, Rhode Island. Eventually Mr. Greene, ever extending his interests and his activities and being sought because of his manifold abilities and talents for high positions of trust, was made a vice-president of the Builders' Iron Foundry, while at the same time he formed other business connections in Providence, having been director and vice-president of the What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In all of his numerous fields of business and industrial endeavor, Mr. Greene won the respect of his fellows for his almost invariably clear knowledge and understanding of the problems that came to his attention, for his general kindness of attitude toward those who worked with him and under his direction, and for his constant willingness to aid his fellows in both word and deed.

It was probably his interest and participation in the work of leading institutions, both civic and educational by nature, that most absorbed his life and mind, however; and, it must be said to his credit, he was ideally fitted by temperament and training for executive positions in organizations having to do with public welfare activities. He was vice-president for Rhode Island of the Rivers and Harbors Congress of 1908, and also served as president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1908 and 1909; while he was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the National Civic Federation and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. He was vice-president of the Rhode Island Library Association, and was a member of the University Club of Providence and the University Club of New York, as well as of the Providence Art Association. To his work in connection with all these organizations he applied the same diligence and rigorous attention that he put into his business activities, and so it was that he came to hold so many positions of importance in numerous and widely varied fields of social life.

Mr. Greene married, in Vineland, New Jersey, in 1877, Sarah Holden Morrill, of that place. To this union were born three sons and one daughter: 1. Esther F., of Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Prescott M., of Atlanta, Georgia. 3. Christopher A., of Ivy Depot, Vir-

ginia. 4. William Chace, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts.

In addition to his many other connections, William Chace Greene was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of the School of Design of Rhode Island for a number of years; and could have belonged to the Sons of the Cincinnati if he had so desired. His death came on December 13, 1928, after thirty-five years of residence in Rhode Island and nineteen years in Providence; and in all of this time he had been thoroughly active in public affairs, one of New England's most successful business men and most public-spirited citizens. His passing caused widespread sorrow among all who knew him, for he had played an admirable part in the life of his city and State and nation, and his forward-looking attitude toward existence had made an impression upon those whom he had left behind him on earth. His memory will long remain, pleasant and inspiring in its influence, upon those whose privilege it was to enjoy his acquaintance or friendship.

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**SHELTON, HARRY H.**, Lawyer — After practicing law in Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, Harry H. Shelton came to Washington for residence and the continuance of his professional work, bringing with him a fine reputation and a record of success that has been paralleled by few of his years. His work in the District of Columbia has shown that the esteem and admiration in which he was held elsewhere was fully warranted by his achievements, and since coming here he has gathered about him a select and discriminating clientele that appreciates the outstanding ability of their counsel. Corporations of national business activities and enormous capitalization have entrusted him with their legal affairs, which he has invariably taken care of with complete satisfaction to his clients and to the extension of his reputation. Attention was attracted to his work almost immediately upon his coming to Washington in 1921 to make the capital his headquarters, his fellow practitioners recognizing in him a worthy member of the profession, and since then he has taken no backward step but has consistently advanced and continued to display an unusual erudition and intimate knowledge of the intricate details of his calling. Bench and bar alike accord him a high position in the field of his labors and feel that the National capital

is fortunate in having acquired him as a member of a most exacting profession.

He was born in Floyd County, Virginia, on his father's plantation, thirteen miles from a railroad, September 14, 1874, a son of Peter F., who died in 1920, and Laura (Howard) Shelton, both natives of the Old Dominion. His father was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with the Confederate Army. He held the rank of captain and was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. Educated through the elementary grades of the public schools in Floyd County, Harry H. Shelton prepared to enter Oxford Academy and Hampden-Sidney College and was graduated from the last-named, in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having decided upon the law as a career, he then matriculated at the University of Virginia and entered the Law School of that institution, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1899. He was in that year admitted to the Bar of Virginia and became associated with the firm of Curtin and Haynes, of Bristol, Tennessee, which city is located on the State line. He became a member of the firm in 1902, when Mr. Haynes withdrew, in order to accept the office of Chancellor, and the name of the firm then became Curtin and Shelton. He continued in association with Mr. Curtin until 1910, when he withdrew and became a member of the firm of Phlegar, Powell, Price and Shelton, of Bristol, Virginia, continuing there until 1917, in which year he accepted the office of general counsel of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in which capacity he served for several years. In 1913 he had been appointed general counsel of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad Company, the duties of which office he discharged to the complete satisfaction of the management. Mr. Shelton has made a careful study of the tobacco industry and has had occasion to be frequently called upon for the decision of intricate questions affecting business deals. He is vice-president of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of New York City, and a member of the Monday Lunch Club, and the Columbia and Congressional Country clubs of Washington. He is, fraternally, affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi college organizations. His favorite recreations are riding, hunting and trap shooting, and he is a member of the Wash-



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ington Gun Club, and life member of the Amateur Trap-Shooting Association.

In addition to his large private practice, Mr. Shelton is the Washington attorney for the J. B. and B. N. Duke estates, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the British-American Tobacco Company, the P. Lorillard Company, and Larus and Brother, of Richmond, Virginia.

Harry H. Shelton married, in 1902, Eloise Sevier, of Tennessee, daughter of Charles L. and Julia (Brown) Sevier, and they are the parents of one daughter: Judy.

#### **HORTON, HERBERT BRADFORD, M.D.,**

Physician and Public Servant—A native and a life-long resident of the State of Rhode Island, in which he served for many years as a physician and surgeon, Herbert Bradford Horton, M.D., rendered outstanding service to his fellow-men, especially in the community of East Greenwich, where he spent the later years of his life. Here he was school physician, school committee member, town councilman, and public servant in a variety of ways; and so useful were his services to others that he was justly regarded as among the leaders of his place and day. His character was one ever marked by kindness in attitude toward other people, both in word and deed; by tolerance of the world's evils and of the weaknesses of men; by high principles and ideals of mind and heart, which ever manifested themselves in his rare public spirit. His death was a cause of widespread sorrow in his community and State, as must be the passing of any such man as he.

Dr. Horton was born on January 25, 1873, in East Providence Centre, Rhode Island, son of the late Nathan Bradford and Mary E. C. (Martin) Horton, and a descendant of one of the old and honored families of Rhode Island. His great-grandfather was Sylvanus Horton, born September 20, 1782, son of Daniel and Mary (Goff) Horton; Sylvanus married Hannah Slade. One of their two children was Henry Slade Horton, born November 19, 1809, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, long the seat of the family, who was a farmer all his life until he died June 25, 1858; he also was an auctioneer, and a town office holder and selectman of Rehoboth; he married Arabella Simmons, born in August, 1809, daughter of Constant Simmons, of Dighton, Massachusetts, and died at the age of eighty. Of their children was Nathan Bradford Horton, the father of Dr. Horton, who was

born May 18, 1835, reared on his father's farm, attended district school until he was eighteen, then went to Taunton, where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under Nicholas Crapo, contractor and builder. After serving his apprenticeship, he was a journeyman in Taunton, lived for two years after his marriage in Rehoboth, then went to Seekonk, where he stayed for five years, until, in July, 1868, he removed to East Providence Centre, Rhode Island. Here he erected two houses, disposing of one and occupying the one in which his daughter, Mrs. George H. Curtis, now lives; there he died on June 22, 1888. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, but in local elections voted for the man he thought best fitted for office. He himself held several offices, having been a constable at Seekonk and a school trustee in East Providence. He was a member of Enterprise Lodge No. 22, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Nathan Bradford Horton married, on December 7, 1861, in Norton, Massachusetts, Mary Emmeline Carpenter Martin, born April 3, 1838, at Taunton, Massachusetts, daughter of Edwin M. and Sybil F. (Haskins) Martin. Mrs. Horton was a member of the Newman Congregational Church, at East Providence, until her death on April 22, 1888, two months before that of her husband. Their children were: 1. Mary Isabelle, born March 4, 1863, married, September 5, 1883, George Henry Curtis, member of the office force of the Rumford Chemical Company, son of George E. and Elizabeth S. (Horton) Curtis, and grandson of Shubael and Matilda (Buffington) Horton; died in 1901. 2. Edward Henry, deceased, born November 27, 1864, married Nellie R. Cunningham on November 27, 1888, and lived at East Providence, where he was a carpenter; they had two children, Edna May and Edward Elmer. 3. Anna Bradford, born December 24, 1868, died September 20, 1869. 4. Alice Harriet, born May 10, 1870, who became a teacher. 5. Herbert Bradford, of whom this is a record.

Herbert Bradford Horton received his early education in the public schools, and was graduated from the East Providence High School in 1892. He then entered Brown University in the same year, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896 from that institution. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity at Brown. Dr. Horton was only about fifteen years old when his father died, and for a time he was employed by the East Providence

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Water Company. For six months he was engaged with the Union Railway Company, later known as the Rhode Island Company. In 1897 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which, in 1901, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. While at the university, he became a member of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity. He immediately settled at Dollar Bay, Houghton County, Michigan, where he became a contract physician in the copper territory. There he received valuable experience, so fulfilling the purpose for which he took that position, which he held until he established a practice of his own in Laurium, Michigan. There he stayed until, in May, 1903, he removed to East Providence, Rhode Island, where he practiced his profession until March, 1904, when he went to Lonsdale, Rhode Island. From January 1, 1906, to February 1, 1907, Dr. Horton was superintendent of schools in East Providence. Then, in May, 1907, he came to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, which thereafter was his home.

His life in East Greenwich was in many ways a most useful one. Here he was chosen, by virtue of his medical education and experience, both health officer and school medical inspector. He was likewise active in other civic affairs, having been, from 1918 to 1924, a member of the East Greenwich school committee. From 1919 to 1924 he was a member of the town council of East Greenwich, and during that same period was town moderator. To these offices he was elected on the Republican ticket, and in his administration of them he served well the party whose policies and principles he supported. During the World War period he rendered valuable services to his country in the capacity of Army medical examiner.

Dr. Horton combined with his other activities a number of social affiliations, having been a member of the Nautilus Club, of East Greenwich; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the Rising Sun Lodge; the Knights of Pythias, in which he was affiliated with Laurium Lodge; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Independent Order of Foresters. His church attendance was divided between the Congregational and Baptist denominations; for he was one of those rare individuals who chose, rather than to support a sect or a formal creed, to give his loyalty unflinchingly to the great Christian ideal

that is higher than the religious organizations founded by men. And in accordance with the principles of his Christianity, Dr. Horton lived, making it his constant effort to be of service to his fellows.

Dr. Herbert Bradford Horton married, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 3, 1917, Elizabeth A. Swan, daughter of James and Charlotte Jane (Anderson) Swan. Mrs. Horton survived her husband, as did his sister, Mrs. Alice (Horton) Carr, of East Greenwich.

The death of Dr. Horton occurred on the afternoon of February 23, 1930, at his home, No. 58 Main Street, East Greenwich. He had contributed a vast and useful career to his community and his State and his fellow men, and had left behind him the heritage of a life well lived, with all the ennobling influences that go with such a heritage. His townsmen paid high tribute to him on the occasion of his passing, by rendering especial homage to him because of the work that he had done. The Kentish Guards, of whom he was for twelve years surgeon, furnished a funeral escort under the command of Colonel Albert H. Hall, and Dr. Horton was awarded the full ceremonies of a military funeral. And after the three volleys of military burial rites were fired over his grave by a detachment of uniformed guards, a bugler sounded the peaceful notes of taps, which rang clear in the cold February day over fields and hills, a fitting accompaniment for the passing of such a man to his eternal rest.

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**ZIMMERMAN, LEANDER M., D.D.**, Theologian, Author—One rainy Sunday night in Baltimore the city editor of a newspaper beckoned an idle reporter and assigned him to go from church to church so that the public might know the church and the minister attracting the greatest number of worshippers. The weather was nasty, blustery, raw, and the reporter found several churches all but deserted. Pastors behind their pulpits were addressing uninspiring audiences, lack of numbers in the pews visibly affecting their sermons, which, with the night, tended to become bleak and a trifle dreary. The reporter himself grumbled as he sloshed from church to church, until ahead of him gleamed the windows of Christ Lutheran; and his steps quickened, for he, in common with all of Baltimore, held a high respect for the Rev. Dr. Zimmerman, and even

as he mounted the wet paved steps of the edifice he sensed that here, out of all the churches in Baltimore, he would find the heaviest attendance. It was so, and the reporter breathed a sigh of well-being, seated himself well back where he could find a vacant space, and listened, as he had listened many times before, to the inspired words of the famous pastor. He remained through the rest of the service, and returning to his office wrote a feature story which Baltimore read over its breakfast eggs next morning. But Baltimore was not surprised. For Baltimore had known and liked and respected Dr. Zimmerman these many years.

Baltimore and Washington know him well; the world of theology knows him well; all readers taking pleasure in the brighter philosophies of life as expressed in Dr. Zimmerman's abundant writings know him well. His influence for good has been of increasing remark through the nearly three-score years of his service to God and man. In the pulpit, on the written page, and in his close and helpful personal contacts, he had brought to bear on the lives of others his own gracious, kindly influence and the strong, uplifting spirit that pulses with his heart and spreads, mysteriously, subtly, surely, the faith and the power which have animated him throughout a notable career. His is the religion of love, and his the example of his teaching.

The truth of his philosophy and religious word find expression in his eyes, which flash the message of his heart and mind; in the well-set-up carriage of his bearing, which denotes the earnest strength of conviction; the cheering kindness of his smile, which bespeaks the love in himself for his fellow men and the sincerity of his influence. To see him, even, is to know that here is one who lives according to the precepts that he preaches, to the letter of goodness and tolerance, helpfulness and love. His life in its living has been a sermon of inspiration to all those who have witnessed his activities or felt the beneficial effects of his efforts; and the vigor brought to his labors at commencement has not decreased with passage of the years.

Born on a farm near Manchester, in Carroll County, Maryland, August 29, 1860, the Rev. Dr. Zimmerman is a son of Henry and Leah Zimmerman, both of whom have since passed to their reward. The father, a rugged, upright man of high-principled integrity,

owned two hundred and fifty acres, his reward for industry, frugality and vision; and on that land Dr. Zimmerman spent his childhood and youth, taking from his contact with the soil the strength of character which ever seems to emanate therefrom as the natural endowment to those who toil upon it. His mother, gifted with the soul of an artist but without the means of expression, transferred that gift to the son, and to his brothers and sisters. A Godly woman, she transfused to them all her pious regard for the Lord and his humble teachings and early imbued in them the knowledge that the Golden Rule is the best rule for human conduct. In the family were twelve children, and their opportunities, because of agricultural circumstances, their environment, and the upheaval resulting from war between the States, may be described as restricted when compared with the opportunities of the average child born to-day. But they had the advantage of to-day's child in many ways, notably, perhaps, in the opportunity for building character. Times were harder, just as they were simpler; and Dr. Zimmerman's happiest recollections to-day, of personal review, are of that childhood spent on the farm, with his father and mother, his sisters, and his brothers, at school, at play, at work.

The rural school near his father's farm offered a sound curriculum for that period, with stress on "readin', an' writin' an' 'rithmetic." It was built of logs, and (as Dr. Zimmerman has since written) "the 'deestric' teacher was wont to rule with rod of iron." He walked a mile and a half to school, trudging along the country lane, carrying his well-thumbed book of ABC's. It was bound with blue-jean cloth, such as Abraham Lincoln purchased for a pair of trousers, having earned the money at a day's rail splitting. Indeed, the school experience of the Great Emancipator, forty years and more before, must have been similar to that obtained by Dr. Zimmerman, as rural school conditions did not change much till the turn of the century, and Maryland, in 1860-70, stood about where Illinois did in the pioneer times early in the nineteenth century, with the "rod of iron," the log school house, and the ABC's. While he studied he worked at helping his father on the farm, and it was one day in early manhood that, having heard the mysterious and awesome call to the ministry, he laid aside his implements of the field and went

to ask counsel of his pastor, the Lutheran minister of his parish. Hearing of his call and realizing the young man's earnestness, the pastor advised him to return to his work while plans and means for his theological education shaped themselves. And as patiently as he could, the young man returned to his farming duties. His mother in particular took delight in the call. She was deeply gratified that one of her sons should take the pulpit and the cloth, and of all her children she knew Leander M. was the one best suited to the ministry.

That fall he began his studies leading to theology, matriculating at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, following a short preparatory course. In 1884 he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, then entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary, of Gettysburg, where he spent three years, and in 1887 was ordained to the ministry. In December of that year he went to Baltimore to organize a church, in South Baltimore. The first services were held at Christ Lutheran Church, December 18, in what then was known as Triumph Hall, at No. 1240 Light Street. He had been called to the post by the Board of Home Missions, had made a two weeks' canvass of the field, and had entered upon his duties December 1. On that day there were no members; on December 18, to hear his first sermon, there were a few. On February 5, 1888, the congregation was formed, and at a meeting held July 15 it was decided to purchase the Methodist Episcopal edifice in Hill Street, near Charles—the present location of Christ Lutheran Church. Here his work began in formal earnest, and on August 12 Dr. Zimmerman held his initial services in the new building, which was dedicated to its denomination November 25, after extensive repairs had been effected. On November 29, at a general meeting, the congregation declared itself self-sustaining, and on December 1, exactly a year after assumption of his charge in Baltimore, Dr. Zimmerman's congregation began its independent existence, since steadily maintained. He was installed as pastor, formally, December 2. That first year, during most active organization of the parish, he made in excess of thirty-four hundred visits, to build up the congregation and to confer with persons already members. His personality and sincerity here met the test. During its early years the church labored under considerable debt, but on January 31, 1892, the congregation observed a "jubilee day," in

celebration of paying off all obligations as an independent and self-supporting church organization. In the summer of 1894 the edifice was entirely remodeled, and enlarged, equipped with new furnishings, and augmented by a new house for the sexton, adjoining the church property. The church was re-dedicated October 14, 1894, and though debt again piled rather high, all obligations again had been wiped away by the twelfth year. Since then, from time to time, the church and Sunday school quarters have been expanded. In the summer of 1922 a new indirect lighting system had its installation in church and Sunday school; the whole inside space was newly frescoed and painted, at a large expenditure, but an expenditure which by no means curtailed the works of the denomination locally. In 1923 amplifiers were installed so that pewholders in the remotest corners of the large auditorium and lecture room could hear the finest of voice inflections from the pulpit, and it was estimated that this mechanical convenience made it possible for more than five hundred added persons, sitting and standing, to hear the services.

Distinctions in number have come to Dr. Zimmerman, never sought after by him, but accruing as a direct result of conscientious labor in the cause to which he has devoted his life. In May of 1897 he was appointed a member of the Lutheran Deaconess Board, of which, in 1920, he was made president. Since 1899 he has served continuously as member of the Home Mission Board; and in that same year he became a member of the Loysville Orphan Home Board. On October 19, 1900, he was made president of the Maryland Synod, and on nine occasions since 1898 has served as delegate to the General Synod. For three years he was president of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary's alumni association. So great a mark had he made in his profession, even as early as 1900, that on June 18, 1901, Susquehanna University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Throughout all his work he had held close to the Scriptures and their interpretation in the life of the present, never having gone afield for texts and lessons but always seeking in the Holy Writ original explanations of life's great problems. His two great books were the Bible and the people. His firm mastery of works of the church has brought to him the esteem of all who know of him and his record, be they

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Protestant or Catholic or Hebrew. His wisdom is acknowledged great by eminent scholars in every field and profession and in philosophy; and his wide knowledge of humanity, as well as his sympathy for mankind and his personal counsel to those in need of solace, finds expression in his writings. He has written and distributed more than three million booklets, his pen having covered a multitude of themes, but all of them having to do with his great philosophy of love for our fellow men on earth, right living, and high thoughts. A few titles from his pen are sure to strike remembrance, and they are given as follows: "Reminiscences," "Paths that Cross," "Yvonne," "Dot," "Sparks," "Cordelia," "Echoes from the Distant Battlefield," "How to Be Happy When Married," "The Little Grave," "Daily Bread for Daily Hunger," "Sunshine," "Pearls of Comfort from Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'," "Expository Thoughts on 'Pilgrim's Progress'," "A Wedding Token," "The Family," "Oil of Kindness," "Book of Verses," "A Word to the Troubled," "Finding His Own Lamb," "Unspotted from the World," "The Child and the Church," "You Need Rest," "Forgive-Forget," "Good Cheer," "The Eden on Earth," "The Earthly Shut-in," "Passing Thoughts," "Violets," "Forget-Me-Nots," "Children in the Kingdom," "Beautiful Life," "The Man I Knew," "The Larger Hope," "Mother's Love," "Your Father," "The Man with the Javelin," "Somebody Loves You," "A Man for Men," "The Habit of Being Happy," "What Would You Do?," "Does God Care for Me?," "Good Citizenship," "Love for the Unloved." A few at least of these titles are to be found in any library in the United States, no matter how remote. Their words of hope and cheer have brought gladness to millions of readers. In recent years Dr. Zimmerman has added the following: "For Love's Sake," 1922; "Digging Wells," 1923; "The Church of Our Faith," 1923; "You Love Me, Don't You?" 1924; "Mother," 1925; "Miniatures of Heaven," 1929; "My Philosophy and History," 1929; and "The Gospel Minister," 1930. (The biographer has read the proof sheets of the last, "The Gospel Minister," and realizes that if the wealth of suggestions and advices offered to ministers, young and old, were carried out, the good that would accrue to humanity as a result could not be calculated. Dr. Zimmerman will distribute several thousands of this booklet, his purpose being to make tens of thou-

sands happier and better by bringing them nearer to God. The inspiration and earnestness of the author shine through the pages.) On the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of commencement of his pastorate, the Lutheran Ministers' Association wrote him congratulations, as follows:

The Lutheran Ministers' Association of Baltimore heartily rejoices with you and your people on the occasion of your thirty-fifth anniversary. Such an event is rare and one that few pastors and people experience. To organize a church in a great city, remain its pastor for thirty-five years, see its congregation grow into one of the great numerical strengths and financial power, to enlarge its seating capacity several times, to observe its influence broaden and deepen with the passing years, is an experience that must fill you with Christian joy.

We congratulate you upon the large contributions Christ Church has made to benevolences, the Inner Mission work which you have done in South Baltimore, your zeal for the cause of Christ, your personal unselfishness, your splendid achievements, and share your joy that in the Providence of God you have been permitted to see this day. We are glad that your people and the great congregations of strangers who worship at Christ Church continue to appreciate the precious truths of the glorious gospel as presented by their faithful and distinguished pastor in the face of a too-prevalent clamor nowadays for new things and spectacular methods. Only a pastor of exceptional personality and many talents could have made a history like yours through your published books and extensive writings on many subjects, gathering at the same time a devoted and church-loving people, who have so efficiently and faithfully supported you during these thirty-five years. Despite the fact that many congregations have sought new and more promising fields, you have accomplished the difficult task of maintaining a strong church in a downtown district with a Sunday School that for years has been regarded as large as any if not the largest in our city, with congregations that fill your church morning and evening, and a Wednesday evening service with an attendance as large as any in Baltimore. We are sure that the affection and appreciation of your people, evinced by the way they stick to their church and hold up the hands of its pastor, always speaking well of him, must be a source of unending pleasure to you.

While the personnel of our association has changed to the extent that you alone remain of those whose names were on our roll thirty-five years ago, we desire to assure you that we appreciate your regular and faithful attendance at our meetings, your courtesy, cordiality, and cooperation in our deliberations and all that you have done to make our association a helpful organization.

Dr. Zimmerman remained three years longer in the service of his church at Baltimore, then, after thirty-eight years there, retired, and now holds the post of pastor emeritus of the church. Former President Roosevelt congratulated him on the great work there, as did Cardinal Gib-

bons. He is a member of the Society of Sciences, Letters and Arts, of London, and in recognition of his distinguished religious and literary activities was elected to the Gettysburg College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Though retired in name and now absent from the pulpit which he held nearly two-score years, he continues in his worthy undertakings, giving more time than formerly to his writings. Through them he is able to reach more people than he could even in his most impressive sermons from the dais. In Washington he moves with the most highly cultivated circles, and is active as a member of the Civitan Club.

Seventy years of age as this is written (1930), the Rev. Dr. Zimmerman still radiates that vital spiritual strength and inspiration which has carried him down the avenues of his devoted labors. He is among the richest men in the nation's capital, in friends, and in the knowledge of vast human works successfully carried forward.

The Rev. Dr. Zimmerman is very much a man, with more than the average man's aversion for popular acclaim. Never has he courted public recognition for himself alone, for the sake of public fame. His following, tremendous as it is, has not been brought by the fanfare of publicity, but by the kindness, gentleness, sympathy and understanding of his spirit, and the work which has been and is his passion and joy, and for which he is deeply grateful.

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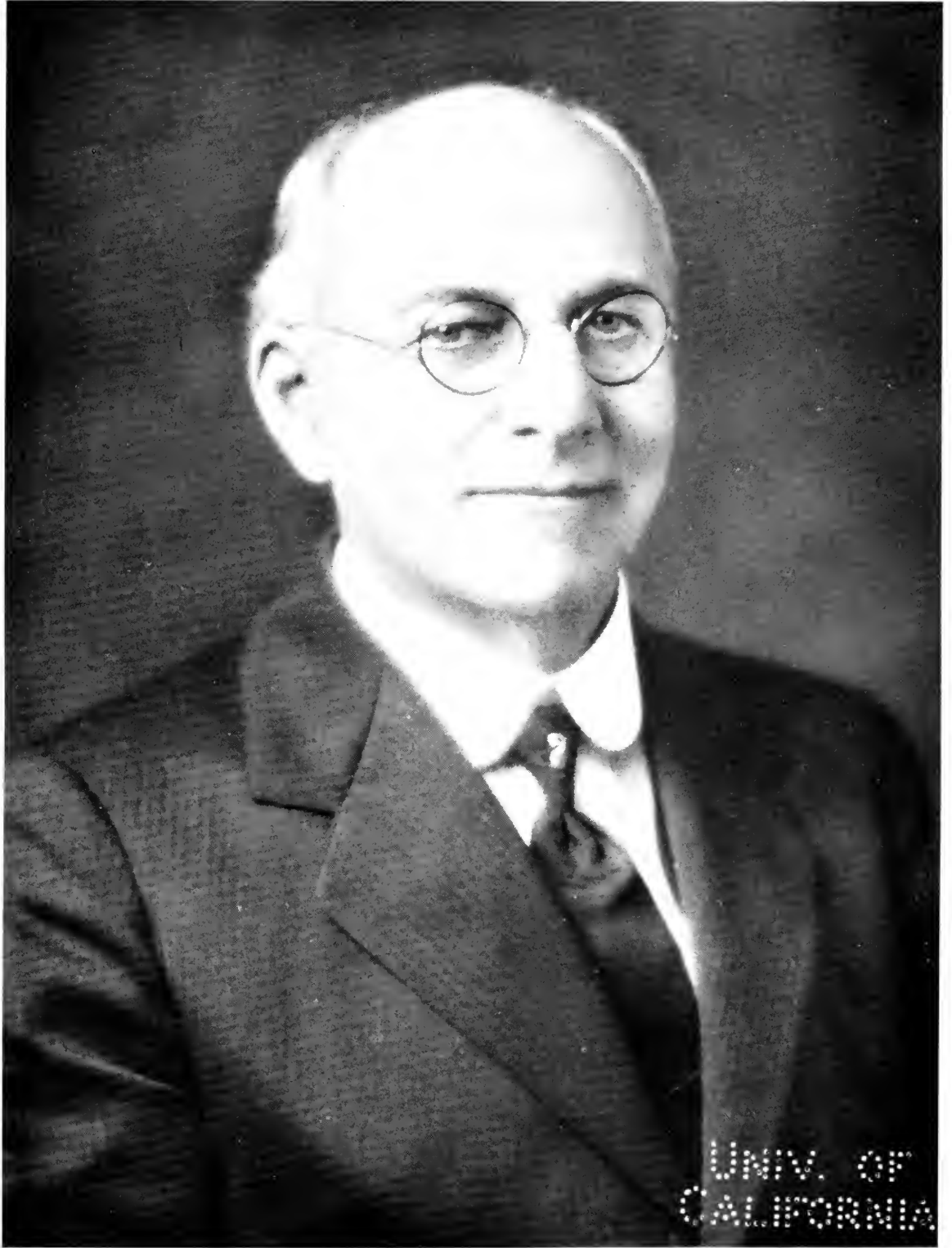
**MORSE, CHARLES HENRY**, Engineer, Educator, Civic Leader—By profession a mechanical and electrical engineer, the late Charles Henry Morse achieved a distinguished record not only in these two branches of the engineering profession, but also in several other fields of human endeavor. During the earlier part of his career, while still a resident of his native New England, he devoted a large share of his time and attention to educational activities, being connected for many years with several of the secondary public schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts, both as a teacher and as an educational administrator. After he came to the Pacific Coast and became a resident of Altadena, California, he continued to be active in engineering and educational work and became especially interested in the subject of his new home town's water supply. As president of the local water company he rendered services of the greatest importance to the com-

munity, which latter showed its appreciation by giving him to the fullest extent its confidence, respect and liking.

Charles Henry Morse was born at East Derry, New Hampshire, April 16, 1860, a son of Joshua and Besmuth (Alexander) Morse, his mother a daughter of Robert and Mary D. Alexander. This family is one of the oldest of record in the United States, and members of it have been prominent both in the history of America and England. Arms and crest are recorded in the family name in heraldic sources. The American progenitor settled as early as 1635 in New England, and in that section the family home was located for many generations. Joshua Morse, of this family, was a chaplain in the army under Sir William Phipps in 1689. Many other members of later generations of the family have served in various capacities in public life with equal distinction.

Mr. Morse received his early education at Pinkerton Academy in New Hampshire and later attended the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. After a thorough training in mechanical and electrical engineering he was graduated from the last-named institution. After leaving college, Mr. Morse entered upon his career as an educator. At first he became a member of the staff of the English High School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then served for two years as director of the Rindge Manual Training School, Rindge, New Hampshire, where he also taught physics and electricity. Beginning with 1905 he served for a number of years as principal of the Evening School of Trade at Cambridge, in which important and responsible position he found full scope for his talent as a teacher, administrator and guide of youth. This position he resigned to become secretary and executive officer for the Commission on Industrial Education of the State of Massachusetts. In that capacity he made a survey of technical training in the United States and Europe and wrote for the State an official report, which ranks with the most authoritative treatments of this subject. Gradually, however, his engineering interests superseded his absorption in educational affairs. He continued to serve the State of Massachusetts in connection with educational matters, although he was forced to give more and more time to engineering work. At one time he served for a number of years as city elec-





*Chas. H. Morse.*



trician of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for more than thirty years he was consulting engineer for important New England public utility corporations.

In 1911 Mr. Morse came to Altadena in the interest of his wife's health. He immediately entered into the community life at his new home with vigorous enthusiasm. Mr. Morse had the greatest confidence in the future of the city. He built a home here, resumed his professional interests, and soon became widely known for his valiant support of the city's interests in connection with the water supply situation. Mr. Morse became president of the Las Flores Water Company and occupied that position with distinguished success for many years, his chief concern being in furnishing an adequate water supply for the community. In the fight for the formation of the Metropolitan Water District with the view of allowing the participation of unincorporated districts, he represented Altadena's interests so vigorously that the State Legislature amended the original bill. Thus it was chiefly due to Mr. Morse that Altadena was able to share the benefits of this project, and it was also through his efforts that the city was able to file upon the San Gabriel River water. Mr. Morse's engineering training and his commendable public spirit well fitted him to take the leadership in these enterprises, of such vital importance to public welfare and civic progress. As was natural, considering his wide knowledge and experience, he was much in demand as a speaker on water and sewage disposal problems. Neither was it any more surprising, that the people of Altadena should wish to avail themselves of his services and talents in other capacities. In the spring of 1927, Mr. Morse was prevailed upon to become a candidate for election to the Board of Education. He conducted a vigorous, but dignified campaign, which won him many new friends and brought him election. He served as a member of the board until the time of his death, faithfully attending every meeting until his illness became so serious that he could no longer appear. His associates have always paid fine tribute to the value of his services on the Board of Education. His grasp of educational problems and his long previous experience as a teacher were of great value to the Board, as well as to the school system, in the solution of many perplexing questions.

Mr. Morse was an active Mason and a prom-

inent member of the Knights Templar. He was affiliated with the Commandery of that organization at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was a Past Commander, and in 1901 was presented by his brothers of that Commandery with a beautiful jeweled sword. On the Pacific Coast he was a member of the Pasadena Commandery, where he was accorded all the honor and respect due a Past Commander of the Order. Mr. Morse was also a member of the Altadena Chamber of Commerce, the Altadena Citizens' Association, the Altadena Kiwanis Club, and the Pasadena Engineers' Society.

At his home in Altadena, No. 3345 North Marengo Avenue, Charles Henry Morse died, March 6, 1930, following an illness of several weeks, in his seventieth year. Besides by his wife, Mrs. Katherine B. Morse, he was also survived by two children: Barnard A., a student at the California Institute of Technology, and Mary, a student in the Pasadena Junior College. His mother, too, lives to mourn his death, being still a resident of East Derry, New Hampshire, at the age of ninety-seven years. Funeral services for Mr. Morse were held at one of the local mortuary chapels and were attended by large numbers of his friends from Pasadena and Altadena. They were conducted by Rev. George M. Morrison, assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena and were characterized by extreme simplicity. Masses of flowers gave proof of the great esteem in which Mr. Morse had been held in the community, one of these floral tributes, however, coming from a long distance, having been sent by the Cambridge, Massachusetts, Commandery, Knights Templar. The members of the Board of Education and representatives of the administrative and instructional staffs of the city schools likewise attended the services. Religious services were followed by ritualistic services, conducted by the Pasadena Commandery, Knights Templar, under the leadership of its Commander and Prelate.

Mr. Morse's passing was received with deep regret throughout the Los Angeles district. Its suddenness came as a distinct shock, but even without this factor, it would have been felt by the community at large as a great loss. A man of distinguished talents and enlightened social conscience, Mr. Morse gave freely of himself to many worthy civic and benevolent movements. Thus he set a fine example of useful and public-spirited citizenship and left a most creditable record of achievement and

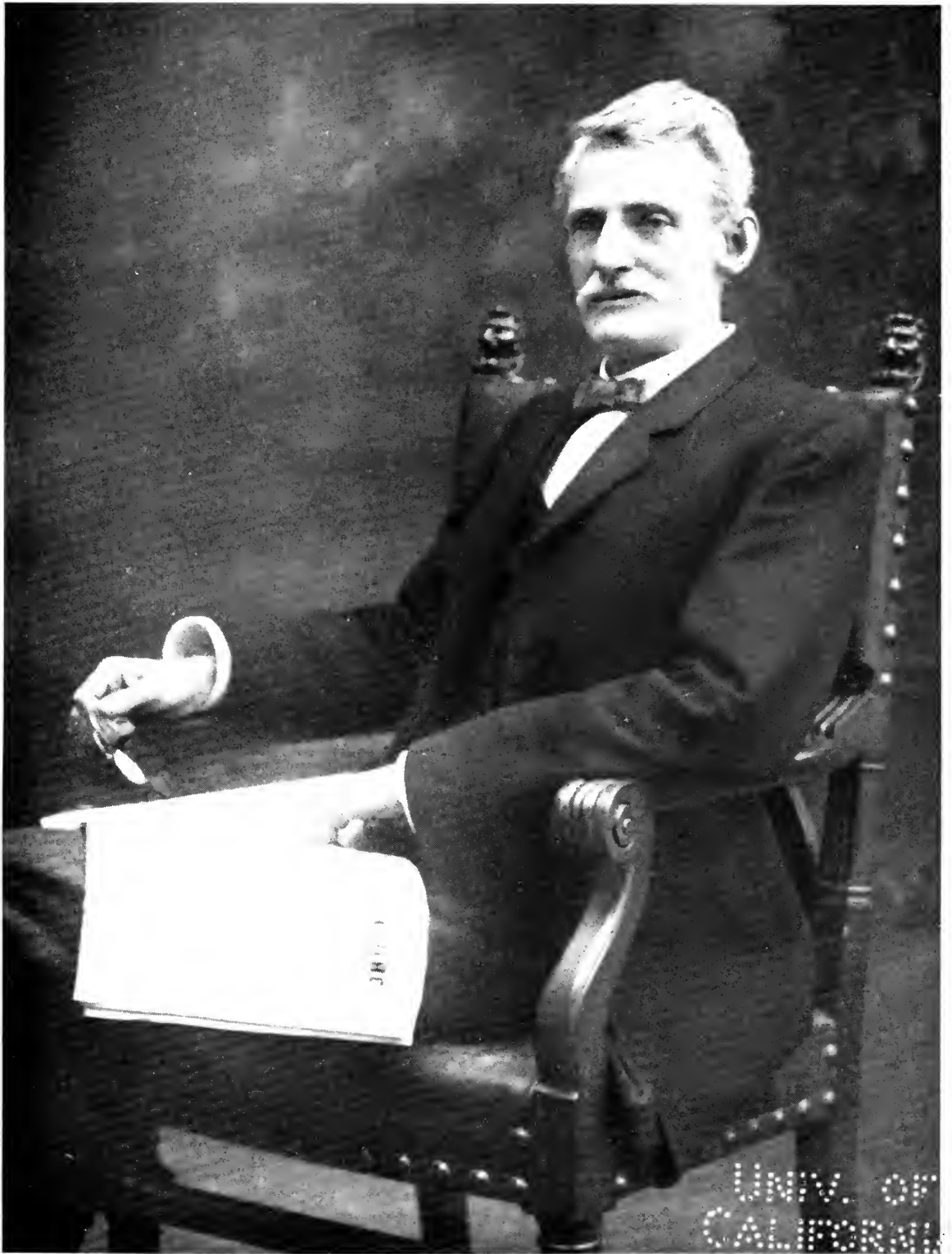
service. California is the poorer for his death, but the richer for those years of his life that he spent within her borders.

**RAPIER, THOMAS GWYNNE**, Newspaper Publisher—During the greater part of his long and exceptionally useful career, the late Thomas Gwynne Rapier was connected in important executive capacities with one of the most widely known newspapers in the United States, the New Orleans "Picayune." For many years its business manager, he became nationally known as an exceptionally able newspaper publisher, and was an important factor in elevating the standards of journalism and in applying his efforts and energy more to constructiveness than to sensationalism. In his adherence to his conception of the missions and duties of the public press he consistently displayed great moral courage, one of his outstanding characteristics. Locally, in New Orleans, and in Louisiana, he was generally regarded as one of the greatest and most helpful factors in advancing the progress and welfare of the city, its people and its institutions. He not only held steadfastly to the highest ideals, but constantly lived up to them in all of his relations. He was truly charitable, and the extent of his benevolent activities not only knew no limits, but frequently was pushed beyond a point which he really could afford. Equally sincere was his devotion to his church, the Roman Catholic, in the charitable work of which he was especially active and effective. Naturally, he was one of the best known citizens of New Orleans and, indeed, so varied were his interests and so far-reaching his concerns with the welfare of his fellow citizens, that, at the time of his death, he was called, most appropriately, in the "Times-Picayune," the big brother of the community.

Thomas Gwynne Rapier was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 19, 1847, a son of the late Thomas Gwynne and Evelina (Senac) Rapier. The names given to him at the time of his christening were Thomas Felix Rapier, but later he took his father's name and by that he was known practically throughout his entire life. The family of which Mr. Rapier was a member was founded in this country by Captain James Rapier, who came from England to Maryland, settling there in Colonial times. Later, the family moved to Kentucky, in which State Mr. Rapier's father was born. The latter was an educator and was the first presi-

dent of Spring Hill College. Originally, he was a resident of Bardstown, Kentucky, from where he later removed to New Orleans, dying there, February 12, 1855.

Mr. Rapier, the fifth of a family of two girls and five boys, was educated in the public schools and at the Jesuits' College, New Orleans. Before he had completed his own schooling, the War Between the States broke out. He himself was only fourteen years old when hostilities began, and that fact alone prevented him from following the flag of the Confederacy. Instead, he was assigned to fill the gap left by the depletion of manpower and was sent to St. James' Parish to teach in a school located on the left bank of the Mississippi River. Eventually, he could no longer resist the call to join in the defense of his people. In September, 1863, he made his way through the Federal lines surrounding New Orleans and, suffering many hardships and escaping many dangers, walked to Mobile, Alabama, through the swamps of Louisiana and the pine hills of Mississippi, a distance of three hundred miles by the circuitous route he was compelled to take. From there he proceeded to Richmond, Virginia, where he was appointed by Stephen R. Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy and a relative of Mr. Rapier, to a clerkship in the Department, of which Mr. Mallory was the head. While holding this position he was enrolled as a member of Captain Thornton Triplett's Company, Third Regiment, local defense troops, Colonel John McEnnery commanding, and was much of the time on duty in the field, along the Chickahominy and at Drury's and Chapin's Bluffs on the James River. In March, 1865, he was appointed a midshipman in the Confederate Navy by Senator T. J. Semmes of Louisiana. When Richmond was evacuated, the Midshipmen, organized as infantry, were entrusted with a part of the Confederate treasure, which they conveyed and guarded from Richmond, to Washington, Georgia, where they were paroled. Though practically without funds, he succeeded in making his way back to New Orleans, suffering nearly as many privations as during his northward march. He returned to his native city at the end of June, 1865, and soon afterwards found employment with the "Daily Picayune." He remained with this paper for a number of years, receiving several promotions to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility, but in 1871 accepted the business



*Thos. G. Rapier*



managership of the "Morning Star," a Roman Catholic weekly, which he conducted until 1879. In that year he returned to the "Picayune" as business manager. In 1896 Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholson, proprietors of the paper, died, and Mr. Rapier found himself executor of their estates and guardian of their two young sons, Leonard and Yorke Nicholson. In this two-fold capacity he assumed control of the "Picayune." In 1904, after the two young Nicholsons had attained their majority, a corporation, calling itself The Nicholson Publishing Company, Limited, was formed to continue the publication of the "Picayune" independently of the other property owned by them. Mr. Rapier was elected president of the company and general manager of the newspaper, in which capacity he continued until it became part of the greater "Times-Picayune" in 1914. The announcement of the consolidation contained a tribute to him, that "Mr. Rapier had been claimed as an important part of the assets of the older journal and would continue his unflinching labor for the community's welfare and progress." However, about that time his health began to fail and he found it necessary to retire from active business. Another organization in the field of journalism, with which he was long connected, was the Associated Press, in the establishment and expansion of which he was a pioneer and a powerful factor. This organization owed much to his vision of its duty and its possibilities, for he was instrumental in keeping out factional, religious, sectional and other bias and in developing it into an impartial and discriminating agency for the gathering and dissemination of news. For twenty years he was one of its directors, and during this long period he conscientiously attended numerous meetings, frequently held at great distances from New Orleans, in order to maintain touch with its achievements and evolution. During that time he coöperated with and enjoyed the friendship of practically all of the leading newspaper publishers of this country. He also was the friend and companion of many men who have shaped history in other lines, such as Chief Justice Edward Douglas White, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Randall L. Gibson, Archbishop Blenk, Henry W. Grady of Georgia, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, and General Robert E. Lee, the last-named being Mr. Rapier's ideal of both military and civic merit.

Only once during his long career and his un-

ending interest in civic affairs, and this was early in his career, did he consent to accept a public office. While manager of the "Morning Star" he was elected clerk of the New Orleans Council during the Pilsbury administration. He performed the tasks in a manner that remains unique, for he recorded the proceedings in full, writing out every word of the voluminous business and preserving an absolute, complete and perfect transcript, probably the only one of its kind in modern times. In his home community the knowledge of the purity of his motives, the unselfishness of his service, the patriotism of his attitude, engendered a confidence and trust which enabled him to exercise beneficial leadership. He would not consent to personal honors and emoluments, either in private or in public life, and so was the more influential in the advance of other men and causes. His advocacy undoubtedly stimulated the creation of such immense public improvements as the municipal docks system, the public belt, the sewerage and water plants, the reclamation of the lakeside, and similar works which have raised the rank of the city to the highest level. No worthy cause solicited him in vain, and in times of national or sectional disputes he stirred the generosity of the city by his example of lavish relief organized under the auspices of the "Picayune."

Among Mr. Rapier's outstanding contributions to the State was the introduction of the building and loan system over fifty years ago. The low ratio of home-ownership in Louisiana engaged his notice, and when he learned of the mutual associations in Philadelphia and elsewhere which enabled tenants, through the payment of small installments, to acquire their dwellings, he set about gathering informational literature on the subject. The plan seemed to him sound and desirable, and when an idle accountant besought him for a position he suggested the organization of the New Orleans Homestead, with the secretaryship the individual inducement. It was a single series expedient, and when that matured, in a little over ten years, the charter automatically expired. Out of the experiment resulted the organization in 1882 of the People's Homestead, still flourishing. With his usual modesty and unselfishness he gave the leadership into other hands, but was named a director, promoted to the vice-presidency, and in 1888 his protests were overruled and he was elected president. He was annually reelected unanimously, al-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

though he demurred when no longer strong enough to look after the office. After the cause spread and associations increased, he was instrumental in forming the State Homestead League and was a factor in the preparation and enactment of the laws which have fostered the prosperity of the system. When the golden jubilee was celebrated here by a great banquet, the gathering paid tribute to his sponsorship by sending resolutions and other offerings to his bedside, and the annually recurring reunions have continued the custom of remembrance.

An ardent adherent of the Roman Catholic church, and honored alike by its teachers and its followers, his faith was manifested most by the good works which typify and are fundamentals in true religion. He forgave wrongs against himself as soon as they were committed, believed no ill of any man, and did not harbor resentment or seek revenge. He labored daily for humanity and avoided its thanks. He rose high but remained humble. In every exalted phase of endeavor his coöperation was constructive and helpful and his example an inspiration. He practiced more than he preached. When literature and stage performances did not measure up to his standards of decency he did not patronize them, although he loved a good book and a good play. When his contacts and insights demonstrated the misery and destruction wrought by rum, he aided in the spread of the Catholic Total Abstinence societies. The work which he probably loved most was that of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the great agency consecrated to the secret and silent succor of the poor and unfortunate, the fallen and the suffering. Because of the anonymity of its ministrations he accepted the direction of the service in the church parishes to which he belonged. He also was a valuable delegate to the Particular Council, as the central St. Vincent agency is known. In charity, as in other of his activities, Mr. Rapier sacrificed copiously upon the altar of his zeal. There were numerous instances of need, simulated as well as actual, which could not be construed as within the society's scope, so he stretched his own meager means to extend relief. The fact that he was frequently imposed upon did not deter him from persevering in his policy, lest some deserving case plead in vain. The Particular Council years ago insisted upon his becoming the president, and despite his illness he not only retained the office but guided

the conduct of affairs. The council members, intimately familiar with the purity of his heart and the divinity of his soul, expressed the sentiment of the Catholic citizenship in recommending that the church set its seal upon the blessing he had so broadly bestowed, and Archbishop Shaw not only endorsed the request but personally conveyed it to Rome. The Pope readily concurred and created Mr. Rapier a Knight of St. Gregory. The decoration was presented to him at his bedside, and even after his sight had started to fail its touch was comforting. Throughout the prolonged period of physical martyrdom which preceded his death he was cheered by the love which was evidenced by the visits of thousands. His birthdays were public celebrations; sharing the joys and sorrows of others eased his own pains; and his home was a perpetual shrine.

Mr. Rapier married in New Orleans, Louisiana (first), February 9, 1870, Mary McKeough, who died in 1880. He married (second), in New Orleans, Mary Ellen Green, who also predeceased him. By his two marriages he had eight children, by his first wife five, and three by his second marriage: 1. Edward Senac, now deceased, who married Emma Desforges, and who was the father of five children: i. Leo H., who married Vera Daniel, and who is the father of two children: Mary Ruth and Robert Edward Rapier. ii. George Senac, who married Zena Unruh, and who is the father of two sons: George Edward and Edward S. Rapier. iii. Ruth M. iv. Edward D., who married Anna Marie Alvarez, and who is the father of one daughter: Helen Mary Rapier. v. Agnes, who married Hampden S. Edrington, and who is the mother of three children: Emma Marguerite, Hampden S., Jr., and Ruth Mary Edrington. 2. George Stephen, now a priest of the Roman Catholic church at St. Mary's Manor, Pennsylvania, and a member of the Marist Fathers. 3. Thomas Gwynn, Jr., now deceased. 4. Mary Louise, who married Joseph Sinclair, and who makes her home in New Orleans, at No. 4501 South Johnson Street. 5. William Harry, who married Mary Lois Galpin, by which marriage he had seven children: i. Joseph Taylor, now deceased. ii. Mary Louise. iii. Bessie. iv. Thomas Galpin. v. Frank. vi. William. vii. Jane Rapier. 6. John Green, deceased. 7. Henry Joseph, who married Edna Sweeny. 8. Leo Augustine, deceased.

At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sinclair, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Thomas



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Henry (H.)

Gwynne Rapier died after a long illness, September 27, 1928. His death at the age of eighty-one years ended an exceptionally brilliant and fruitful career, which had been consistently devoted to the advancement of the best interests of his native city. He was equally well-known as a journalist, as a business leader, as a worker and fighter for civic progress, and in many other capacities. Funeral services were held at St. Mathias Church, Broad and General Pershing streets, New Orleans, and were attended by many men prominent in the life of New Orleans and of Louisiana. Mr. Rapier was laid to rest in St. Patrick's Cemetery, No. 2. How highly he was regarded by his fellow citizens may be seen from the following extract from an editorial, published in one of the New Orleans newspapers at the time of his death:

Thomas G. Rapier has passed on, and few distinguished citizens of New Orleans, in the opinion of his fellow men, will have carried with them to the throne of mercy so fine a title to eternal reward. His was a career peculiarly beautiful, simple and noble, and in rather sharp contrast with the life of the average busy man of affairs. The thirty-five years of uninterrupted striving in that most engrossing of employments, journalism, failed to blunt a single one of his fine susceptibilities or to tarnish his bright faith in humanity. Many of Mr. Rapier's services as a citizen were heavily cloaked in anonymity, and his innumerable private deeds of beneficence remain preserved as treasures in the hearts of those who never carried to him in vain their trials and their tragedies.

Into three distinct parts was the life of this remarkable man divided. As a youth, indeed, as a mere child, he was hurled into the midst of the Confederate conflict in which he encountered hardships and dangers and losses that might have hardened and embittered him. Instead, he emerged from that clouded era ready and able to put aside its enmities, to withdraw himself from the honors that should have been his for war heroism performed, and to take up the long, unremitting task of newspaper labor that ere long rose to newspaper management. It was in 1879, that, selected by the late Mrs. E. J. Nicholson of the "Picayune" to direct the business affairs of that journal, the deceased entered upon what turned out to be a thirty-five-year period of intensive journalism that has left its mark of honor, integrity and cleanliness upon the "fourth estate" of our city.

And then, following consolidation of the "Picayune" and its neighbor, "The Times-Democrat," in 1914, Mr. Rapier, his health failing and his eyesight dimming, entered upon the third and of all most beautiful period of his career. During the subsequent years and only ended Thursday by the final call, Mr. Rapier's home, then his sick room and finally his sick bed, became as it were a shrine of pilgrimage for devoted friends who found there consolation and cheer and brotherhood. Death at times stepped near, but again and again withdrew as if seeing that Mr. Rapier's service to his fellow men, despite age and infirmity, was not yet complete. His long and honored life is at an end. *Requiescat in pace!*

**OTIS, HENRY**, Importer—Founder and president of the Otis Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest and largest importers for many years of Mexican, South American and Central American woods, Henry Otis built up an important enterprise in the field of his chosen occupation. He was a man of many talents, freely given in useful service, generous in the support of worthy institutions and faithful to all the duties of life.

Mr. Otis was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, on January 24, 1839, a son of Amos and Mary (Hinckley) Otis, and member of an old American family established originally in this country in 1633 by John Otis who came from Glastonbury, England, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. Amos Otis, the father, was born on August 17, 1801, and died on October 19, 1870. He was a banker, entering the financial world after some fourteen years as a teacher. Distinguished in scholarly pursuits, he was also a well-known writer of history and for a period, an editor of a newspaper.

Henry Otis was educated in Massachusetts schools. After his graduation from Hyannis High School, he began the active business of life, and about the year 1867, after a varied experience in business and industry, he settled at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he built a box factory. The passing years saw an enlargement of his interests and a steadily growing business. Mr. Otis later established a saw mill and began to import mahogany from the American tropics. This was the beginning of the Otis Manufacturing Company which developed under his guidance into one of the foremost enterprises in its field. Until his death Mr. Otis continued as the executive head of the company which he founded, being succeeded by his son, Frank G. Otis, who now occupies that position. He realized that the best preparation for success is a thorough and complete knowledge of all details of a business, and before he embarked on large scale operations he made sure that he was thoroughly familiar with the field. The expansion of his enterprises followed naturally as a matter of course, and the whole growth of his companies was due to sound business judgment and management. As one of the largest importers of the decorative, tropical woods, he was a familiar figure in an important industry.

He was a member of various organizations in Louisiana and to many worthy enterprises,

he brought an enlightened interest. His wife was an active member of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, to which she gave a solid mahogany interior in her husband's memory.

On June 19, 1869, at New Orleans, Louisiana, Henry Otis married Susannah Mary Thomas, daughter of John Griffith Thomas, a civil engineer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Otis became the parents of six children: 1. Henry Amos. 2. Rowland. 3. May Adelaide. 4. Susanna. 5. Joseph Sabatis, now deceased. 6. Frank Griffith, who succeeded his father as president of the Otis Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Otis died in New Orleans, August 8, 1891. His death was a source of deep and genuine sorrow to his many friends, and brought to its close a career of great distinction and success. The warmth and charm of his character were no less marked in Mr. Otis than his strong determination and will. He let nothing deter him in achieving a chosen goal, but he never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of others in any way. He has joined the number of "those immortal dead who live again in lives made better by their presence." Mrs. Otis died in Los Angeles, January 9, 1931.

**BURNET, HON. DAVID**, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue—The family of Burnet, represented with great distinction in the city of Washington by the Hon. David Burnet as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is one of the oldest in the United States. Scottish in its origin, the line flourished long in Scotland, and was brought to this country by Ichabod Burnet, from whom the Hon. David Burnet is descended in the sixth generation, as follows in brief:

(I) Ichabod Burnet was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and received his education at Edinburgh University. Soon after completion of the course there he married and immigrated to Elizabethtown, in the then-province of New Jersey. He practiced his profession, that of a physician and surgeon, to an advanced age.

(II) Dr. William Burnet, son of Ichabod Burnet, was member of the second class graduated from the College of New Jersey, before the institution was removed to Princeton from Newark to form the nucleus of Princeton University. He was elected a member of Congress under the Confederation in the fall of 1776, and in the winter following was named

surgeon-general for the Eastern District of the United States. This post he retained until the close of the Revolution. He had three sons of note in history, one being the Hon. David G. Burnet, first President of the Republic of Texas, another the Hon. Jacob Burnet, Doctor of Laws and learned jurist, of Ohio, from whom the Hon. David Burnet of Washington is descended, and Isaac G. Burnet, first mayor of Cincinnati, who served six consecutive terms.

(III) Jacob Burnet, the jurist, long a leading statesman of Ohio, removed to that State and took residence in Cincinnati when that city was a village of log houses (1796). He was a member of the State Assembly and Legislative Council; was appointed, together with Henry Clay and Benjamin Watkins Leigh, to adjust differences in the Virginia-Kentucky controversy; succeeded Harrison (afterwards President) in the United States Senate; was appointed and elected to the Supreme Court bench of Ohio, and had the unique distinction of election to the French Academy of Sciences. Born in 1780, he died, in Cincinnati, in 1853. To his honor was named the famous old hotel, the Burnet House, accorded the merit of being the finest of its time, which stood for three-quarters of a century until razed in 1926 to make room for new structures in the evolution of a great city's progress.

(IV) William Burnet.

(V) William Bromwell Burnet, lawyer, district attorney at Cincinnati.

(VI) David Burnet was born in Cincinnati, October 22, 1886, son of William Bromwell and Caroline (Neff) Burnet, and grandson of Peter R. Neff, patron of music and the arts in Cincinnati.

David Burnet's paternal and maternal ancestry, identical in the first two American generations, is outlined herewith:

Paternal Line.

(I) Ichabod Burnet.

(II) Dr. William Burnet.

(III) Isaac G. Burnet (half brother of Jacob Burnet).

(IV) Staats G. Burnet.

(V) William B. Burnet.

(VI) David Burnet.

Maternal Line.

(I) Ichabod Burnet.

(II) Dr. William Burnet.

(III) Judge Jacob Burnet (half brother of Isaac Burnet).

(IV) William Burnet.

(V) Mrs. Caroline (Burnet) Neff.

(VI) Mrs. Caroline (Neff) Burnet.

(VII) David Burnet.

At his father's death in 1909, David Burnet was one of four children left to his mother; later she removed with her children to Louisa County, Virginia, there to care for her deceased sister's children, of whom there were four, aged as her own. Hence David Burnet was reared a farm lad. He learned to milk, plow, and to enjoy the life of agriculture which had interested him as a child in the city. Each day he trudged two miles to the country schoolhouse, and at the age of but sixteen years left home in quest of fortune.

His first job was at labor, in a construction gang in West Virginia. A week after going to work, while going up an embankment with a keg of powder on his shoulder, he slipped and rolled down. The powder fell on him and both his legs were broken at the ankle. Soon, however, he managed to get about on crutches, and transferred to the commissary department of the camp, selling goods by day and at night acting as tutor to the contractor's young son. After four months of this he returned to Cincinnati, where he secured work in a carriage factory. For two years he painted hubs and fitted spokes and tires, becoming an artist in a now-vanished craft. He was indebted to an uncle for the carriage factory job; another uncle now gave him a position as traveling salesman, handling building supplies. He sold hardwood floors, supervising their installation, and his success as salesman was such that in 1915 the Builders' Exchange of Cincinnati, composed of all the contractors in the city, employed him as manager. Such was his situation when America entered the World War. Then, through exigencies of war direction, his plant was closed; he was out of work, and his number was not called for war service. He came to Washington early in 1918, to do what he could for his wife and child in the way of a secure post, and to serve his country as best he could. Having been in the building trade he was assigned to the Ordnance Department as a production expert, and was sent to the section producing steel helmets and trench knives. In February, 1919, after the close of the war, he was transferred to the Treasury Department, where he became an auditor.

Strict devotion to the details of his post brought him promotion at the end of six months. He was sent to Cincinnati as a revenue agent in the income tax division. At once he uncovered for the Government large sums of money taken illegally by war profiteers, and in 1922 was made agent in charge of the Cincinnati district. He had been in Cincinnati in this work seven years when an opening came up in Boston, and he was sent there to take charge, in August, 1929. By that time he had made a national name in collection of income tax money. In Boston he increased his reputation for collections, soon came to Washington as assistant in charge of all income tax collections, and in August, 1930, became commissioner of Internal Revenue. As commissioner, David Burnet has the signal distinction of being the largest tax-gatherer in the world.

David Burnet's ancestors were, first, Federalists, then Whigs, and with formation of the Republican party the fathers of his line became its supporters. When he was twenty-one, he cast his first vote for the Republicans. His staunch adherence to the party has been of value to its movements; and as an administrationist under the Republican majority his record makes the party's record the more attractive. As a young man he joined the National Guard, in Cincinnati. A man of many sincere friends, he possesses in generous proportion those attributes which attract friendship readily. When it fell to him to remove the revenue office to its new building, in 1930, he supervised its removal, a bureau at a time, at night. Every night he personally lent a hand, and one night, finding a crowd of young men at work on the archives, stripped to their underwear because of the heat, took off his shirt to help them just as democratically as if he were back at the construction gang's quarters of years before. To his helpers in the revenue department he accords much of the credit for his successful administration thereof, saying of the department: "It is composed of the finest men and women in this country. It will compare favorably with any force anywhere, in or out of the Government." His loyalty to colleagues is paramount among his characteristics, second only to his devotion to duty. He is a reader of the classics, being especially fond of the tragedies of Shakespeare. He loves good music, and it is his one regret in this direction that he had not the opportunity to study it, particularly the pipe organ. Gardening is his

hobby, and his most enjoyable hours are spent at home in Rodman Street, Northwest, where he can indulge this taste and also enjoy the companionship of his wife and three sons.

David Burnet married Agnes West, native of Louisa County, Virginia, and member of a family historic in that State from Colonial times, further being notable for its history in England. No fewer than ten persons of the surname West are of record in Virginia prior to 1620, and in England the house is of the nobility. Thus in David Burnet's sons are joined two of America's oldest and proudest lines.

**CORBY, KARL W.**, Business Executive—In business circles in Washington, D. C., the family of Corby has long been widely known, its present representative being Karl W. Corby, who has taken an active part in the affairs of the Nation's capital. The Corby Baking Company, which since 1925 has been operated by the Continental Baking Company, was founded by his father, Charles Israel Corby, and his uncle, William Stephen Corby; and it is with this company that he has performed the important work of his most active business period, although he has by no means confined his attention to a single field of endeavor. He is to-day affiliated with a large number of organizations, business and otherwise; and his careful handling of the matters entrusted to him and his wholehearted spirit of coöperation in any enterprise that wins his interest are such as to establish him as a man among men and to bring him the respect and esteem of hosts of friends.

No record of Karl W. Corby would be complete in itself without an account of his illustrious father, the co-founder of the business of the Corby Baking Company and for many years a leading citizen of Washington. Charles I. Corby was born in Broome County, New York, June 29, 1871, about twenty-two years before his son, and died at Miami, Florida, February 13, 1926. He studied in the public schools of his native district of New York State, became a baker, and so applied himself to his work that his reputation spread beyond the boundaries of his county. In 1890, after the firm of Fay and Stiles had been started in a modest way in Washington, its proprietors sent for Mr. Corby's brother, William S. Corby, to come from Binghamton, New York, as a partner in the firm, and asked Charles I.

Corby himself to come from Ithaca to take charge of the bread baking. The firm name became Corby and Stiles, and from then onward the Corbys were leading members of this industry. About a year later Mr. Stiles withdrew, and the firm became Corby Brothers, its plant being situated at No. 520 Twelfth Street. Mr. Corby's skill as a bread baker soon increased the firm's patronage, and the result was an expansion of operations. By 1912, specializing in bread and cake, the company had decided to incorporate as the Corby Baking Company, with Charles Israel Corby as president, and his brothers, William S. and R. L., as vice-president and treasurer, and secretary, respectively. Mr. Corby was an efficient administrator of the business, whose employees came to number four hundred and fifty.

The secret of Mr. Corby's remarkable success with his work is said to have been the fact that he knew thoroughly the wares that he manufactured and every detail of the manufacturing process, knew it by hard experience over years of actual labor in the shops and factories, knew it as no outsider, no mere business executive, could ever know it. He—and this trait is characteristic of all members of the family—was never content with processes already developed or with results already attained, but in the most apparently successful moments of his striking career was still looking about for new methods and for possibilities of improvement. The Corbys, through their untiring efforts, became the inventors of the first scientific mixing machine and the first loaf-moulding machine; and the fact that they were the first to maintain a laboratory for the development of wheat and its products, headed by Robert L. Corby, is conclusive evidence of their originality and resourcefulness.

Along with his responsibilities in the baking business, too, Charles I. Corby was a leader in many other groups, business and civic in nature. He was a director of the Riggs National Bank and the Lanston Monotype Company. During the World War he was a member of various local boards, and was active in promoting home defense work. He was a member of the Columbia Club, the Racquet Club, the Rotary Club, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Baptist church. Into all his activities he ever put his best energies, as may be assumed from his unusual life's record of achievement.

Charles Israel Corby married, in 1890, Hattie



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Laura Casterlin, of Ithaca, New York, daughter of John L. Casterlin. Mr. and Mrs. Corby became the parents of two children: 1. Karl W., of further mention. 2. Louis J., deceased.

With the life of Karl W. Corby, the first-named of these sons, the work of the baking company went on, new developments were added, and the laboratories continued their studies for the furtherance of the baking and allied industries. In the public preparatory schools, he received his early education; and later he became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Upon his graduation, he became associated with his father and uncle, Charles I. and William S. Corby, respectively, so forming a connection that was continued until April, 1927, when he withdrew. Previously, on February 2, 1925, the business had been sold to the Continental Baking Company, which operates the Corby enterprise to-day under the old name. At the time of the sale to the Continental, the Corby Baking Company distributed its products in seven States, and ranked as the oldest and largest house of its kind in the city of Washington.

Such has been the growth and development of a great baking business from the time when it began operations in 1886 as Fay and Stiles, so named after the two salesmen of those names who sold cake pans, to its present gigantic proportions—a development that would scarcely have been possible without the inventive genius of men like the Corbys whose laboratory work and special devices for mixing and moulding formed so important a part of their work and made such a significant contribution to the whole industry that they represented.

Leaving the Continental Baking Company to look after his own other business interests, Karl W. Corby became, on October 1, 1928, a general partner in W. B. Hibbs and Company. He also is a member of the board of directors of the Riggs National Bank, as was his father before him, and of the board of directors of the Lanston Monotype Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Having spent practically his whole life in Washington D. C., his native city, where he was born on December 5, 1893, he has naturally come to be highly regarded among his fellow men here and to take an important part in civic and social affairs, as well as in business life.

He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and in the Masonic Order he is affiliated with the different bodies of the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, and with Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Columbia Country Club and the University Club. He has rendered important civic service, too, as a member of the board of trustees of George Washington University and the Emergency Hospital. During the World War period, he was connected with the food administration. Mr. Corby's religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church. His offices are in the Hibbs Building, at No. 725 Fifteenth Street; and his home at "Timber Lawn Farm," Edson Lane, R. F. D. No. 3, Rockville, Maryland. In all his labors in the business and civic worlds, Mr. Corby has proven himself a helpful and a useful citizen; and his work, like that of his distinguished uncle and father before him, has been of distinct worth.

Karl W. Corby married, in 1915, Mary Ray Graff, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Corby became the parents of two children: 1. Mary Ellen Louise, born November 11, 1916. 2. Karl W., Jr., born October 15, 1920.

**PEELLE, STANTON C.**, Lawyer—Stanton C. Peelle was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 5, 1880, son of former Chief Justice Stanton J. and Mary Arabella (Canfield) Peelle, both deceased, Chief Justice Peelle passing away on September 4, 1928, and Mrs. Peelle on August 13, 1915. Chief Justice Peelle was for many years a leader in the judiciary of the United States, having filled the important seat of Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, which position he held for seven years, with a total service on that Court of twenty-one years. He was first appointed by President Harrison in 1892 and in 1906 was elevated to the Chief Justiceship by President Roosevelt.

His son acquired his early education in Indiana, in the public schools and from private tutors, later attending the Columbian Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then matriculated at Columbian, now George Washington University, from which institution he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Choosing the law as a profession, he then entered the Law School of the University, and upon his graduation in

1902, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon his career. From then until 1913, with the exception of three years, during which he was associated with A. S. Worthington, he practiced independently, and also served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and as a Special Assistant United States Attorney, but in 1913, he became a member of the firm of Hoehling, Peelle and Ogilby, which became one of the leading legal firms of the National capital. In 1921, the senior member was elevated to the bench and the firm became Peelle and Ogilby, remaining thus until 1927, when Paul E. Lesh, Dale D. Drain and Jerome F. Barnard were admitted to membership.

Mr. Peelle is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association (former president), the American Bar Association, and of the Lawyers' Club of Washington (former president), and is prominently identified with business and financial affairs in the District of Columbia, being a director in a number of the most substantial business and industrial organizations operating there. His college fraternity is Theta Delta Chi. He is a member of the Washington Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce; is a trustee of the Washington College of Law and the Hurt Home for the Blind, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and also is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Racquet and Blue Ridge Rod and Gun clubs. During the participation of the United States in the World War, he served with distinction as a member of the Legal Advisory Board.

Stanton C. Peelle married, on October 25, 1905, Julia F. Ravenel, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Stanton C., Jr. 2. Ellen (now Mrs. James Parker Nolan). 3. Bettie. 4. William. They have one grandchild, James Parker Nolan, Jr. Mr. Peelle maintains his offices in the Kellogg Building, and has his residence on Connecticut Avenue, near Chevy Chase.

**ANDERSON, ROBERT EDGAR**, Real Estate, Insurance—An inseparable part of the history of the development of the natural resources of a district, whether that development be through mineral deposits unearthed or whether it has its source in the fertility of the

soil or favorable location, is the long list of those whose courage, faith, and perseverance were exhausted before the expected tide of fortune set in. Had he been less thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the great Northwest, had his faith and judgment wavered—and there were many unfavorable circumstances to cause this effect—the name of Robert Edgar Anderson might not have been written in the history of Tacoma as one of her makers and builders, as one of the group responsible in prime degree for her wealth and prestige of to-day. By his own testimony the real basis of the splendid success that he realized as a financier and realtor was his faith that the future would witness vast growth and the acquisition of commercial prominence by Tacoma, and regardless of the counsel of the faint-hearted, he stayed in the new country to do his part in the common task of building a community. The story of his life is one of constant approach to the goal of great ambition, the road to which he found through untiring industry, sincere optimism, watchful vigilance for the appearance of opportunity. The gulf between the young bank employe of Monroe, Iowa, and the wealthy man of affairs of Tacoma, Washington, was bridged by a resolute determination that caused an original investment of one thousand dollars to multiply many times. The Tacoma district lost a personal asset that had counted heavily for prosperity and progress when death removed Robert Edgar Anderson from the important place he had made for himself in the affairs of the day, but the work that he performed over three decades forms a very real, though intangible, monument to his citizenship and practical talents.

Robert Edgar Anderson, one of six children, three sons and three daughters, was born at Monroe, Iowa, January 1, 1862, son of Robert Clark and Mary (Teft) Anderson. Robert Clark Anderson was born at Florence, Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1837, son of Robert Scott Anderson, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1803, who married at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1832, Dorcas Ann Sims Hopkins, a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. They moved to Iowa in 1855. Mary (Teft) Anderson, mother of Robert Edgar Anderson, was a daughter of Simeon Teft, born in New York State, who married, in 1836, Abigail Mc-



*A. C. Anderson*

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Neil, also born in New York State in 1814, and they went to Iowa in 1854.

Robert Edgar Anderson's father, a banker and merchant, was able to afford his son a good general education, but later in life sustained reverses that made it necessary for the boy to make his way unaided. This change in the family circumstances came about when he was fifteen years of age, and his first work was as all-around clerk in the general merchandise store of Langan and Noble. His wages were ten dollars a month, and the duties of his position were numerous and varied.

On his nineteenth birthday, Robert Edgar Anderson was elected assistant cashier of the bank of Monroe, in which his father was financially interested, and Mr. Noble, one of his former employers, was a director. He knew nothing of the intention of the bank's officials until the directors sent for him, and he had just been elected when Langan and Noble offered him forty dollars a month if he would return and again sell merchandise for them. The thirty months spent in the little country bank provided a splendid opportunity for mastery of bookkeeping, and Mr. Anderson devoted himself energetically to the affairs of the institution and to this subject. In the meantime a serious attack of malaria necessitated a change and rest and he went to Denver, Colorado. There he became seriously ill and physicians advised him to go to Los Angeles, California, where he remained for one year, recovered his health, then returned to his home in Monroe to resume his position in the bank. His one trip "West" convinced Mr. Anderson that there was his field and, soon answering the call, he started again and proceeded to Des Moines, at which point he could procure through transportation, when he was attracted by and answered an advertisement for a bookkeeper for a large mercantile house. He secured this position over a field of seventy-five other candidates and when only a young man of twenty-two became head bookkeeper for L. Harbach and Sons, wholesale and retail furniture dealers. This position was extremely difficult and exacting. After four years at this arduous task, during which time he seriously menaced his health, Mr. Anderson won promotion by election as assistant treasurer of the Des Moines Loan and Trust Company. In this organization he became examiner of securities on all loans made by the company, which at that time was one of the largest in Iowa, rep-

resenting millions of New York and other eastern capital. His judgment was final in the making of loans. His examinations took him to all parts of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and the two years thus spent proved of immense value in his subsequent business operations, for he gained in this way an intimate and thorough knowledge of property values and the technicalities surrounding its ownership and sale. Mr. Anderson's worth to the organization had been so thoroughly demonstrated that the executives of the company were on the verge of making him general manager when a bit of business politics interfered and he found himself reduced nearly to the point from which he had started.

At this time there was published somewhere on the shores of Puget Sound a very small but most enthusiastic little sheet called "The Northwest," the special hobby of one of the first known Northwest boosters. The convictions of this man, all pointing toward the great future of the territory, were placed in print each week and his paper was forwarded to several thousand Mississippi Valley farmers, clerks and business men. Many who received "The Northwest" left it unopened or tossed it into the waste basket, but the paper came again the next week and the following weeks, and there was no way of escaping its message. Soon the recipients began to figure that there was a reason for this man's enthusiasm, a few even began to read regularly, then they caught the Western fever and finally the editor of "The Northwest" was altering the life history of thousands. It is related that the paper gained such a reputation as a "puller" that some Middle-western Chambers of Commerce became alarmed and attempted to discredit the publication. Among the subscribers was Robert Edgar Anderson and when his business affairs in Des Moines took an unsatisfactory course, he at once returned to his original plan and came to the State of Washington.

There are many results directly traceable to "The Northwest" publicity, but none more important to Tacoma than that it brought to the city a young Iowan who was a prime factor in securing over six million dollars of Eastern capital for investment in Tacoma loans and realty. In real estate, as in practically every other field of endeavor, mistakes in methods and programs have been made and individuals are frequently censurable, but Mr. Anderson's record is one that in its every aspect permits

only of enthusiastic approval. He brought vast amounts of capital to Tacoma when this capital meant the very life blood of the community. He gathered large material rewards for himself and then returned these gains to the city in the form of new works and investments in which the whole body of the people benefitted.

Mr. Anderson's first business connection in Tacoma began in January, 1889, as real estate salesman for Albright and Manning. While with this firm he also kept books for the Pacific Navigation Company, thus adding a little to his income. Four months later, having decided to embark on an independent venture, he opened his own real estate loan and insurance office at No. 920 A Street, May 11, 1889, and took the agency of Hamilton Loan and Trust Company. In the spring of 1891 he moved his office to the new Fidelity building on C Street, but soon decided that he could not afford the monthly rent of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and again moved, this time to No. 112 Twelfth Street, in the old Chamber of Commerce building, where he remained until 1896. Until his death Mr. Anderson preserved his first ledger in which the first entry was "Stock, \$1,000," a sum saved through frugal years in Iowa.

In 1891 Joseph L. Carman, of Des Moines, Iowa, came to Tacoma and the two friends formed a partnership which lasted for two years. Mr. Carman then withdrew to engage in his former line of business. In 1893 Mr. Anderson incorporated as R. E. Anderson and Company, of which he became president, and the company successfully weathered the financial storms of that period and made extensive loans on buildings in Tacoma, when no local capital was available. His success in selling mortgages and building loans to Eastern capitalists enabled him to hold his own through the panic of '93 and he gained strength by taking over the remnants of other agencies whose fate was less happy. In the following year W. H. Miller, who had been a paying teller of the defunct Merchants' National Bank, entered Mr. Anderson's employ as his entire office force, and about the same time the company took over the business of the Thomas Investment Company, whose loans on Tacoma buildings amounted to several hundred thousands of dollars. In 1896 R. E. Anderson and Company became agents for the three receivers for the Solicitors' Loan Trust Com-

pany, a Philadelphia mortgage corporation, and in assuming its interests the office force was increased to nine members. With the large number of mortgage foreclosures made necessary a rental department was added and an effort was made to find tenants for the houses for which there was no sale. When the first signs of recovery in the real estate market were seen at the beginning of the new century, the company embarked actively in the realty field and made its first sales of real property in Tacoma early in 1900. Not long afterward the expansion of the insurance business of the company, which had gained strength through the large number of realty holdings passing through its offices, led to the formation of the fire insurance department. Next C. M. Seeley and Company, of Seattle, disposed of their local agency to the R. E. Anderson and Company, this transaction marking the entrance of the Anderson organization into the liability insurance field. Later the bonding business was added to the activities of the company, and in 1906 Mr. Anderson seized the opportunity to become the Tacoma and Southwest Washington agent for the Aetna and its subsidiary companies. Soon afterward a full general agency was opened, handling all lines of underwriting. A financial writer of the period described the effect of establishing this agency upon business conditions of the city as follows:

By virtue of this general agency office all its insurance business for Southwest Washington passes through Tacoma. Tacoma banks realize on the deposits which must be constantly made, Tacoma merchants realize trade from the many local agents and brokers of the company whose business requirements make periodical visits to this city necessary. Tacoma's payroll is increased by more than a score of employes and Tacoma is advertised not only through the territory but by its accomplishments throughout the United States.

There were many illustrations during Mr. Anderson's early career in Tacoma of the perseverance, energy, and sound business judgment of this man who made of business a profession. During the first year in which he handled fire insurance the premiums amounted to but four hundred and twelve dollars. Loans on residence property at that time were eagerly taken at ten per cent interest and on business property at eight per cent. His first investment in real estate was the purchase of a piece of property for \$5,500, which in 1914 was paying six per cent on a valuation of seventy thousand dollars. His usual method of procedure

was to re-invest the returns from a real estate transaction in another of the same nature and when admiring comment was made upon the results of his work he once made the statement that a fortunate outcome depended entirely upon "having faith." It was his life-long pride that in the many millions of dollars which he handled for his clients, among whom was the Hamilton Loan and Trust Company of New York, not one of the ventures to which he entrusted their funds failed to make adequate return.

As an employer, Mr. Anderson was one of the most just and generous of men. He made a thorough study of profit-sharing systems and, deciding that the principle was correct, he worked out a basis for such a relation in his own organization, the largest of its kind in the Northwest. An employee of six years standing was placed upon the profit-sharing list, and for every dollar made by Mr. Anderson, the employee received a proportionate share. Under this system in the first nine years of its operation more than two hundred thousand dollars were shared by Anderson employees. Mr. Anderson was personally in touch with all interests promoting the moral and material welfare of Tacoma. His name was upon all lists of contributors to charitable organizations and he was a generous giver.

In 1918 Mr. Anderson retired from active business and disposed of the greater part of his interests to W. H. Miller, who had been associated with him since 1894, but, until his death early in 1920, his aid and counsel were sought by friends and associates as in former years on many matters of importance, and even by his competitors, who knew that from Mr. Anderson they would receive a courteous reception and a frank discussion of the affair in hand. John Amy, a substantially successful business man and Mr. Anderson's active competitor, had adjoining offices in the Berlin Building, and during his final illness paid splendid tribute to Mr. Anderson by calling Mrs. Amy to his bedside and telling her that if she needed assistance and advice to call upon Mr. Anderson and to rely on his judgment. Mr. Anderson made numerous business trips to eastern financial centers, chiefly New York and Philadelphia, and found his principal recreation from business cares in travel, enjoying many winter pleasure trips to California or to his old home in Iowa.

On December 15, 1886, Robert Edgar An-

derson married Laura Alice Dickey, daughter of Adam and Emily (Manning) Dickey. Adam Dickey, the father, was a pioneer settler of Iowa who crossed the plains to California in 1851 as a youth of nineteen years. Mr. Anderson's parents are living in Fort Collins, Colorado, still enjoying excellent health, his father aged eighty-six and his mother eighty-one. These two celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1919 with the family in attendance, a memorable occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had two children: Ruth, who married Harold Sayre Wheeler, of Tacoma, and has two children, Laura and Edward Anderson, both born in Tacoma; Helen Manning, who married Captain William Foster Daugherty, now stationed at West Point. They have two children, Alice Manning, and William Anderson. In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Anderson took into their home two children, a grand-niece and grand-nephew of Mrs. Anderson's, Frederick and Ruth Knight, aged three and one-half years and one and one-half years respectively, whose mother's death had occurred in that year. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and their two daughters made a six months' motor tour of Europe, taking their own car and chauffeur, and visiting most of the places renowned for natural beauty or historic interest. Mr. Anderson was essentially a home man, finding there, true relaxation from the stress and strain of business life. He was a member of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, the Union Club, Tacoma Country and Golf Club, and Lebanon Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Robert Edgar Anderson died May 3, 1920, at his Tacoma home, after two years of failing health. He gained many of the material things by which men set most store, but better than these he had been able to make large contributions to the welfare of his fellow men which had won for him their affectionate esteem. Mr. Anderson early dreamed of success in the Golden West and by his own energies forced his dream to fulfillment, leaving his name enrolled among those whose individual achievements have become a part of the permanent history of the region in which they wrought.

**BARTLEY, JOHN COLEMAN**, Business Leader—For many years an outstanding figure in the business life of New Orleans, Louisiana, his native city, John Coleman Bartley was a man who by no means confined his activities

to narrow commercial pursuits, but on the contrary participated extensively in the cultural life of the South. When he ventured upon some new industrial enterprise, it was not without considering the larger implications of his undertakings that he went ahead with his plans; and so it was that Mr. Bartley was able to bring into New Orleans' civic life a number of definite improvements and innovations. Before his time granite had been used but very little in his city, but he introduced this product for paving purposes. His special field of business was that of granite and stone; and he was active in his industry's many branches, from the quarry to the making of paving blocks and building materials. An individual of warm human sympathies, he won and held the affection of his fellow men; and, charitable to a fault, yet modest and unassuming in his benefactions, he was ever considerate of others, both in his public and his private relationships. His life was a useful one to his city and State, and his death removed a substantial citizen and a comradely and companionable spirit.

Mr. Bartley was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 6, 1879, son of Robert Hopkins and Anna (Coleman) Bartley, and member of a family of Irish descent. His father, who was superintendent of the public school system of New Orleans, as well as a political leader, died in 1910; and his maternal grandfather came from County Roscommon, Ireland, to the United States, settling in New Orleans.

John Coleman Bartley was the youngest son of a family of three boys and four girls, and he received his early education in the schools of New Orleans, where he also attended the Jesuits' High School. His first work was in the capacity of secretary to the superintendent of the sewage and water board, with which he remained for sixteen years. He then founded the John C. Bartley Granite Block and Curbing Company, which was originally housed in the Maritime Building. He was the sole agent for the Georgia stone quarries, and the blocks and stones for the streets of New Orleans were all furnished by him. Successful from the very outset of his career, he repeated once again his record for achievement in his association with that company, in whose affairs he was active until the time of his passing. The business still continues under the same name, having been incorporated since his death, which occurred in 1928.

Tireless in his attention to his business en-

deavors, Mr. Bartley was equally devoted to his civic efforts and enterprises. He was a member of the American Society for Municipal Improvements, as well as an active worker in the American Road Builders' Association, and a leader in all campaigns for better roads. Many were his civic and social affiliations, and in all of them he proved himself a wholly public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Association of Commerce, of his city, and of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club. His political alignment was with the Democratic party, of whose policies and principles he was an ardent supporter, although he never actually sought public office. He enjoyed nothing more than hunting, fishing and golf, as far as his outdoor recreational activities were concerned, but he could be equally happy in his library, where he spent many enjoyable hours with the works of the masters or with the writings of more recent date, or in the concert hall—for he was a lover of fine music. At the time of the World War, he put all his energies behind his country, having served in a distinguished manner as a member of the Draft Board, and having aided in all local drives and campaigns. Regardless of his numerous affiliations, home and family always came before clubs and lodges; and he was never more in his element than when taking his family on long motor trips through country districts, some familiar and some unfamiliar to him, traveling in the byways as well as the highways. On these journeys he delighted in his pleasant associations with the members of his family, and in the opportunity that they afforded him to observe nature and all its marvels at close range. A man of deep religious faith, Mr. Bartley was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church; and into this phase of his life, as into his business pursuits and all his activities, he ever put his fullest measure of energy and devotion, with the result that his was an outstanding place in his city and State.

John Coleman Bartley married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 7, 1915, Pearl Carradine Forsythe, daughter of John Julius and Anna (Alsbrook) Forsythe, the former of whom was a construction engineer, a native of Tennessee, and for many years a resident of New Orleans. By this union, Mr. and Mrs. Bartley became the parents of the following children: 1. John Coleman, Jr., who at the time of writing (1930) is a student at Rugby Academy. 2. Earl Forsythe, a student at Holy Name.



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*J. W. Smith*

3. Robert Hopkins, a student at Holy Name.
4. Helen Pearl.

The death of John Coleman Bartley took place in New Orleans on January 16, 1928, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret in his community and among all who knew him. For, in addition to his contribution to the business life of his city and his many charities and acts of benevolence, he was loved and cherished as a man. Possessing a keen sense of humor, he combined with this quality a broad vision and an ability to see trends far in advance of his times. Such a sense naturally gave him business talents of a superior sort, and, combined with his untiring energy that brought him success as a result of his own efforts, rendered him one of the leaders in commercial life in New Orleans. In his business associations, as in his private life, he was always going out of his way to aid others; and never was he known to refuse a request for help or even to speak an ill word of any one. But the dominating trait of his character was his utter devotion to his home and family, a natural concomitant of which was his deep love of children. With his passing, his city lost a useful citizen, industry a brilliant leader, church a tower of faith and spiritual strength, family a loving husband and father, and friends a loyal and devoted comrade.

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**FOLWELL, JOSEPH NICHOLSON, M. D.**, Physician—For almost half a century the city of his birth, New Orleans, Louisiana, was the scene of Dr. Folwell's successful professional activities as a physician. Exceptionally devoted to the exacting duties of his professional work, Dr. Folwell found comparatively little time for other activities, though he was known for his public spirit and for his helpful interest in civic affairs and in everything that promised to advance the welfare of the city, its people, and its institutions. Genial and kindly by nature, he gave freely of his time, experience and means to those in need and trouble. Each year he treated, free of charge, many poor people, to whom his professional advice was as easily available as to those of his patients, who were in more fortunate circumstances. This, together with his many other fine qualities, made him greatly beloved, and, indeed, few physicians of his period in New Orleans were more popular or more respected and admired.

Joseph Nicholson Folwell was born in New

Orleans, Louisiana, August 3, 1828, a son of Joseph Nicholson Folwell, Sr., and Julia (Berthoud) Folwell. His father, a member of an old Quaker family of Philadelphia of English descent, came to New Orleans from Philadelphia in his youth and there became one of the leading bankers and a man of prominence in all civic affairs. Dr. Folwell, the only child of his parents, received his early education at Bardstown, Kentucky, and then read medicine with Dr. Tyler in Owensboro, Kentucky. Later he became a student at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. Having completed his medical education, he returned to New Orleans in 1853 and for some time served as an interne at Charity Hospital. At the end of this period he established himself in the general practice of his profession in New Orleans, in which he continued with exceptional success until his death in 1900. To a certain extent he specialized in obstetrics and in children's diseases. He was also regarded as an expert on the treatment of yellow fever, then still very prevalent in New Orleans. For several years he served as coroner and during President Buchanan's administration he was appointed inspector of drugs and wines at the United States Custom House Port of New Orleans. He was deeply devoted to his profession and never refused to answer a professional call, no matter at what time of the day or the night it came to him. Rich and poor alike could command his expert knowledge and the benefits of his wide experience, and he had to his credit many kindly deeds, which, however, were always rendered quietly and unobtrusively. Not only did he enjoy a very large practice, but the majority of his patients, as soon as they came to know him, became his friend as well. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Confederate Guards but returned to New Orleans at the direction of General Butler, who did not permit any physician to leave the State of Louisiana. For a number of years Dr. Folwell was a member of the New Orleans Volunteer Fire Department and in many other ways, too, he gave constant proof of his public spirit and of his interest in civic progress. He was a member of the Boston Club and of several medical associations. What little leisure time his extensive professional duties left him, however, were spent in his home with his family and in reading. In politics he was a supporter of the

the World War, and came into distinctive record by writing a dissenting opinion regarding the value of the street railways of the District of Columbia. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and thereafter the Supreme Court of the United States rejected the principles laid down by the majority opinion and declared the contentions as determined in the dissenting opinion of Commissioner Gardiner as the law applicable to the question under consideration. He was the first to advocate the creation of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia as a body distinct from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and this has since become law by an Act of Congress creating a separate and distinct body to sit as the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia. Since his retirement from public office he has continued in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the District of Columbia Bar Association, and belongs to the Washington Board of Trade. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

W. Gwynn Gardiner married, October 1, 1904, Eleanora Tracy, daughter of William W. Tracy, of New York, and a granddaughter of General Bogardus, while General Bogardus Snowden, of Memphis, Tennessee, is her uncle. Their children are: 1. William Gwynn, Jr., born October 16, 1906, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and of the School of Law of Georgetown University. 2. Douglas Tracy, born April 16, 1910, a student at the University of Virginia. 3. Imogene Lee, born January 16, 1917, a student in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Washington.

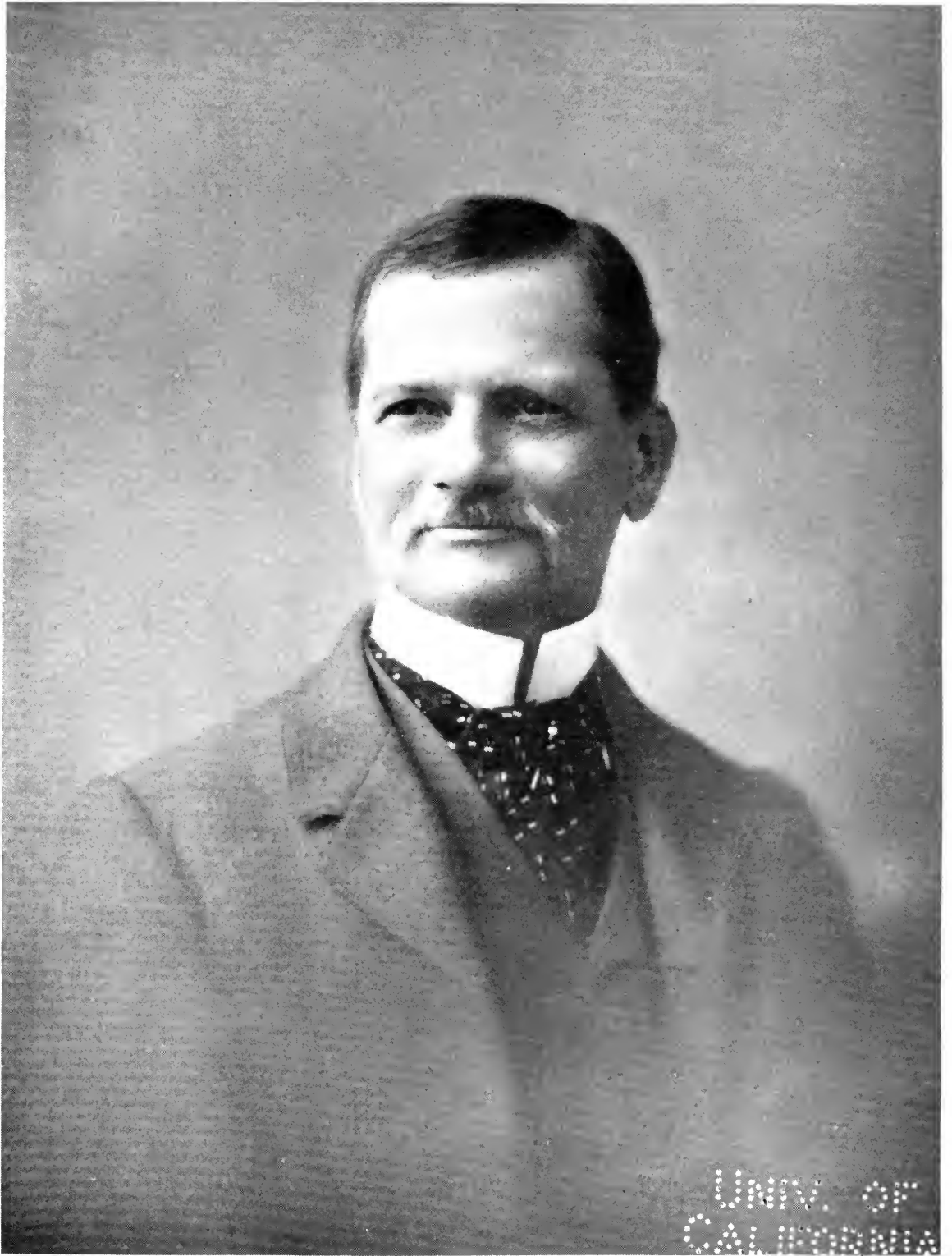
The family residence is maintained at No. 2939 Newark Street, Northwest, and at "Gwynn-haven," near Waldorf, Maryland.

**MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HENRY**, Business Executive—One of those citizens of New Orleans, Louisiana, who contributed a great deal to the betterment of his city and of conditions existing among its people, William Henry Matthews lived here from 1866 onward until his death in 1918. Throughout most of those years he was actively engaged in business affairs, having been a prominent commission merchant; and he succeeded in establishing the name of Matthews firmly and indelibly in the commercial life of New Orleans. Even after he relinquished his more active participation in his company's work, the name lived

on in the business world under the style of George Matthews and Son. Many were the enterprises in which he was interested, and great were the benefits that the city derived from his activity in its industrial life. Kindly and courteous in his relationships with others, tolerant and understanding in his attitude, Mr. Matthews lived the beautiful Christian principles in which he believed; and he was strongly influential in inculcating these principles and the spirit that they represented in the hearts and minds of other people, even in the realm of business and commerce.

Mr. Matthews was born on December 1, 1832, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of John and Mary Rightor (Levering) Matthews. His father, who died about 1871, was engaged in banking and shipping in Baltimore, but later, because of ill health, removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he bought land in 1890. His wife, mother of the man whose name appears at the head of this review, descended from the ancient Levering family which traces its ancestry back to William the Conqueror. They had a family of twelve children, of whom William Henry Matthews, the eighth to be born, received his early education in the schools of Hannibal, Missouri. There he was a schoolmate of Mark Twain, who, of course, was then known as Samuel Clemens, before he became world-famous under his pen name of Mark Twain. At the age of eighteen years, William Henry Matthews, together with his older brother, Dr. John L. Matthews, who was a physician, started a drug store in Hannibal, where he remained for a time. Subsequently, he went, however, to St. Louis, Missouri, where he and another brother, Leonard, started a drug store, known as Matthews Brothers. Later, his brother John and his father became members of the firm, whereupon they entered the wholesale branch of the business. From the very outset this enterprise was successful, and so it was that Mr. Matthews became established on a sound footing in his active career.

In 1865, eager to travel, he disposed of his business to Meyer Brothers, who, on the foundation that they had built, established the present widely-known Meyer Brothers organization. In 1866, Mr. Matthews came to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was the founder of the Woods, Matthews Company, commission merchants. After a time, Mr. Woods retired, and Mr. Matthews then took into partnership his brother George, whereupon the firm



*Wm H. Matthews*

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became W. H. Matthews and Brother. This firm was situated on Poydras Street, where he continued actively engaged in business affairs until his own retirement a few years before his death. Giving up, then, his active participation in the affairs of W. H. Matthews and Brother, he enjoyed, in the remaining years of his life, the well-earned fruits of his labors, while the business went on under the name of George Matthews and Son.

Along with his activities in the business life of his city, Mr. Matthews was a leading figure and director for many years in a number of organizations in the industrial world. He was one of the five directors of the Old Louisiana National Bank, which later became the Louisiana Canal Bank, and for many years served faithfully and well in that capacity. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, his parish having been the First Presbyterian, of New Orleans, in which he was deacon, as well as elder for about forty years; he also served as superintendent of the Sunday school. At all times he took an active part in the work of his church, which constituted one of his greatest interests in life. His life, furthermore, was lived fully in keeping with the teachings of the Master; and his practice, both in business and in private affairs, was to hold fast to the policy laid down in the "Golden Rule." In all the years in which he was engaged in business, from the time when he was eighteen years old until his death, Mr. Matthews never compromised a debt or failed to meet his obligations. He was liberal in his support of civic and public enterprises, and his success was directly the result of his own untiring efforts, combined with a native intelligence and enthusiasm that would have been difficult to equal. He was a member of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, and while keenly interested in political affairs, was a man who had higher considerations than those of party organizations, having been eager to cast his influence in favor of deserving men and worthy projects rather than for the products of a political machine. Many were the clubs which he was asked to join, but home and family always held a higher place in his life than lodges and social groups. Above all, he loved his fellow-men, and was ever interested in helping to promote any enterprise that he believed would materially benefit mankind.

William Henry Matthews married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 31, 1871, Mary

Given, a Kentuckian. By this union there were the following children: 1. Mary, who became the wife of Edward Avery McIlhenny, and by this union there were born three children: i. Rosemary, who became the wife of Harold Osborne. ii. Pauline, who married Fisher Simmons. iii. Leila, who married Alfred Whitney Brown. 2. Clara, who became the wife of Rufus Avery McIlhenny. The two daughters of Mr. Matthews were married to two brothers; and they make their home on Avery Island in Louisiana.

The death of William Henry Matthews occurred in New Orleans on June 29, 1918, and was the cause of widespread sorrow and regret. A man of modest and kindly nature, one who never harmed a living creature, he was as gentle and calm in character as his personality and integrity were strong. Everywhere, he was held in the highest esteem among his fellow-men, a host of whom were his close personal friends. He held honor above all other things, and his word was as good as his bond. Among those who might have been called kindred spirits, especially the members of his family, he was a delightful comrade and companion, an individual whose presence was cherished by those around him and whose life was thoroughly worthwhile. Though he is gone from the midst of men, his memory will live on, a warm and tender influence in the lives of others and a source of constant encouragement and inspiration to those around him.

**BRIDE, WILLIAM W.**, Lawyer—Through special activities in connection with his profession, William Witthaft Bride, of the District of Columbia, has long been internationally distinguished in legal circles, while his reputation in Washington has been equally notable. He has administered the duties of important public affairs with meritorious ability and won the admiration of his colleagues, as well as of the general public, by the sincerity and finish of his work. As Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, to which office he was appointed in April, 1927, he undertook the tremendous responsibilities of that post and carried out the mandates of the people with meticulous regard to the exact requirements of the law. His career has been one of unusual importance to the public and he has conducted each of his trusts with such fidelity and ability that he stands in many respects alone in the quality of regard in which he is held.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

He was born on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, September 9, 1881, a son of Cotter T., a former Excise Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Louise H. (Witthafft) Bride, his mother being the only daughter of William Witthafft, one of the early residents of Washington and the organizer of a number of building associations. Cotter T. Bride died December 25, 1918.

Upon completing the courses in the public schools, William Witthafft Bride entered St. John's College and from that institution was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. He then matriculated at the old Columbian University, which later was renamed George Washington, where he took the academic course. He also studied law at Georgetown University and at the University of Nebraska, his degree of Bachelor of Laws coming from Georgetown in 1904. In the following year he was admitted to practice at the bar of the District courts and later became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Meeting the late William Jennings Bryan, he considered entering into a legal partnership with that distinguished attorney and statesman and went to Nebraska for that purpose. While residing in Mr. Bryan's home city he studied at the University of Nebraska and, altering his plans, returned to Washington. While in Lincoln he was appointed to the staff of the Governor of Nebraska, with the rank of Colonel. Between 1905 and 1927, in Washington, he built up a good practice, and in 1914 was appointed one of counsel in the American-British Pecuniary Claims Arbitration, later becoming counsel-in-charge. One of his activities in that office was his preparation for the court of the celebrated case involving the cutting of the cable at Manila by George Dewey, then Commodore and later Admiral, on the first of May, 1898, when the American fleet won the battle of Manila Bay. When the arbitration was ended, he was counsel in charge, to which office he succeeded Robert Lansing, who became Secretary of State. He was then appointed counsel for the Foreign Trade Advisers of the Department of State, which office had charge of all commercial matters involving trade with foreign countries by the United States. He handled the difficult problems arising through the declaration of blockade by the Allies during the World War and, failing to secure the release of American property detained, obtained the approval of the

Department of State to his submitted resignation, in order that he might privately negotiate with the various foreign offices concerned the settlement of the controversies involved. Representing about eighty clients, he went to Europe and there succeeded in securing releases of goods valued at more than five millions of dollars. Although exempt by statute from military service, he nevertheless entered the army and at the conclusion of the war held the rank of Captain in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff. He then resumed his practice and maintained offices here and in New York City. He was continually appearing in important cases before Government departments and made several trips to Europe in behalf of his clients, visiting England, France, Germany and Rumania. He was later made counsel for the Rumanian legation in Washington and was decorated with the Order of the Star of Rumania by King Ferdinand, who also appointed him honorary consul for Rumania for Maryland. Later, he received the distinction of decoration as a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Rumania, bestowed, through the Regency, by the boy King, Mihai. As Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia he is the legal adviser of the heads of all departments of the city administration and for the immense work involved requires a staff of fourteen lawyers as assistants and as many clerks. Under his jurisdiction many important reforms have been effected in the operations of the municipal government and considerable legislation which he has originated has been approved by the District Commissioners and favorable action secured from Congress through his efforts. As General Counsel for the Public Utilities Commission he has also done much progressive work. Deeply interested in the development of the District and its environs, he has been very active as a member of the Committee of One Hundred for the Development of Washington. Under Mr. Bride's leadership the Commissioners have been granted much broader powers than they have ever previously had. They are now permitted to settle claims in line with decided cases up to \$5,000 and may even settle claims where the District is morally, though not legally, liable where the doctrine of "governmental function" is involved. This legislation is one of the broadest rights ever given to a municipality. In fact, Mr. Bride has always urged that he does not want the city to win unless it is right,







Chas B. Lagimodier

and he holds that the District should not escape responsibility where the act involved is one which one citizen cannot legally enforce upon another citizen. He has served on three occasions as a member of the inaugural committees for the installation of President, twice for Woodrow Wilson and once for Herbert C. Hoover. In 1907, 1910, 1913, 1916, 1920 and 1923 he was publisher of the Delta Chi Directory, served that fraternity as National president in 1927-1929, and has represented it eighteen times at international conferences. As a resident of Bethesda, he was prominently identified with its affairs and was vice-president of the Bank of Bethesda.

Mr. Bride is a Republican in political principles. He is a member of the Sigma Chi and Delta Chi college fraternities and is a member of the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. He belongs to the Racquet, Lawyers, Edgemoor and Chevy Chase clubs; was president of the Edgemoor Club of Bethesda in 1926, president of the Edgemoor Citizens' Association, 1925-1926; president and later trustee of the Bethesda Fire Department and is an honorary member for life of the Montgomery County Civic Federation.

William Witthaft Bride married, March 14, 1905, Lulu Mae Fairbanks, niece of Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, twenty-sixth Vice-president of the United States. Their children are: 1. Dorothy, born January 18, 1906; married Paul G. Felix. 2. Adelaide, born January 15, 1907; married William F. Kenny, Jr. 3. William Witthaft, Jr., born August 13, 1912. 4. Noel Crawford, born December 25, 1916.

The family residence is beautifully named "Dawn" in sentimental honor of the four children, the initial letters of their given names in the order of their births being used to make the word. It is located at No. 4763 Indian Lane, Spring Valley, one of the newer and most attractive sections of the District of Columbia.

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**MAGINNIS, CHARLES BENJAMIN,** Sugar Planter—Descended from lords of Ireland whose family records and achievements may be clearly traced from the eleventh century, the energetic characteristics of these ancestors, their native courage, their innate kindness of heart and their industrious natures

were inherited by Charles Benjamin Maginnis, of Louisiana, who maintained these traditions and became one of the outstanding industrialists of the South. For the last twenty-two years of his life he lived in New Orleans, where he had been brought by his parents when a boy, and it was in the Crescent City that he was universally acclaimed as one of the most prominent and useful citizens. He was a dignified, unassuming, courteous, charitable gentleman with a practically unlimited circle of friends, whose death was regarded as a calamity and whose place in the business world where he reigned for many years will be difficult of filling.

He was born August 2, 1856, in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, where his parents, who lived in New Orleans, were visiting, a son of Arthur Ambrose and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Maginnis. His father was a prosperous dealer in cotton and died on August 19, 1897. He was born in Ireland and came to America when a young man, first settling in Baltimore, Maryland, and later coming to New Orleans. He was a descendant of the only original "Magennis" family in Ireland, where the people have the most ancient records in their own language of any in Europe. Full details are preserved of events as far back as six or seven hundred years before Christ and the genealogy of the different noble families is accurately preserved as distant as the year 450 B.C., and of these noble families that of Magennis is one of the most distinguished. So prominent was the family that it is hardly possible to find a history of Ireland in which the name is not repeatedly mentioned in the stirring scenes therein recorded. The use of family names was not known until the eleventh century and in the course of nearly a thousand years the name has been recorded by different writers as Magennis, Maginnis, MacEnnis and MacInnes. No matter how it was spelled the present-day families are all descended from the original Rory, descendant of Milesius, a king in northern Spain, whose eight sons in the year 450 B.C., put out with a fleet of one hundred and sixty vessels from what is now Corunna, on the coast of Spain, and conquered Ireland. Rory became monarch of Ireland about 151 A. D., and Charles Benjamin Maginnis was his direct descendant.

He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and at Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia. Following the

death of his father, who had founded the Maginnis Cotton Seed Oil Company, he, in association with two older brothers, John H. and Arthur Ambrose, Jr., continued the business as A. A. Maginnis and Sons. They also established the Maginnis Cotton Mills in New Orleans and in 1895 Charles Benjamin extended his own work to sugar growing. He bought the Ashland plantation in Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana, and from the beginning made it an outstanding success. Within a few years he added five other plantations to his holdings, built and equipped sugar refining plants and established the largest refinery in Louisiana and the first public refinery of any magnitude in the State. In this work he became associated with H. C. Minor and eventually bought him out and continued the operation of the great project independently as the Lower Terre Bonne Refining Company until 1906, when failing health compelled his retirement and he disposed of the property and returned to New Orleans. He still retained his interest in the cotton mills but did no active work. He was fond of fine music and of travel, was an active member of the White League of New Orleans and of organizations connected with the annual carnival. He was a Democrat in politics but never active in its official operations. He belonged to the New Orleans Country Club, the Southern Yacht Club and the Pickwick Club. His death occurred in New Orleans, January 31, 1908.

Charles Benjamin Maginnis married in New Orleans, in 1882, Susan Karr Bush, daughter of Colonel Louis Bush, a prominent attorney who had been a member of the Confederate State Convention that voted secession from the Union. He was colonel of the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment during the Civil War and served as Speaker of the House of Representatives during the administration of Governor Nichols. His wife, mother of Mrs. Maginnis, was Celeste (Gresham) Bush. The children of Charles Benjamin and Susan Karr (Bush) Maginnis were: 1. Louis Bush, deceased, a biography of whom follows. 2. Charles Benjamin, Jr., married Mathilde Kilpatrick, and they are the parents of Charles Benjamin, 3d., Susan Mathilde, and John Douglass. 3. Elizabeth Lorraine, married Arthur Burton La Cour, and they are the parents of Elizabeth Lorraine, Susanne Burton (twins), Arthur Burton, Jr., and Charles Maginnis. 4. Donald Ambrose, married Ruth Hobson, and they are the parents of

Donald Ambrose, Jr., John Hobson, Malcolm Gresham and Gordon.

The community that possesses a character of the strength and achievement that was displayed by the late Charles Benjamin Maginnis is fortunate and his loss is in some ways irreparable. While he lived he did a noble work in promoting the prosperity of the State and in calling the attention of the country to the progress the South was making in commercial strides. In his recreational moments he was a delightful host and companion, a lover of outdoor sports and a wholesome citizen. His name has been permanently written on the records of industrial achievement in Louisiana.

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**MAGINNIS, LOUIS BUSH**, Cotton Broker—Gifted and ambitious, devoted to his business and deeply interested in the outdoor sports that appeal to vigorous manhood, generous in his assistance of any worthy cause promoted for the benefit of the people as a whole, Louis Bush Maginnis, of New Orleans, inherited the finer qualities of a noble line of ancestors and maintained every tradition handed down to him. At the height of his useful career he was cut down and Louisiana lost one of her most noteworthy citizens, while a host of admiring friends sustained a lasting bereavement.

He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 20, 1883, a son of Charles Benjamin and Susan Karr (Bush) Maginnis. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Louis Bush, an eminent attorney, who had served as a member of the Confederate Convention that voted for the secession of 1860 and with the coming of Civil War he commanded the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment. He also served as speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives during the administration of Governor Nichols. His wife, mother of Susan Karr (Bush) Maginnis, was Celeste (Gresham) Bush. The father of Louis Bush Maginnis was for many years one of the leading citizens and industrialists of Louisiana and a direct descendant of the lords of Ireland whose family records have been accurately traced to the eleventh century and whose fully sustained traditionary line extends back to the Spanish conquerors of Ireland, who invaded the country nearly five centuries before the beginning of the Christian era. This ancestry has been more fully explained in the biographical sketch of Charles Benjamin Maginnis, which precedes this.

His son, Louis B. Maginnis, acquired his education in the public institutions of New Orleans and afterward attended Worcester Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. Returning to the city of his birth, he was established in association with his brother, Charles Benjamin, Jr., by their father in a sugar brokerage business under the firm name of Maginnis Brothers and Drews. This association continued for about five years, when Louis withdrew and entered into an association with another brother, Donald Ambrose, as Donald Maginnis and Company, cotton brokers. He was an active partner in this enterprise until his death, when it was continued by the surviving partner. Mr. Maginnis was a splendid horseman and a fine polo player, was fond of water sports and yachting and enjoyed hunting in his recreational hours. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Washington Artillery company of New Orleans. His clubs included the Louisiana and the Southern Yacht, and he was fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His business membership was with the Association of Commerce. He died in New Orleans, July 9, 1928.

Louis Bush Maginnis married in New Orleans, April 25, 1922, Florence Pourcine, daughter of Edward Pourcine, a coffee merchant and eminent citizen of this city.

Mr. Maginnis was looked upon as one of the leading business men of New Orleans and one of its social leaders. His charm of manner, his brilliance of intellect, his conviviality and kindness were great attractions, while his civic spirit and quiet activities in religious work were characteristics that gave him an enduring reputation as a valuable member of the community. Like his father, he will long be remembered and admired.

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**SCHULDT, GUS A.**, Magistrate—Member of the distinguished bar that has given fame to the District of Columbia, a leader in Republican party affairs since the turn of the century, and for several years since of note as presiding judge of the Police and Traffic Court of Washington, D. C., Judge Schuldt is justly entitled to recognition in this volume of contemporary American leaders. His is a record of inspiring value to those who take pleasure in reading of meritorious accomplishment.

Native of the National capital, Judge Schuldt

was born January 18, 1878, a son of Henry and Minnie (Shaw) Schuldt, his father being well known in Washington and its environs as an educator and a man of unusual mental attainment. It was in his native city, where he has spent the whole of his actively useful career, that Judge Schuldt obtained his academic and professional education, attending the public schools, graduating from high school with scholastic standing of excellence, thereafter studying at business college, entering the old Columbian and National University, and graduating with the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. His scholastic record, from the time he attended the graded schools until he took the major degree at law, was noteworthy, as he brought to his studies a keen mind, eager for knowledge, constantly alert at the sifting of principles in training for his chosen life's work.

For a number of years following his graduation, Judge Schuldt engaged at the practice of law, as assistant corporation counsel, and in that highly qualified field he won distinction among his colleagues, who were quick to accord him favorable recognition, before he had attained the age of thirty years. His record as counsel was so excellent that choice to the bench, as magistrate of Washington's crowded Police and Traffic Court, followed as a right advancement, and Judge Schuldt has more than justified that choice. His mind, admirably trained in law, is suited to the dispassioned justice required by his office, and not only the bar but the people of the city as well accord him respect and warm esteem for the notable work that he is engaged upon, especially in the pressing matter of increased traffic and its handling. The press of the capital makes frequent mention of cases heard by him. At Evening Traffic Court one night he addressed the five hundred spectators gathered in the court room. He explained that his purpose was to give to the city's traffic director all the co-operation possible, then asked how many of the five hundred drove cars. Four hundred held up their hands; and Judge Schuldt asked these to repeat after him the following pledge, standing. The four hundred stood, and they repeated what the judge read: "I do solemnly promise that I will not willfully or deliberately violate any of the traffic laws of the District of Columbia." That was all, but the manner of Judge Schuldt's spreading this doctrine of safety and coöperation impressed them all, and

the story, through the columns of the press, resulted in lessened trouble in Washington's traffic situation. Thus uniquely he had appealed, directly, to the public conscience through the spectators in his court room.

His astuteness brought him renown in political circles before it did at the bar or bench—before he was twenty-five. In 1900 he was a moving factor in organization of the Republican League of State Clubs; and of this he held the secretaryship until his appointment to the judgeship. Formerly, he was assistant secretary of the National Republican League, and for many years served as member of its executive committee. Interested nationally in the party, Judge Schuldt is interested, locally, purely as a public-spirited, constructively-minded citizen, and it has been his privilege to assist and take some leadership in numerous movements designed for the benefit of his fellow citizens here during three decades. Naturally, as he is a native son, his vision embraces a much improved civic, economic and social whole, compassed in the people of the District of Columbia. Through methods comparable to his assistance given the traffic situation he has made his useful efforts felt. His untiring energy, his lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the public, and wide knowledge of conditions have found expression in several pertinent articles of the local press. Because of his constructive decisions Judge Schuldt has become known as the judge teacher.

Wrapped up in every phase of progress in Washington, the judge is an active member of the Board of Trade, the Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association, the Society of Natives (being Past Secretary of this), the District of Columbia Historical Society, and the Fossils. He is a member of the District Bar Association, and fraternally, holds affiliation with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Grotto; the Order of Eastern Star; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Rathbon Superior Lodge, Knights of Pythias (of which he is Past Chancellor).

Judge Schuldt married, in Washington, at Columbia Heights Christian Church, Anna B. Vernon, who is well known in social circles of the National capital.

A genial, kindly man, possessed of an unusual sense of humor and a fine discrimination in the arts as well as in the law, Judge Schuldt is considered a valued friend and associate by

many; and the record which he has carried thus far continues to unfold, bringing added luster to a name already widely popular. His life may be called distinguished for its singularly elevated purpose, in ideals and in acts.

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**LASHMAN, LOUIS EDWARD**, Social Worker—Having devoted himself to social work throughout his entire career, the late Louis Edward Lashman, though his life was tragically cut short in its prime, left a record of notable achievements as a social worker. Those cities which from time to time were fortunate enough to have him in their midst, invariably benefited greatly from his work and even to-day, years after he left them, still feel his influence and continue to call his work blessed. The crowning achievement of his brief, but brilliant career, was his superintendency of the Jewish Children's Home in New Orleans, Louisiana. This institution he elevated in a comparatively short space of time to a position of eminence amongst such organizations. He changed it from an institution to a home in the truest sense of the word, thus removing, as far as is humanly possible, for his orphan charges that deprivation of individuality, from which most inmates of orphan homes and similar institutions are made to suffer. Great as was this accomplishment, he is to be admired, perhaps, even more for the fact that, never himself in his childhood an inmate of a Home, he should have been able to look into the hearts of the children and, knowing their sorrows and their longings, set about quietly but determinedly to bring them surcease. What he might not have accomplished, had he been permitted to live out the full span of his life, of course, can only be surmised. But this much is certain, that, if his career had developed naturally along the lines in which he had started it, Mr. Lashman undoubtedly would have become one of the great leaders of social work in this country.

Louis Edward Lashman was born in Riga, Russia, August 7, 1890, a son of Samuel and Lottie (Racusin) Lashman. His father was a native of Russia and came to this country as a young man, settling at first in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later in Camden, New Jersey, of which city he has been for many years one of the leading merchants. Mr. Lashman, the youngest of a family of three boys and two girls, received his early education in



*J. Edwin Lashman*





the public schools of Philadelphia. Having graduated from the Central High School there, he became a student at Columbia University, New York City, where he was especially interested in social sciences and in psychology, acting as student assistant to Dr. Thorndyke, professor of psychology at Columbia University. During this period Mr. Lashman also taught school for a time in New Jersey, being principal of a school. After leaving Columbia University, he immediately engaged actively in social work. His first position was that of director of playgrounds at Raleigh, North Carolina. While stationed there he also gave a course in playground management at the University of North Carolina. Next he became director of the "Big Brother" work sponsored by the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith of Chicago, Illinois, and one year later national director of the Social Service Bureau of the National Order of B'nai B'rith. His work was temporarily interrupted, when, in July, 1918, he entered the United States Army, being stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. Having received his honorable discharge in 1919, he resumed his work as national director of the social service bureau in Chicago. In January, 1920, he was appointed superintendent of the Jewish Orphan Home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued with great success until the end of 1921. At the end of that period he returned to Chicago and for a space of one year engaged in business, having bought a printing company. However, it only took him one year to decide that not business, but social work was his true vocation, and at the end of that year he disposed of his interests in the printing business and resumed his activities as a social worker. In 1922 he came to New Orleans as the director of field activities of the Jewish Children's Home of that city. As the result of Mr. Lashman's ability for organization that institution was placed on a sound financial basis. During these years he traveled unremittingly, lecturing, appealing publicly and privately for children who were deprived of their parents. He had an earnestness of manner that carried with it instant conviction. He had a way of visualizing the tragedy of orphanhood in such a manner as not to leave the whole situation in a flood of tears of commiseration for the young wards, but rather to stir the sense of responsibility in the heart and mind of each of his listeners. Wherever he went in those days, he made firm

friends for the Home. He visited the seven States from which the orphans in the New Orleans Home are drawn, and succeeded in organizing the communities to make regular annual contribution, (the Home having previously been maintained exclusively by gifts contributed, when generous families of the communities served by it were stirred to an evidence of faith and sympathy). In January, 1926, he was made superintendent of the New Orleans Home, in which capacity he continued to serve until his death three years later. In that position he met with remarkable success, quickly proving himself an administrator of extraordinary ability. This phase of his work is described by one of his closest associates, Harry L. Ginsburg, associate superintendent of the New Orleans Home, in the following words:

His ideas were broad and humanitarian, and his ideal was to make a home for the children as much like a private home as possible. In accomplishing this his outstanding achievement was the abolition of all institutional features such as the commissary, in order that the children might buy in open market; institutional Scout troops so they might take their places as individuals in community troops; and the home chapel with the result that children are sent to the various synagogues. Mr. Lashman's idea was to prepare the children for living when they should leave the Home and to this end to provide them with many contacts. Previously leaving the Home made an enormous break in their lives. As for the inner management of the Home, his first step was to divide the dreary dormitories into private rooms with two or three children sharing quarters and their own individual furniture.

Another need which he kept in mind was an after-care department conducted by trained men and women which would undertake the guardianship of children graduated from the Home. This has been done through volunteers but an expert, scientific and professional responsibility was his desire. Mr. Lashman at all times was a deep student of social science and wrote numerous articles and papers on this and allied topics. However, his intellectual interests were very broad and included the entire field of literature. He owned a fine private library, where he spent many happy hours. He was also greatly interested in art, and, in a modest way, was a collector of etchings. He was a former president of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Association of Social Work and, in 1928, was a delegate to the International Conference of Social Work held at Paris, France. During his trip abroad he in-

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spected numerous large European asylums, as a result of which he stated it as his opinion that, though he had observed much that was commendable, the United States was progressing fastest in institutional and other care for the growing generations. Mr. Lashman was also frequently called upon to address national and sectional conventions for organizations interested in social work. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Round Table Club, the National Conference of Jewish Social Service and the New Orleans Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of which latter he had been president. His favorite forms of recreation were golf and traveling.

Mr. Lashman married in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1918, Edith Ruth Deutsch, a daughter of the late Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, professor of history at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for many years and until his death in October, 1921, a recognized leader in Jewish learning and advance. Mrs. Lashman's mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Hermine Bacher. Mr. and Mrs. Lashman were the parents of two children: Hermine Elizabeth, deceased, and Louis Edward, Jr. Mrs. Lashman, a lady of charm and culture, shared to an unusual degree most of her husband's interests and actively participated in much of his work, especially at the New Orleans Children's Home.

At a local hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana, Louis Edward Lashman died suddenly, but after a protracted illness, May 4, 1929. He had during his lifetime made it known to relatives and friends that it was his hope that the monetary equivalent of any floral offerings that might be placed on his casket by them be contributed instead toward a fund to be created to give pleasure to the children that were under his care, pleasures to be added to the regular program of recreation and entertainment. When this desire of Mr. Lashman was made known officially to the board of trustees of the Children's Home, they were so impressed by his thoughtfulness that they decided to establish a permanent Child Happiness Fund in honor of Mr. Lashman.

Funeral services for Mr. Lashman were held at the Jewish Children's Home of New Orleans, No. 5342 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, with a group of the older children of the institution and a gathering of many of the leading Jewish civic workers in attendance. The services were conducted by Rabbi Emil Leip-

ziger, after which all that was mortal of Louis Edward Lashman was laid to rest in the Hebrew Rest Cemetery, with three of the oldest boys and two of the alumni of the Home acting as pallbearers.

An exceptionally large number of expressions of sincere sorrow at Mr. Lashman's untimely death and of equally sincere admiration of his life, character and achievements, was received by Mrs. Lashman. Amongst these should be especially mentioned two, one being entitled: "A tribute in loving remembrance of L. Edward Lashman by the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Children's Home," as follows:

In the passing of L. Edward Lashman, the Jewish Children's Home of New Orleans has lost an executive of great force; a thinker, creative in the cause of the orphans; and a father to the fatherless who have been entrusted to its care. Scholarly in his approach to his chosen work, kindly in his dealings with children, indefatigable in his efforts both for the spiritual good of the child and the material welfare of the Institution, he leaves behind "the heritage of a good name which is more to be desired than precious oil."

As a builder of the financial strength of the Jewish Children's Home, L. Edward Lashman made contacts throughout the Seventh B'nai B'rith District which have yielded much in resources and goodwill to the Home, and it is an enduring tribute to his vigorous personality that the friends he made for the Home and its cause are not casual supporters but enthusiastic friends of the Institution and its constructive program.

As a social worker, whose opinions and ideas rose out of strong conviction, he was often honored by the worthy of his profession; and his experiences and judgments in the field of child care were often challenging and provocative of those whose lives are dedicated to the care of dependent and orphaned children.

As an executive, he achieved notable results through his unremitting energies but also through the loyal support which he inspired in the members of his staff. His staff was a family of dedicated workers who caught the fever of Edward Lashman's zeal, fervor of his belief in the sacred cause.

Speaking for the legion of friends of the loved and lost, in the B'nai B'rith District No. 7, in the community of New Orleans, and in the Association, the Board of Directors desires to convey to his beloved wife (in a most unique sense, his helpmate in the work to which he dedicated himself) and to others dear to him, a deep sense of loss and the assurance of heartfelt sympathy. Especially for the children, inarticulate in their grief, hardly sensing the irreparable loss that is theirs, does the Board desire to express mingling with the emotions of sorrow, a deep gratitude, to a father whose inspiration will endure in their lives as they grow to enriched manhood and womanhood.

Lovingly inscribed on this sixteenth day of May, 1929, at New Orleans.

Committee: Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger.  
Rabbi Louis Binstock.  
Dr. Mendel Silber.

The other, a touching tribute to his character, published as an editorial in the New Orleans "Item-Tribune" as follows:

It was characteristic of Edward Lashman that his thoughts when death drew near were still upon the children he loved. He wanted no tribute of flowers. A better tribute, he thought, would be a gift to the children for whom he had worked so tirelessly, and to the home which he had labored to create for them, over which he presided.

It was more than a gesture, that last request. For Mr. Lashman was a man to whom the care of orphaned or neglected children was more than a job and more than a career. It was his life. He loved children in numbers as other people loved them by ones or twos or threes. The fact that his brood was counted by tens and hundreds did not blind him to the more important fact that each child at the Jewish Children's Home is an individual, with the talents and tastes peculiar to himself and herself.

It was his idea, therefore, that the home should be what its name implies, rather than an institution which would bend each child to fit its requirements. To this end he labored—and it was real labor—to develop in each child a sense of personality, of individuality. There were no uniforms, no duplication of toys, no coldness of discipline in his home.

Social workers, we are told, regarded the home under his administration as a model for orphanages. That is high tribute to his ability. But a more impressive tribute is the affection which it was apparent that his children held for him. That affection was a tribute to something more important than ability.

**BERG, JOHN NELSON**, Attorney—Deeply learned in the law, painstaking in the preparation of cases for presentation before the courts, his papers said to have been models of accuracy and his judgment sound and reliable, John Nelson Berg, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was for many years one of the leaders of the bar of this State and was widely sought by firms and individuals as a counselor. He was also accomplished in the field of constructive government and was the author of local legislative enactments that have been of distinct advantage to the people. He was intensely devoted to civic progress and almost to the day of his death was a tireless worker in behalf of the people. He was esteemed to the extent of calls to public office of responsibility, in which he distinguished himself and proved of great value to the electorate. His personality was of such attractiveness that he made friends wherever he met men or women and retained them to the end, while his professional work called forth the admiration of his colleagues in all degrees of service.

John Nelson Berg was born at Berget, Stjordalen, Norway, near Trondjehm, September 24,

1867, a son of Nils Johnson and Sigrid (Hansen-Grötten) Berg, both natives of Norway, where they continued to reside until their deaths. Mr. Berg's father was born at Selbu, Norway, and was a stone mason by trade. Early in his manhood he moved to Stjordalen, where he continued to reside until his death in 1905, at the age of eighty years. He was unusually active for a man of his age and continued to work at his trade until quite old. Mr. Berg's mother, too, was born at Selbu, where she married and from where she went with her husband to Stjordalen. There she died in 1908, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Nils Johnson Berg had five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Berg received his early education in the schools of his native land and came alone to the United States, when he was nineteen years of age, settling in Minneapolis. Immediately upon his arrival here he took up the task of completing his education. After graduating from the Minneapolis Academy, he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating from the academic course in 1896 and from the Law School in 1899. With characteristic courage and persistence he not only succeeded in working his way through college by delivering newspapers early in the morning and late in the evening, but also maintained such a high scholastic standing that he was elected to the honorary scholastic society of Phi Beta Kappa. This recognition he always treasured very much, possibly the more so because he had to strive so hard to attain it. At college he was also a member of the Thulianian Club, now known as the Theta Chi Fraternity. Following his graduation from the Law School, he entered upon the practice of law and almost immediately began to attract attention by virtue of his work. Throughout his entire career as a lawyer his office always was in the New York Life Building. At first he made his headquarters with Heliwell & Keyes, and later with Alvord C. Egelston. In the fall of 1902 he affiliated with John W. Arctander, and they were later joined by Adolph E. L. Johnson. The partnership of Arctander, Johnson & Berg was formed, continuing until shortly after Mr. Arctander became General Counsel for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company when the firm of John N. Berg & Adolph E. L. Johnson, usually called Berg & Johnson, was formed. Mr. Arctander resumed connections with them when he left the Transit Company, and remained a member of the firm until he went

west, although during his last years with them he was away from the office much of the time. The firm of Berg & Johnson, as co-partners in the practice of law, was dissolved in 1915 or 1916, although they continued as office associates and for the purpose of operating the office under that name until Mr. Johnson left for California in July, 1926.

Mr. Berg always was an indefatigable worker and frequently stayed at his office until late at night. His power of concentration was remarkable. All of his cases, however small, were given the same painstaking and faithful consideration. Kindly by nature, he was always ready to assist any lawyer who asked his opinion or consulted him about some question. He also took special pains to encourage young lawyers or law students and to help them in every possible way at the outset of their career.

An ardent student of city government, Mr. Berg gave much of his time to civic affairs. Any movement tending to better civic government always could count upon his enthusiastic support. The subject of charter amendment was with him almost a passion, so much so that his attitude brought about his appointment to membership on the charter commission. He was one of the first men selected by the Hennepin County District Court to sit upon that body. In administering the office he worked incessantly to have amendments adopted for the charter, which latter he considered cumbersome in many of its provisions. He was one of the authors of the street fund centralization amendment, in behalf of which he made many addresses, although at that time he was in ill health and badly in need of rest. At various times he was urged to accept political appointments, but chose to remain in the private practice, saying that he felt he could do more good by being free to take active part in various issues as they came up from time to time. One of these issues was the proposed Street Railway Franchise that was submitted to the voters of Minneapolis in 1919 or 1920. As chairman of the Car Riders' League he led a successful campaign against the proposed franchise, defeating it in spite of very strenuous efforts to put it into effect. He also took an active part in favor of a bill before the Legislature to prevent the unauthorized practice of law and was successful in his fight for the "ambulance chasing" bill which became law in this State.

He was a member of the American Bar Association, of the Minnesota State Bar Association,

the Hennepin County Bar Association, and the Minneapolis Bar Association. During the year immediately preceding his death he was president of the Hennepin County Bar Association, having previously also served as a member of various of its committees. During his administration as president, the Association took outstanding and vigorous part in questions of legislation concerning lawyers. Mr. Berg, although even then in ill health, personally attended many of the sessions of the legislature and of committees and lent his keen interest and foresightedness to that of his efficient co-workers. Mr. Berg also maintained membership in the Civic and Commerce Association, and in the Supreme Lodge, Sons of Norway, of which latter he was the local counsel for many years. During the existence of the Odin Club he was an enthusiastic member and one of its presidents. He was also one of the early members of the Saturday Lunch Club. He loved the outdoors and he spent the few vacations, which he allowed himself in enjoying outdoor life with his wife and son, or with his brother and friends, finding special pleasure in fishing, hunting and roving through the woods. The greater part of his leisure time was always spent in his home and with his family, and his companionship with his young son was one of his greatest delights. A lover of poetry, he would often entertain his friends in his home by reciting passages that were still fresh with him, although he had memorized them during his youth. He was especially fascinated by the works of Shakespeare and by those of Kipling, and he was also a constant reader of the Bible. During the World War he devoted much time to work in connection with the local draft boards, instituted under the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Berg married, March 4, 1909, Julia Rebecca Nelson, who was born in Verdalen, Norway, July 2, 1880, daughter of John and Ragnhild Anna (Moe) Nelson. Her father came to Minneapolis in 1881 and in the following year sent for his family and they have since had their home in this city. John Nelson and Julia Rebecca (Nelson) Berg were the parents of one child: John Nelson, born June 19, 1911, in Minneapolis.

At his home in Minneapolis, on May 21, 1929, John Nelson Berg died after a prolonged illness, which he had borne with characteristic fortitude and courage. Although in intense pain for some time prior to his death, he re-

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A. D. Wharton

mained active until within a week before his passing away. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and son, also by one brother, Ole N. Berg of Virginia, Minnesota, and by one sister, Ingeborg, now Mrs. Klevsve, a resident of Norway. Since her husband's death Mrs. Berg, together with her son, have continued to reside in Minneapolis, where the latter pursues his studies at the University of Minnesota, which he had begun while his father still lived.

Representative of a race that has been famed for centuries for its sturdy character, its great industry, its nobility of purpose and its indefatigable perseverance, John Nelson Berg upheld the traditions of his ancestors and left a name that will be permanently graven upon the tablets of Minnesota history. He won the esteem of the people by his tireless and successful labors for them and held the respect and admiration of all ranks of society through his many fine attributes. He was a valuable citizen and a loyal member of the community.

**WHARTON, THEODORE DANIEL**, Editor, Writer, Business Leader—One of the useful and public-spirited citizens of the South, a lifelong resident of New Orleans, though his interests extended into many places and fields, Theodore Daniel Wharton achieved considerable note in the newspaper fraternity, in insurance, and in Masonic circles, where he stood high. The family of Wharton is an old and honored one in this part of the country, having long been connected with military life. As to Mr. Wharton's literary work, that, too, followed in line with the accomplishments and special aptitudes of his forebears, his father having been a writer of note. Cultured and learned, devoted to the best interests of his city and State, kindly and generous in impulse and in all his personal actions, Mr. Wharton occupied a place of leadership, a place that naturally came to him as a result of his character and his works.

Born on October 2, 1858, at New Orleans, Louisiana, he was a son of Major Edward Clifton and Louisiana (Goodman) Wharton, and a descendant of Thomas Wharton, who, after having spent his early life in the parish of Orton, Westmorelandshire, England, came, in 1683, to the New World, settled in Pennsylvania, and founded his family on this side of the ocean. The great-great-grandfather of Theodore D. Wharton was Joseph Wharton, Thomas' son; and his great-grandfather was

Colonel Franklin Wharton, commandant of the United States Marine Corps under President James Madison. Theodore D. Wharton's father, Major Edward Clifton Wharton, who died at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, on June 13, 1891, was a major in the Confederate Army, having been a quartermaster under General John B. Magruder in Houston, Texas. For more than thirty years he was a widely known critic of the opera and the drama for the "Daily Picayune," of New Orleans, and a journalist and writing editor of this paper. He and Louisiana (Goodman) Wharton were the parents of five children—two girls and three boys—of whom Theodore D. Wharton was the oldest son.

It was in the public schools of New Orleans, Louisiana, that Theodore Daniel Wharton received his early education, while he also studied at home under the tutelage of his father, whose brilliant store of knowledge probably was far more helpful to him in life than the learning that he acquired in the school system. Upon leaving school, he entered the newspaper field, first as a reporter with the "Times-Democrat." Later he became city editor of the New Orleans "States," a post that he held for almost eight years before returning to the "Times-Democrat" as city editor.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Wharton organized a volunteer company in New Orleans, going to Miami as captain of Company A of the First Louisiana Infantry. When the war was over, he returned to the city editorship of the "Times-Democrat." After serving for some time in that capacity, he retired from newspaper work entirely, becoming associated with his brother, George F. Wharton, in his leading book business. He was cashier of the New Orleans post office. Then, after finishing his work in this Government position, he entered the insurance business. His work here was also editorial and authorial, for he became editor of the "Vindicator," an insurance publication. In insurance he continued until death. At the time of his passing, he was affiliated with Wilson Williams, in the capacity of special agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was also founder and for several years editor of the paper called the "Sporting South."

A man of diversified talents and achievements, Mr. Wharton was at the front in all movements leading to upbuilding and progress.

He was a leading member of the Association of Commerce, and prominent in the ranks of the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic order he was a Past Master of Louisiana Lodge, Eminent Commander of the Indivisible Friends Commandery, No. 1, of Knights Templar, and editor of the Masonic publication, "Light." In 1927, not long before his death, when the Masonic Knights Templar of Chicago came to New Orleans to present this city with the Traveling Beauseant, Mr. Wharton was one of the leaders in the reception of the Chicago guests. In Community Chest work, too, Mr. Wharton was ever prominent, having associated himself with this, as with numerous other worthy causes. Mr. Wharton's record in the Masonic Order was a notable one, beginning with the Entered Apprentice degree, on February 24, 1887, and being followed, in Lodge No. 102, known as Louisiana Lodge, by the Fellowcraft degree, March 17, 1887; the Master Mason degree, March 24, 1887; election as Senior Warden, 1889; and election to the office of Worshipful Master, 1891-1892. In the Orleans Delta Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, he was the recipient of the Mark Master degree, on July 5, 1909; the Past Master degree, July 19, 1909; was made most Excellent Master on July 19, 1909; and won the Royal Arch degree on September 6, 1909. In 1910 he was Captain of the Host; in 1911, Scribe; in 1912, King; in 1913, High Priest of the Chapter. In the Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar, Mr. Wharton received the Order of the Red Cross on May 23, 1919; the Order of Malta, May 23, 1919; the Order of the Temple, June 13, 1919; and the Eminent Commandership, in 1924.

Mr. Wharton, like his father and his ancestors, loved the military, having inherited this fondness from his great-grandfather, Colonel Franklin Wharton, colonel commandant of the United States Marines under James Madison's Administration, as well as from another great-grandfather, Captain Walker Baylor, who was a member of his own brother's regiment, that of Colonel George Baylor, who was an aide-camp to General Washington in 1777. From many ancestors on both sides of his house he inherited his literary abilities, but chiefly from his own father, Major Edward Clifton Wharton, the author of several books, only one of which he had published, "The War of the Bachelors," the setting of which was New Orleans; this work is now to be found in the

Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C. A man of culture and refinement, one who was interested in the more intellectual things of life and in the finest among his fellow-men, Theodore Daniel Wharton was especially fond of music and the stage, to which he devoted considerable time. In his spare hours, he liked nothing better than a quiet fishing trip, which he enjoyed with his friends and companions.

Theodore Daniel Wharton married, on October 19, 1916, Mrs. Blanche (Bougere) Schmidt, member of an old and honored family of the South, of French extraction. She died in 1918. Mr. Wharton was survived by his brother, George F. Wharton, who died April 27, 1929; a sister, Amelia C. Wharton; three nieces and three nephews.

The death of Theodore D. Wharton, which took place in New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 10, 1927, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his fellow men. For he had contributed much to them and to his city, and had justly come to be known as one of the leaders in almost every field of endeavor upon which he embarked. Many were the tributes that were paid to his character and his attainments, but chief among these were perhaps the different written and printed comments upon his life. Widely quoted were the words of the "Times-Picayune."

Some men, on the occasion of their death, we look back to with profound respect for their greatness; others we think of with admiration, for their attainments and their labors; and then there is a third and rarer group of those regarding whom our feelings might better be described as love. The latter does not necessarily exclude either of the others, but in most men's estimation it supersedes the more general emotions. We make these distinctions because we wish to establish the special niche in which memories of the late Theodore D. Wharton are likely to be placed by a great many of those who knew him. Indeed, we earnestly believe that there have been few citizens of New Orleans, during the past generation, of more distinctly lovable character than Theodore Wharton, or "Ted" Wharton, as he was to his most intimate friends.

We of the newspaper profession, especially those of us connected with the "Times-Picayune," are in a position to speak with knowledge on this subject, because he was our associate for the busiest and most energetic years of his life amid activities that try the temper and bring easily to light the flaws of character and harshnesses of attitude that may be in one. But in Theodore Wharton even those that might be called excusable faults did not exist. No matter under what stress he found himself as city editor, with a thousand responsibilities on his shoulders, Mr. Wharton remained ever and always the perfect, kindly, thoughtful gentleman to all who came in contact with him, the least and the greatest.



When the Spanish-American War drew the deceased into the strands of that sad, yet heroic affair, as a soldier and an officer, "Ted" Wharton maintained the same lovable qualities that made his men regard him with the fondness of brothers.

And so it was on through life, through joys and through the sorrows that were not spared him by Fate, he remained true to his fine ideals that were instinctive and not consciously chosen. To have been Theodore Wharton's friend was an honor indeed. We regret his passing with profoundest sincerity.

**MOORE, HENRY LYNN**, Financier—For more than forty-six years Henry Lynn Moore bore a high reputation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as an educator, financier and realty expert, his activities in those lines having contributed in valuable measure to the general prosperity of this section of the Northwest. He was gifted with unusual qualities essential to the work he selected as a life offering to the commercial machinery of which he was a forceful unit. Keen of intellect, alert to opportunity, appreciative of education as an adjunct to success in the business world, faithful to his friends and honorable in all his dealings, he won and held the respect of his fellow citizens. He was a man of great kindness, deep sincerity, true to a high code of business and social ethics and commanded the admiration of all by the cleanliness of everything in which he took an operative part. So long as the educational field seemed to require his services he gave them, regardless of the fact that other more remunerative fields were beckoning him, for he felt his duty as a citizen of the Republic to be first to the people of the country, and from this principle he never departed. He accomplished many important things for Minnesota in the progress of the State to its high place in the constellation of stars that make up the Union and left a memory of industry and unselfish devotion that will long be an inspiration and guide to those of the generations that follow and carry on his work. He was high among the leaders of the economic world and a valuable citizen, of unblemished character and great personal attractions, with legions of friends throughout a broad area.

He was born on a farm near Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, August 28, 1854, a son of Joseph Austin, who was born August 11, 1822, and died November 4, 1902, and Nancy Jane (King) Moore. His family was one of pioneer stock, its members having been prominent in many activities in various sections of

the country. After an elementary schooling he attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1873. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and taking his degree of Master of Arts from the same college in 1880. Removing to Lake City, Minnesota, in 1877, he took up education as his work, became superintendent of the schools there and held that position until 1882, when he resigned and came to Minneapolis. Here he became principal of the old Washington school, which occupied the ground where the court house and city hall now stand, later being appointed assistant superintendent of schools, with active charge of the entire school system of Minneapolis. He brought the system up to a high standard of efficiency at the time of his resignation, which he offered in order to engage in real estate operations in the firm of Moore Brothers, Brace and Company, which he organized. The establishment did a general business in real estate exchange and development and he was actively associated with it until 1895, when he joined the official staff of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, becoming treasurer of that organization in 1895 and retaining the office until 1921, when he retired from official work, but he retained a silent partnership for the remainder of his life. For many years he was a director of the Northwestern National Bank, for twenty-five years a director and treasurer of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis and in other capacities was closely identified with important business interests of the Northwest. He maintained a close relationship with Dartmouth College, and in 1905 presented his *alma mater* with a fund of \$5,000 in memory of his son, the income to be used for the purchase of objects of artistic merit. An additional gift of \$100,000 came to the college from him in 1917, which constituted the endowment of two lectureships, to be known as the "Dartmouth Alumni Lectureships on the Guernsey Center Moore Foundation." He was a member of the Dartmouth Alumni Council from 1913 to 1916, and a trustee of the college from 1915 to 1925. He was a member of the Minneapolis, Minnikahda, Lafayette, Automobile and Six O'clock clubs, and was fraternally affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, with membership in the Ancient Accepted Scottish

Rite, and other chapters of that order. He was a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis. His death occurred December 14, 1928.

Henry Lynn Moore married, in Lake City, Minnesota, December 25, 1879, Antoinette Center, daughter of Hiram Center, born in Grand Isle, Vermont, and Minerva (Walling) Center, born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1820, who removed with her parents to Charlotte, Vermont. Their children were: 1. Guernsey Center, born January 7, 1881, at Lake City, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October, 1901. 2. Edith, born in Minneapolis, November 8, 1883; married, October 16, 1912, Eben Atwood, of Minneapolis, born in Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1879; they are the parents of three children: Henry Moore, born November 21, 1917, in Minneapolis; Jane and Nancy, twins, born in New York City, September 27, 1923. 3. Helen, born in Minneapolis, December 21, 1889, died March 17, 1890.

Henry Lynn Moore was a soldier in that army of pioneers that hewed its way into a primeval wilderness and built great cities where for countless ages only the creatures of the forest and plain and the aboriginal American had their homes. He pointed the way to education as a bulwark of progress and gave his personal attention to its details. He visioned a great future for the Northwest and set his hand to work and his intellect to function toward a realization of that foresight. He sought no reward, yet it came in fullness through the deep and abiding appreciation of thousands of his fellow citizens who have profited by his labors. He was sincere and constructive, a great citizen of a progressive Nation, whose memory will be long honored by the city to which he contributed so largely through his activities in his work.

**GROSS, JOSIAH**, Leading Attorney—In legal circles in New Orleans, Louisiana, and throughout his section, the name of the late Josiah Gross conjures up the memory of a brilliant lawyer, with an enviable record of accomplishment in his profession and access to the most important cases and courts. He was known as a specialist in the field of pension law and as a lawyer prompt in his aid to all who needed his technical and friendly assistance. To an even larger group of friends and admirers, Mr. Gross was known through his novels, plays, and songs. His was a ver-

satile genius and a spirit inspired by the love of beauty and high ideals.

Josiah Gross was born at Drake, Missouri, January 9, 1862, son of Henry A. and Lucinda (Lee) Gross. The father was a graduate in medicine from St. Louis Medical Institute and served as medical examiner for the Missouri troops and a surgeon during the War Between the States. He later became a leading physician in Gasconade County, Missouri. His wife was a daughter of Greenberry Lee, member of the famous Lee family of Virginia and cousin to Lighthouse Harry Lee. His branch of the family had joined the pioneer band in Kentucky in 1774, and there Greenberry Lee became a noted citizen, a soldier in his early years, captain of the Kentucky troops, and later a participant in the battle of New Orleans in 1818. The family is listed as the first to pay taxes in Lexington, Kentucky.

Our subject, Josiah Gross, attended Columbia University, in Missouri, after completing his elementary schooling, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he taught school for four years. After the death of his father in 1901, he went to New Orleans where he entered Tulane University and studied law to such good effect that he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His later post-graduate work at Loyola University brought him the degree of Master of Laws. He then began the practice of law and won prompt success in his profession, attaining a leading place among the civil lawyers of New Orleans. He made a specialty of the National Pension Laws and was admitted to that field of practice in 1908, handling hundreds of cases in behalf of Louisiana widows and proving many times over his eloquence and ability as well as his generosity and kindliness. In 1912 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He belonged to the American Bar Association. Always a Republican, in his younger days, Mr. Gross was internal revenue collector in New Orleans.

His fraternal affiliations were many. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Germania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Concorde Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and other bodies, and to the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He had been a member of the Louisiana Historical Society for ten years previous to his death. He was a member also of the American Authors Society and of the German



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Society of New Orleans, translating for the latter group the book, "80th Anniversary of the German Society of New Orleans," although his name did not appear on the cover of the book. His major interests, aside from the law, were literature, music, and his home. He wrote and published several novels, the last of which was "Ondell and Dolee, a Story of Mysticism," and several short stories and plays. Many unfinished manuscripts remain in eloquent testimony to the scope and richness of his imaginative genius. He loved music, and composed songs, among which were "An Unforgotten Song" and "Home of my Childhood." A student and thinker, he was a brilliant conversationalist, informed on a wide variety of subjects. His affectionate nature, his generosity and widespread charity, and his richly stored mind won for him a large circle of friends who greatly mourned his loss. He originated a number of forms in the notary field and made genuine contributions to the law and its application.

Josiah Gross married, January 20, 1892, in New Orleans, Caroline Zilch, daughter of Andrew Zilch and his wife, Bernardine (Butcher) Zilch, who came from Baden-Baden, Germany, to New Orleans. Mr. Zilch, who served in the Union army during the War Between the States, and who was a distiller in New Orleans, died when his daughter was in her sixth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Gross were born the following children: Mildred Bernardine, who died unmarried, February 5, 1922; Benjamin Johanan, connected with the Internal Revenue Department; Annabel Ivy, who married Maxime Charles Landry, and has a son named Maxime Landry, 3d.

The death of Mr. Gross occurred on March 26, 1928, when he was only sixty-three years old. In obeying the final summons, Mr. Gross was, as always, ready and prompt with service, for it was a cardinal principle with him to yield faithful and cheerful service wherever he could. He was a lover of the fireside, of his home, and his family. He was patriotic and fervent in the performance of his duties, but he had a very gentle side to his broadly cultured nature, and he loved flowers, music, and all beauty. Great is the loss to the community which fully appreciated his value, and long will his influence be beneficently felt.

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**WALLACE, ELMER DWIGHT**, Man of Affairs—Employing the gifts with which by

nature he was endowed to an unusual degree, enhancing them by an intensive application of industry and vision, Elmer Dwight Wallace rose to impressive heights during a career of more than three-quarters of a century in three of the States of the Union.

Soldier, druggist, agriculturalist, financier and statesman, he made a deep impression in all of these activities and retired full of honors and with the satisfaction of a life well spent in helpful coöperation with his fellow men. He was a man of unblemished character, of the most virtuous integrity and lived a life of unquestionable value to all with whom in its course he became associated. Not every man is powered with a versatility of accomplishment that was his, few had the vision that enabled him to attain his goal by the shortest route and at the same time not interfere with the progress of others, but rather to assist that progress through his own conduct of the enterprises he undertook. In war and in peace he was ever the generous foe, the sympathetic comrade, the devoted friend. No man was jealous of his advance, for he made his progress with honesty and along the lines of an ethical code whose fairness could not be questioned. In life his friends were legion, in death they remain loyal to his memory.

Elmer Dwight Wallace was born on a farm in the township of Armada, McComb County, Michigan, July 5, 1844, a son of Robert Hamilton Wallace and Sylvia (Steward) Wallace, both natives of Michigan. The family moved to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, in 1848, and to Detroit, Michigan, in 1853, where the father became a successful fruit commission merchant. His grandfather was a native of Scotland and his mother's ancestors came from England in 1767. He attended the elementary schools of Detroit and when a boy undertook the study of the drug business in a drug store, where he eventually became manager. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in the Union Army in 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry at Detroit, Michigan, July 25, 1862, as a private in Company H. In August, 1862, he was transferred to the non-commissioned staff as Hospital steward and served in that capacity and as hospital steward of the "Iron" Brigade, First Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Corps until October, 1864, when he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Company A of the same brigade, and saw very active service until mustered out in 1865. When mustered out he was 1st Lieutenant,

Acting Captain, and commanded one of the companies which acted as funeral escort to President Lincoln. The family still possess the sword which he wore on this occasion with the original crepe attached to the handle. After the war he returned to Detroit, where he engaged in the wholesale fruit business and remained thus occupied until 1881, when he disposed of his business and removed to Dakota Territory. Here he undertook farming in Steel County and became interested in political affairs. In 1889 he was elected to membership of the Constitutional Convention which met at Bismarck to frame a constitution for the State of North Dakota, then about to enter the Union. Although a Republican in politics, he was elected on the Populist ticket in 1893 to the office of lieutenant governor, in which he served for two years. During his life and activity in North Dakota he interested himself in various affairs and for a time was vice-president of the First National Bank of Hope, at the same time continuing active in the cultivation of his farm of 2,300 acres. Disposing of his property in 1906, he came to Minneapolis, where he resided in retirement during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Unitarian Society of Minneapolis.

He enjoyed traveling and, during his Minneapolis residence, spent about a third of his time in sightseeing tours. He traveled a year and a half in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. He spent one winter in Florida, Cuba and the Isle of Pines. He took three trips through the eastern part of the United States and one trip through the western part of Canada. He spent seven winters in California.

Elmer Dwight Wallace married, in Vicksburg, Michigan, January 17, 1872, Ann Lucy Briggs, daughter of Edmund Littlefield and Lucy Martin (Tilden) Briggs, both natives of Vermont. Edmund Briggs' American ancestor came from England in 1621, on the ship "Speedwell." Their children are: 1. Francis Briggs, born in Detroit, Michigan, November 26, 1872. 2. Clara, born in Detroit, January 8, 1879, who married Henry Anthony Thexton, September 9, 1902, at Hope, North Dakota, and they are the parents of Wallace Anthony Thexton, born in Minneapolis, October 13, 1903.

Mr. Wallace was a man of such engaging manner that he made friends wherever he moved and held them steadfastly. His character was benevolent, kindly and genial, his manner sincere, his loyalty a matter of course

to those who knew the value of his friendship and met him with equal frankness. His charities were quiet and unassuming. In his death, May 20, 1928, in the 85th year of his age, the community lost a citizen of unusual devotion to the priceless heritage of the American.

**O'REILLY, JOHN DEVEREUX**, Construction Engineer—In the hands of the construction engineer society to-day places much of the mechanical work attendant on progress. The late John Devereux O'Reilly, of New Orleans, Louisiana, fully discharged responsibilities of this nature and ranked as one of the foremost engineers of his section. Difficult and important engineering feats were entrusted to him in his private capacity, as well as in the public office he held of chief engineer of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and his performance of these feats will stand the test of time and long remain a monument to his skill and loyalty to duty.

John Devereux O'Reilly was born May 4, 1884, in Denver, Colorado, son of Anthony Joseph and Frederica (Devereux) O'Reilly. The father, who died about 1915, was General Freight Agent of the Monon Railroad at Indianapolis, Indiana. The mother, who died July 19, 1929, was in the habit of bringing her son South each winter and entering him as a student in the Rugby Academy of New Orleans. He had a sister, Frederica, now Mrs. Joseph C. Gleeson. John D. O'Reilly pursued his studies at Tulane University and in the Virginia Military Institute, from which he graduated in Civil Engineering in 1907.

His professional career began with a few months in Hendersonville, North Carolina, where he was instrument man on the Asheville to Henderson Interurban Railroad. He then established himself in New Orleans, where he engaged in the general practice of engineering, at which he was very successful. In his later years he specialized in highway construction and built many roads which are recognized as arteries of progress in the section. Perhaps he was best known through his service as chief engineer of the Dock Board, which position he held from 1915 to 1919, directing engineering works of more than ordinary importance. Among these were the Industrial Canal, embracing the very large lock, built upon yielding soil, which together with its St. Claude Avenue Bridge is numbered among the outstanding en-



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gineering achievements of the South. The public Grain Elevator and other notable structures in the development of the port were also finished during his tenure of office. During the World War, President Wilson appointed Mr. O'Reilly a member of the Council of National Defense of Washington, D. C., and one of his principal duties in the new office was the civil preparation and assistance in the military defenses of the harbor of New Orleans and other United States ports in the event of unforeseen hostile developments. Mr. O'Reilly built the Houma Raceland cut-off, the road from Abita Springs to Talisheek, and many others. He was energetic and capable, personally directing operations entrusted to him, and he was busy up to the time of his premature death, November 8, 1927.

A loyal and ardent Democrat, Mr. O'Reilly was influential in his party. He belonged to the Louisiana Engineering Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Louisiana Club, and the Association of Commerce. His fraternity was the Delta Kappa Epsilon, his church the Holy Name Roman Catholic. Reading was his favorite form of recreation, for he was a man of wide and varied interests, of keen intellectuality, and of cultured taste. His personality was unusually engaging and won for him friends wherever he went. He was charitable, tolerant, kindly, fond of society and of his fellow-men and in return most popular.

John Devereux O'Reilly married, June 30, 1908, in New Orleans, Beatrice Morgan Gilmore, daughter of John and Charlotte (Morgan) Gilmore. Her father, who died in early manhood, was already a prominent attorney, and her mother was the daughter of Judge Philip Hickey Morgan, United States Minister of Mexico and a diplomat of recognized ability who was appointed to sit on the international court in Egypt during the administration of President U. S. Grant. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly were born the following children: Frederica Devereux, who married Robert Moore Parker; Elinor Gilmore; Beatrice Morgan; Charlotte Sutherland; and John Devereux, all of whom are students.

The Louisiana Engineering Society passed resolutions of condolence at the time of the death of their valued member. He was of high professional rank and much admired for his constructive achievements, which are a memorial to his energy and ability and highly developed sense of public service.

**ROSHOLT, JULIUS**, Banker and Benefactor—Years of life given to Julius Rosholt numbered seventy-three, and the balance of these went toward the benefit of mankind.

He organized some twenty banking institutions in nearly as many communities of the Northwest, in the States of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota. Through these the whole Northwest gained advantage; and he was in this degree a commercial and social benefactor, a pioneer in carrying forward new frontiers of America's civilization and strength. He contributed to the Northwest materially as a railroad builder. This media also worked to the benefit of the people at large, and to the advancement of business and industry in particular. The last twenty-five years of his life he spent in Minneapolis, conducting his business interests through the Rosholt Securities Company, a family corporation which he founded in 1913 upon completion of the Fairmount and Veblen Railway, more concerning which road is given hereunder.

Julius Rosholt was born August 24, 1854, in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, son of Jacob Tollefson and Johanna Smed (Jacobsdatter) Rosholt. His father, born in 1818, died in 1896, was a carpenter and farmer, an honorable and worthy citizen, and a real Norseman, of many generations. Julius Rosholt's parents immigrated to this country from Laurdal, Norway, crossing the sea in a sailing vessel. The voyage took four months and a week. In America the father took up farm lands near Scandinavia, Waupaca County, Wisconsin.

His parents were in moderate circumstances, but early inculcated in him habits of industry which remained true to his character and assisted him in later years. He spent his boyhood on the farm with father and brothers, worked there, and until he was sixteen attended the district school. But, determined to secure a fuller education, he borrowed thirty dollars from a cousin, went to Waupaca, there studied in high school three months, and was able to get a permit to teach. He taught a six months' term in the northern part of the county, for twenty-eight dollars a month, then took another school, and by the close of the year had saved two hundred and twenty-five dollars. With this he started for Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to attend the State Normal School. A year there only served to intensify his desire for education, and he determined to complete a

four-year course. He did so, by teaching, selling books, taking other jobs; and at the close of his instruction owed seven hundred dollars—his debt for knowledge bravely won.

Julius Rosholt now obtained principalship of the high school at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin (now named Wisconsin Rapids), remained there three years, and realized during the period that his taste for teaching as a life's work had diminished. Opportunities for getting ahead, for service, seemed, to one of his tremendous potential activity, too meager. So, having discharged his debts for education, he changed the line of his endeavor.

The Northwest, meanwhile, had begun to develop rapidly. It offered many opportunities for advancement to men of courage; and Mr. Rosholt started for the West, settling in Mayville, North Dakota, in the fall of 1881. He bought land there and farmed it for three years, but in 1885 an opportunity to become associated with the local bank presented. Promptly he sold the farm, bought an interest in the Bank of Mayville; and this marked the beginning of a banking career of signal note and distinction. The following year he bought out his partners, C. C. Brown and O. D. Brown, taking in partnership George S. Albee, president of the Normal School of Oshkosh. This business friendship endured until Mr. Albee died. In 1887 Mr. Rosholt organized a national bank, Mr. Albee becoming president and himself cashier. While at Mayville, he later organized banks and private corporations which expanded to considerable prosperity with extensions of railroads throughout the State. Banks were founded at the following centers: Hatton, Northwood, Aneta, Sharon, Lawton, Edmore, Hampden, Willow City, Omeme, Westhope, Sawyer, Ryder, Hunter, Maddock, and Donnybrook, all in North Dakota; at Homestead, Montana; at Waupaca, Wisconsin; at Rosholt, South Dakota; and in Halstead and Hendrum, Minnesota.

In 1903 Julius Rosholt came to Minneapolis, here building a permanent residence. He launched into railroad building in 1906. Being of an optimistic nature and possessed of great courage and indomitable energy, he contracted to finance and build the Hill City Railroad, which connects with the Great Northern, at Swan River, Minnesota. This road he sold to the Armour Company of Chicago, the present owners. In 1912 several of the farmers living near Veblen, South Dakota, invited Mr.

Rosholt to come there and build a road for them. He looked over the country affected, decided favorably, saw the great need for saving the hauling of grain by team for twenty-five miles or more, and arranged with the farmers to pay two hundred dollars for each quarter section of land owned for a distance of six to seven miles on either side of the proposed line. Before, it had been a winter's job for the farmers to haul grain to the nearest elevator. They gave support, and Mr. Rosholt built the road from Fairmount, North Dakota, to Grenville, South Dakota, nearly ninety miles. He was assisted by a bond issue which he floated in the East. Nine thriving towns sprang up as if overnight along the new rails development. Subsequently the line was sold to the "Soo" road, which continues its operation. After disposing of the road, Mr. Rosholt returned to the farmers half of what they had contributed on surrender of their bonds. Thus the road cost them only sixty-two and a half cents per acre, and land increased in value ten to twenty-five dollars in quick time. Mr. Rosholt now was invited by farmers in other parts of the Northwest to sponsor similar new roads; but the coming of the World War stopped work. At the time of his death he was engaged in promotion of a third rail project in Campbell and McPherson counties, South Dakota, having formed the Mound City and Eastern Railroad Company to care for the charge. But fate left to others the work he had begun. He had made investments as far North as Prince Albert, Canada, and as far South as Mexico. He held extended interests in rice fields of Texas and Louisiana; and in fine his affairs were broadly extended in useful promotions.

At all times and in all communities in which he lived, Julius Rosholt played the part of a public-spirited citizen. He supported most advantageously all worthy movements designed for the common good, and in Minneapolis was widely known and depended upon for loyalty of this assistance. During the late world conflict he was of valued aid in the campaigns of patriotic cause. His acts of charity were numerous. He entertained a dislike for ostentation, and in the majority of cases in which he gave to philanthropic works, he failed to mention his gifts outside the family circle.

Julius Rosholt married Celia May Barnum, daughter of Amos Moon and Sarah (Pratt) Barnum. Of this union were born daughters:

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*Victor Lambow*

1. Ruth. 2. Norma, wife of William R. Cammack, and mother of two children, Marcia and William Roger. 3. Dorothy May, wife of William H. Rumpf, and mother of two children, Joan, and William Henry, 3d. Mrs. Celia May (Barnum) Rosholt continues to make her residence in Minneapolis, as does her eldest daughter, Ruth, who is connected with the city's public library. The family residence is at No. 1925 Penn Avenue.

Julius Rosholt died March 29, 1928. Tributes were many, of sincere feeling spontaneously extended to those bereaved.

His passing marked a distinct loss to the numbers of communities by him assisted; but his works are of lasting quality and will survive long, perpetuating a respected and beloved memory.

**LAMBOU, VICTOR**, Business and Civic Leader—No name was better known and more respected in New Orleans, Louisiana, than that of the late Victor Lambou, successful lumberman, contractor, and broad-gauged and forward-looking citizen. Evidence of his faithful interest in public affairs was his forty years term of service on the City Park Board. He was a lovable man, generous to a fault, kindly in his judgments and dealings, and center of a happy and devoted family and circle of friends.

Victor Lambou was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 25, 1862, son of Henry Joseph and Lucille (Blanchet) Lambou, and one of a family of two boys and two girls. The father, who came from Paris to New Orleans in boyhood, founded the Jackson Saw Mills in New Orleans and became a leading citizen in his day. He organized a company to defend New Orleans during the Civil War, and he died about forty years ago. The son was educated in the New Orleans schools and at St. Stanislaus College.

Serving an apprenticeship to the lumber industry, Mr. Lambou showed himself an apt pupil and soon mastered the details and principles of the business, remaining an active associate of his father until the death of the older man. The son then became head of the company and so expanded its scope that it gained wide fame under the name of the Lambou and Noel Manufacturing Company, and prospered as one of the leading lumber enterprises of the south. The property of the company extended in one unbroken strip from the

Mississippi to Dauphine Street, and from Poland Avenue to the Ursuline Convent. Mr. Lambou was an authority on all phases of the lumber industry. He remained at the head of his company until 1914, when the property was taken over by the Levee Board. The Belt Railroad was then run through the property, and Mr. Lambou was a member of the Public Belt Railroad Commission from 1910 until his death, as well as a member of the finance committee of that body. After he left the company, he entered the contracting business independently and made a success of that venture. Among his most important contracts were the covering of the Broad Street Canal and the St. Bernard Avenue Canal. He was vice-president of the Orleans Manufacturing Company, makers of sashes and doors, and vice-president of the Third District Building Association, of which he was a founder. His last three years were spent in retirement on account of ill health.

The civic and social interests of Mr. Lambou were many. He was president of the Olympic Rifle Club and a noted marksman, and he belonged to the Chess, Checker and Whist, and Rotary Clubs, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as to the Association of Commerce, the Carnival Organization, the Contractors and Dealers Exchange, and the General Contractors Association. His political alignment was with the Democratic party, although he would never accept office, even under frequent persuasion. Mr. Lambou was particularly interested in the Boy Scout movement, and in the establishing and maintenance of playgrounds about the city, contributing generously to these worthy causes. He was also much interested in the levee work around New Orleans and the dike system, which protects the city. During the World War he was active in the work of the Citizens' Protective League, the Red Cross, and the Liberty Loan campaigns. He especially enjoyed hunting, fishing, and reading, and the society of his family and friends.

Victor Lambou married in New Orleans, April 20, 1893, Magdalene Gertrude Thoele, daughter of Henry and Magdalene (Wichterich) Thoele. Her father was a pioneer merchant and real estate dealer of New Orleans and a wealthy land-owner. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lambou: 1. Lucille, who married John Guthans and has children, Lucille and John, Jr. 2. Henry Victor, who

served sixteen months overseas during the World War, and who married Thelma Schaffnit and has a daughter, Jean Ruth. 3. Louis George, who married Henrietta Barcena. 4. Victor Thoele, who married Regina Byrnes and has a son, Victor William.

The death of Mr. Lambou occurred December 30, 1928, when he was sixty-six years old. His was a generous and lovable nature which made a deep impression on his city and on all with whom he came in contact. His first thought was achievement which would benefit others, particularly the city as a whole, and his ability made his achievements of first importance to the community. The memory of this fine man will long have a beneficent influence on the city and the citizens who knew and loved him.

**ROBBINS, ANDREW BONNEY**, Merchant and Legislator—Farmers of Minnesota, whose operations there were conducted during the preceding generation, hold almost sacred in their memories the name of Andrew Bonney Robbins, than whom no man in the history of the State did greater service to help them on the way to agricultural prosperity. He was one of the most enterprising, energetic and successful promoters and builders of the Northwest, a man who quietly did big things in a big way. With a great vision of the future of Minnesota and contiguous territory in the production of grain, he entered the business of handling the crops to the best advantage of all and quickly proved that it was the calling for which he was adapted. His success was instantaneous, but in its early period there confronted him a problem that might well have discouraged him. It was a pest of grasshoppers, which in a single day and night consumed every living bit of vegetation as far as the range of human sight reached. Farmers stood aghast at the loss of their crops and despaired of the future, where war against such enemies would be one of the prices paid. At this stage came to the rescue this man. He promoted the first seed grain law of the State, which helped the farmers to plant other crops, and invented a process by which the grasshopper scourge could be controlled.

Such was but the beginning of the work he did for the people. For more than half a century he labored for them and for the whole commonwealth, promoting good works in their incipency and assisting them to full fruition.

With him politics was a religion, for through it he was able to achieve results by way of fostering legislation that no individual could have accomplished without such aid. He worked for the people and taught them to work for themselves, while he provided an outlet for the commodities they produced. He truly made the countryside to blossom, for he planted thousands of beautiful trees where there had been an open prairie and built a town which the citizens named in his honor. His benefactions were widespread and continuous, while his services to the community were of incalculable value.

Mr. Robbins was born in Phillips, Maine, April 27, 1845, a son of Daniel and Mary R. (Shaw) Robbins, his father having been a leading business man of that place and the possessor of considerable real estate. His mother was a direct descendant of John Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a woman of exalted character, the ancestors of both parents having been active in the pioneer days and many of them soldiers and officers in the Colonial army that achieved the acknowledged independence of the United States. Andrew B. Robbins had scarce time to attain an education in his native State, for his father, in 1855, brought his wife and six children to what was then the Territory of Minnesota, and located at Anoka, where he built the first steam sawmill that the neighborhood had seen. He loaned money to help others establish themselves in business and otherwise promoted the welfare of the community. Andrew B. Robbins here went to school and attended a private academy for two years, at the end of which period the Civil War was in progress and, in 1862, when he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the front. His first martial activity was under the command of General Sully, afterward being attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps under General Schofield, with which he participated in the second battle of Murfreesboro and in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. The command was then merged with the forces of General Sherman and, under that leader, took part in the campaign that ended with the famous march to the sea. With this command he and his regiment remained until the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, when he was mustered out of the service and returned to Minnesota. Here he accepted the first work

that was offered and began as a hand in a saw mill, later becoming the first ticket agent in the first ticket office of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, now the Great Northern, which was built at St. Anthony, on the banks of the Mississippi just above St. Anthony's Falls. The depot was later removed to the west bank of the river and here he became ticket agent, chief accountant and telegraph operator. The road was extended to Willmar and he was promoted to be terminal and general agent there and took the first train over the new road to his post. His line of duties brought him into contact with various enterprises and he added to his labors by engaging in the grain trade, with machinery and lumber as auxiliaries. Success came so rapidly that he left the service of the railroad company, in order to devote his entire time to his private enterprises. In 1879 the necessity for a local bank found him ready and he founded the Bank of Willmar, which, under his management, became one of the soundest financial institutions of its class in the Northwest. His attention was then called to the demand for a church and he was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian, wherein he for many years taught the classes and acted as superintendent. He was beloved by the children, who came from miles around to attend his school.

Politics attracted him because of their value in the promotion of the general welfare, and he was elected to the Senate when he was but thirty years of age, to represent the district of Kandiyohi and other counties, the youngest man to hold that office. In the legislative halls he acted on several important committees as chairman, and during his membership the grasshopper scourge, already mentioned, was visited upon the State. He drew up the first seed-grain law to supply seed wheat to the destitute farmers and canvassed the Senate to secure its enactment. He also invented the sheet iron "hopper-doser" to kill grasshoppers, which was very successful and which is, to some extent, still used. When the scourge had devastated his district, he and Thomas B. Walker personally carried great quantities of rapid growing crops and delivered them free to the farmers. Their gratitude was such that many of them came to him years afterward and told him that his help at that time had saved them and their families from ruin, if not from starvation. He became more and more interested in the elevator and grain trade while

at Willmar and there established a receiving warehouse, to which came the grain by ox teams in such vast quantities that the line of wagons frequently stretched as far over the rolling prairies as the eye could reach and many of the farmers were compelled to camp for the night before they could reach their destination at the warehouse. This brought him and them a great prosperity and, in 1882, his business had grown to such proportions that he required more help to handle it. He then removed to Merriam Park, where he organized and took the management of the Northwestern Elevator Company, which he conducted for fourteen years, during which period he was a leading member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and for four years afterward was general manager of the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Company, which also did an enormous business.

Community development became a hobby with him, and in 1890 he purchased a large tract of land north of Minneapolis, removed thereto and expended a large sum of money and much time in creating what is now the town of Robbinsdale. He plotted many blocks and beautified them by planting thousands of trees and plants suitable to the Minnesota climate. Upon the shore of Twin Lake he built a beautiful country home, surrounded by more than twenty acres of grounds, the mansion being reached through an avenue of elm trees which he planted and which is to-day the most exquisite residential driveway in the State. He built the street railway that reaches the town and took the greatest delight in beautifying his estate by the finest examples of landscape gardening. Here he spent the remainder of his life. It was while living in Robbinsdale that he served as State Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber and was again elected to the Legislature as Representative from Hennepin County. His activities also included street railway building and real estate transactions. He was fraternally affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree and belonging to, among other bodies of that organization, the Consistory of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He was a member and a Past Commander of Butler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1905 was chairman of the Memorial Day committee of his post. He was a director of the old Minneapolis Business Men's Union and late in life became affiliated with the Westminster

Presbyterian Church, in Minneapolis. He died in Robbinsdale, Minnesota, June 10, 1910.

Andrew Bonney Robbins married, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1869, Adelaide Julia Walker, a sister of Thomas Barlow Walker, a lumber dealer of National reputation, and a niece of Judge Barlow, of Ohio.

Mrs. Robbins was descended from stock that fought the battles for American freedom in the Revolutionary War and, with her mother, Anstis Barlow Walker, and her sister, Helen, herself acted a vital part in the Civil War, when they were volunteer nurses in the Tripler General Hospital, in Columbus, Ohio. She was born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1847, and moved to Berea, Ohio, where she and her sister went to Baldwin University. She left school to enter this patriotic work and from that time on was ever interested in affairs of world-wide interest. At the end of the War she and her family moved to St. Anthony, where she taught school, and where she met her future husband. She was also very active in religious affairs, being one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church and president of the Woman's Guild of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Andrew Bonney and Adelaide Julia (Walker) Robbins were the parents of seven children. Two of these, their only son, and one daughter, Helen, died some years ago. The others were: 1. Edith, who married Lester Daniel. She was educated at the University of Minnesota, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and where she became a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority. She and her daughter, Helen Mary, live at Robbinsdale, Minnesota, where Mrs. Daniel is prominently active in civic affairs. 2. Amy, of whom further. 3. Adelaide, who was graduated from the University of Minnesota with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. She married, in 1903, Ralph P. Gillette, who died in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette had one son, Lewis Robbins Gillette, who was born in 1904, and who was graduated from the University of Minnesota; he was admitted to the Bar on September 11, 1929, and is a practicing attorney in Minneapolis with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He married Eleanor Louise Dill in 1924, and by this marriage has one son, Lewis Robbins Gillette, Jr., born October 1, 1925. Mrs. Adelaide (Robbins) Gillette has always continued her interest in public affairs and history and in recent years has done extensive research work at the University of Minnesota, as a result

of which she received the degree of Master of Arts in political science, history and economics in 1926. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Woman's Club, and Pi Beta Phi Sorority. 4. Ruth, who was also educated at the University of Minnesota, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910, and where she became a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority. She married (first), in 1907, Sterling Loomis, who died in 1908. She married (second), in 1910, Dr. Frederick C. Rodda. Mrs. Rodda has served as president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hennepin County Medical Society and also the College Woman's Club of Minneapolis. 5. Esther, who was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts "with distinction." While a student at the University of Minnesota she became a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority and Theta Epsilon Literary Society. She is a member of the Woman's Club and the Association of University Women. In 1911, she married William Wright Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one daughter, Andrea Bonney Scott, born September 5, 1922, and they reside in Minneapolis.

Amy (Robbins) Ware, second daughter of the late Andrew Bonney and Adelaide Julia (Walker) Robbins, married John Roland Ware. Following in the footsteps of her mother and grandmother, who had served as volunteer nurses during the Civil War, Mrs. Ware threw herself into patriotic work with characteristic energy and enthusiasm at the outset of the World War. She sailed for France on March 14, 1918, and after arriving overseas did canteen work during the daytime and served as an instructress in radio work at the Third Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun at night. In the fall of 1918 she served as director of the Red Cross Emergency Service in hospitals at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Later, she was director of the Quay d'Orsay Canteen in Paris. Transferring to the Army Educational Corps on April 5, 1919, she was appointed an instructress in architecture in the hospital extension service of the American Expeditionary Forces' University, being stationed at Savanay. Following her honorable discharge from active service, she became supervisor of education and radio at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Ware was a lady of wide interests and exceptional talent. After the war she gained international prominence by



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*W. A. Reeder.*

her work on international relations. She published a brochure, "The Permanent Court of International Justice as the First Step toward the Prevention of War," which brought her a letter of commendation from the late President Harding. Shortly before her death she also completed a bibliography on international relations, which is to be published by the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Another book from her pen, a volume of poems entitled "Echoes of France," recounted her vivid war impressions. She was also well-known as a lecturer on the subject of international relations and at one time served as chairman of the international relations committee of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. In 1926 she was appointed chairman of the research division of the international relations department of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, this appointment having been made by Mrs. Rufus Dawes, sister-in-law of former Vice-President Dawes. A short time before her death she was appointed, by Mrs. John Sipples of Baltimore, Maryland, National president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, as vice-chairman of the Federation's department of international relations. She was also a former Vice-Commander of the Minnesota Department, American Legion, and, in January, 1928, was elected national secretary of the Women's Relief Corps. She was a former president of the Tourists' Club and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Business Women's Club and of Pi Beta Phi Sorority, having joined the University of Minnesota Chapter while she was a student at that institution, from which she received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts. Mrs. Ware died May 4, 1929, and was given a splendid and impressive military funeral, an honor well-merited by her patriotic and effective war work.

The death of Mr. Robbins shrouded the community in a mourning that was as sincere as it was widespread, for he had been long recognized as one of the great builders of the Northwest, besides being loved, honored and respected for those attainments that attract all men and hold friends. He appreciated the fact that all humanity is marching toward the same general goal and believed that it was to the best interests of all to march in solid mass, a code to which he adhered through life, giving to all men his wholesome help and wise counsel. His best memorial is the monument he

left behind in development and amalgamation of commercial works that accrue to the prosperity and happiness of all.

**REEDER, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS**, Man of Affairs—In a life which spanned eighty full years, William Augustus Reeder was an active witness of the most remarkable era of growth in American history. His career embraced many fields of endeavor, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. He served his country in the national Legislature at Washington, and by his own private enterprise contributed much to American prosperity and progress.

Mr. Reeder was born on August 28, 1849, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, a son of Alexander and Susan (Highland) Reeder. The father, who died about 1909, was a wheelwright by occupation, but for many years in later life he owned and operated a hotel. He was a descendant of a Scottish family which was established originally in this country in Pennsylvania. Susan (Highland) Reeder, his wife, was a daughter of William Highland.

In 1853, when William Augustus Reeder was only four years old, his parents removed to Ipava, in Fulton County, Illinois. He received his educational training in the public schools of that place, and at a very early age began the active business of life. Even then his native ability and the power of his character were clearly apparent. At fourteen he was teaching school at Ipava. A few years later he went to teach in the schools of Beloit, Kansas, and for six years was principal of the schools there. In the meantime, however, he was considering larger opportunities for the future. In 1878 he entered the banking field for the first time, establishing a private banking venture at Logan. This was the beginning of a highly successful financial career. Gradually Mr. Reeder extended the scope of his operations until he was associated in the control of some thirteen banks which he and his partners established in Kansas. He was also active in the establishment of the largest irrigation farm in the State, an immense tract of land situated on the Solomon River where the possibilities of cultivation by means of irrigation were clearly demonstrated.

During his residence in Kansas Mr. Reeder gradually rose to prominence in the life of that State. He had proved himself one of the most able of its citizens, and it was natural that the people of Kansas should desire to avail them-

selves of his services in public office. Mr. Reeder was habitually modest and neither sought nor desired to enter public life. But he was prevailed upon by Republican leaders in Kansas, especially Charles Curtis, now vice-president, to become a candidate in the Sixth Congressional District, because he was the only man available to the party who was able to defeat the Populist incumbent. He was successful in the campaign, was elected to Congress in 1898 and served by successive re-election in the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses. As the Beverly Hills "Citizen" said at the time of his death: "His large acquaintance made it possible for him to secure his first election and the prominent part he soon took in national affairs resulted in his return to Congress for five terms." Because he came from an agricultural State, and was experienced in irrigation procedure, Mr. Reeder was chosen chairman of the irrigation committee of the House, and in this capacity, shaped the Congressional program which resulted in the passing of the National Irrigation Act, following which the Roosevelt Dam and other major irrigation projects were undertaken. Fifty million dollars was secured for this work through Mr. Reeder's efforts, and in later years he enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing this sum profitably invested and largely returned to the Government.

Mr. Reeder's influence was important to the people of the country in other ways. To quote again from the Beverly Hills "Citizen":

Mr. Reeder was a very warm personal friend of Vice-President Curtis, the late Speaker Cannon, under whose speakership he served, and of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. His terms in the House covered the period of the presidencies of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. It was claimed for Mr. Reeder that he was more responsible for Colonel Roosevelt's nomination for vice-president than any other person. In the convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, a movement had been started in New York to "draft" Roosevelt for second place on the ticket. Roosevelt thought he saw in the move the hand of United States Senator Platt, then reputed Republican "boss" of New York State, to sidetrack him with the vice-presidential nomination. Roosevelt rebelled. The Kansas delegation waited upon Roosevelt at his hotel and with Mr. Reeder as one of the spokesmen on that occasion prevailed upon Roosevelt to recognize the West in its appeal to him to take the nomination. Roosevelt, after he became president with McKinley's death, often stated that it was Mr. Reeder's talk that night at his hotel that won him over to accepting the nomination.

As a member of Congress Mr. Reeder's attention was focused on all parts of the coun-

try, and gradually his interest in the Pacific coast gained the ascendancy. After mature consideration he decided to cast his lot with the Far West, and in 1911 he took up his residence at Ashland, Oregon. After a comparatively brief period, however, he sought the milder climate of Southern California. For a time he made his home in Los Angeles, but in 1912 he purchased, with the late A. B. Salisbury, considerable canyon property in the Beverly, Benedict and Peavine Canyons, which became a part of his vast estate in this section. Mr. Reeder was a pioneer resident of Beverly Hills, where he made his home after 1915. He was impressed by the advantages and opportunities of the town, and his own activities largely centered here until his death. With other important Californians, including O. N. Beasley, he organized the Beverly Hills First National Bank, and in 1919 he established the Beverly Hills Realty Company. He was executive head of this enterprise until 1926 when he retired from active business and placed his interests under the direction of Leland P. Reeder, his son.

Mr. Reeder was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was one of the founders of the Masonic Lodge at Beverly Hills. In this great order he was also a member of all higher bodies, including the Thirty-second Degree of the Consistory, and a member of both the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He worshipped with his family in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was very active in all church work, contributing liberally to this as to other worthy causes.

William Augustus Reeder was twice married: (first), on August 18, 1876, to Eunice Andrews, daughter of Aaron Andrews, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits near Beloit, Kansas. Mrs. Reeder died in 1921, and Mr. Reeder married (second) at San Francisco, California, on July 1, 1923, Mrs. Carrie Knight, of Hastings, Nebraska, widow of a former associate and friend of Mr. Reeder's in Kansas. Mr. Reeder also left surviving him three children: 1. Harry Calvin. 2. Leland Parker. 3. Eunice Highland, the wife of Arthur L. Erb.

Mr. Reeder died at his home in Beverly Hills on November 7, 1929. His death removed a distinguished figure from California affairs, and brought to its close a career in which success and honor were equally commingled.

**WEED, JAMES HENRY**, Insurance Executive—For many years a prominent citizen and business man of St. Paul, Minnesota, the late James Henry Weed was the descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of America and were of that brave and sturdy group who had the courage and determination to surmount great difficulties in helping develop it.

The English family name Weed can be traced back to the ancient Anglo-Saxon word *Wudda*, which was recorded as early as 688 A.D. The patronymic has many varied forms of spelling, the most common of which are *Witton*, *Weedin*, *Wooden*, *Woodall*, *Whitell*, *Whitley*, *Whitling*, *Woodlin*, *Whitsey*, and *Whitmee*. The meaning is "wood" and the name was commonly used in compound surnames.

*Weed Arms*—Argent, two bars gules in chief three martlets sable.

*Crest*—A martlet sable.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

As there were many families of the name of Weed in New England at the time of the War of the Revolution, it can safely be assumed that they emigrated to this country from England at a considerably earlier date than 1776. There were many prominent members of the family among the early settlers and the fact that there were fifty-four Weeds who served in the War of the Revolution from Connecticut alone, seventeen Weeds in the War of 1812, and several more in the Civil War, all of whom had honorable records and many of whom were officers, indicates that this family are of loyal sturdy American stock, who have always been participants in the public and military affairs of their country.

Jonas Weed, probably the first ancestor of this family in America, came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630, in a fleet of twelve boats with eight hundred and fifty passengers, one being Sir Richard Saltonstall, in the ship "Arbella." Jonas Weed settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and in 1631 was made freeman. Later he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was one of the founders of the first Congregational Church, the first to be founded in the colony. In 1642 he moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and the first seat of the church was awarded him because of his position and wealth.

(Ferguson: "Teutonic Surnames," p. 493. Record of Service of Connecticut Men in Wars of Revolution, 1812, Mexican War, etc., pp. 167, 458, 459, 554, 637,

771. H. Child: "Biographical Record (XXXI) Berkshire County, Massachusetts," p. 59. "History of Livingston County, Illinois," p. 295.)

The genealogy of the Weed family in America is as follows:

(I) James Weed, probably a descendant of Jonas Weed, was a soldier who saw active service during the War of the Revolution. He was a sergeant in Captain Daniel Benedict's Company of Lieutenant Colonel John Meade's Ninth Regiment of the Connecticut Militia and was on duty in New York in 1776; was a sergeant in Lieutenant Carter's Company under General Wooster in 1776 and 1777 after the return of the Ninth Regiment Militia from New York; served as lieutenant in Captain Scofield's Company under Colonel Meade in 1779 during the New Haven alarm. He was finally discharged July 17, 1779. His residence was in Connecticut. James Weed was the father of a son, James, of whom further.

(Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, pp. 458, 485, 554.)

(II) James Weed, Jr., son of James Weed, was born April 3, 1771, and died in Lafayette, Indiana, August 16, 1833. He was a mechanic and spent his time in building. Eager to journey westward, and "grow up with the country," he moved with his family to Pulaski, Oswego County, New York, where he purchased a seventy-acre farm of rough stony land immediately adjoining the village, and proceeded to erect a comfortable dwelling and other buildings. Among the first public buildings he put up was the Oswego County Court House at Pulaski. The family resided in Pulaski for twenty years, after which, persuaded by his older sons, Mr. Weed decided to proceed further west. Thereupon, the farm was sold in the spring of 1833, and the family started on their journey for Illinois. In Lafayette, Indiana, where they had stopped to visit Mrs. Weed's sister, James Weed fell ill and died. The rest of the family continued westward, in October, and settled midway between Chicago and Alton (later known as Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois). Mrs. Weed, after her husband's death, lived with her son, James and his family for twenty years or more, until her death.

James Weed married Eunice Stevens, who was born in Danbury, Connecticut, July 30, 1776, and died in Racine, Wisconsin, in May, 1858, where she was buried in the family burial

place. She was the daughter of Ezra Stevens, who had a farm in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Henry, born August 22, 1794, died April 10, 1795. 2. Laura, born June 10, 1796, died in October, 1850. 3. Henry, born February 2, 1799, died July 3, 1842. 4. Ezra Fairchild, born June 5, 1802, died November 1, 1872. 5. Charlotte, born August 8, 1804, died in 1878. 6. James, of whom further. 7. Ebenezer, born February 26, 1816; married Frances Sophia Young.

(Family data.)

(III) James Weed, 3d, son of James, Jr., and Eunice (Stevens) Weed, was born on his grandfather Ezra Stevens' farm, in Mt. Washington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, January 27, 1810, and died in Winona, Minnesota, October 2, 1902. He followed his favorite pursuit, that of farming, and was one of that band of brave pioneers who endured many hardships and struggles in their endeavors to build up the West in the early part of the nineteenth century. With his family, he went first to Illinois, where they lived for several years, but on account of the unhealthy climate which had developed in the State, they removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and later to Winona, Minnesota. In Winona, where Mr. Weed finally settled, he bought a farm and continued to reside for twenty-three years. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church and were held in great esteem in the community.

James Weed married in Pulaski, New York, April 24, 1833, Abigail (or Abby) Bartlett. (Bartlett VIII.) Children: 1. Eliza, born in Pontiac, Illinois, March 8, 1834, died September 2, 1891. 2. John, born in Pontiac, in November, 1836, died in 1837. 3. Charles, born in Pontiac, in July, 1838, died in 1855. 4. James. 5. Mary J., born November 23, 1841; married a Gregory. 6. Paul, born in Racine, Wisconsin, November 25, 1843. 7. James Henry, of whom further. 8. Kate Bartlett, born in Racine, December 6, 1852, died in Winona, Minnesota, February 23, 1920.

(Andrews: "History of St. Paul, Minnesota," p. 205. Castle: "History of St. Paul and Its Environs," Vol. 2, p. 802. Kingman: "Early Owego, New York," p. 114. "History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin," p. 629. Family data.)

(IV) James Henry Weed, son of James and Abby (Bartlett) Weed, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, August 31, 1845, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 5, 1929, in his eighty-

fourth year. He was educated at the Racine High School, and then went to Winona, Minnesota, where he was employed as a clerk and salesman in 1864. In 1866 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered the employ of the Northwestern Union Packet Company and thereafter made St. Paul his home. In 1867, having decided to enter the insurance business, he formed a partnership with Orrin Curtis, becoming senior partner after Mr. Curtis's death. The firm name has been successively: Curtis and Weed; J. H. Weed and Company; and after 1876, Weed and Lawrence. Mr. Weed was the senior partner of the last-named, and at the time of his demise was president of the Weed Parker Company, one of the prominent firms of general insurance in St. Paul.

As an extensive property owner and important business man, Mr. Weed was influential in many civic improvements. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on the Board of Education, taking a great interest, as a father and citizen, in the development of a good school system and better educational methods. Recognized as a capable executive, he was made director of the German-American Bank, the American National Bank, and the Stockyard National Bank, and served as trustee of the Northern Savings Bank. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was affiliated with the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Minnesota Club. He identified himself with the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was chairman of the board of trustees; later, with House of Hope Presbyterian Church.

James Henry Weed married, in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 24, 1868, Agnes Irene Curtis, born in Bloomington, Illinois, June 9, 1846, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 26, 1926, daughter of Orrin and Phoebe A. (Moore) Curtis, whose family were of Stamford, Connecticut, and who emigrated to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1845, and thence to St. Anthony in 1856, where they took up their abode among other early settlers. Children, all born in St. Paul: 1. Grace Curtis, born May 7, 1869. 2. Caroline Eloise, born August 4, 1872; married (first) Albert Randell Moore; (second) a Fobes; children of the first marriage: i. Caroline Weed, born July 28, 1900, married Edward C. Williams. ii. Elizabeth Weed, born May 20, 1902, married George C. Barclay of New York. iii. James Weed, born November 23, 1906, married Alice Ramer. 3. Paul Charles, born June

22, 1874; married Emily Stickney; children, born in St. Paul: i. Abby Bartlett, born October 23, 1902. ii. Emmylou, born April 17, 1904, married Cecil Read. iii. Paul Charles, Jr., born September 12, 1906. iv. Agnes Stickney, born November 11, 1912. 4. James, born October 6, 1876; deceased. 5. Benjamin Bartlett, born January 26, 1878; married Chloe Gardner; children, born in St. Paul: i. Chloe Gardner, born April 23, 1915. ii. Margaret Gardner, born August 10, 1921. iii. Julia Gardner, born June 16, 1923.

This brief outline of the career of James Henry Weed and enumeration of the many positions of trust and responsibility which he held during the many years of service he rendered to his community, is perhaps the most expressive testimonial as to his ability and integrity and to the high esteem and regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. His life was always the expression of high ideals, noble purposes and honorable business methods. St. Paul, Minnesota, will long remember his intense and zealous interest in the improvement of the city and the many public-spirited acts he performed for the public good.

(Andrews: "History of St. Paul, Minnesota," pp. 205, 206. Castle: "History of St. Paul and Vicinity," Vol. 2, pp. 802, 803. Curtis: "History of St. Paul and Environs," Vol. 2, p. 803. Family data.)

(The Bartlett Line.)

*Arms*—(Bartlott)—Sable, three falconers' sinister gloves pendent argent, tasselled or.

*Crest*—A swan argent couched, with her wings expanded in dorso.

(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

*Motto*—Mature.

(O'Donoghue: "History of the Society of Descendants of Robert Bartlett," pp. 7, 8.)

Bartlett is an English family name of ancient origin and has many different forms, the most common of which are Bartlett, Bartlot, Bartlott, Bartolett, Bartolet, and Barttelot. It is derived from the baptismal name the "son of Bartholomew" from the nickname Bartle and the diminutive Bartl-ot and Bartl-et. Other forms, Bartleet and Bartle, appear in the north of England, while Bartholomew and its variants are closely related names. The most common spelling in old documents is Barttelot. There are numerous members of the family mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of 1273.

The Bartletts are an ancient and illustrious family of Norman origin. The Esquire, Adam Bartelot, is in the retinue of Brian, a knight,

and fought with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Both were granted lands. In Sussex, England, is an estate held by Bartletts for several centuries back. From this line came the American Bartletts. The family in England still have the ancestral mansion built in 1309, with a Norman church near, built by their ancestors in the thirteenth century. In that churchyard are the stones marking the tombs of many Bartletts, from John, who died in 1428, down to those laid to rest in the nineteenth century.

The family have been of importance in England and in America. They have been known as thrifty prudent citizens, conspicuous in the colleges and universities of America, holding high places in the professions of medicine, law and the divinity, and also in the country's service, in the army and navy. Josiah Bartlett was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and from Robert Bartlett's American line came the distinguished poet, Henry W. Longfellow. Although the Bartletts to-day are found especially in Gloucester, Kent, Devon, Oxford and London, counties of England, it is believed that the line represented in America came from the Sussex family.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Bartlett: "The Bartletts," pp. 11, 12.)

(I) Robert Bartlett, the first of this branch of the family in America, was born in England, in 1603, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1676, aged seventy-three. He came from England in the ship "Ann" in 1623, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Robert Bartlett married, in 1628, Mary Warren, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, who came to this country on the "Mayflower." Children: 1. Benjamin, died in 1691; married (first), in 1656, Sarah Brewster, daughter of Love Brewster, and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster; (second), in 1678, Cicely. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Mary, married (first), September 10, 1651, Richard Foster; (second), July 8, 1659, Jonathan Morey. 4. Rebecca, married, December 20, 1649, Sergeant William Harlow, who was lieutenant governor in Plymouth Colony. 5. Sarah, married, December 23, 1656, Samuel Rider, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 6. Elizabeth, died February 7, 1712-13; married, December 26, 1661, Anthony Sprague of Hingham, Massachusetts. 7. Lydia, born June 8, 1647; married (first) James Barnaby; (second) John Nelson of Middleboro,

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Massachusetts. 8. Mercy, born March 10, 1650-1; married, December 25, 1668, John Ivey of Boston, Massachusetts.

(Hinman: "Genealogy of the Puritans," p. 147. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 73, 74. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. 1, p. 205; Vol. 2, p. 389.)

(II) Joseph Bartlett, son of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, was born in the Garrison at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1639, and died in 1711 or 1712. His monument stands near the center of Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Joseph Bartlett married Hannah Fallowell, who was born in 1638, and died in 1710. Children: 1. Robert, born in 1663. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Benjamin. 4. Elnathan. 5. Mary, born in 1673, died before 1738; married John Barnes, who was born in 1669, and died in 1765. 6. Hannah, married Joseph Sylvester. 7. Sarah, married Elisha Holmes.

(Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 74, 75. Hinman: "Genealogy of the Puritans," p. 147. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. 1, p. 432.)

(III) Joseph Bartlett, son of Joseph and Hannah (Fallowell) Bartlett, was born in 1665, and died in 1703. He married, in 1692, Lydia Griswold. Children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born in 1696. 3. Lydia, born in 1698; married Lazarus Le Baron. 4. Benjamin, born in 1699; married Lydia Morton. 5. Sarah, born in 1703; married (first) Francis Le Baron; (second) Joseph Swift.

(Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 74, 75.)

(IV) Joseph Bartlett, son of Joseph and Lydia (Griswold) Bartlett, was born in 1692, and died in 1756. He married, in 1717, Elizabeth Bartlett. Children: 1. William, born in 1718. 2. Sylvanus, of whom further. 3. Jerusha, born in 1721; married Joseph Crosswell. 4. Lydia, born in 1722; married Jonathan Parker. 5. Zaccheus, born in 1725. 6. Betty, born in 1727; married Benjamin Rider. 7. Joseph, born in 1729; married Lydia Cobb.

(*Ibid.*, p. 75. Davis: "Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 19.)

(V) Sylvanus Bartlett, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Bartlett, was born in 1719, and died in 1776. He served in the army of the War of the Revolution for eleven days in 1776. Sylvanus Bartlett married, June 4, 1743,

Martha Wait, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Wait, born in 1744. 2. Elizabeth, born in 1749; married Thomas Bartlett. 3. Sylvanus, of whom further. 4. Mary, born in 1753; married Joseph Bartlett. 5. Abner, born in 1755; married Anna Hovey. 6. Martha, born in 1757. 7. Jerusha, born in 1759. 8. Joseph, born in 1761; married Anna Mary Witherill. 9. Francis. 10. Sophia, married Benjamin Drew. 11. Jesse, married (first) Betsey Drew; (second) Mary Hovey.

(Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 75. Kingman: "Early Owego, New York," p. 113. Davis: "Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 21.)

(VI) Sylvanus Bartlett, son of Sylvanus and Martha (Wait) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1751, and died in Chapinville, Salisbury, Connecticut, February 1, 1829. He was in Salisbury about 1809 with Isaac and Loring Bartlett, the latter, born in 1785, being a "colonel." Sylvanus Bartlett married, November 19, 1772, Sarah Loring, who died in Salisbury, October 16, 1822, aged seventy-one years, the daughter of Ignatius Loring. Children, born in Plympton, Massachusetts: 1. Bathsheba, born April 19, 1774. 2. Martha, born July 14, 1775. 3. Sylvanus, born November 1, 1776. 4. Sarah, born July 30, 1778. 5. Isaac, of whom further. 6. Betsey, born September 8, 1781. 7. Alvin. 8. Joseph, born January 15, 1784, died July 21, 1803. 9. Loring, born October 1, 1785. 10. Ignatius, born July 1, 1788. 11. Jerusha, born February 21, 1791; married Nathaniel Holmes. 12. Isaiah, born June 12, 1793. 13. Lydia, born February 9, 1794. 14. Thomas. 15. Daniel.

(Salisbury Association Historical Collection, Vol. 1, p. 84. Davis: "Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 21. Plympton Vital Records, pp. 15-16.)

(VII) Captain Isaac Bartlett, son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Loring) Bartlett, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, January 16, 1780. In 1813, he came from Salisbury, Connecticut, and settled in Owego, New York, where he was a blacksmith and wagon maker, while his sons, Joseph and Robert S. were gunsmiths. All of the family did not go with him from Salisbury to Owego; one daughter marrying Chester J. Manning, landlord of the old Owego Hotel from 1838 to 1849. They moved to Waterloo, New York. In 1829 the family moved again, this time to Binghamton, New York. In his later years, Captain Isaac Bartlett lived on a farm which his sons bought for him near







W. P. Castanien  
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*W. P. Castanien*

Binghamton. Captain Isaac Bartlett married probably at Plymouth, Massachusetts, or Salisbury, Connecticut, but the name of his wife is not known. Children: 1. Eliza. 2. Joseph, one of the most important men of his State, was a major-general in the Civil War, and afterwards was United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. 3. Alvin, born in 1807, died June 16, 1816. 4. Mary, born April 13, died May 7, 1809. 5. Robert G. 6. Abigail, of whom further. 7. Isaac L., born in 1813. 8. Jerusha. 9. William B., was a noted preacher of Chicago and Washington. 10. Charles.

(Lawyer: "Binghamton, New York, Its Growth and Settlement," pp. 104, 105. Kingman: "Early Owego, New York," pp. 113, 114.)

(VIII) Abigail (Abby) Bartlett, daughter of Captain Isaac Bartlett, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1810, and was living in 1890. She married James Weed, 3d. (Weed III.)

(Kingman: "Early Owego, New York," p. 113. Andrews: "History of St. Paul, Minnesota," p. 205. "History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin," p. 629.)

**CASTANIEN, WILLIAM IRA**, Man of Affairs—From the time when he first came to California twenty years ago, William Ira Castanien was a leader in the business life of the Los Angeles section and in the progress of civic affairs. His faith in the development of this great commonwealth never failed. He saw the possibilities where men of lesser vision did not, and his name is associated with many of the vast projects which have been carried to successful completion in recent years. In the closing period of his life he became much interested in the cultivation of roses, and is known to-day as the father of the project in La Cresenta Valley, called the Valley of Roses, from which thousands of beautiful roses have been sold.

Mr. Castanien was born at Thornville, in Perry County, Ohio, on September 28, 1856, a son of David and Leah Castanien. He attended the public schools of his native town, and after the completion of his general education took up the study of music, in which he was much interested and for which he had particular talents. He studied in the Conservatory of Music and upon his graduation there, began the teaching of music in schools all over Perry County. He held classes in both instrumental and vocal music, carrying on his educational work with complete success for

many years. In the meantime Mr. Castanien's other interests increased. He invested considerably in real estate, and in these activities demonstrated the remarkable soundness of his judgment on numerous occasions. It was in seeking the field of greatest opportunity for his investments that Mr. Castanien first became attracted by the possibilities which California offered, and in the year 1910 he removed to Southern California where his activities were always afterwards to center.

Within a short time Mr. Castanien had entered actively into the life of this section. He became an extensive property owner in Los Angeles, Hollywood and Santa Monica, and had the satisfaction of seeing the value of these holdings increase tremendously with the passing years. The beauties of the State and the advantages of the climate brought increasing numbers to California, but the complete building up of the section was accomplished only by the constant and untiring efforts of a little group of men who had faith, and the courage to back their convictions to the limit. Of this group Mr. Castanien was a prominent member. Years ago he advocated the great Hyperion Bridge project which has been recently completed—a finely constructed bridge carrying traffic four ways. He worked with immense enthusiasm and zeal to convince the general public of the necessity for these and other improvements. He took the lead in the movement which led to the building and opening of the boulevards from Los Angeles to the beach district.

After he moved to Montrose in 1925, Mr. Castanien opened real estate offices here which became the center for many meetings held to promote interest in widening and improving roads between the valley and the sea, and also for the opening and improving of the "bottle neck" in Verdugo Road. He was an advocate, always, of better roads, realizing the tremendous value of the part which they play in the upbuilding of any section or community. Those who knew him, therefore, were not surprised when he inaugurated the project for the extension of Santa Monica Boulevard and its connection with other highways to form a continuous broad avenue of traffic across to the Eastern Coast. Again the soundness of his judgment was recognized, and seventeen civic associations in the Los Angeles section joined him in the successful endeavor to bring this project to completion.

Mr. Castanien was president of the Santa Monica Boulevard Improvement Association, and was a member of both the Hollywood and the Glendale Chambers of Commerce. During his leisure in the latter years of his life, he had given much time to the cultivation of his own roses which were famous throughout Southern California. In this way the idea for the now equally famous Valley of Roses came to him. He acted immediately on the project, extending his own activities and enlisting the aid of others. To his other interests he now added the growing of roses for commercial purposes, and through his efforts the beautiful Valley of Roses came into existence.

William Ira Castanien married Irene F. Beesley, daughter of David and Irene W. (Sproul) Beesley, and a cousin of Judge Sproul. Mrs. Castanien, who survives her husband, continues her residence in Montrose. She has been prominent in club and civic life at Montrose, and is a member of the Native Daughters in Glendale. Mr. Castanien also leaves one daughter, Verna, by a former marriage.

Mr. Castanien died very suddenly on July 17, 1930. His loss was a serious one to Southern California, and word of his passing was received with great sorrow by the hundreds of those who know him, either personally or through his work. The following letter received by Mrs. Castanien from the Montrose Chamber of Commerce was typical of many others and may fittingly bring this record to a close:

Through a resolution adopted by the Montrose Chamber of Commerce at a regular convened meeting, it is our earnest wish to extend to you our sincerest and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your beloved husband, Mr. W. I. Castanien.

It was a pleasure to have worked with him on various occasions, and his interest in public affairs has made a distinct impression on our community.

We wish to assure you that we share in your great loss, and know that comfort will come to you as time passes on.

**MacLAREN, ARCHIBALD, M.D.**, Physician and Surgeon—Dr. Archibald MacLaren was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, April 16, 1858, son of Gen. Robert Neil and Anna (McVean) MacLaren, grandson of Donald Campbell and Jane (Stimson) MacLaren, and great-grandson of Finlay and Margaret (Campbell) MacLaren. Finlay MacLaren emigrated from Balquhiddar, Scotland, to New York City in 1793, subsequently settling at Geneva, New

York. Dr. MacLaren's grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman and his father was a pioneer settler in Minnesota, a member of the State Senate in 1859-61, a cavalry officer in the Civil War, and an Indian fighter who helped to negotiate the treaty with the Sioux.

Archibald MacLaren was graduated A.B. at Princeton University, in 1880, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) with the degree of M.D., in 1882. He served as interne in the Women's Hospital, New York City, for two years and in 1885 began the practice of his profession in St. Paul, Minnesota, in association with Dr. Edward C. Spencer. He was a professor of surgery at the College of Medicine of the University of Minnesota; attending surgeon at the Minnesota Medical School; chief of the staff of the St. Luke's Hospital; associate attending surgeon at the University Hospital; and surgeon at the City and Miller Hospitals, all in St. Paul.

He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, president of the Minnesota State Medical Association, and a member also of the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the Ramsey County Medical Society, the American Society of Clinical Surgery, and the Société Internationale de Chirurgie. He was a member of the University, the Minnesota, the Town and Country, the Somerset, and the White Bear Yacht clubs of St. Paul, and of the Ivy Club, Princeton, of which he was one of the founders. Also, he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In the World War he was a captain in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps, and served as chairman of the draft board in Minnesota. He was also medical aide to the governor of the State during the war period.

Dr. MacLaren was a surgeon of outstanding skill and high repute, and was numbered among the physicians whose efforts and influence were paramount in medical progress. He participated actively in every movement for the civic betterment and moral growth of the community in which he lived.

Dr. MacLaren was married December 12, 1889, to Kathrine Dean, daughter of William B. Dean, a capitalist of St. Paul, Minnesota. They had three children: Margaret, Kathrine Dean, and Archibald Dean. Dr. MacLaren died in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12, 1924.

**PEYTON, HAMILTON MURRAY**, Pioneer Banker—In a long life which covered almost a full century, Hamilton Murray Peyton rose to a position of honor and great success. He was a pioneer in the Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota territory, associated with the development of many leading projects here. He was known as a man of splendid talents, particularly in the field of finance in which he was so long a dominant figure.

Mr. Peyton was born at Geneva, New York, on March 17, 1835, a son of Rowzee and Elizabeth (Murray) Peyton. His father, born on August 29, 1789, was a native of Virginia, and remained a planter in that State until middle-life, living at Fredericksburg. Later, however, he came to Geneva, New York, where he died in 1867.

The Peyton family is of English origin, and comes of a noble line dating back to the twelfth century. The American progenitor was Henry Peyton, gentleman, of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex County, England, where he was born, probably about 1590. He was a descendant of Sir Edward Peyton of Iselham, England, and on coming to America about 1630, established an estate in Virginia, which was also known as Iselham. Henry Peyton married Katherine Bateman, and, returning to England toward the close of his life, died in London, in 1656. His son, Henry (2) Peyton, called in the records "Henry Peyton of Aquia in County of Westmoreland, Gentleman," was born in London, England, in 1631, and married, in 1655, Ellen Parkinson. He died in 1659. Henry (3) Peyton, of Aquia Creek, Stafford County, Virginia, son of Henry (2) and Ellen (Parkinson) Peyton, and member of his family in the third American generation, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1656, and in 1685-90 married Ann. Their son, John Peyton, of Stony Hill, Stafford County, Virginia, was born in 1691, and married (first), in 1730, Ann Waye. He married (second), in 1752, Elizabeth Rowzee, daughter of John Rowzee, of Essex County, Virginia. John Rowzee Peyton, son of this second marriage, was also a resident at Stony Hill, Stafford County, Virginia. He was born in 1754, married, in 1777, Ann Hore, and died in 1798. Rowzee Peyton, their son, father of Hamilton Murray Peyton of this record, was born at Stony Hill, Stafford County, Virginia, on August 29, 1789, and married (first), in 1818, Eliza Strother Gallagher. He married (second), on February

1, 1826, Elizabeth Murray, who was born in New York City in 1793. She was a daughter of John Boles Murray, born in Norfolk, Kent County, England, and of his wife, Martha McClenaghan, born at Conway, County Donegal, Ireland. Elizabeth (Murray) Peyton died on June 29, 1878, surviving her husband some eleven years. They were the parents of six children, of whom five were daughters.

Hamilton M. (H. Murray) Peyton, only son of Rowzee and Elizabeth (Murray) Peyton, passed his early life at Geneva, New York, and attended Hobart College there. Later, he also studied at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, taking the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1855. At the time of his death he was the oldest graduate of that institution. Mr. Peyton made his first visit to the West as a guest of his uncle, Hamilton Murray, of Oswego, New York. He was attracted by the possibilities of the section, and later returned to Chicago, where he spent a year before joining his brother-in-law, Dr. T. Rush Spencer, at Hudson, Wisconsin, where the latter was registrar of the Land Office. In 1858, Mr. Peyton began his independent career in the West, opening a private bank at Superior, Wisconsin, which he carried on for some fifteen years under the name of H. Murray Peyton. In his financial operations he displayed the same admirable qualities which marked his later career, and when he removed to Duluth in 1873, he was already widely known in this section.

With the passing years Mr. Peyton steadily increased the range and extent of his interests. He invested much money in timberland holdings, and devoted much time and energy to the manufacture of lumber on both the North and South shores of Lake Superior, maintaining a mill at Connors Point, Superior. In 1881 he established the lumber firm of Peyton and Kimball, which later became Peyton, Kimball and Barber, and continued its operations until 1905. Mr. Peyton was the executive head of the company during all this period, and under his guidance it rose to success. During the early years he used to sail in a twenty-foot boat to Houghton, Michigan, carrying on a large business there, and this was typical of the manner in which he devoted himself to the important enterprises of the period so that it sometimes seemed as if there were none which did not benefit to some extent from his active participation or sympathetic interest. Mr. Peyton was one of the organizers of the old Im-

perial Mill, the first flour mill at Duluth. In 1879 he personally organized the American Exchange Bank of Duluth, of which he was president and active head until his retirement in 1926—a period of forty-seven years. Called into existence by his initiative, and built to a position of strength and importance in the Middle West, this institution to-day stands as a monument to his efforts, which were the decisive factor in its success. The American Exchange National Bank merged in 1929 with the First National Bank, and is now known as the First and American National Bank. The merged institution is now owned by the Northwest Bancorporation.

Mr. Peyton's many interests did not completely absorb his time and attention. He recognized the obligations of good citizenship, and the people of the community were glad to avail themselves of the talents he freely offered. Thus for many years in the early days of the city, he served as a member of the School Board, and until the very close of his life was active in all civic affairs. Mr. Peyton was a member of the Kitchi Gammi Club, the Commercial Club, and the Northland County Club. He was affiliated with the Delta Phi fraternity, and worshipped with his family in the Protestant Episcopal faith, being vestryman at St. Paul's Church in Duluth for over thirty years.

On March 6, 1863, Hamilton Murray Peyton married Martha Newton, daughter of Henry and Harriett (Waldridge) Newton, of Syracuse, New York. She died on March 8, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Peyton were the parents of ten children, of whom eight lived to reach maturity: 1. Mary, wife of Russell Baxter of Lake Nebagamon, Wisconsin. 2. William Rowzee, now living retired at Duluth; he married Jean Rosser, of Superior, and they have five children: Jean, Hamilton M., Virginia, Elizabeth Winston, and Martha Newton. 3. Josephine, wife of J. C. Hunter, of Duluth. 4. Bronson M. (B. Murray), banker of Duluth and Superior; he married Anna Evelyn Phillips, of Amsterdam, New York, and has one son, Hamilton Stewart. 5. Martha Murray, of Duluth. 6. Hamilton Howe, banker, of Proctor, Minnesota; he married Olive Lewis, of Superior, and has three children: John Lawrence, Newton Howe and Lewis Randolph. 7. Alice Harriette, of Duluth. 8. John Newton, banker, of Duluth; he married Julia Morrow of this city,

and they have two children: Morrow and Thomas Turney.

Mr. Peyton's death occurred on December 27, 1928, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He had been for so long not only dean of the city's bankers, but one of the most distinguished of Duluth residents that with his passing seemed gone—a link with the historic past destroyed. His intimate friends joined with those who knew him only through his work, but nevertheless greatly admired him, to pay him the tribute which was his due.

The Duluth "Banker" of March, 1929, wrote:

Mr. Peyton was an actual home-loving resident of Duluth during the greater part of his life, and he experienced all the city's fluctuating fortunes with patience and courage. He answered the appeal of all good causes while he lived, and shared liberally sympathetic aid with many a needy case out of a fortune cautiously won.

Loving tributes have already been paid to his memory by various bodies; but with no public body, however, had he been more intimately associated than the American Exchange Bank; and they, officials and customers, probably more than others, realize the outstanding character of Mr. Peyton, his integrity, kindness, sound judgment, and unflinching courtesy—truly a man of his word.

To these paragraphs may be added the words of Frederick W. Paine, a warm personal friend:

None but those who, like myself, knew Mr. Peyton intimately realized what manner of man he was. It was common knowledge that he was a successful banker, gifted with unusual foresight and of instinctive and unswerving integrity. But few knew that he was one of the most generous men in our community, giving liberally to every good cause once convinced of its merit.

His unassuming, kindly manner made him loved by everyone who knew him well. These friends cannot regret his going, for he had lived a long and beautiful life. But they will miss him.

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**DROWN, CLARENCE GEORGE**, Theatrical Producer—Manager for many years of the Orpheum Theater at Los Angeles, California, Clarence George Drown was a well known figure in the life of this community and in the theatrical world of the West. His showmanship and executive talents were largely responsible for the continued success of the theater with which his name was so long connected, and his guidance brought it to the place of prominence it has long occupied in Los Angeles.



Lawrence D. Brown

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Clarence George Drown was born at Chicago, Illinois, on August 11, 1870, a son of Oscar and Matilda (Gogan) Drown. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, at the Chicago Dramatic School and Notre Dame College. Very early in life he determined upon a career in the world of the theater and began his preparations toward that end. While still a young man he helped to stage some of the dramatic productions of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, and afterwards managed several dramatic companies which toured the country. Mr. Drown loved the life of the stage. The theater was in his blood, and he was happy in his association with the theater's people.

In 1902, in the course of his travels, Mr. Drown went to Los Angeles and here became manager of the Orpheum Theater, then located at First and Main streets. It was a thankless job. The Orpheum had a reputation for changing its managers almost weekly, but Mr. Drown stayed on. He remained as manager for fifteen years and retired only then because of ill health. From its first site the theater was moved, successively, to two Broadway locations, each one marking a step toward a larger and more elaborate enterprise, which, in itself, was a fine tribute to Mr. Drown's success as executive manager. Perhaps only those intimate with theatrical affairs realized quite how remarkable his success was, but the people of Los Angeles could not fail to appreciate his efforts to raise the standard of entertainment in the community.

Clarence George Drown married at Wanahtah, La Porte County, Indiana, Grace Groth, daughter of Otto and Isabella (Harris) Groth. Mrs. Drown died in March, 1913, and Mr. Drown's health then began to decline. Following his retirement, he spent most of his time at his home or at the neighborhood theaters. His death, on January 31, 1930, followed a last brief illness, during which he was confined to his bed. Word of his passing was received with sorrow by his former associates and his many friends among the theater folk everywhere. His career was a credit to the profession, and through his own efforts he won both honor and success. Mr. Drown is survived by one daughter, Grace Hope Drown, his only near relative. She has also taken up a theatrical career, and has appeared on the legitimate stage in New York City.

**WALDORF, MICHAEL W.**, Man of Affairs—President of the Waldorf Paper Products Company, a corporation which he had created and guided along the pathway of success, Michael W. Waldorf occupied a leading place in the business life of St. Paul and of the State of Minnesota. The same fine ability which brought him to a position of preëminence in the paper industry, he gave generously to service in the public interest and he was long accounted a civic leader and benefactor of his native State.

Mr. Waldorf was born March 28, 1870, at St. Cloud, Minnesota, a son of William and Rose (Pohl) Waldorf, both of whom were of German birth. After graduation from the local public schools, Mr. Waldorf attended and completed the course of instruction at the St. Cloud State Normal School, following which he began his business career in St. Paul in 1883. His first employment was with the firm of Griggs, Cooper and Company, but later he became associated with the H. L. Collins Company, manufacturers of labels, folding boxes, bookbindings, and other similar products. In this field, which he felt to be a congenial one for the employment of his talents, Mr. Waldorf spent his entire business life. Although at first his duties were decidedly modest in character, his obvious ability soon attracted attention and he rose gradually to positions of responsibility and trust. Later, while still maintaining his connection with the H. L. Collins Company of which he was secretary and treasurer until his death, Mr. Waldorf organized the American Paper Stock Company, handlers of waste paper, and the Waldorf Box Board Company, an associate enterprise which manufactured box boards from waste paper. His executive ability and thorough knowledge of all the details of operation contributed largely to the success of these ventures, and in 1917 he was able to bring about the consolidation of three companies into the Waldorf Paper Products Company, of which he was president and chief owner. A constantly increasing volume of business rewarded his efforts and at the time of his death the annual orders of his company amounted to more than \$10,000,000. He was also interested financially in the Kuhles Stock Company, of which he was elected vice-president.

In spite of the many demands which business made upon him, Mr. Waldorf found time for other activities. His philanthropies were

well known in St. Paul, although he himself was never at pains to reveal the extent of his generosity, and he was always vitally interested in the welfare of the city. He served for some years before his death as chairman of the board of trustees of St. Catherine's College, a member of the board of trustees of the St. Paul Children's hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Miller Hospital, and vice-president of the Archbishop Ireland Educational Fund. He was also a director of the St. Paul Association. In politics Mr. Waldorf supported the principles and candidates of the Republican Party, while he worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

On October 17, 1893, at Red Wing, Michael W. Waldorf married Ida May Wample, who was born at Waterville, New York, in 1870, a daughter of George and Nellie (Reynolds) Wample. Her father, who was born at Hartford, Connecticut, died at Waterville while Mrs. Waldorf was still quite young, and her mother, who was born on May 26, 1849, in Madison County, New York, and died at Rochester, New York, in January, 1927, married a second time. Although Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf had no children, they took into their home several of Mr. Waldorf's nephews and nieces, whose residences are now located on the beautiful Waldorf estate at Lake de Montreville, a few miles east of North St. Paul.

Mr. Waldorf's death which occurred on February 9, 1928, was a severe shock to the city which had come to know him so well through years of intimate relationship. It seemed as though he might well be spared for many honorable tasks in time to come, but the work which he had already accomplished was great, and his place secure in the affectionate esteem of the community. The memory of his life will long remain an enduring monument to his fame.

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**STEWART, GEORGE HADLEY**, Manufacturer—President of the Pacific Creamery Company and an executive of other important enterprises in the West, George Hadley Stewart was an outstanding figure in industrial and financial circles of the Pacific Coast for many years. The varied experience of his early career brought him a knowledge which few could match, and formed his judgment for the future years when he had come to exercise a decisive influence in business affairs. But quite apart from other considerations the people of

California have reason to honor him for his constant leadership in civic projects and devotion to the public welfare.

Mr. Stewart was born at Chicago, Illinois, on February 25, 1852, a son of Rev. Dr. Alexander Morrison and Nancy Elmira (Hadley) Stewart. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, later attended the preparatory department of Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, from 1862 to 1865, and was a student at Wyers Military Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania, from 1866 to 1868. Then he enrolled at Oberlin College, and finished his academic training there in 1872. His boyhood years were largely spent in the trying period of the Civil War. When he was only ten years old he accompanied his father at the Battle of Fair Oaks, and although this conflict terminated long before he reached the age for active service, he was an ardent Unionist then, and remained throughout life a patriot.

After he left college Mr. Stewart was variously employed for two years. Thereafter, from 1875 to 1881, he was confidential clerk to General John Bidwell at Chico, California, and for two years following, engaged independently in agricultural pursuits in Fresno County. He liked the West, and had great confidence in California's future, so for his own career it was simply a question of finding the field of greatest possibilities. In the year 1882 Mr. Stewart became associated with a wholesale house in San Francisco as cashier and bookkeeper. At the end of three years he joined William T. Coleman, whose activities centered at Astoria, Oregon, and Riverside, California, and in 1887 was offered and accepted the position of cashier at the Los Angeles County Bank. This office he filled successfully until 1894. In the meantime, however, he had become a well known figure in financial circles of the State. Mr. Stewart served as secretary and manager of the Los Angeles Clearing House from 1890 to 1894, and from 1891 to 1893 was secretary of the California Bankers' Association. In the succeeding year he was chairman of the executive council of this body.

His election to these positions indicates something of the position he had come to occupy in the financial life of the State, and it was natural that his services should be in increasing demand. In 1895 he organized the firm of Stewart and Naftzger, dealers in in-



*Geo. W. Stewart*

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vestments and securities at Los Angeles, and continued its operation during that year and the succeeding one. At this time he also became secretary of the Pacific Creamery Company, manufacturers of Lily Brand condensed milk, with which he was to be so long associated. In 1897, Mr. Stewart was elected president of this company, an office which he filled with distinguished success for many years. It was under his guidance that the Pacific Creamery Company entered upon the period of its greatest growth, and his able direction of its affairs was reflected in the increasing volume of trade and prosperity which it enjoyed. With the wide vision of the captain of industry, he possessed a capacity for minute detail. All phases of this vast business were at his finger tips, and each department benefited through his constructive advice. In addition to the larger aspects of his work, he devoted much time to improving the manufacturing process, developing and perfecting the machinery for can-making, the process for soldering by hot air, the compartment can, sheet metal, and others—all of which he patented.

No matter what the pressure of his own affairs, Mr. Stewart never neglected the obligations of good citizenship. He was proud to serve when he could be of service, and thus for many years was a member of the Los Angeles Library Board and the Los Angeles Harbor Commission. For two years, from 1910 to 1912, he was a member of the City Council, and from 1908 to 1909 was president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Stewart was an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Volunteers' Association. He was a member and at one time was president of the Sunset Club; a member, former director and vice-president of the Jonathan Club; a director of the Chamber of Commerce until the time of his death; and, in 1896, chairman of the Business Men's Sound Money Club. Fraternally, Mr. Stewart was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order he was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was very active in Masonic work, and the spread of its principles and ideals. Mr. Stewart was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was a devout Christian, contributing generously to all church work, and setting, in his career,

a fine example of Christian life. Mr. Stewart was always to be found in the forefront of progressive movements, and exerted his influence invariably for the benefit of those projects and enterprises with which he was connected. He was largely instrumental in having the banks of California join the American Bankers' Association, and this same broad vision, here displayed, was typical of his entire career.

On June 10, 1882, George Hadley Stewart married Virginia N. Barnes, daughter of Michael and Rebecca Virginia (Thompson) Barnes. She survives him, continuing her residence at Los Angeles.

Mr. Stewart's death brought to its close an active and useful life. Honored by his associates and admired by all those who knew him, he found in these things, rather than in any material success, the fullest and most complete satisfaction. He lived by the light of high principles, and is remembered with loving respect.

**MORSE, WILLARD WHITCOMB**, Business Man—Ancestral Record—Morse is a form of the common surname, Morris, as are Morres, Morriss, Morice, and Maurice. Of the English families of the name, there are two classes, those of native and those of foreign extraction. The latter came over with the Conqueror. Of the former, the most ancient are derived from Wales. One section of the class had a Moorish origin, and crossed over from Africa to Europe by way of Spain, whence were introduced into England and other European countries, the Morrice dancers. With respect to the second class, of foreign origin, their name is stated to be a corruption from Mars, or Mavors, the God of War. In some cases, Morris or Morse may be a corruption of the French *Du Marais*, *Dumarsq*, latinized *De Marisco*, and meaning "of the marsh."

(Lower—"Patronymica Britannica.")

*Morse Arms*—Argent, a battle-axe in pale proper between three pellets.

*Crest*—Two battle-axes in saltire proper branded with a chaplet of roses.

*Motto*—*In Deo non armis fido.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

The Morse family is an ancient one, found as early as the thirteenth century in Germany (Count de Mors), and in England in the fifteenth century, principally in Suffolk County. However, the family with whom the American ancestor of this line is supposed to have been

connected is that of the Reverend Thomas Morse, of Foxarth, Essex County, England. Another branch was Wiltshire, and, no doubt, they, too, were of the Suffolk County family, as similar Christian names might indicate. From a will made in 1510, of an ancestor or other connection of the Reverend Thomas Morse, the evidence makes manifest the substantial place this family held in the ownership of property, including shipping interests as well as freehold estates. It is thought that the famous ship "Speedwell" may have been owned by them. Several of the name ranked as "Gentlemen," and some held positions in the government of England.

("The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 19, pp. 264-6.)

(I) Samuel Morse, probably the son of the Reverend Thomas Morse of Foxarth, County Essex, England, was born in 1585, in England, and died April 5, 1654, in Medfield, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. He was probably a Puritan, and sailing from London on the "Increase," to New England in 1635, settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. After having first located at Watertown, Massachusetts, he received, in company with twelve other men, a grant of land south of the Charles River. It is recorded that at a meeting, August 15, 1636, he was one of the company which drew up the set of rules for the governing of the tract which, at their request, the General Court named Dedham, on September 10, 1636. Dedham then included Medfield and other towns which are now separated from it. Samuel Morse was made collector of money for the town, and seems to have been the leader of that remarkable body of men. His wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1587, and died June 20, 1654. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Daniel, born in 1613, died June 5, 1688; wife's name was Lydia; lived at Dedham, Medford, and Sherborn, Massachusetts. 3. Joseph, born in 1615, died in 1654; married Hannah Phillips, of Watertown, Massachusetts. 4. Abigail, married Daniel Fisher, speaker of the House of Deputies. 5. Samuel, died September 24, 1688, "at the Eastward"; married Mary Bullen. 6. Jeremiah, settled in Boston, and removed "to the Eastward." 7. Mary, died February 14, 1690-1; married in 1641, Deacon Samuel Bullen, of Medford, Massachusetts.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," pp. 1-3, Appendix L, pp. 2-3, 5. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 19, pp. 264-5.)

(II) John Morse, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Morse, was born in 1611, and died in 1657. He sold his place in Dedham, Massachusetts, "27 (9) 1654" (probably November 27, 1654) soon after the death of his parents, and established himself as a merchant tailor. The next year he visited England, probably in regard to an inheritance for himself and his brothers. After his return, he was in obviously better circumstances. He made a will in 1655, giving his wife Annas, £40, and the rest of his property, which was inventoried after his death in 1657, was to be divided equally among his children. (£385.9 05d.) In 1670, his widow returned to Dedham, selling her Boston house for £51. John Morse's wife, Annas, was probably Annas Evered, who died September 1, 1693. Children: 1. Samuel, baptized 5 day (1mo) 1640 (probably March 5, 1640), when his father united with the Church; died before 1655. 2. Rachel, baptized 5 day (1mo) 1640; died before 1655. 3. Ruth, born 3 (4mo) 1637; (probably June 3, 1637), was living in 1693; married Mr. Bracket. 4. John, born 8 (4) '39 (probably June 8, 1639), died 25 (8) 1678; married Elizabeth Bosworth, daughter of Zachary Bosworth, Boston. 5. Joseph, born 3 (12) '40 (probably February 3, 1640), died in 1689; married Priscilla Colburne; settled in Medford, Massachusetts, near Death's Bridge, Philip's War. 6. Ezra, of whom further. 7. Abigail, born 2 (1) 1646; married Mr. Jones. 8. Ephraim, born 19 (5) 1648; probably settled at Newton, Long Island, New York. 9. Bethiah, born 28 (1) 1651; died in 1717; married Timothy Dwight. 10. Nathaniel, born 2 (3) 1653; died in 1685 at Dedham, Massachusetts, probably without issue.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," p. 3. Appendix, II, VI, VIII.)

(III) Ezra Morse, son of John and Annas Morse, was born 5 (12) '43 (probably January 5, 1643), and died in 1697. In 1670, he married Joanna Hoare, at Dedham, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Ezra, of whom further. 2. Joanna, born about 1674; married in 1693, Josiah Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts. 3. Nathaniel, born 3 (8) '76; married in 1710, Sarah Draper, of Boston, Massachusetts. 4. John (Reverend), born 31 (1) '79, died unmarried about 1700, at Newton, Long Island, New York. 5. David, baptized 31 (6) '81, died in 1681, at Medford, Massachusetts. 6. Peter, baptized 11 (6) '82, probably died young. 7. David (Deacon), born

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22 (4) '83, died September 6, 1771; married August 22, 1705, Experience Sabine. 8. Seth, born in 1686; married into the Falkner family.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," pp. 3-4.)

(IV) Captain Ezra Morse, son of Ezra and Joanna (Hoare) Morse, was born January 28, 1671, and died October 17, 1760. He was a deacon of the Second Church in Dedham, Massachusetts, for twenty-four years. His wife, Mary, died September, after 1709. Children: 1. Ezra (Captain), born December 12, 1694; married Anna White; was received in church with his wife, in 1745. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Joseph (Captain), born April 29, 1706; married in 1728, Sarah Lewis; lived at Dedham and Walpole, Massachusetts. 4. Mary, born April 8, 1710; probably died in infancy.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," p. 4.)

(V) John Morse, son of Captain Ezra and Mary Morse, was born November 10, 1703, and died November 22, 1750. On January 20, 1727, at Dedham, Massachusetts, he married the widow, Mary Guile. Children: 1. John, born September 12, 1727, died November 23, 1804; married May 21, 1752, Rebecca Gray. 2. Mary, born November 29, 1729, died at Dedham, Massachusetts, March 26, 1733. 3. Nathaniel (Captain), born July 12, 1732, died October 17, 1822; married Susan Bacon. 4. Mary, born February 2, 1734-5; married Israel Smith, of Sharon, Massachusetts. 5. Gilead, of whom further. 6. Ebenezer, born February 19, 1739-40, died January 21, 1741, at Dedham, Massachusetts. 7. Levi, born November 15, 1741, died March 12, 1816; was a soldier in the French War, 1755-1763. 8. Samuel, born November 18, 1744, died September 3, 1819; married, October 13, 1768, Lois Wentworth. 9. Phillius, born October 19, 1747, died March 30, 1828; married in 1773, Abigail Coney. 10. Taphanes, born May 13, 1750, baptized at the Second Church; died unmarried.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," pp. 4, 6.)

(VI) Gilead Morse, son of John and Mary (— Guile) Morse, was born October 3, 1737. He lived at Dedham, Massachusetts, and served in the French War, 1755-1763. His first wife, Deliverance, was born about 1738, and died October 8, 1785. Gilead Morse married (second) on April 28, 1787, Mary Fisher, who died April 27, 1825. Children (all of first marriage) were: 1. Chloe, born March 26, 1764, died

March 19, 1848; married Mr. Drake. 2. Eksom, born October 24, 1765, died September 23, 1792, at sea. 3. Gilead, born March 12, 1767, died June 6, 1809, at Boston, Massachusetts. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Urbane, born August 17, 1770, died October 3, 1790, at sea. 6. Luther, born November 12, 1773, died young, at Dedham, Massachusetts. 7. Irene, born March 3, 1776; married, February 2, 1798, Amos Morse, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. 8. Hannah, born February 10, 1778; married John Drake, of Stoughton, Massachusetts. 9. Abner, born January 16, 1780, was lost at sea. 10. Luther, born May 8, 1782, at Dedham, Massachusetts.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," p. 6.)

(VII) Captain John Morse, son of Gilead and Deliverance Morse was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, October 4, 1768. He married Lucy Fisher, on October 30, 1792. Children: 1. Lucy, born August 5, 1793; married Josiah Wilkins, of Mobile, Alabama. 2. John, born February 16, 1796; married Esther Holmes, of Easton, Massachusetts. 3. Julia, born January 19, 1799; lived in Mobile, Alabama. 4. Willard, of whom further. 5. Mary Pittee, born May 24, 1806; married Mr. Fuller, of Mansfield, Massachusetts.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," p. 15. Sharon, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 120.)

(VIII) Willard Morse, son of Captain John and Lucy (Fisher) Morse, was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, April 24, 1802, and died there. He married, at Sharon, July 3, 1827, Eliza Glover. Children: 1. Esrom, born April 25, 1828. 2. Willard, of whom further. 3. Eliza, born October 11, 1830. 4. Bushrod, born May 24, 1832. 5. Gillford, born January 15, 1835. 6. Elijah, born May 6, 1838. 7. Warren Thomas, born April 24, 1846.

(Morse: "Memorials of the Morses," p. 15. Sharon, Massachusetts, Vital Records, pp. 47, 49, 121.)

(IX) Willard Morse, 2d, son of Willard and Eliza (Glover) Morse, was born at Sharon, Massachusetts, June 16, 1829, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 23, 1897. He was a successful merchant, a Protestant, and a staunch Republican.

"Willard resembled his mother in his very fair pink and white complexion, but had the hazel eyes of his father. He inherited from his father a portion of his unusually keen and biting wit, so that he rarely lacked for an

answer. His laugh or chuckle was very contagious. But while the laughter always came quickly, and children were always attracted to him, when need arose, the stern, strong will of the Morse family came uppermost."

On March 26, 1857, Willard Morse married Lydia Whitcomb (Whitcomb VIII). After living in Roxbury, Massachusetts, for several months, an opportunity arose to purchase a business in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in August, 1857, Lydia and Willard Morse moved thither. Here they remained until July, 1882, when the business was disposed of and they removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. While in Kalamazoo, much of their time was devoted to the church, in which they were leaders and active workers. Amid the pleasures of the cultivated atmosphere of a college town were passed twenty-five years of close and loving companionship. It was here that their children were born. Children: 1. Willard Whitcomb, of whom further. 2. Minnie Frances, born May 15, 1870.

(Sharon, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 47. Wheeler: "History of Newport, New Hampshire," p. 573. Family Records from "The Whitcomb Family in America" compiled by Minnie Frances Morse, pub. by Charlotte Whitcomb.)

(X) Willard Whitcomb Morse, son of Willard and Lydia (Whitcomb) Morse, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, July 5, 1864. His education was received in the public schools of Kalamazoo, the Kalamazoo High School, from which he graduated in 1881, and the Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1882.

In 1882-3, Mr. Morse was employed as a clerk and salesman in the Minneapolis Rubber Company; in 1883-4, as a bookkeeper and stenographer in the James McMillan Company, and in 1884-6, as bookkeeper and stenographer in E. H. Steele's Boston One Price Clothing Store. In 1886, he entered into partnership with Harry B. Wood of Kalamazoo, doing business under the name of the Security Warehouse Company. The firm, burned out in 1890, was rebuilt the same year. In 1895, when Mr. Wood went to California, Mr. Morse bought out his share of the business and continued as sole owner until the business was incorporated, in 1920. In 1927, he was appointed by Secretary of War Davis, operating manager of the upper Mississippi division of the Inland Waterways Corporation. Mr. Morse was formerly a stockholder in the First National Bank.

"Willard Morse resembles his father in general looks, and inherited from his mother and maternal grandfather, the wonderful memory and gift of language, which was still further accentuated by a gift of argument in debate from the Morse family. His bent was toward intellectual pursuits, which his mother early recognized and encouraged, but circumstances placed him in a business career."

Among other organizations, Mr. Morse is a member of the Lafayette Club, Minneapolis Club, Rotary Club, Traffic clubs of Chicago and Minneapolis, the Congregational Club, Six O'clock Club, and the Dinner Club. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

On May 15, 1888, Willard Morse married Bertha Florence Alden. (Alden III). Their children are: 1. Willard Alden, born September 17, 1889; educated in Minneapolis public schools; two years Pomona College, Clairmont, California; two years, University of Minnesota; Secretary and Treasurer, Security Warehouse Company; married December 1, 1920, Mary Janet Fraser, born December 19, 1890, eldest daughter of William Tallach and Elizabeth (Barnaby) Fraser; have three children: Willard Alden, Jr., born November 21, 1921; Mary Janet, born December 12, 1924 and Fraser Whitcomb born March 1, 1927. 2. Guilford Alden, born October 23, 1891; educated in Minneapolis public schools; one year Pomona College; four years University of Minnesota, B.S. and C.E. degrees; with Boise Payette Lumber Company, Boise, Idaho; served, during World War in chemical division of army, located near Baltimore, Maryland; married, November 3, 1920, Isabel Jane Barton, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 13, 1898, eldest daughter of Charles Albert and Cora (Riddle) Barton, of Boise, Idaho; had issue: Barton, born June 21, 1922; Arnold Whitcomb, born November 25, 1925, and Warren, born November 5, 1928. 3. Mildred, born July 29, 1893, in Minneapolis; educated Minneapolis public schools, two years Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; two years University of Minnesota; married Harvard Seldon Rockwell, born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; have children: Cornelia, born March 30, 1920; Rowena, born December 14, 1923; Jean, born September 14, 1927. 4. Priscilla Alden, born July 21, 1906; educated at Stanley Hall; Northrop Collegiate and Public schools of Minneapolis; Miss Choate's School, Brookline, Massachu-



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setts; Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, two years; University of Minnesota, two years; was married June 12, 1928, to Herbert McCune Richardson, son of Thomas H. and Marguarite (McCune) Richardson, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

(Family Records.)

(The Alden Line.)

*Alden Arms*—Gules, three crescents within a bordure engrailed ermine.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

As a baptismal name, Alden comes from the baptismal "son of Aldwin" or Aylwin. The surname was common in the thirteenth century, but like every other of the numerous compounds of "win," settled into "en-in" and "ing." Audenshaw, a division of Ashton-under-Lyne, was originally Aldwinshaigh, or "the wood of Aldwin."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Lyman Alden, married Nancy Doren. They had a child, Albert Martin, of whom further.

(II) Albert Martin Alden, son of Lyman and Nancy (Doren) Alden, was born October 24, 1838. On January 25, 1860, he married Maria Elizabeth Shedd, daughter of the Rev. Charles and Eliza (Rowell) Shedd, of New Hampshire and Minnesota. Children: 1. Elizabeth Emma, born in Wasioja, Minnesota, October 27, 1860; married June 28, 1882, James T. Elwell. 2. William Albert, born in Wasioja, Minnesota, April 1, 1862. 3. Jane Marcia, born in Rochester, Minnesota, June 11, 1864. 4. Bertha Florence, of whom further. 5. Edwin Worcester, born in Spring Valley, Minnesota, June 29, 1869; died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 15, 1882.

(F. E. Shedd: "Daniel Shedd Genealogy," p. 306. Alden: "Story of a Pilgrim Family," Appendix.)

(III) Bertha Florence Alden, daughter of Albert Martin and Maria Elizabeth (Shedd) Alden, was born in Spring Valley, Minnesota, November 20, 1866. She married Willard Whitcomb Morse. (Morse X.)

(F. E. Shedd: "Daniel Shedd Genealogy," p. 306.)

(The Whitcomb Line.)

*Whitcombe (Whitcomb) Arms*—Paly of six or and sable, three eagles displayed counterchanged.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet argent, a demi eagle per pale sable and argent wings counterchanged.

(Burke: "General Armory." Bolton: "American Armory.")

*Motto*—*Aquilla non captat muscas.*

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

The name Whitcomb, first spelled Whetcombe, is formed of two words, "whete," the old English form of white, and "combe," a word limited to portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to parts of Ireland,—meaning a narrow valley opening downward enclosed by steep and perpendicular cliffs,—which taken together mean White Valley, from the white chalk cliffs and valleys of Somerset and Dorset counties, where they first lived.

Those bearing the name were probably native Welsh conquered by the English, though they may have come from Normandy with William the Conqueror, or from France, to escape religious persecution. In the time of Henry III (1216-1272) the name was well known in Somerset County, which lies east of the dividing line between England and Wales, and was conquered from the English between the sixth and eighth centuries. It was also known in Dorset County, which lies next on the southeast to Somerset, and has the shire town of Dorchester and the port of Weymouth, from which the second shipload of immigrants sailed for Dorchester, Massachusetts. In the time of Henry IV (1399-1413) the name had spread to Berwick in South England, and still later to the counties of Salop and Essex, and London, where a street and parish are named Whitcomb.

It is supposed that John Whetcombe, the first of the name to make settlement in America, is descended from Thomas Whetcombe, of the parish of Cheveton, Somerset County, who married Edith, daughter and heir of Adam Mavisynals, Berwick, in County Salop, who had a son, Thomas, who had a son, William Whetcombe, who married Blanche, daughter of John Sturry of Rossall. They had a son, Thomas, whose son, William, married Dorothy, and had Francis, Thomas, Edward, and John. John Whetcombe of London married Anna, daughter of John Harper of London, Gentleman, treasurer of Christ's Hospital and Alderman's deputy Breadstreet Ward in London, 1620. They had three sons and five daughters: 1. Thomas, eldest son and heir apparent. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Robert. 4. Frances. 5. Ann. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Dorothy. 8. Sarah.

(Family Records, from "The Whitcomb Family in America.")

(The Family in America.)

(I) John Whetcombe, supposed progenitor of the American Whitcombs, died September 24, 1662, aged about seventy-four years, and is buried in Lancaster, Massachusetts, though no fragment of even a battered stone remains. When his father offered him his "share in Virginia," which had been given him by his father-in-law, John Harper, a member of the East India Company in 1620, John accepted it and with his wife, Frances, and the older children, sailed for America. He appeared in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1633. It is possible that he came to America before that date; perhaps he was one of the voyagers with Winthrop on the ship "Arbella," in 1630.

He became a church member in 1635, and in 1638, his youngest son was born in Dorchester. In 1640, John Whetcombe removed to Scituate, Massachusetts, where he owned land, one piece being a farm of one hundred and eight acres near the mouth of the North River on the Marshfield side, and after 1646 his share of the lands of the Conihasset Partners. During his residence in Scituate, he was made constable, then one of the most remunerative as well as one of the most important offices in the gift of the townsmen.

In 1644 he sold his farm on North River and in 1654 conveyed half of his share in the Conihasset lands to John Williams, Jr., giving the other half to his son, Robert. In the same year he removed to Lancaster, where two years before, he had invested some money. He was accompanied by his family, with the exception of his daughter Catherine, who was married and settled in Scituate, and his son, Robert, who had received his patrimony.

John Whetcombe and his son, John Jr., have been named as among the founders of the town of Lancaster. John, like all the first inhabitants of Lancaster, was apportioned land according to his "estate," that is, "so much to every £100 of estate" and in these divisions his is among the largest. It included his "home lott of 20 acors" and his "Entervail Lott of 15½ acors." John had certainly five sons, perhaps six, and three daughters. They were: 1. Catherine. 2. James (?). 3. John. 4. Robert. 5. Jonathan, of whom further. 6. Abigail. 7. Job. 8. Josiah. 9. Mary.

(Family Records, from "The Whitcomb Family in America," compiled by Minnie Frances Morse, published by Charlotte Whitcomb.)

(II) Jonathan Whitcomb, possibly the fourth son of John and Frances Whetcombe, died February, 1690, in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He served with his brother and others on a jury of inquest in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1655, and must have been at least twenty-one years old, if the common law of England fixing the legal age, held in the colonies then. In Lancaster, he seems to have exercised the rights of a freeman and he with others signed a petition to governor and council for aid after the Indian raid of 1675-6.

From the death of his father in 1662, he shared the home lot with his brother, John, until the death of the latter in 1683, when it became wholly his. Jonathan Whitcomb married, November 25, 1667, Hannah. Their home was situated in the middle of the town. His wife, Hannah, was killed at the house of Peter Joslin, in Lancaster, by the Indians. Children: 1. Hannah (twin), born February 26, 1669, died in infancy. 2. Jonathan (twin), of whom further. 3. Hannah, born August 29, 1671. 4. Abigail, born May 5, 1674. 5. Elisabeth, born 1676. 6. Katherine, born 1678. 7. Ruth, born 1680. 8. Mary, born 1682. 9. John, born May 12, 1684.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) Jonathan Whitcomb, son of Jonathan and Hannah Whitcomb, was born February 26, 1669, and died April 10, 1715. He married (first) Mary Joslin; (second) Mary Blood, daughter of Joseph Blood of Groton, Massachusetts, somewhere between 1685-1689. He was married (third) to Deborah Scripture of Groton, September 4, 1710, at Concord, Massachusetts. Children, named in settling estate: 1. Jonathan, born 1690. 2. Joseph. 3. Nathaniel. 4. Hannah. 5. Martha, died March 18, 1721. 6. Ephraim, born April, 1702. 7. Mary, born 1704. 8. Benjamin, of whom further. 9. Lydia.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) Benjamin Whitcomb, son of Jonathan Whitcomb, was born December 11, 1711, in Groton, Massachusetts, and died September 11, 1791. He married Dorcas Heald (Hale), born December 15, 1718. The story is told of his widow that when she was over ninety years old, she missed a cow-bell (her property) and seeing it on a three-year old steer belonging to a neighbor, entered the yard, took the bell from the steer's neck, and carried it home. Of

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the nine children herein named, five sons went to Henniker, New Hampshire, to reside. Children: 1. Dorothy, born August 23, 1737. 2. Jacob, of whom further. 3. Charles Augustus, born August 22, 1745. 4. Reuben, born February 7, 1747. 5. Simeon, born June 4, 1750. 6. Benjamin, born December 27, 1753. 7. Oliver, born February 27, 1755. 8. Silas, born October 15, 1758. 9. Zaccheus, born December 10, 1760.

*(Ibid.)*

(V) Jacob Whitcomb, son of Benjamin and Dorcas (Heald) Whitcomb, was born September 13, 1743, and died May 27, 1823. Soon after his marriage he settled in Henniker, New Hampshire, being the eighth settler in the town. Nine years later, he removed to Warner, just over the Henniker line, four miles away, but he always traded in Henniker and attended church there. He served in the Revolutionary War, as one of the ten in Captain Adam's Company of "Training Soldiers" who enlisted from his town. Jacob Whitcomb married Olive Wetherbee, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Wetherbee of Stow, Massachusetts, the intention having been published May 10, 1764. Children: 1. Benjamin, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born April 28, 1768. 3. Olive, born 1770, died young. 4. Betsey, born September 7, 1772. 5. Jonathan, born April 12, 1774, died September 11, 1777. 6. Olive, born July 28, 1778. 7. Mercy, born March 11, 1781. 8. John, born March 29, 1785. 9. Jonathan, born June 28, 1787.

*(Ibid.)*

(VI) Benjamin Whitcomb, son of Jacob and Olive (Wetherbee) Whitcomb, was born July 6, 1765, and died April 24, 1860. After his marriage, he removed from Warner to a farm in Newport, New Hampshire, on the mountain between Croyden and Newport, where he lived three years before removing to a farm just south of the Croyden line on the Sugar River, where he lived until his death. He was of a light complexion, with blue eyes and a medium figure well filled out. He was exceedingly deliberate in movement, in manner and utterance, but was a man of sound judgment and most exemplary life.

Benjamin Whitcomb married Sarah Watson, born May 13, 1762. She came from a wealthy English line, but as her father was the second son, he came to this country to make a start

in life. Soon afterwards, his oldest brother died, however, and he started for England to claim the estate. Three times he got within sight of the English shore only to be driven back by storms, so that he was finally forced to abandon the attempt. Sarah Watson was rather short, with dark blue eyes that in times of excitement turned black. At the time of her death, March 28, 1857, she was nearly ninety-five years old. Children: 1. Eleanor, born December 8, 1788, died October 9, 1853; married John Keyser, of Sutton, New Hampshire; their home is now a pleasure resort that was started and owned by Sarah Keyser Hutton and her husband until their death, and now carried on by their children and grandchildren. 2. Lydia, born January 4, 1791, died February 14, 1879; was a born nurse, having inherited this trait from her grandfather Whitcomb, who in the absence of a doctor in the community had learned all the various herbs and their uses so as to relieve suffering, and had imparted it to her as a little child. All her adult life, she ministered to the sick neighbors as need arose, without reward. 3. Parmenas, of whom further. 4. Mehitable, born August 14, 1801, died March 22, 1853; married Moses Hutchinson, of the Hutchinson family of singers; they had seven children. 5. Sarah, born July 17, 1803, died April 22, 1854; married Ambrose Stevens, of Claremont, New Hampshire, and they had: Hiram, and Abigail.

*(Ibid.)*

(VII) Parmenas Whitcomb, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Watson) Whitcomb, was born June 23, 1795, and died December 18, 1880. He remained on his father's farm, as he was the only son and because his father insisted, despite the fact that by nature he was preëminently fitted for the ministry, desired that profession and was urged toward it by every one except his father. He had a remarkable memory, a great gift of language, and a strong full voice of great carrying power, and a wonderful gift in prayer. He early became a deacon in the Baptist Church, and continued in that office until his death. His mental and spiritual gifts in middle and in later life burst forth despite the handicaps of farm life, and he served in church throughout the State as moderator of Assemblies or conductor of various church services. Like his father in build and complexion, he had the same deep blue eyes but with the flash and sparkle of his mother's,

and her heavy hair, that, in his case, turned a beautiful iron grey at forty, and was snowy white at sixty. His outdoor life so strengthened his eyes that he was able to read the time on the town clock nearly a mile away.

On February 27, 1822, Parmenas Whitcomb married Rua Hurd, born February 4, 1798, and died December 15, 1862, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Thurston) Hurd. She was of Scotch descent. Her father, Samuel Hurd, son of Samuel Hurd (one of the men who made the first settlement at Newport, New Hampshire, June, 1766), was a prosperous farmer and lived on the Endicott farm in the west part of Newport. Children: 1. Ruel, born December 20, 1822, died October 16, 1902; married (first) Samantha Crosby, October 21, 1848, and had one son, Edwin Ruel, born August 13, 1849, who died October 4, 1925; he left one son, Brainerd Edwin, born August 29, 1892, who is married and lives in Windsor, Vermont. Samantha (Crosby) Whitcomb died April 7, 1867, in Elkins, New Hampshire, where all her married life was spent. Ruel married (second) Lucy Woodbury, January 7, 1869, and had one daughter, Barnette Samantha, born February 14, 1870, who lives in Elkins, unmarried. Lucy (Woodbury) Whitcomb was born September 29, 1836. 2. Sarah Ann, born January 18, 1827, died September 16, 1862; married James Emerson, third son of Jonathan and Polly (Collins) Emerson, and had three children: Ella Frances, born November 22, 1849, married William S. Southworth, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and died January 8, 1917; Minnie Florette, and Hattie Franchet, both of whom died in infancy. 3. Parmenas Hurd, born April 13, 1830; went West as far as St. Paul, Minnesota, and arriving there as the campaign for the first Governor was on, remained the six weeks necessary to vote; returned East, and settled in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he remained until his death, May 14, 1906; married, 1864, Sarah Hoskins, and they had two children: Frederick, born in 1866, died in infancy; and Willard, named for Willard Morse, 2d, born in 1868, died in infancy. 4. Lydia, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) Lydia Whitcomb, daughter of Parmenas and Rua (Hurd) Whitcomb, was born June 28, 1835. She inherited from her father his complexion and general looks together with his hopeful temperament, wonderful memory,

and to some extent his gift of language, and from her mother, her fine figure, her dignity, and steady poise and her gracious tact. From birth, and the influence of the home life, came her independence and high ideals of education and culture and unselfish service to others as the chief goals of life, resting upon a foundation of strong Christian faith. Lydia Whitcomb married, March 26, 1857, Willard Morse, 2d (Morse IX), whom she met in Webster, Massachusetts, the spring of 1856 while staying with friends there. Upon their arrival in Minneapolis, they lived the first three years on the west side, then removed to their own home on the east side where they lived seven years. In September, 1892, they sold their home on the east side, and again bought on the west side at Kenwood. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Morse and her daughter remained in that home until April, 1916, when Mrs. Morse sold it and, two years later, built and occupied her home on Lake of Isles, where she died February 23, 1928.

(*Ibid.*)

**KING, LAYTON JUDD**, Executive—Vice-president and production manager of the Associated Oil Company, Layton Judd King exercised an important influence in building one of California's largest producing and distributing oil enterprises. He came to the Pacific Coast at the turn of the century as a young man in his early twenties. Almost immediately he joined the Associated Oil Company's organization, and through the years rose to positions of great responsibility. Mr. King was very well known in many phases of California life, and may properly be said to have contributed much in his career to the increasing prosperity of the State.

Born on January 31, 1880, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. King was a son of John Pierce and Etta Sarah (Judd) King, both now deceased. The father, who died in 1925, was born in Germany in 1852, and came to the United States as a young man, making his home for many years in Cleveland. His wife, born in 1861, died in 1929, was also a life-long resident of that city, although her parents were of English birth.

Layton Judd King was educated in Cleveland public schools, and almost at the beginning of his active career, made his way to the Pacific coast to seek his future. This was in the year



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1902, and he himself was just twenty-two years old. The Associated Oil Company had just been formed in the Kern River Field. Mr. King joined their original organization, beginning, of course, at the bottom. He dug ditches and did the ordinary work of a well puller for a number of months, but the rapid development of the company's drilling and producing activities during these early years, provided an opportunity for him to show his ability. He met every test of his talents with a convincing demonstration of the merit of his services, and through his steady efforts won gradual advancement. Wherever there was new work to be done, he was sent to do it. The first expansion of the Associated Oil Company's activities in the Kern River Field was placed in his hands. Later, even though he was still under thirty, he was put in charge of its operations in the McKittrick Field which furnished the first large volume of flush production for the company. Then there followed his development of their properties in the Midway Field, and in 1916, at the age of thirty-six, he was appointed general superintendent of field operations, both for the Associated Oil Company and the Coalinga Monterey Pipe Line.

Mr. King's record up to this point had been one of remarkable success, but he was to go on to still higher position and influence. In 1920 he was appointed in charge of all operations of the affiliated companies of the Associated Oil Company in Southern California. In addition to carrying out his executive duties with the greatest efficiency, he was also concerned with the company's future policies, and through his initiative and sound judgment acquired some of the most valuable properties now held by the Associated company in the southern part of the State. Mr. King was a man of vision. He was one of the leaders in developing new methods and new equipment for the industry, and long before other competitors appreciated the value of developing their properties at the earliest possible moment, his were drilled. He was one of the first to become convinced of the desirability of deeper drilling. Finally, in 1925, Mr. King was elected vice-president of the Associated Oil Company, in charge of the producing division. Making his headquarters in Los Angeles, he was responsible for administrative control of the company and its affiliated subsidiaries, and had under his supervision all of the company's producing operations except those in Texas. This

included, through the Amazon Drilling Company, entire charge of the actual drilling carried on, and upon completion of the drilling process, he further became responsible for the production and handling of the oil up to the time of its delivery to the pipe line. His duties further involved the discovery and acquisition of potential producing territory, and development work. So intimately connected was he with the success of his company, that it has well been said of him: "The story of Mr. King's activities and his life represents the story of the growth of the Associated Oil Company as a producing organization."

Although the arduous duties of his business occupied the greater part of Mr. King's attention, he found time to devote to other things, and in particular was known through his prominence in the Masonic order. A member of all higher bodies of York and Scottish Rites, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, he served the order and its ideals faithfully and well, taking the Thirty-second degree of the Consistory in the Scottish Rite. Mr. King was also a member of the Jonathan Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and worshipped with his family in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Through all phases of his career he recognized the obligations of good citizenship, and lent his influence always to the cause of civic progress.

Layton Judd King married Harriet U. Emmons, daughter of Joseph R. and Donna (Haynes) Emmons, who survives him. By a previous marriage he had eight children, all living, as follows: 1. Rupert L. 2. Ronald P. 3. Reginald F. 4. Ethelyn F. 5. Janet Judd. 6. Mary Layton. 7. Lorraine Joyce. 8. Olive Carolyn.

Mr. King's death occurred at Los Angeles on May 23, 1930. He was only fifty years old, and his loss in the full prime of life was a source of the deepest regret to his many personal friends and to the people of the State of California at large. Many tributes were paid to his memory, and the following representative paragraphs are quoted from an address delivered at his funeral by Perry W. Weidner, active Thirty-third Degree Mason, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of Southern California, and prominent financier:

Without the benefit of more than a modest education, Mr. King, through his indomitable energy, carved out for himself a career, the fullness of which

will ever stand as a monument to his memory and shall be a living pride to his posterity. He rose to be the first vice president of the Associated Oil Company. Ill-health caused his retirement less than a year ago. . . .

The energy and initiative which he put into his work have been among the prime factors in the growth of the institution which he served for twenty-seven years. It has made work for thousands of men and has contributed to the happiness of tens of thousands of people. Wherever he went, L. J. King made friends, both within and without the organization, and all men respected and honored him for his integrity and ability.

Mr. King did not sit back when work was being done, but was always at the front of all activity. Both day and night he labored incessantly. Because of this mingling with men, he was beloved by all employees in the field department of the organization. The many tributes of flowers that are manifest here today are but mute evidence of the affection in which he was held by his friends, associates and employees.

In 1918 when the influenza epidemic swept through the oilfields, Mr. King was in the midst of his sick employees. He cared for them, took them in his arms, arranged company support for them, and, where necessary, served them in death. He was like a father to a great family, even though, in this time of distress, his own children were also attacked but, fortunately, survived.

In 1922, when the oil strike swept through the northern fields, he was able to protect his company's property because of the loyalty of many of the men whom he had cared for.

He was most thoughtful about others, was never known to speak ill of any one nor to harbor unkind feelings against them. Where he suffered injustice, he bore it patiently and uncomplainingly. In his illness in the past year, none knew of his suffering because of this disposition to bear his burdens alone; and so it is that his passing has come as a shock and surprise to all of his many friends.

Mr. King was generous to a fault. The means that he acquired through his efforts were at the disposal of friends and near-friends. Help was generously extended to any one who asked for it. Thus it was that the human side of the man found expression in his stand in behalf of the employees of the company, in seeking the advancement of efficient men and fair compensation to the ordinary field worker.

Mr. King was the father of eight children, all of whom survive him. To them he set an example of honest, industrious, straightforward, righteous living, and to them he leaves, as a heritage, the memory of a kindly, patient and loving father.

**DWINNELL, WILLIAM STANLEY**, Man of Affairs—Ancestral Records—The origin of the surname Dwinnell is apparently lost in obscurity. The corruptions which hundreds of our family names have undergone tend to baffle alike the genealogical and etymological inquirer. The name Dwinnell or Dwinell, as found in America, is evidently a corrupted spelling of the original name for it is not to be found so spelled in any of the early English

records. Even in America the name has diversified widely. In Topsfield, Massachusetts, where the immigrant ancestor of the family settled, records have the following variations: Dewnell, Duenell, Dunnell, Dwenell, Dwinell, and Dwinnell. Tradition differs as to the origin of the family, some saying it was Scotch, and others French Huguenot. One branch of the family has supposed that the family came from France, where the Count Dwinell was settled near La Rochelle.

(Cutter: "New England Families" (1914), Vol. IV, p. 1932.)

(The Family in America)

(I) Michael, whose surname Dwinell is recorded in a variety of ways, represents the ancestor of the family in America. The exact date of his birth is not known, but it is thought to have been about 1640. He was living in Topsfield, Massachusetts, with his wife, Mary, as early as the year 1668, and was a man of considerable property. He left a will which was proved in March, 1717, and this would indicate that he died about that time. From the vital records of Topsfield, Massachusetts, it is learned that there were nine children of his marriage. They were: 1. Mary, born January 21, 1668-9. 2. Michael, born December 5, 1670, died December 24, 1761; a physician; married (first) Hannah —; (second), December 10, 1724, Elizabeth Fisk, who died March 26, 1730; (third) Elizabeth Cave, who died February, 1737; (fourth) July 6, 1737, Charity Cotton, who died November 8, 1752; and (fifth) February 1, 1753, widow Mary Balch. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. John, born 1674; married Mary Read. 5. Elizabeth, born April, 1677, died October 29, 1759, unmarried. 6. Maudlin or Magdalen, born February 24, 1678-9; married March 3, 1703, James Holgate. 7. Joseph, born January 26, 1681-2; married Prudence. 8. Susanna, born September 5, 1685. 9. Joanna, born 1688; married October 16, 1706, Nathaniel Hood, of Lynn.

(Dunnell: "True Genealogy of the Dunnell and Dwinell Family of New England.")

(II) Thomas Dwinell, son of Michael and Mary Dwinell, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, November 20, 1672, and died there in 1747. His will, dated June 2, 1747, and proved October 26, 1747, mentioned bequests to wife Dinah, and children, Jonathan, David and Thomas, and grandson, Archelaus.



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He married, May 23, 1701, Dinah Brimsdell, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Children, born in Topsfield, Massachusetts: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Mary, born January 30, 1703-4; married November 23, 1726, John Homes. 3. Ruth, born January 1706. 4. David, born March 20, 1708-9; married Keziah Ramsdell. 5. Thomas, born December 3, 1711; married November 3, 1738, Hannah Towne. 6. Susanna, born 1715; married October 28, 1735, John Dwinell. 7. Abigail, baptized November—December, 1718. 8. Jacob, born 1719; married December 20, 1739, Kezia Gould, who died 1798. 9. Amos, baptized September 30, 1722.

(Reference: *Op. cit.*)

(III) Jonathan Dwainell (as he spelled the name), son of Thomas and Dinah (Brimsdell) Dwinell, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, June 27, 1702, and died in Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1782. He removed from Topsfield in 1732 to a farm in that part of Sutton set off in 1813 as Millbury, and there kept a tavern, the only one between Worcester, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. He was admitted to the church in Sutton, October 25, 1741, and served as selectman for four years, 1766-1769, an evidence of his high standing in the town.

He married September 29, 1727, Mehetabel Kenney, of Salem, Massachusetts. They had eleven children, all of whom, except the first two, were born in Sutton, Massachusetts: 1. Jonathan, born October 30, 1729; married February 13, 1750-1, Mehitabel Waite. 2. Archelaus, born June 16, 1731; married Martha Perkins. 3. Henry, of whom further. 4. Amos, born 1734; married Lydia Jennison. 5. Mehitabel, born September 10, 1737; married Isaac Gale. 6. Moses, born September 23, 1739, died young. 7. Mary, born May 30, 1741; married Capt. Isaac Bolster. 8. David, born December 17, 1742; married Deliverance Maynard. 9. Ruth, born April 19, 1744; died young. 10. Susanna, born July 18, 1745; married Jonathan Kidder. 11. Jacob, born July 18, 1747; married (intentions published December, 1770), Elizabeth Brooks.

(*Op. cit.*, Cutter: "New England Families" (1914), Vol. IV, p. 1932.)

(IV) Henry Dwinell, son of Jonathan and Mehetabel (Kenney) Dwainell, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, November 14, 1732, and died there March 16, 1813. Records indicate

that he was a soldier in the French and Indian War.

He married (first) April 26, 1757, Hannah Dagget, born August 25, 1736, died September 30, 1788, daughter of Ebenezer, Sr., and Hannah (Burnap) Dagget. He married (second) May 5, 1789, Mehetabel, widow of Arthur Dagget. Children, of first marriage (born in Sutton, Massachusetts): 1. Solomon, of whom further. 2. Moses, born January 22, 1760; married 1799, Sarah Paine. 3. Henry, born February 22, 1762; married June 17, 1790, Tamar Gale. 4. Jonathan, born March 5, 1764, died September 13, 1788. 5. John, born July 5, 1766, died unmarried, 1819. 6. Hannah, born May 16, 1768. 7. Samuel, born September 25, 1770; married Polly Dudley. 8. Abraham, born February 13, 1773, died November 5, 1813. 9. Remark, born July 13, 1775, died September 1, 1778. 10. Thankful, born 1779, died February 6, 1786. 11. Isaac, born March 5, 1782; married (first) Roxa Marble; (second) Lucretia Martin.

(Dunnell: "True Genealogy of the Dunnell and Dwinell Family of New England.")

(V) Solomon Dwinell, son of Henry and Hannah (Dagget) Dwinell, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, October 1, 1757, and died in Millbury, Massachusetts, July 26, 1830. He was a soldier in the American Revolution, serving as private from December 9, 1775, a short term, and from August 13, to November 29, 1777; he then enlisted for nine months, and marched with the first division of militia to Springfield July 8, 1779. He fought at Boston, in the battle of Long Island, and at White Plains. He was under General Stark at Bennington, Vermont, also at the capture of Burgoyne.

Solomon Dwinell married April 1, 1783, Mrs. Hannah (Singletary) Gould, daughter of Hon. Amos Singletary, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and widow of Capt. Jonathan Gould, of Sutton. Children, born at Sutton, Massachusetts: 1. Solomon, of whom further. 2. Remark, born December 10, 1785; married Abigail Miller. 3. Salmon or Solomon, born April 18, 1788, died 1803. 4. Simeon, born April 25, 1790, died unmarried in 1859. 5. Luther, born January 28, 1792, died 1808. 6. Abijah Legg, born January 16, 1795; married Rebecca.

(*Op. cit.*)

(VI) Solomon Dwinell, Jr., son of Solomon and Hannah (Singletary-Gould) Dwinell, was

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born in Sutton, Massachusetts, November 24, 1783, and died in Millbury, Massachusetts.

He married Mary Ashley, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Children, except first two, born in Millbury, Massachusetts. 1. Rev. Solomon Ashley, born August 9, 1812, in Lee, Massachusetts; married 1838, Lydia H. Gove. 2. Harriet Lane (or Wheeler) born April 29, 1816, in Springfield, Massachusetts. 3. George Washington, born October 6, 1818; married Catherine A. Wilson, of Lafayette, Wisconsin. 4. Mary Marinda, born April 13, 1820; married James O. Eaton. 5. Alvan Hyde, born March 3, 1824; married Sarah Hunter. 6. John Bliss, of whom further. 7. Alvin (or Henry) Alden, born March 31, 1829. 8. Fidelia Lucinda, born April 22, 1831; married Nathan M. Jordan.

(*Op. cit.*)

(VII) John Bliss Dwinnell, son of Solomon, Jr., and Mary (Ashley) Dwinnell, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, October 25, 1827. He married February 21, 1855, Maria C. Stanley, daughter of Whiting Day and Maria (Castle) Stanley. After his marriage they lived in Lodi, Wisconsin. (Stanley VII.) Their children were: 1. Lizzie Imogen, born February 21, 1858. 2. George Washington, born July 11, 1860; a physician. 3. William Stanley, of whom further. 4. John Lincoln, born September 29, 1865. 5. Mattie Louise, born June 3, 1870. 6. Bessie Maria, born March 13, 1873. 7. Henry Alden, born February 14, 1878, died July 19, 1879.

(*Op. cit.*; Warren: "Stanley Families," pp. 323-4.)

(VIII) William Stanley Dwinnell, son of John Bliss and Maria C. (Stanley) Dwinnell, was born at Lodi, Wisconsin, December 25, 1862. He was educated in the public and high schools of Lodi, then took a two-year undergraduate course at the University of Wisconsin, and graduated from the law department in 1886. Following his graduation he was employed for the next two years by the Supreme Court of Madison, Wisconsin, preparing opinions for publication. While engaged in this work he became the close friend of Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk, whom he accompanied, upon invitation, to the funeral in New York of General Grant. He was also with Governor Rusk during the Milwaukee riots of 1886. In 1888-89 he served as district attorney of Jackson County, subsequently going to Minneapolis, Minnesota, as attorney, under contract, for a building and loan association. Because of

radical differences as to policy he resigned from this association and engaged in the practice of law, chiefly relating to corporations. Finding the duties of his office too confining, he began in 1900 to deal in realty in order that he might be more in the out-of-doors. This business proved to be equally suited to him, and after operating successfully in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, he extended his field to include timberlands in California and British Columbia. In the latter province he was president of the Fraser River Tannery. He also holds the office of treasurer of the Urban Investment Company of St. Paul; president of the Northern Finance Corporation, and the Grey Tractor Company.

Mr. Dwinnell has always been a sponsor for good government and has given much of his time and effort to the work of securing worthy candidates for municipal and State offices. Among his public services may be mentioned his agency in securing the consideration and passage of the Direct Primary Law by the Legislature of 1899, and the passage of the Anti-Trust Law. He was for several years a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the Commercial Club, and served as vice-chairman for the year 1906. He is a member of the American and Minnesota Bar Associations, the American Economic Association and the following clubs: Minneapolis, Lafayette, Minikahda, and Six-O'clock. His religious affiliation is with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which for several years he has served as vestryman.

William Stanley Dwinnell married, April 24, 1889, Virginia Ingman, daughter of Lucius Smith and Sarah Jane (Bowen) Ingman. (Ingman III.) Four children were born of this union: 1. Stanley Worthington, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, February 28, 1890. 2. Anne Katharine, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 5, 1892; married Oscar M. Westen and resides in Caldwell, New Jersey. Issue: William LaPierre, and Virginia Anne. 3. James Bowen, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 28, 1895; married Jean Glasgow, and has one child, Virginia Louise. 4. William Stanley, Jr., born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 28, 1907.

(Hudson: "A Half Century of Minneapolis," pp. 151-152; Family Records.)

(The Stanley Line.)

*Arms*—Argent, on a bend azure three bucks' heads cabossed or, a chief gules.

*Crest*—A demi heraldic wolf erased argent, tufted or.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

The surname Stanley originated from a parish Stanley, of which there are ten in England, but the probable origin of the following family is from Stanley parish in Lancashire. Robertus de Stanelegh or Stanelay is in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D., 1379, and Edward Stanley, of Lancashire, in the Oxford University Register, 1578-9. (Bardsley: Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.)

Burke in his "General Armourie of England, Scotland, and Ireland," states that the "Stanley family of Knowsley, County Lancaster, descended from the marriage of Sir John Stanley, Knight of the Garter and Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1385, second son of Sir William Stanley, Lord of Stanley, with Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham and Knowsley, Knight." The grandson of this alliance, Sir Thomas Stanley, K. G., was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1455; and his son, Thomas, second Lord Stanley, so distinguished at the battle of Bosworth, was created in 1485, Earl of Derby. Of the junior branches of the noble house of Stanley we may mention the Stanleys of Holt, of Alderly, of Crosshall, of Ormskirk, and of Tong Castle.

In Willington, County Kent, lived a Stanley family, a younger branch of the Lancashire Stanleys, represented about 1600 by John, Thomas, and William Stanley, the latter of whom had a son Thomas, born in 1615, and a son William, born in 1617. These names are repeated in the following family and it is thought that Thomas, mentioned below, was of that family. This theory is supported by the fact that Simon Willard, a fellow passenger with the Stanley brothers, came also from County Kent, England.

(Burke: "General Armory;" Berry: "Pedigrees of Families of the County of Kent," p. 140.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) Thomas Stanley, with his brother Timothy, and orphan children of his brother John, came from England to Newtown (later named Cambridge) Massachusetts, in May, 1634. Thomas was appointed guardian of John, the oldest of his brother John's children, March 3, 1635, and with his brother Timothy was admitted as freeman March 4, 1635. Thomas soon removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was chosen deputy to the General Court, in

which he sat September 2, 1635. The next spring he was appointed constable, but removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in June, 1636. Here he was assigned two parcels of land of forty-two acres each, and a house lot on the highway, now on the west side of Main Street, running from the bridge over the Little River to the Center Church, a valuable location, generally known since as "Stanley's Corner." He was elected juryman of Hartford in 1639 and 1643, and a constable in 1644, 1647, 1648, an important office combining the duties of the modern sheriff and the policeman. In the year 1659, Thomas Stanley and family with others removed from Hartford to begin a new settlement at Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died January 31, 1663, and where he was buried.

His wife's Christian name was Benett; her family name is not known. After Thomas Stanley's death, she married Gregory Wolterton, and died in Hadley, Massachusetts, in January, 1664-5. Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Hannah, married Samuel Porter. 3. Mary, married John Porter, Jr. 4. Sarah, married John Wadsworth.

(Berry: "Pedigrees of Families of the County of Kent," p. 140; Warren: "Stanley Families," descended from John, Timothy, and Thomas Stanley.)

(II) Nathaniel Stanley, son of Thomas and Benett Stanley, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1638, and died there November 14, 1712. He removed with his father to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, and was selectman there in 1665. He returned, however, the same year to Hartford, where the family still held his father's house and lands, and where on February 16, 1665-6, he was chosen selectman. He was a deputy to the General Court; an assistant to the governor 1690-1712; also judge of the County Court and Court of Probate.

He married, June 2, 1659, Sarah Boosey, born November 12, 1643, died August 18, 1716, daughter of James and Alice Boosey, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Both were received in the Second Church, Hartford, March 31, 1678. Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut: 1. Nathaniel, born January 5, 1665, died at Hadley, Massachusetts, April 12, 1665. 2. Sarah, born August 24, 1669, died November 28, 1689. 3. Joseph, born February 20, 1671, died March 18, 1676. 4. Hannah, born September 30, 1674, died October 31, 1681. 5. Mary, born October 8, 1677; married Nathaniel Hooker. 6. Susanna,

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born April 13, 1681, died September 18, 1683.  
7. Nathaniel, of whom further.

(*Op. cit.*)

(III) Nathaniel Stanley, Jr., son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Boosey) Stanley, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 9, 1683, and died there August 17, 1755. He was one of the most distinguished men of the Colony in both civil and military affairs. He was lieutenant colonel of the first regiment October, 1739; assistant, 1735-1749; treasurer, 1749-1755; appointed judge in 1734, but declined.

He married, November 14, 1706, Sarah Whiting, born 1686, died August 9, 1752, daughter of Joseph Whiting, treasurer of Connecticut. Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut: 1. Nathaniel, born August 11, 1707, died 1763, at Windsor, Connecticut; married Mary Marshall. 2. Sarah, born January 18, 1709; married Hon. Andrew Burr. 3. Joseph, born January 4, 1711, died August 14, 1712. 4. Augustus, of whom further. 5. Anna, born June 22, 1715, died December 17, 1722. 6. Susanna, born June 26, 1717; married Aaron Day. 7. Abigail, born July 24, 1719; married Rev. Elnathan Whitman. 8. Mary, born June 20, 1721, died December 27, 1722. 9. Joseph, born June 18, 1723, died August 21, 1723. 10. William, baptized September 8, 1724. 11. John, baptized March 12, 1726-7, died young.

(*Op. cit.*)

(IV) Augustus Stanley, son of Nathaniel, Jr., and Sarah (Whiting) Stanley, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 31, 1713, and died there March 8, 1770.

He married Alice Seymour, born 1719, died May 8, 1766. They lived at what is now Elmwood, West Hartford, Connecticut. Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut. 1. Allyn, born 1739, died May 11, 1774; married 1766, Elizabeth Webb. 2. John, died 1789; married (first), 1770, Ruth Lewis; (second), 1783, Anna Gibbs. 3. Mabel, born 1742, died March 15, 1759. 4. Roswell, married Dorothy Shepard and Anna Nichols. 5. James, married July 25, 1765, Esther Gridley. 6. Whiting, of whom further. 7. Judah, baptized October 28, 1750; married widow Esther Moss. 8. Lucy, baptized August 9, 1752. 9. Frederick, baptized January 20, 1754; married Martha Biglow. 10. Levi, baptized November 9, 1755; lived at West Hartford. 11. Lewis, baptized August 7, 1760, died October, 1777, prisoner of war.

(*Op. cit.*)

(V) Whiting Stanley, son of Augustus and Alice (Seymour) Stanley, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 1, 1747, and died in Cheshire, Connecticut, September 2, 1818, his death resulting from a casualty received from a prisoner while he was serving as sheriff. He married his cousin, Abigail Day, born April 12, 1746, died January 23, 1827, daughter of Aaron and Susanna (Stanley) Day. Children: 1. Thomas, born Farmington, Connecticut, July 30, 1778; died August 2, 1850, in Pennsylvania. 2. Charles Augustus, born September 27, 1782. 3. Susan Abigail, born April 23, 1785, died unmarried. 4. Infant (twin), born June 8, 1790, died 1790. 5. Seymour (twin), born June 8, 1790, died August, 1791. 6. Harriet, born September 17, 1792; married Giles Mansfield. 7. Whiting Day, of whom further.

(Warren: "Stanley Families.")

(VI) Whiting Day Stanley, son of Whiting and Abigail (Day) Stanley, was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, January 24, 1795, and died in Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1877. He emigrated to Canandaigua, New York, where he lived until 1847, then bought five hundred acres of land in Dane County, Wisconsin, whither he removed with five of his children, and all except the second son, after a few years settled near him. In politics, he was always on the side of reform.

He married February 11, 1818, Maria Castle, of Canandaigua, New York, who died in 1873. Children, born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York: 1. Charles Whiting, born July 17, 1819; married Harriet Hickok. 2. Edna Amelia, born June 29, 1821; married O. O. Rose. 3. Frederick G., born March, 1824; married Julia Ann Nethanny. 4. Abigail A., born 1827, died 1876. 5. Lemuel Castle, born June 28, 1828; married Cornelia Porter. 6. William, born February 18, 1831; married Louisa A. Huntington. 7. Maria C., of whom further. 8. Emory Day, born May 5, 1836; married Isabel Jaques and Elizabeth Howie. 9. Daniel Castle, born May 5, 1839; married Augusta Wilkins.

(*Op. cit.*)

(VII) Maria C. Stanley, daughter of Whiting Day and Maria (Castle) Stanley, was born in Canandaigua, New York, November 19, 1833. She married, February 21, 1855, John Bliss Dwinell, son of Solomon, Jr., and Mary (Ashley) Dwinell. (Dwinell VII.)

(*Op. cit.*)

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(The Bowen Line.)

*Bowen Arms*—Azure, a stag argent with an arrow stuck in the back, and attired or.

*Crest*—A stag standing vulned in the back with an arrow proper.

*Motto*—*Qui male cotitat male sibi.*

(Crozier: "General Armory," recorded for Richard Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass., 1644.)

The Patronymic Bowen is Anglicized from the Welsh ap-Owen, that is, son of Owen. Lewis ap-Owen was archdeacon of Cardigan, on record in 1487. Daniell, son of John Abowen, was baptized at St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, London, in 1568; and Thomas Bowen is on the register of the University of Oxford in 1582. (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

The Bowens of Kittle Hill, County Glamorgan, for whom Burke also records the armorial bearings herein described, were a branch of the Bowen family of Llwyngwair, Pembrokehire, descended from the Princes of Dyfed in South Wales, through the following line:

(I) Owen Ap Einion, married Gwenllian, daughter of Sir William Cantington.

(II) Llewellyn Ap Owen, married Nest, daughter of Howel Fychan, Esq.

(III) Evan Bowen of Pentre Evan, son of Llewellyn ap-Owen, was the first of his family to use the name Bowen as a permanent family name. He married Margaret, daughter of Arnold Cubberston, Esq.

(IV) Gwyllyn Bowen, son of Evan and Margaret (Cubberston) Bowen, married a daughter of James ap Einion of Carmarthenshire.

(V) Owen Bowen, Esq., son of Gwyllyn Bowen, married Janet, daughter and heir of Harri ap Llewelyn, Esq., of Gumfreyston.

(VI) Sir James Bowen, son of Owen and Janet (Llewelyn) Bowen, appointed by Henry VIII, Commissioner of Revenue, married Mary Hale, daughter of John Hale, Esq.

(VII) Mathias Bowen, of Llwyngwair, son of Sir James and Mary (Hale) Bowen, married Mary, daughter of John Philips, Esq., of Picton Castle.

(VIII) James Bowen, of Llwyngwair, son of Mathias and Mary (Philips) Bowen, was living at Llwyngwair when Dwinn made his visitation in 1591. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Griffith, Esq., of Richeley, in Anglesey. They had issue: 1. George. 2. Owen. 3. Tomas. 4. John. 5. Huw. 6. Tomas. 7. William. 8. Richard, of whom further. 9. Morgan. 10. Robert. 11. Mary. 12. Jane. 13. Elen.

14. Sioned. 15. Maud. 16. Elizabeth. 17. Elliw.

The oldest son, George Bowen, inherited Llwyngwair, and was assessed in Cromwell's survey of Gower in 1650, as holder of Kittle Hill manor or parish, which formerly belonged to the earl of Worcester, because Cuhelyn of the Bowen lineage in the twelfth century married the daughter and heir of Tristram, Earl of Worcester.

(Generations I-VIII—Bowen: "Memorial of the Bowen Family," pp. 94-103 and *Pedigree Chart*; Dwinn: "Heraldic Visitations of Wales," Vol. I, pp. 166-7.)

(The Family in America)

(I) Richard Bowen, eighth son of James of Llwyngwair and Eleanor (Griffith) Bowen, came to America, it is supposed, by way of Glamorganshire as did Griffith Bowen, ancestor of the Bowens of Woodstock, Connecticut. He arrived in New England about 1640, and settled at Seekonk, in Plymouth Colony, a tract purchased of Chief Massasoit in 1641, but not settled until 1643, when Richard Bowen appears among the earliest proprietors. The settlement was incorporated in 1645 under the name Rehoboth. Richard Bowen was buried February 4, 1674-5.

He married (first) in Wales, Ann (surname not known), who died about 1645. He married (second) in 1648, Elizabeth, widow of George Marsh of Hingham. She died in 1675. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Obadiah, born September 1, 1627, died September 10, 1710; married Marcy Clifton, of Swansea, Massachusetts. 3. Richard, Jr., married March 4, 1646, Esther Sutton. 4. William, buried March 10, 1686-7. 5. Alice, married Robert Wheaton in 1636. 6. Sarah, married — Fuller. 7. Ruth, married — Leverich.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. 1, p. 470.)

(II) Thomas Bowen, son of Richard and Ann Bowen, was born in Wales, and died in Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony, in 1663. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1648; and in New London, Connecticut, in 1657-60, but later returned to Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His will names a son Richard, and a brother Obadiah. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth. In 1669 she was the widow of Samuel Fuller.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 471.)

(III) Dr. Richard Bowen, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bowen, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1658, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 12, 1736. He was a physician, and as early as 1680 was practicing in the western part of Rehoboth within two miles of Providence, Rhode Island. He educated his sons Thomas and Jabez to be physicians. He married January 9, 1683, Mercy Titus. Children, born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts: 1. Elizabeth, born November 11, 1684, died December 11, 1706; married Enoch Hunt. 2. Abijah, born April 10, 1687; married June 2, 1708, Peter Hunt. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Damaris, born April 26, 1692; married (first), June 18, 1718, Stephen Hunt; and (second), Stephen Reed. 5. Jabez, born October 9, 1696; married June 30, 1717, Hulda Hunt. 6. Ebenezer, born August 23, 1699; married June 17, 1723, Anne Newman. 7. Urania, born September 23, 1707; married March 14, 1735, John Bush.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 471.)

(IV) Dr. Thomas Bowen, son of Richard and Mercy (Titus) Bowen, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 20, 1689, and died there July 17, 1774. He was a physician, and married, August 8, 1710, Sarah Hunt, born 1690, died August 31, 1777, daughter of Ephraim Hunt. Children, born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts: 1. Sarah, born June 26, 1711. 2. Hulda, born February 16, 1712. 3. Thomas, born October 3, 1714. 4. Ephraim, of whom further. 5. Oliver, born February 3, 1718. 6. Hannah, born April 30, 1721. 7. Lucy, born July 3, 1723. 8. Benjamin, born March 8, 1724. 9. Lydia, born June 8, 1727. 10. Betty, born April 1, 1729. 11. Molly, born November 8, 1731.

(*Op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 1010.)

(V) Dr. Ephraim Bowen, son of Dr. Thomas and Sarah (Hunt) Bowen, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 3, 1716, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, October 26, 1812. He lived in Providence with his uncle, Dr. Jabez Bowen, from age of nine years, and finally studied medicine with him. In later years he became a celebrated physician, as did also two of his sons, William and Pardon, who also took up the study of medicine.

He married (first), February 9, 1737-8, Mary Fenner, daughter of Thomas Fenner, of Providence, who died in 1743 or 1744. He married (second), June 10, 1746, Lydia Mawney, daughter

of Colonel Peter Mawney. Children born in Providence, Rhode Island, by first marriage: 1. Jabez, of whom further. 2. Oliver, born November 17, 1742. By second marriage: 3. William, born March 8, 1747. 4. Mary, born October 20, 1748. 5. Sarah, born July 26, 1750. 6. Lydia, born January 3, 1752. 7. Ephraim, born August 29, 1753. 8. Benjamin, born October 17, 1755. 9. Pardon, born March 26, 1757. 10. Benjamin, born November 9, 1759. 11. Nancy, born June 9, 1762. 12. Betsey, born March 7, 1765. 13. Fanny, born March 29, 1768.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 1010; Austin: "Ancestral Dictionary," p. 7.)

(VI) Jabez Bowen, LL.D., son of Dr. Ephraim and Mary (Fenner) Bowen, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 2, 1739, and died there May 8, 1815. He was educated in Providence schools, and at Yale College, whence he graduated in 1757. He then returned to Providence, and began the practice of law. In 1774 he held the rank of major in the militia; was made lieutenant-colonel in 1775, and in May, 1776, colonel of the First Regiment of Providence County, with which regiment he served in 1777. In the meantime, in 1776, he had been placed on the Superior Court Bench, and in 1781 became chief justice. In May, 1778, he was chosen deputy governor, and in 1780 reelected and continued in that office until 1786. He was also chancellor of Brown University.

Jabez Bowen married (first), December 19, 1762, Sarah Brown, born September 24, 1742, died March 17, 1800, daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Harris) Brown; he married (second), May 21, 1801, Peddy Leonard, daughter of Judge George Leonard, of Norton, Massachusetts. Children, born in Providence, Rhode Island, all by first marriage: 1. Obadiah, born October 5, 1763, lost at sea off Dunkirk, France, July 28, 1793. 2. Oliver, born April 21, 1767; settled in Killingly, Connecticut. 3. Mary, born June 28, 1772. 4. Jabez, of whom further. 5. Henry, born February 8, 1776, died August 31, 1777. 6. Horatio Gates, born June 13, 1779. 7. Son (name not known), born September 10, 1782, died October 1, 1782. 8. Henry, born January 5, 1785, died April 16, 1867; married in 1808, Harriet Monro.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. II, p. 1010.)

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(VII) Jabez Bowen, Jr., son of Honorable Jabez and Sarah (Brown) Bowen, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 29, 1774, and died in Killingly, Connecticut.

(*Op. cit.*, p. 1011.)

(VIII) James B. Bowen, son of Jabez Bowen, Jr., was born in Killingly, Connecticut, August 19, 1816. As a young man he conducted cotton mills at Stafford, and Woodstock, Connecticut; Warren, Massachusetts; and Rochester, New York. Later he studied medicine, and graduated in 1848 from Central College. He began the practice of his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained four years. From Providence he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and in 1871 he was elected mayor of Madison. He married about 1836, Susan Tucker. Children: 1. Susan Maria. 2. Sarah Jane, of whom further.

(Durrie: "History of Madison, Wisconsin," p. 336, foot note; Family Records.)

(IX) Sarah Jane Bowen, daughter of Dr. James B. and Susan (Tucker) Bowen, was born in Connecticut, August 28, 1845, probably in Killingly, and died in 1909 at Chicago, Illinois. She married in October, 1862, Lucius Smith Ingman. (Ingman II.)

(Family Records.)

(The Ingman Line.)

Ingman appears to be a very rare family name. Bardsley, the well-known etymologist, lists it in the class of occupational surnames, "the servant of Ingman," believing it to have been first adopted as a surname by one who rendered service to a master. He seems to have arrived at this conclusion from the fact that the surnames Matthewman, Addyman, and Dickman originated in the same way. Matthewman is one of the best representatives of this class of surname, for example, in the Poll Tax of the West Riding of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379, we find "Matheus de Lofthous," a farmer, with his two servants, "Willelmus Mathewman," and "Margota Mathewoman," thus showing that these two servants took their surnames from the position they occupied to their master by simply suffixing to his name the words "man" and "woman." Ingman is probably another instance of the same kind, the word "man" being added to the original personal name. Not until the middle of the fifteenth century do we find the name Ingman

recorded; prior to that time the entries appear to be Ingram, and Inghaman. Thomas Ingman is mentioned as vicar of Dersingham, County Norfolk, in 1444, and John Ingman is vicar of Kilverstone, same county, in 1464. The fact that these families lived in Norfolk, leads one to believe that Ingman may be a corruption of Ingham, for Ingham families were quite numerous in Norfolk County. The earliest members of this family to be found in America settled in Connecticut and Virginia. The family of present interest are descendants of the Virginia branch. In the Virginia tax lists, 1782 and 1789, the only Ingman family listed is that of Isham Ingman's in Surry County.

(The Family in America)

(I) William D. Ingman, the earliest found ancestor of this particular branch of the family, was born in Bath County, Virginia, November 28, 1803. His parents removed to Ohio in 1804, settling in Fairfield, Greene County, and here the boy grew to manhood years. After his marriage to a girl whose surname was Meyer, he removed to Newark, Licking County, Ohio, and there reared a family of seven sons. They were: 1. William, born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, July 3, 1832. 2. Lucius Smith, of whom further. 3. Orrin. 4. William. 5. George. 6. Daniel. 7. Henry.

(Hill: "History of Licking County, Ohio"; Family Records.)

(II) Lucius Smith Ingman, son of William D. Ingman, was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, March 8, 1838, and died in Chicago, Illinois, June 2, 1904. In October, 1862, he married Sarah Jane Bowen, daughter of Dr. James B. and Susan (Tucker) Bowen, of Madison, Wisconsin (Bowen IX.) After his marriage he made his home in Madison, for in Durrie's "History of Madison, Wisconsin," he is mentioned as alderman, 2d Ward, 1865. Children: 1. Virginia, of whom further. 2. Susan Maude, born in Madison, Wisconsin, August 10, 1863; married Gerrit Hazard Worthington, of River Forest, Illinois.

(Family Records.)

(III) Virginia Ingman, daughter of Lucius Smith and Sarah Jane (Bowen) Ingman, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, July 16, 1866. She married April 24, 1889, William Stanley Dwinell, and was the mother of his four children. (Dwinell VIII.)

(Family Records.)

**MERRICK, WILLIAM HATHAWAY**, Executive—General manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Minnesota and the Northwestern territory, William Hathaway Merrick was associated with this company for many years and rose to high executive position through the consistent merit of his services and loyal effort. He was a lifelong resident of Minnesota, son of a pioneer father in the State, and inherited many of the finest traits of character which made for the upbuilding of this section. In seeking his own career he was proud to work for the progress of our National life, and by his own real success, contributed in no small measure toward this goal.

Mr. Merrick was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, on May 4, 1858, a son of Albert Hamilton Merrick, who was born in Rochester, New York, and of Anne (Hathaway) Merrick, born at Fall River, Massachusetts. His parents had come to Stillwater from Rochester in 1855, and when their son was only six months old, they removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, which was to be the family home thereafter.

William Hathaway Merrick grew up about the city, obtaining his education in the public and high schools. Even as a boy he displayed marked independence of spirit and an eagerness to begin the business of life, to match his abilities against its difficulties and problems. With the completion of his education, Mr. Merrick entered the employ of Auerbach, Finch, and Sheffer, a wholesale dry goods company in St. Paul. Later, he was connected with the grocery business known as Noyes and Merrick, advancing through various positions with these enterprises as he won promotion. In 1877, however, he first formed the association with the Singer Sewing Machine Company which was to continue mutually satisfactory for so many years. He was employed at first as collector and salesman, and in this capacity displayed such unusual ability that he attracted the attention of company executives and was marked for a successful career. Gradually he took over positions of the greatest confidence and trust, and in 1903 was appointed general agent for Minnesota and the Northwest. In this office he remained until the time of his death, guiding company affairs with a sure hand along the pathway of success, building a smooth-running organization and extending the volume of its trade. It was widely recognized that Mr. Merrick's services

were the decisive factor in the continued growth of the company in this field.

Although business was always his chief interest, Mr. Merrick by no means confined his attention exclusively to this sphere. He was active in other phases of the community life, civic, social and benevolent, and was known in St. Paul as a resident of the finest progressive type. In politics he was an independent voter, casting his ballot for the man best fitted for office in his opinion, rather than blindly following party dictates, and his support could always be counted upon for any worthy movement in the best interests of the community, irrespective of its source of origin. Mr. Merrick was a member of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, and of several other local bodies. With his family he held membership in the Church of St. John the Evangelist in this city, contributing liberally in the support of all its work.

On November 3, 1879, at St. Paul, William Hathaway Merrick married Caroline Elizabeth Gale, who was born in St. Paul on March 29, 1859, daughter of Sidney Gale, a native of Albion, New York, and of Mary Elizabeth (Dodge) Gale, who was born at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Merrick became the parents of two children: 1. Margaret Hathaway, born in this city on January 18, 1881, married Samuel Evans Hayes, and they have two children: i. William Morris, born July 23, 1907, at Seattle, Washington. ii. Jane Hathaway, born June 24, 1910, at Seattle, Washington. 2. Gale Clifford, born at St. Paul on November 24, 1883; married Sarah McLaughlin. They also have two children: i. Margaret, born March 28, 1908, at Seattle, Washington. ii. Kathleen, born June 2, 1911, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Merrick's death occurred on June 8, 1928, at his home in this city, No. 539 Holly Avenue, in his seventy-first year. His passing was widely regretted, and came as a severe shock to the city of which he had been so long a distinguished resident, while it brought to his many friends a sense of deep and poignant sorrow. He was a man strong in will and character, yet always considerate of others, and kind. His life is worthy of emulation, and the remembrance of his useful career and character will long remain.

**BARTON, JOHN WESTWOOD**, Banker—Vice-President of the Metropolitan National





*W. H. Merrick*

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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a man of wide experience in financial affairs, John Westwood Barton has risen to his present position through consistent effort over a period of years. He has been attracted to the banking profession as many another leader, by a clear realization of the important part it plays in the modern world, and the knowledge that a sound financial system is the basis of national prosperity. A banker's work seems worthy of the best efforts which can be put into it, and in seeking his own career, Mr. Barton has had the further satisfaction of contributing to the greater welfare of his country.

Born on December 16, 1883, in Howell County, Missouri, Mr. Barton is a son of Leroy Jackson and Nancy Catharine (Will) Barton. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Howell County, and when about eight years old moved with his parents to Manns Creek, near Weiser, Idaho, where they purchased a stock ranch. Here he continued attendance at the public schools, and was graduated from the high school in Weiser, while later he undertook a course of study in business college at Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Barton early entered the banking field and first came to Minnesota as a bank examiner in the city of Minneapolis. By strict attention to every task which came to his hand and determination to master every detail of banking operations, he soon acquired a broad background of experience against which genuine ability was clearly seen. In 1917 he was appointed first vice-president of the Metropolitan National Bank and has since continued in this office, his services, and particularly his sound judgment in the matter of business trends and values, proving repeatedly of the greatest worth. Mr. Barton is also chairman of the board of the Central National Bank at Minneapolis, and a director of the Buzza Company, publishers in this city.

In politics he is a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, although he likes to consider the qualifications of each office-seeker on his merits, but no worthy movement for advance and progress is ever without his indorsement, irrespective of its source. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order is a member of the Blue Lodge at Weiser, Idaho, a member of the Consistory, including the Thirty-second Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of the

Temple, at Minneapolis, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among the associations of the men of his profession Mr. Barton is chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, while he holds membership in several Minneapolis clubs, including the Interlachen Country Club, of which he is president, the Athletic Club of Minneapolis, and the Minneapolis Club. With his family he attends the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Barton has been twice married; first, in 1905, to Cressa Riegelman, and second, on June 16, 1915, to Ruby Mae Stene, who was born in St. Paul, October 13, 1892. One child was born of the first marriage, Millard Vernon, born at Weiser, Idaho, April 16, 1910. Of the second marriage there are two children: Roger Wesley, born at Minneapolis, December 12, 1916; and Cora Margaret, born October 16, 1920, in this city.

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**GREGG, JOHN WILLIAM**, Industrial Leader—Descended from a long line of worthy forebears of the Gregg family which originated in Scotland, and whose early representatives in the new world were settlers of Delaware, John William Gregg is prominently active in commercial, social, fraternal and religious circles. His associates, friends and all those acquainted with his meritorious abilities are eagerly awaiting and expecting further splendid achievements of this young man. Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," quoting from "The Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, derives the surname Gregg from the well-known personal appellation, Gregory, which has given rise to numerous surnames, many of them of Scotch form. When King James VI and Charles I issued edicts denouncing the whole clan of Gregor and forbidding the use of the name, such forms as Campbell, Gregory, Gregg and Greig soon arose and became popular and widespread. Gregg and its variants are numerous in the Hundred Rolls, the Poll Tax, West Riding of Yorkshire and other records and documents. Some of the name came from Scotland to America, via England; but the great majority in America descend from what is called the Scotch-Irish stock that emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland between 1600 and 1650, and whose descendants came to America between 1700 and 1773, settling prin-

cipally in Southern New Hampshire, Northern Massachusetts, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, but many pushed south to Virginia, North and South Carolina. William John Gregg, of this memorial, is probably descended from the following line of ancestors.

*Gregg Arms*—Argent, three lions passant guardant in pale azure.

*Crest*—A lion passant guardant azure.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) William Gregg, the American progenitor of this line, settled on a tract of land of four hundred acres in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, surveyed to him in 1685. He died July 1, 1687. The name of his wife has not been found. He was the father of the following children: 1. Richard, died September 17, 1754; married Ann. 2. Ann, married (first), William Dixon; (second), John Houghton. 3. John, of whom further. 4. George, married, in 1706, Sarah Hogg.

(Alpheus H. Harlan: "The Harlan Family" (1914), pp. 8, 27. Delaware Calendar of Wills, New Castle County, p. 52.)

(II) John Gregg, son of William Gregg, was born in 1668, and died in 1738. His will, dated April 27, 1738, was proved March 6, 1738-9. He was a yeoman of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. He married in November, 1694, Elizabeth Cook, of Concord, Chester County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children: 1. William, married, July 29, 1725, Margery Kinkey. 2. Amy, married, August 25, 1721, Joseph Hadley. 3. Thomas, married, February 10, 1729, Dinah Harlan. 4. Joseph, born August 5, 1710; married, October 4, 1735, Hannah Beeson. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Hannah, married George Robinson. 7. Rebecca, married, about 1746, a Spragg.

(Alpheus H. Harlan: "The Harlan Family" (1914), p. 8. Delaware Calendar of Wills, New Castle County, p. 32.)

(III) Samuel Gregg, son of John and Elizabeth (Cook) Gregg, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, and died in 1767-8. He was a yeoman of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. He married, in the Friends' Meeting, at "Old" Kennet, February 27, 1737, Ann Robinson, born in Christiana Hundred, April 20, 1717, died in April or May, 1774, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Harlan) Robinson. There were eight children named in Samuel Gregg's will: 1. Joseph, born August

8, 1738; executor of his mother's will in 1774. 2. Betty, born November 7, 1740; married (first), October 29, 1760, Jacob Wilson; (second), Jonathan Woodnutt; (third), a Jones. 3. Sarah, born June 6, 1743; married, December 1, 1762, Gideon Gilpin. 4. Hannah, born January 18, 1746; probably married, in 1768, Aaron Hackney. 5. Mary, born December 15, 1748; married, October 26, 1774, John Gibson. 6. Samuel, born in 1752; married, November 24, 1773, Dinah Chandler. 7. John, of whom further. 8. Thomas, born October 25, 1761; probably was living in 1773 in the Redstone region and "appeared to be a solid Friend."

(Alpheus H. Harlan: "The Harlan Family," pp. 20, 34, 42. Delaware Calendar of Wills: New Castle County, pp. 64, 75. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XVI, pp. 443, 446, 447. Family data.)

(IV) John Gregg, son of Samuel and Ann (Robinson) Gregg, was born in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, July 12, 1755. He lived within hearing of the battlefield of Brandywine. The day of the battle in 1777, he could plainly hear the roar of the artillery. Corby Gregg, his grandson, son of Joseph Gregg, of Whiteley, Greene County, Pennsylvania, has in his possession a relic brought from that memorable field. The Greggs left the State of Delaware seventeen years after that battle. "In 1794, John Gregg and wife and five children carried a certificate to Redstone Monthly Meeting in Fayette County, Pennsylvania," and lived on a farm in Whiteley, Greene County, Pennsylvania. "In 7 mo 1807, the family took a certificate to Westland Monthly Meeting, in Logan County, Ohio, where they probably settled." John Gregg married, at her father's home in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1781, Orpah Stubbs, born May 19, 1760, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Gilpin) Stubbs. Children: 1. Joseph, born December 1, 1782; bought a farm and homestead, paying off the other heirs. He had a sawmill on his farm, and built a new house on the site of the old one. 2. Cephas, of whom further. 3. Ruth, born January 15, 1788; married Enoch South. 4. Orpah, born November 5, 1790; married John Meyers. 5. John, born December 31, 1792. 6. George, born August 10, 1795. 7. Ann, born November 18, 1797; married Jonathan Jarrard. 8. Mary, born January 15, 1800.

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(Alpheus H. Harlan: "The Harlan Family," p. 43. Ellis-Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," (1883), p. 258. Family data.)

(V) Cephas Gregg, son of John and Orpah (Stubbs) Gregg, was born April 3, 1786. He married Susan (Susannah) Clymer, born April 25, 1786. Children: 1. Orpah, born December 3, 1809. 2. Experience, born March 26, 1811; married Murrill Cooper; children: i. Nancy Jane, born February 8, 1835. ii. John Thomas, born April 20, 1837. iii. Elisha Bennett, born November 27, 1840. iv. Charles Warren, born May 27, 1842. v. Susan Elizabeth, born April 27, 1844. 3. Maryann, born November 13, 1812. 4. John Gilpin, born November 3, 1815; married, August 1, 1839, Hannah Laning, born June 13, 1819; children: i. Mary Elizabeth, born May 16, 1842. ii. Cephas, born March 16, 1845. iii. Susan Kimber, born February 5, 1848. 5. Mariah, born October 5, 1817. 6. Jesse, born February 24, 1819. 7. Thomas Jones, born July 12, 1821; married, January 8, 1845, Mary D. Barclay; children: i. Anna Mary, born May 7, 1846. ii. Susan Thomas, born September 17, 1849, died May, 1850. 8. Cephas (2), of whom further. 9. Susan, born February 28, 1825; married, January 30, 1845, James Robnett Crawford, born August 27, 1818; children: i. George G., born April 3, 1846. ii. Mary P., born February 9, 1849, died in August, 1849.

(Family data.)

(VI) Cephas (2) Gregg, son of Cephas and Susannah (Clymer) Gregg, was born in Brownsville, near Redstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1823, and died in June, 1864. Both he and his wife were graduates of the Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, a co-educational institution. Mr. Gregg was a local preacher of the Methodist church, and in addition to this was engaged in the oil business in Pittsburgh. He married, at Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia, February 10, 1848, Mary Matilda Newton, born July 22, 1824, in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, and died in 1901. Her ancestors were early settlers of Hartford, Vermont. Her father, Enos Wood Newton, born in Hartford, Vermont, August 18, 1794, and died September 28, 1866, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1815, and taught school at North Yarmouth, Maine; Danvers, Massachusetts, and Hillsborough, Virginia. He subsequently went to West Virginia, where he edited a paper at Wheeling and also owned and edited the first

Republican newspaper at Charleston, West Virginia. During the Civil War he was a staunch advocate of the Union, and his influence was always exerted in the direction of right, reform, progress and improvement. The Newton family was also represented in the Indian wars of early days in New England. Children of Cephas (2) and Mary Matilda (Newton) Gregg: 1. John Newton, born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1849. 2. Jesse Ashton, born in Morgantown, Virginia, March 29, 1853. 3. Thomas Bennett, born in Morgantown, Virginia, March 29, 1853. 4. Sarah Nicols, born in Evergreen, February 4, 1855. 5. Susan Clymer, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1856. 6. Henry Sellers, of whom further. 7. William Sherin Cephas, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1862.

("History of Minneapolis," Vol. III, p. 54. Family data. Dartmouth Alumni Association Records.)

(VII) Henry Sellers Gregg, son of Cephas (2) and Mary Matilda (Newton) Gregg, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1858. He received his education in the country schools of Decorah, Iowa, and also in the schools of Southwestern Kentucky, where he prepared for college. He came to the latter place in his early youth to reside with an aunt. He then entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. Upon the completion of his scholastic studies, he entered the employ of the Nickel Plate Railroad Company at North East, Pennsylvania, engaging in construction work until 1884, at which time he made his way to the Northwest, with St. Paul as his destination. Here he worked for a while for the firm of Nicols & Dean, wholesale dealers in hardware, and in 1888 removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and entered the employ of the Minneapolis Iron Store Company, organized in that year. Exerting his best efforts in the interest of this concern, he was advanced through the various intermediate divisions, working his way steadily upwards. In 1906, upon the incorporation of the business, he was made its president, remaining in this executive capacity ever since. This enterprise is one of the largest of the kind in the Northwest. At first, handling those things connected with the manufacture and production of buggies, wagons and farm implements, it now also takes care of everything

employed in the construction of automobiles, and has grown to substantial proportions.

In addition to occupying the presidency of the Minneapolis Iron Store Company, which owns the Park Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, Mr. Gregg is president of the Gregg Manufacturing Company in Midway, St. Paul, Minnesota, director of the Midland National Bank, and also of the Minneapolis Manufacturers' Club. These official positions attest to his keen and accurate judgment, his foresight and vision, and his unusual mental faculties. Mr. Gregg finds time, despite his numerous business connections and duties, for membership in the Minneapolis, the Lafayette and the Automobile clubs.

Henry Sellers Gregg married, December 4, 1889, Estelle Moore, born in New Martinsville, West Virginia, in 1864, daughter of John Hancock and Virginia (Murphy) Moore, the former born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1833, and the latter at Apollo, Pennsylvania, in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are both living in Minneapolis. Children: 1. Helen Virginia, died in infancy. 2. Carter Moore, in transport service and a member of the United States Navy. 3. Jesse Ashton, went overseas with the Ambulance Corps and returned as a lieutenant of the French Army; married, and has a son, Henry Ashton, born in 1926. 4. John William, of whom further. 5. James Henry, member of the United States Navy; married, and has a son, Charles Folds, born in 1925.

("History of Minneapolis," Vol. III, pp. 56-7. Family data.)

(VIII) John William Gregg, son of Henry Sellers and Estelle (Moore) Gregg, was born in Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minnesota, February 17, 1895. After completing the studies prerequisite for a higher education, he attended Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, from 1914 to 1915, and the University of Pennsylvania from 1916 to 1917. He enlisted in the World War, and was in the ordnance service with the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Army. Mr. Gregg is vice-president of the Gregg Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Gregg Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg, of both of which his father, as mentioned above, is president. Mr. Gregg is an able and well-qualified young man for the position he occupies, and is highly esteemed and respected by his associates and by all with whom he has contact. He has a wide circle of

friends and acquaintances, who, fully aware of his numerous capabilities, are eager to see his hard labors bear fruit in happiness, prosperity and good fortune.

In his religious views, Mr. Gregg attends the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Minneapolis, Minnesota, of which he is a vestryman. He is affiliated with the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Minikahda Club and the Minneapolis Athletic Club.

John William Gregg married, in St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Georgia, October 29, 1919, Leila Rains Hankinson. (Hankinson III.) Children (all born in Minneapolis, Minnesota): 1. Estelle Smythe, born September 1, 1921. 2. John Rains, born April 23, 1925. 3. Mary Louise, born June 9, 1927.

(Family data.)

(The Hankinson Line).

The surname Hankinson is English in origin, derived from "the son of John," from the diminutive Johan-kin, which became Hankin or Jan-kin. It is found on record in many medieval documents.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Luther Hampton Hankinson, grandfather of Leila Rains (Hankinson) Gregg, wife of John William Gregg, mentioned above, is living in Augusta, Georgia. He married Mary Louise Roundtree, of Barnwell, South Carolina, and they had a son, Job Leroy, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) Job Leroy Hankinson, son of Luther Hampton and Mary Louise (Roundtree) Hankinson, was born in Beech Island, South Carolina, in March, 1872. He is president of the Hankinson Brick Company, the Carolina Brick Company, and other similar organizations. He married Benita Russell Smythe, and both are living in Augusta, Georgia. (Smythe III.) Children, all living in Augusta, Georgia: 1. Leila Rains, of whom further. 2. Mary Louise, born April 16, 1899. 3. Benita Smythe, born February 5, 1902, died February 3, 1903. 4. Job Leroy, Jr., born March 31, 1907. 5. Stella Smythe, born July 6, 1909.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) Leila Rains Hankinson, daughter of Job Leroy and Benita Russell (Smythe)

Hankinson, was born in Augusta, Georgia, February 2, 1897. She married, October 29, 1919, John William Gregg. (Gregg VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Smythe Line.)

Of English origin, the patronymic Smythe is derived from the occupation of "the smith." Bearers of this name have been prominent in America in every walk of life.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) James Madison Smythe, the first of this line of whom certain record is found, was born March 10, 1810, and died February 28, 1890. He was postmaster in Augusta, Georgia, about 1870. He married Jane Victoria Harris, born in 1815 and died in 1869, daughter of Stephen W. and Sarah (Watkins) Harris. She was an accomplished woman. Their children: 1. Mary Frances, married a Wilcox. 2. Samuel. 3. Brenda, married a Russell. 4. William Watkins, of whom further. 5. Susan.

(Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, p. 38. Gideon D. Harris: "Harris Genealogy," p. 62. James Edmonds Saunders: "Early Settlers of Alabama," Vol. I, p. 244; Vol. II, p. 499.)

(II) Judge William Watkins Smythe, son of James Madison and Jane Victoria (Harris) Smythe, was born in Washington, Georgia, May 31, 1843, (Virkus gives the date as 1841), and died in Augusta, Georgia, February 3, 1918, (Virkus says 1917). He married Leila (Rains) Randall, born July 10, 1847, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and died in Augusta, Georgia, December 15, 1923, daughter of General Gabriel and Mary Jane (McClellan) Rains. (Rains V.) Mary Jane (McClellan) Rains was the daughter of Major William and Eliza Conway (Sevier) McClellan. (Sevier IV.) Leila Rains had married (first) a Randall, and had a son, Charles Rains Randall, who died unmarried. Children of Judge William Watkins and Leila (Rains-Randall) Smythe: 1. Jane Harris, died young. 2. Benita Russell, of whom further. 3. Stella, married John Foxhall Sherman; children: John Foxhall, Jr., lieutenant in the United States Army, and aide to General Hamilton in the Philippines. 4. Josephine, died in 1909; married James Welborn Camak, of Athens, Georgia; son: James Welborn, Jr.

(Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, p. 38. Gideon D. Harris: "Har-

ris Genealogy," p. 62. Zella Armstrong: "Notable Southern Families," Vol. I, p. 240. Family data.)

(III) Benita Russell Smythe, daughter of Judge William Watkins and Leila (Rains-Randall) Smythe, was born in Augusta, Georgia, January 1, 1870, where she is now living. She married Job Leroy Hankinson. (Hankinson II.)

(Family data.)

(The Sevier Line.)

The name Sevier, one of the best known in Tennessee's annals, was originally Zavier.

Marie de Zavier, who was heiress of that name and house in the time of the King of Navarre, was also heiress to her mother's name and titles, Azpilqueta, of Spain. Because of her great rank and fortune she was much sought after as a matrimonial prize in the Court of Navarre in the last years of the fifteenth century. Don John de Jasse was the favored suitor, and as she was sole heiress to the titles and estates of both her houses, he assumed her name and rank. Of the very large family born to Don John and Marie de Zavier, the eldest sons took the Spanish names and titles and the youngest sons the French name and titles, Zavier. Among the younger sons was Francis, born April 7, 1506, famous now as St. Francis de Zavier. Grown to maturity he entered the priesthood, founded the Order of Jesuits, and was subsequently pronounced a Saint by the Catholic church and is now the best known member of his family save John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee.

(Zella Armstrong: "Notable Southern Families," Vol. I, p. 180.)

(I) Valentine Sevier (Anglicized spelling of the name), son of a Valentine Xavier, who married, about 1700, Mary Smith, was born in London, in 1702, and died December 30, 1803, aged one hundred and one years. His record has been carefully preserved, and his death date clearly establishes the date of his birth. He, with his brother William, ran away from home and sailed for America, presumably in 1740. Either they ran away some years before sailing for America and spent the interim elsewhere or else they came to America much earlier than 1740, for it is improbable that men of thirty-eight or forty would have run away. The family tradition, however, is that "they ran away from home while they were still very young and took ship for America." It is cer-

tain that they "took ship" about 1740. Valentine Sevier married shortly after he landed in Baltimore. He and his wife moved from Maryland, following the train of emigration to the South, and settled first in Culpeper County, Virginia, and then moved on to Rockingham (Augusta) County, Virginia, early in the period between 1740 and 1750, for their eldest son was born there September 23, 1745. After the death of his wife he emigrated to the "Mountains," in 1772, where he died.

Valentine Sevier married, in Baltimore, Maryland, Joanna Goade, "a Baltimore lady," granddaughter of John Goade, or Goode, who emigrated by way of Barbadoes in 1650. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Valentine (3), born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1747, and died in Clarksville, Tennessee, February 23, 1800. 3. Robert, born in Rockingham County about 1749, and died in 1780; married Keziah Robertson. 4. Joseph, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, about 1751; served in the battle of King's Mountain. 5. Catherine, born in Rockingham County, Virginia. 6. Polly, born in Rockingham County, Virginia; married William Matlock. 7. Abraham, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, probably before 1760; fought in the battle of King's Mountain. (Possibly another daughter.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 181-186.)

(II) Governor John Sevier, son of Valentine and Joanna (Goade) Sevier, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, September 23, 1745, and died near Fort Decatur, Georgia, September 24, 1815. He obtained the rudiments of his education at the schools of Rockingham, and when he was sixteen, finished his scholastic training at the Academy near Fredericksburg.

Just after he had finished his education at Fredericksburg, and before he was seventeen years old, he married Sarah Hawkins, and a few years after his marriage, was attracted by the stories told of life in the "Mountains," as the new settlement in the future Tennessee was called, though it was supposed at that time to be a part of Virginia and was only afterwards discovered to be North Carolina territory. He made the hazardous trip to the "Mountains" and was still more charmed with the prospect. That visit aroused his interest, and though he returned to Rockingham County to his wife and children, he never again called it home. He was from then a citizen and a leader of the

new settlement. His wife, however, never left the old home.

John Sevier first settled at Newmarket, in what is now Tennessee, and became famous almost at once among the "Mountain" people as a leader and as an Indian fighter. Before he was thirty he was captain of the State Militia, in 1772. He subsequently moved to the Watauga Settlement, where he and a few other bold spirits organized the Free and Independent State of Franklin, of which John Sevier was its first and only Governor and Samuel Wear its Clerk. The little State was short lived, and he later became the first Governor of the State of Tennessee. He served six years, and by the constitution was disbarred from another successive term. His people, however, waited two years and triumphantly elected him for another six years. He was one of the great Captains of King's Mountain, and it is an interesting fact that seven Seviere served in the battle of King's Mountain, Governor John Sevier and his four brothers; Valentine, Robert, Joseph and Abraham, and his two sons: Joseph and James. In all the time that John Sevier served his country he served without pay, and even equipped and maintained his companies and regiments. Sometimes he was helped in this by the other pioneers who were well-to-do, but often the entire expense fell upon him. Only in his last years was he an enlisted member of the United States Army and therefore on the payroll. During all the other years his service was purely voluntary.

John Sevier was a member of Congress from 1811 until his death in 1815. It was during his second marriage and while he was Governor of Tennessee that he entertained in Knoxville the young French Princes, descendants of his ancestor, Don John de Xavier's Royal friends, the King and Queen of Navarre.

"Governor John Sevier was universally beloved. He possessed a magnetism, and a charm that drew all people to him. Even the Indians who feared him adored him and treated him as a god. He possessed extraordinary beauty and men have said that in a crowd of five thousand he was instantly known by his majestic carriage and deep sparkling blue eyes set in a noble face." Many years after his death, his body was removed to Knoxville and lies now beneath a handsome monument in the courtyard of that city where he dwelt as Governor, almost as King in the new country.

Governor John Sevier married (first), in 1761,



1944. OF  
COLUMBIA



*Clara A. Miller*

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Sarah Hawkins, who died in Rockingham County, in 1780, daughter of Joseph Hawkins and granddaughter of Samuel Hawkins, who came to America in 1665; married (second), August 14, 1780, Catherine Sherrill, born in 1754, and died at Russellville, Alabama, October 7, 1836, daughter of Samuel Sherrill. She devoted herself to the children of Governor Sevier's first wife and seems to have been much beloved by them. Children of first marriage: 1. Joseph, born in Rockingham County, 1762; married a Cherokee Indian girl, Elizabeth Lowry, daughter of George Lowry, a Scotchman, and his wife Octlootsa, daughter of the great chief, Oconstota. 2. James, born in Augusta County, Virginia, October 25, 1764, died near Jonesboro, Tennessee, January 21, 1847; married, March 25, 1789, Nancy Conway, born March 22, 1772, daughter of Colonel Henry Conway. 3. John, Jr., born in New Market, Virginia, June 20, 1766; married Sophia Garrette. 4. Elizabeth (Betsey), born in Rockingham, Virginia, about 1768; married Major William H. Clark. 5. Nancy, born in Virginia, living in 1818; married Walter King. 6. Rebecca, born in Virginia, died probably before 1818; married a Waddell. 7. Sarah Hawkins, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, July, 1770; married Judge Benjamin Brown. 8. Mary Ann, born in Virginia, 1771-72; married Joshua Corlin or Corland. 9. Valentine, born in Virginia about 1773. 10. Richard, born in Virginia, 1775. Children of second marriage: 11. Ruth, born in Plum Grove (Nollichucky) 1781, died in 1834; married (first) Colonel Richard (Joseph?) Sparks; (second), Colonel Daniel Vertner. 12. Catherine, born probably in 1782; married (first) Archibald Rhea; (second), a Campbell. 13. George Washington, born about 1783; married Catherine Weatherly (Heatherly) Chambers. 14. Joanna Goade, born in East Tennessee; married Joseph H. Wendle (Wendel). 15. Samuel, born in East Tennessee; became a physician. 16. Robert, born in East Tennessee. 17. Polly Preston, married, September 18, 1806, William Overstreet, Jr. 18. Eliza Conway, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 186-203.)

(III) Eliza Conway Sevier, daughter of Governor John and Catherine (Sherrill) Sevier, was born in East Tennessee about 1790. She married, August 9, 1810, Major William McClellan of the United States Army. Children: 1. John, married a Miss Gregg and lived in

Texas. 2. Ann, married Judge Brown. 3. Catherine, married a Pickett and lived in Arkansas. 4. Mary Jane, of whom further. 5. Lida, married John Gregg, a planter in Texas.

(*Ibid.*, p. 203-4.)

(IV) Mary Jane McClellan, daughter of Major William and Eliza Conway (Sevier) McClellan, married Captain Gabriel Rains, United States Army, afterwards, General Gabriel Rains, Confederate States Army, son of General Gabriel Rains. Captain Rains was a distinguished officer of the Army and a graduate of West Point. Immediately upon the outbreak of the War Between the States, he resigned from the United States Army and served in the Confederacy as brigadier-general. Children: 1. Stella, died unmarried. 2. Leila, of whom further. 3. Sevier McClellan, killed in West in an engagement with Indians; was officer of the United States Army. 4. Catherine McClellan, married (first) Colonel Paul, of the United States Army; (second) Colonel Paddock, United States Army. 5. Gabrielle, married Kirby Tupper, of Charleston, South Carolina. 6. Fannie May, married Colonel Walter Chatfield, United States Army.

(*Ibid.*, p. 204.)

(V) Leila Rains, daughter of General Gabriel and Mary Jane (McClellan) Rains, married (first), as previously stated in the Smythe line, a Randall; and (second) Judge William Watkins Smythe. (Smythe II.)

(*Ibid.*)

**MILLER, CLARENCE ALTHA**, Lawyer, Educator, Writer—In the practice of law, Mr. Miller has long held a place of importance in the nation's capital, where he is a member of the firm of Hitt, Miller & Munson. To his work in his chosen profession he has also added other related activities, including those of educator in the field of the law and writer on legal subjects. For his labors in Washington, District of Columbia, he has won the lasting esteem and respect of his fellow men, and his position here is one of distinct leadership.

Clarence Altha Miller was born at Fairchance, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1890, a son of Frank Pierce and Anna Belle (Darby) Miller. His father, born near Smithfield, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1866, a highly respected man in his

community, was connected for many years with different railways in Pennsylvania. On both his parents' sides Mr. Miller's ancestors came to this country in Colonial times.

The Miller family is an old and honored one in America. The earliest records of this family date back to a time not far removed from the landing of the "Mayflower," when there came to this country six Miller brothers, John, Thomas, William, Nathan (or Simon), George and Joseph. They were the sons of Martin Miller, a weaver, of Ashford, Kent, England, and his wife Priscilla, who were born about 1570 and were of Scottish descent. In respect to these earliest American ancestors of his, Mr. Miller, in his very interesting and complete "The Lineage of the Miller Family and Allied Families," says: "They generally were dissenters in politics and religion and came to America to find freedom of conscience and liberty. They early settled in New England, but some of their children, in company with other settlers from New England, found their way into what is now Frederick County, Maryland, and it is from them that this branch of the Miller family is supposed to have descended. They lived active and useful lives, generally pursuing their occupation of farming, their well tilled fields and comfortable homes testifying to their energy and perseverance." The first of the line of whom definite records still exist was Abraham Miller, a grandson of Martin and Priscilla Miller, who was born August 24, 1707, and who died September 20, 1754. Of his wife only her first name is now known, Frances. The third of their seven children, David Miller died in 1783. Of his wife, too, only the Christian name, Cathrine, is now on record. The fourth of their seven children, Henry Miller, was born in 1743, and died in 1793. The family name of his wife likewise is unknown to-day, her Christian-name having been Catharine. The second of their four sons, David (2) Miller, left his native Frederick County, Maryland, a few years after the death of his father, or about 1798, and settled in what is now Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Prior to that he had married Catherine (Getzendanner) Ambrose, widow of Christopher Ambrose and daughter of Baltis Getzendanner, the latter a soldier in the War of the Revolution. David Miller died in 1842. William Miller, son of David and Catherine (Getzendanner Ambrose) Miller, was born about February 14, 1806. On November 22, 1827, he was married to Mary

Davis, whose father, James Davis, likewise was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a highly respected man in his community and served as a school director in Georges Township. William Miller died October 14, 1891, his wife on August 4, 1871. The eighth of their eleven children, Albert Samuel Miller, the grandfather of Clarence Altha Miller, was born April 23, 1842, and died September 9, 1904. He married Frances Elizabeth Britt, a daughter of Robert and Asenath (Greenlee) Britt, who was born September 8, 1844, and who died February 1, 1903. They had seven children, the oldest of whom was Frank Pierce Miller, the father of Clarence Altha Miller. Frank Pierce and Anna Belle (Darby) Miller had three sons: 1. Clarence Altha, of whom further. 2. Ray Arleigh, born August 5, 1892, at Fairchance, Pennsylvania, who married Florence E. Graham. 3. Kenneth Roy, born at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1902.

The Darby family, of which Mr. Miller's mother is a member, is one of the earliest found in America. So far as can be ascertained, the immigrant ancestor was Ezra Darby, who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1620. The first of the line of whom definite records are still in existence was William Darby, who was probably a son of Ezra Darby, and who settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1684. He and his wife, Elizabeth, had several children, the oldest of whom, William Darby, was known as Deacon William Darby, and was born about 1693. He died February 26, 1775, and is buried in the old cemetery at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. The fourth of their seven children, Samuel Darby was born about 1730 and apparently predeceased his father. His son, Samuel (2) Darby was born about 1752, and died July 21, 1850. He was married to his first cousin, Hannah Darby, and left New Jersey, settling in what is now Preston County, West Virginia, some time between 1774 and 1784. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Samuel (3) Darby, the oldest son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Darby) Darby, and the grandfather of Mr. Miller's mother, was born in 1784 and died March 20, 1848. He married, in 1808, Elizabeth Benson, a granddaughter of William O. Benson, who also served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Samuel and Elizabeth (Benson) Darby came from what is now Preston County, West Virginia, to Spring Hill Furnace, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1839. Harrison Hagan Darby, son

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of Samuel (3) Darby and Elizabeth (Benson) Darby, and maternal grandfather of Clarence Altha Miller, was born in what is now Preston County, West Virginia, June 4, 1832. In 1839 he came with his parents to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside near Spring Hill Furnace until his death, September 11, 1916. He engaged extensively in farming and also became an expert carpenter, erecting many large barns and houses in Fayette County and becoming widely known in Southwestern Pennsylvania and in West Virginia for his ability in making grain cradles for use in harvesting wheat, oats and similar grains. He married Nancy E. Huntley, who was born October 4, 1830, and who died August 21, 1908, a daughter of Robert and Mary (McKean) Huntley, and a descendant of Captain Stephen Goodrich, 1732-1823, an officer in the Revolutionary War. Anna Belle Darby, the fifth of the eight children of Harrison Hagan and Nancy E. (Huntley) Darby, and the mother of Clarence Altha Miller, was born October 4, 1864, and married Frank Pierce Miller on August 30, 1887. She married (second) Thomas F. Rountree.

Clarence A. Miller received his early education in the public schools of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, graduating from the elementary school in 1903. He then attended the Uniontown High School at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1907. While still attending high school and during the balance of 1907 and the early part of 1908 he was employed in various capacities by different business concerns in his native region. On September 18, 1908, he entered the United States Postal Service at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and during 1911-12 was Assistant Postmaster of that city. In September, 1912, he came to Washington, District of Columbia, and from then on until June 30, 1920, he was employed as a clerk in the Post Office Department at the National Capital. A few years after coming to Washington, Mr. Miller commenced to study law and, in 1916, he matriculated at George Washington University. For the next three years he gave his nights to the task of acquiring a knowledge of his chosen profession in the Law School of that University, continuing in the daytime his duties in the Post Office Department. In 1919 he was graduated from George Washington University with the degree of LL.B., and in 1921 he received the degree of LL.M. from that institu-

tion. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on February 3, 1920, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on February 4, 1920, and the United States Court of Claims on February 5, 1920. On February 19, 1923, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. On March 8, 1923, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. On May 24, 1929, he was admitted to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission, pursuant to its new rules. In the meantime, on June 30, 1920, Mr. Miller had resigned from the United States Post Office Department. From July 1, 1920, until April 15, 1921, he served as a law clerk in the office of the Legislative Drafting Service of the House of Representatives, now the Legislative Counsel, with the title of clerk. During 1921-24 he was associated with the law firm of Baker & Baker and during this period was engaged chiefly in the preparation and trial of cases in the courts and before the administrative agencies of the United States, with particular reference to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. When this law firm was dissolved, Mr. Miller became associated with its senior member, Gibbs L. Baker, this association continuing until March 15, 1926, when he became a member of the law firm of Hitt & Miller, the other partner being Moultrie Hitt. Since then the firm name has been changed to its present style, Hitt, Miller & Munson. Busy, as Mr. Miller is, with his duties in this connection, he takes time for active participation in the affairs of his city and in the broader activities of his profession.

It is a special tribute to the talents and abilities of the man that he was chosen by George Washington University to serve as a member of its law faculty, in which capacity he has taught for the last eight years the subject of legal bibliography and brief making. For nine years he has also been a member of the law faculty of the Southeastern University of the Young Men's Christian Association. At that institution, too, he has taught legal bibliography and brief making and, during a part of this time, mortgages, admiralty and legal ethics. At present he is instructor in legal research and legal ethics. At one time he was also, for three years, a member of the law faculty of the National School of Commerce, teaching the subjects of contracts, sales and agencies. He has also contributed a number of valuable

legal articles to law reviews, and has written articles that show his mental alertness as well as his thorough understanding of the law. These include "United States Public Documents as Law Books" and "Preparation of Trial and Appeal Briefs." He is the author of "The Legislative Evolution of the Interstate Commerce Act," which has been characterized as a distinct contribution to the commerce law. This book is widely used by commerce lawyers. He is also co-author of the histories of the Miller and Darby families. It may be seen that his record is one of outstanding character, extending into many other fields, as well as into a number of different branches of the law itself.

In social life, too, he has been a leader. He was one of the active workers in the effort made several years ago to increase the membership and usefulness of the Board of Trade of Washington. He also organized and was the first president of the Foxhall Village Citizens' Association, and he long took a lively interest in the Georgetown Citizens' Association and its activities. Before the World War period, he had served his country in her military forces, having been battalion sergeant major of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. He was graduated from the Plattsburg Military Training Camp, the first Officers' Training School to be established at a time when it was deemed necessary for American civilians to prepare for military duty. Mr. Miller is a member, too, of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, which he joined while in college; the Bar Association of the District of Columbia; the American Bar Association; the Association of Practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission; the American Association of Legal Authors; and the University Club of Washington. His political faith has regularly been that of the Republican party, of whose policies and principles he is a staunch supporter.

Clarence A. Miller married, on September 7, 1910, Daisy M. Curstead, daughter of Arthur and Clara (Smith) Curstead. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Dorothy Agnes, born on May 24, 1911. 2. Reland Rita, born November 1, 1912.

**ANTRIM, EUGENE MARION**, President Oklahoma City University—As executive head of Oklahoma City University, Eugene Marion Antrim has guided its affairs with distinguished success along the path of progress. Under his

administration this institution has grown from an enrollment of about three hundred to a registration of more than fifteen hundred at the present time, and the campus has been increased from twenty-one acres to forty acres. President Antrim is a scholar of deep culture and versatile talents. He has insisted upon the maintenance of the highest academic standards at the University, and it is largely due to his efforts that the prestige of Oklahoma City University has reached so high a level in the Southwest.

Born in Harveysburg, Ohio, on July 12, 1874, Eugene Marion Antrim is a son of Charles Louis and Emma Caroline (Macy) Antrim. His family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and an early paternal ancestor, a Quaker, refusing to conform, was hanged by order of the King. His widow and three sons fled to America in the seventeenth century, landing in New Jersey, and these sons are the ancestors of the Antrim family in this country. One branch of the family went into Virginia, a second to Pennsylvania, and a third into Ohio. Mr. Antrim was one of three children. A brother, Milton, died in infancy, and a sister, Ethel, married Benjamin H. Pelton, Jr., of Casper, Wyoming.

President Antrim was educated in the common schools of Hastings and Lincoln, Nebraska. He prepared for college at the Kansas Wesleyan University, and took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Denver University in Colorado, in the year 1896. Later, in 1914, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from this institution, but meanwhile he had entered the Boston University School of Theology in preparation for the ministry, taking the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology in 1900. Four years later he took the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Boston University, and recently, in recognition of his distinguished career, Kansas Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Antrim's scholastic record was a brilliant one. In his undergraduate years he won the State oratorical contest in Colorado, and in 1901, was elected Jacob Sleeper Fellow at Boston University, giving him a year of travel and study in Europe.

At Denver, President Antrim was a director of the Educational Department of the Young Men's Christian Association for some months, but in 1897 he was ordained to the Christian ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church, and began his life's work, serving as pastor



Eugene M. Atkinson





of Trinity church, at Springfield, Massachusetts, for nine years, and also for lesser periods as pastor of the North Woodward Methodist Church in Detroit, the First Methodist Church of Decatur, Illinois, and the First Methodist Church of Danville, Illinois. Dr. Antrim united with the New England Annual Conference in 1900, and at various times has been an active member of the New England, Detroit, Illinois, and Oklahoma Methodist conferences. After a lengthy period of ministerial work, he was chosen district superintendent of the Springfield (Illinois) District of the Methodist church, and in this capacity he served until his election as president of Oklahoma City University in 1923. Dr. Antrim has twice been elected delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. At the latest General Conference, held in Kansas City in May, 1928, he was appointed a member of the Commission on Inter-denominational Relations, and is now secretary of a sub-committee entitled, "Relations with Other than Methodist Churches."

President Antrim came to Oklahoma City University at a critical period in its development. He entered with enthusiasm upon his new duties, and immediately initiated a program of advancement and progress, with all the success confidently expected by the trustees upon his engagement. The increase in the registration at the University has already been mentioned, and to care for this remarkably rapid growth in a five-year period, a third new building has just been dedicated. Although the University is non-sectarian in its general program, it is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, and President Antrim has recently been able to secure the full coöperation and joint administration and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Oklahoma. If his past success has inspired confidence, his plans for the future are equally supported, especially at Oklahoma City, whose citizens have twice raised a sum of one-half million dollars for the benefit of the University.

Oklahoma City University has during the six years preceding 1929, under the administration of President Antrim, registered a notable advance in every department of its work. In 1923 there were three hundred and thirty-seven students enrolled; the faculty numbered twenty-three. Now the enrollment is 1,347; the faculty numbers thirty-seven and thirteen more are employed in administrative and office work, making a total of fifty employed officials.

In 1923 the annual budget was \$28,409, whereas in 1929 the budget for all purposes amounted to \$250,000 per annum. The net worth of the property in that time had increase from \$38,000 to not less than three-quarters of a million dollars. Other property and endowment funds amount in value to a million dollars.

Two notable achievements distinguish the academic year 1928-29. The first was the erection and dedication of the new Fine Arts Building. This is an architectural gem. In addition to the studios the building contains a beautiful auditorium seating 1,400 persons. The building with its equipment is valued at \$225,000.

The second accomplishment was the consummation of the agreed plan for the joint administration and control of Oklahoma City University by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Oklahoma. This is a dream which was long entertained and earnestly striven for. Tremendous results can be foreseen from this united effort to build up a great university in the capital city of Oklahoma.

Dr. Antrim is affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member of all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar and the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, the Educational Club, Philosophical Club, and the Oklahoma City Dinner Club. Dr. Antrim is the author of numerous magazine articles and of several published volumes, including "A Man and His Money," published in 1908, and "The Greatest Things in Religion," which appeared in 1910. He maintains his residence in Oklahoma City.

In 1893, Eugene Marion Antrim married Winifred Vaughn, of Denver, Colorado. They are the parents of one son, Roderic Theodore, born in 1904.

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**JAMES, C. CLINTON**, Lawyer—Truthful language in description of the many achievements of C. Clinton James, of Washington, that have redounded to the advantage of the people, of his beneficent contributions to the happiness and prosperity of the masses, his priceless assistance in many civic enterprises and

his broad and unselfish humanitarianism, would seem almost hyperbolic to those who do not know the man personally. But all Washington knows this man and his works and the people know that his gifts have not been confined to the District of Columbia, but have merely had their birth here and have spread from this point into every part of the country. This refers particularly to his activities in the building and loan association organizations of the land, which wonderful enterprises have grown to gigantic proportions and have been of inestimable benefit to the people of every State and almost every community. Washington cannot claim Mr. James all for its own, for his work has been such that he belongs to the Nation. This was significantly illustrated and his position officially recognized by the Congress of the United States when the late Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives when Mr. James was serving as president of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, presented him with a gavel with which to formally open a national convention of that far flung organization. Lawyer, civic leader, educator and humanitarian, he is an example of the finest citizenship and an honor to the whole nation.

It will be unanimously conceded that no work is more humanitarian or philanthropic than the care and guidance of children who have been denied the advantages of intimate home training. Men and women who have given their time and support to these causes and who have contributed to the welfare of children who may have been orphaned or neglected, have given the finest thing that man can give to the advancement of civilization and the immediate happiness of those who have been personally helped. Mr. James has long been foremost in this benevolent work and has been actively identified with every movement undertaken to render help. In legal and scholastic circles he holds a high place as an educator, while in the development of Washington realty and the operations of the building and loan associations, through the medium of which hundreds of beautiful and artistic homes have been built all over the country, he has been one of the most important factors.

He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 13, 1875, a son of Charles E. and Susan R. James, and received his early education in the public schools of the city, afterward taking the law course at Georgetown

University, from which institution he was graduated with honors and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897, a post-graduate course bringing the degree of Master of Laws. From his admission to the bar his rise began and he has been eminently successful, attaining a position of great prominence among his colleagues and attracting the admiring attention of the bench as well. His erudition and careful methods were observed by the officials of Georgetown University and he was invited, in 1912, to become a member of the faculty of the Law School, a position which he accepted and filled with complete satisfaction until 1918. Although a man of innumerable activities, he has never been at a loss for time to devote to the protection and training of homeless children and in this devotion has been of enormous help as a trustee of the Baptist Home for Children and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum. He has also been tirelessly energetic in working for better housing conditions in Washington and in promoting building operations that have been a great addition to the architectural beauty of the National Capital. In 1926-1927 he served as president and since 1923 has been chairman of the Federal Legislative Committee of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. In 1928 he edited an article on these fine organizations and the history of the movement in the District of Columbia. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and of the Washington Board of Trade and the Round Table Luncheon Club. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Park View Citizens' Association and attends the Fifth Baptist Church.

C. Clinton James married Alice E. Reily.

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**CUNNINGHAM, J. HARRY**, Executive—Long practical experience in newspaper publication in its many phases and in the allied field of photo-engraving has served to carry J. Harry Cunningham, of Washington, to a prominent position in the industrial affairs of the District of Columbia. He is now vice-president and treasurer of the Lanman Engraving Company and ranks as one of the leading business men of the district. Mr. Cunningham has many other business and association affiliations, and is one of the most public-



*J. Harry Cunningham*

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spirited citizens, and a credit to the profession which he follows.

He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 19, 1865, son of George F. and Mary Rebecca Cunningham. Following an education in the elementary and high schools, from the last named of which he was graduated in 1881, he became associated with the Joyce Engraving Company and continued his relations with that enterprise for twenty-three years. In 1906, when the Washington "Herald" was established, he entered the business office of that journal, later becoming a cartoonist and a Capital reporter, and for six years was a well known unit of the newspaper forces of the District. He became affiliated with the Lanman Engraving Company in 1912 and eventually reached the office of vice-president and treasurer, which he has since filled. He is also vice-president of the Acacia Mutual Life Association; is a member and treasurer of the Washington Board of Trade, and has been its president; is also a member of the Society of Natives, Oldest Inhabitants' Association and the National Rifles Veteran Association. He is a charter member of the National Press Club; secretary of the Gridiron Club; member of the Rotary Club, of which he was president in 1926; a member of the Alfalfa Club, and of the Kenwood Country Club. He is fraternally affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has served as Grand Master, and is allied with Columbia Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he is Past-Commander; Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Kallipolis Grotto; and is an honorary member of other bodies of the organization. He belongs to the St. Andrew's Society, and is a member of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

J. Harry Cunningham married Theodora Bradley, and they are the parents of three children: Harry F., an architect; Elsie Janet; and Maxson Cunningham, manager of the Lanman Engraving Company.

**ANDREWS, THOMAS FRANCIS**, Merchant—One of the outstanding names that have contributed to the development that has made a rich and prosperous commercial empire at the headwaters of the Mississippi River is that of Thomas Francis Andrews. It is a name

that will endure as long as the State of Minnesota and the city of Minneapolis thrive or exist, for few of the pioneers who settled there when it was a small trading post on the outskirts of civilization did more to influence its growth and development into one of the great manufacturing centers of the United States.

Mr. Andrews was made of sturdy material and endowed with a combination of industry, ambition, optimism and intellect that bore him to the front in the enterprises to which he devoted his varied talents and gave the full force of his labor. In the face of many discouragements he never surrendered, but found means to circumvent them, enduring hardships and the many sufferings that are the share of the pioneer, eventually to rise superior to antagonistic circumstances. He was one of the men who did with all his might what came to his hands to do, whether it were the conduct of the business in which he engaged, or the many activities outside of his realm that were the part of every good citizen for the benefit of the entire community. He was unselfish, honest, sympathetic with those who were struggling to win the battle of life and a faithful friend. He loved the city with the rise of which he had so much to do and the gratitude of its citizens is a lasting memorial. In the final history of Minnesota his name will be written prominently as one of its foremost citizens, a true representative of the race of pioneers that erected a commercial empire in the virgin wilderness.

Thomas Francis Andrews was born in Sutton, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, March 31, 1830, the eldest son of Nathan Andrews, Jr., and Dolly S. (Pillsbury) Andrews. He was a direct descendant of Thomas Andrews, who emigrated to America in Colonial days and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, while his mother, Dolly Sargent (Pillsbury) Andrews, descended from William Pillsbury, who emigrated from England in 1640 and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Thomas Francis grew up in Merrimac County and attended the local school, helping his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and found employment as a clerk with John P. Gass, founder and proprietor of the "America House," a general merchandising establishment. His wages were sixty-five dollars a year and his board, which was fairly good pay in those days of modest living and cheap commodities. He was industrious and a quick learner and soon

familiarized himself with the business, becoming valuable as an assistant to John L. Pillsbury when Mr. Gass died and his cousin succeeded to the business. After a period the duration of which is not established, he withdrew from his original position and became head clerk for Bullock and Sargent and later for J. Frank Hoit, both of Concord, where they were leading merchants. Tales of the opportunities in the West found their way into New Hampshire and in 1855 Thomas Francis Andrews answered the call. In company with his brother, George H., John Sargent Pillsbury and Woodbury Fisk, he came to Minnesota and stopped at St. Anthony's Falls, the present site of the city of Minneapolis. The settlement was small and might be reached by steamboat on the Mississippi River from Galena, Illinois, four hundred miles distant, in Summer, or, in Winter only by stage from points east. Of the hardships endured by these pioneers a good account was recently published in one of the Minneapolis papers and follows:

A party of young men who were fellow boarders at Mrs. E. B. West's, consisting of Thomas Andrews, J. S. Pillsbury, Woodbury Fisk, George S. Rowell, John Bailey and a Mr. Morrill, started in December, 1855, with a team on their way east for Dubuque, a distance of some five hundred miles. They encountered severe weather and once thought themselves lost on the trackless prairie. One night they stopped at a lone log house on the site of the present city of Rochester, Minnesota. On the night of their arrival at Dubuque, Iowa, the thermometer registered forty degrees below zero, freezing the river with a coat that was too heavy for navigation yet too weak to bear the weight of their equipage. Pushing their trunks before them, they followed, one at a time, on a raft of boards, safely gaining the opposite shore, when all save Pillsbury and Fisk continued east, these two going to Guttenburg, where they packed pork all Winter and shipped it to St. Anthony in the Spring.

Returning with a stock of merchandise, Mr. Andrews established a store and conducted a business that met with prosperity from the beginning. He made frequent trips down the river, buying produce in Iowa and shipping it to his headquarters for sale. In 1856 the Andrews brothers joined H. M. Carpenter, combining their stocks and establishing the general merchandising firm of Carpenter, Andrews and Company. Two years later the building was destroyed by fire, sweeping away at a blow their entire stock and leaving the firm in debt. But, having established reputations for honesty and industry, they were able to borrow money for the purchase of supplies, with which they stocked another building and continued

business, soon paying the debts and making progress steadily. For a period prior to the Civil War there came an alarming decrease of trade, when it became necessary for the partners to make trips throughout the adjacent country, making what collections they could for goods sold, taking in lieu of cash in many instances lumber, produce and furs. On one of these occasions Mr. Andrews had accepted a large amount of cut timber, of which he made a raft at Little Falls and floated it down the river to St. Anthony. Their store was then on Main Street, where the great Pillsbury "A" mill now stands, and here they conducted a prosperous business until 1875, when the firm of Andrews Brothers was dissolved and Thomas Francis engaged in private and public enterprises during the remainder of his life. He improved a great deal of property, bought and sold real estate and erected many fine buildings, several of the most substantial business blocks in Minneapolis having been due to his enterprise, several of them being on Nicollet Avenue, the city's most prominent thoroughfare. His death occurred in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 14, 1892.

Thomas Francis Andrews married (first) in Faribault, Minnesota, October 20, 1859, Lizzie Fisk, daughter of — and Sarah (Goodhue) Fisk, formerly of Warner, New Hampshire, who died June 3, 1866, leaving one son, George Cutler, of whom further.

Thomas Francis Andrews married (second), in Minneapolis, May 31, 1871, Mary Fisk, a sister of his first wife. Their children are: 1. Franklin Fisk, born May 7, 1876. 2. Dolly Sarah Fisk, born May 23, 1877, married Edward Morse Field and they are the parents of four children.

George Cutler Andrews, born in May, 1863, passed his whole life in Minneapolis, attended the public schools of the city and was graduated from high school in 1882, afterward attending the University of Minnesota and graduating with the class of 1887 as a mechanical engineer. For a time he was associated with the Porter Steam Heating Company of Minneapolis, leaving them to engage in his profession independently. He became widely known for the excellence of his work and installed some of the most elaborate steam heating plants in the western section of the country, among them having been the plant of the Northern Pacific shops at Tacoma, Washington; those of the Great Northern at Spokane;

those of the University of Minnesota and the school buildings in Minneapolis. He was also engaged in the manufacture of radiators under the business name of the Minneapolis Radiator & Iron Company, and at one time supplied half the radiators in use in the city. His inventive genius produced a new form of heating apparatus that gained twenty-five per cent in heating production, a form that was installed in the Hennepin County Court House. In 1898 he organized the Andrews Heating Company, an industry which became extended in branches throughout the United States and into Canada and Alaska. He was a Republican in politics and took a lively interest in civics and commercial progress. He belonged to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, to the St. Anthony and Publicity clubs and to the college fraternity of Delta Tau Delta, and attended the First Congregational Church. His death occurred in 1927.

Mr. Andrews married, April 30, 1903, Jessie Fuller, who died March 13, 1904, leaving one son, Thomas Franklin Andrews.

Mrs. George Cutler Andrews was a woman of rare beauty of person and mind, possessed of a high order of business ability. She had been professionally associated with the company her husband founded from its inception and much of its success was due to her initiative and enterprise. She was very popular and her death was the source of wide sorrow.

Thomas Francis Andrews left an indelible impression upon the history of Minnesota and a name that for achievement in the dawn of its commercial day is imperishable.

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**HARRIS, CHARLES LANMON**, Lawyer—A man who has played an honorable part in the making of this country, its defender in the time of war, a teacher, and an attorney, Charles Lanmon Harris, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is a man of whom the West may well be proud. Mr. Harris was born in Weakley County, Tennessee, the son of Howell Lanmon and Evalyne (Austin) Harris, the father having been a member of Company C, Third Kentucky Cavalry, serving with distinction throughout the duration of the Civil War, in the Union service, as were also his father's two brothers, William Newton Harris and Littleton Abernathy Harris.

Mr. Harris attended and was graduated from Minida Normal School, of Palmersville, Tennessee, and also Greenfield Normal School,

Greenfield, Tennessee, then at the age of seventeen, accepted his first position as a teacher, in Tennessee. He continued to teach, in Tennessee, and later in Missouri, until the Spanish-American War. Mr. Harris had valuable qualifications for teaching, and unusual influence over his pupils, from the example of a fine personal character, and his instruction will long be remembered by those privileged to benefit by it. Mr. Harris enlisted in Company E, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, on April 21, 1898, receiving his honorable discharge in February, 1899. At the close of the war he removed to the State of Oklahoma, and entered Northwestern Territorial Normal School, at Alva, from which he was transferred to the Southwestern Territorial Normal School, at Weatherford, Oklahoma, from which he was the first graduate, in 1905. Mr. Harris later studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1911, with the last class licensed at Guthrie, Oklahoma. He holds licenses to practice law in Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Illinois. Mr. Harris has long been a firm supporter of Republican doctrines in politics, but has never sought public office. In his religious affiliations, he is a member and an active worker for the Christian Church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, and he is a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He has been honored with election as Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Oklahoma, and has for many years been a loyal member of that organization.

Charles Lanmon Harris was married at Asheville, North Carolina, to Ella Bishop, daughter of Solomon Berry and Margaret L. Bishop. Mrs. Harris was the first woman to be graduated from the Southwestern Territorial Normal School, in 1906.

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**FALCONER, JAMES WILSON**, Business Executive—During a period of more than forty years, in which he lived in Minneapolis, the late James Wilson Falconer was connected with the bag manufacturing business. Thoroughly familiar with all its details, he rose gradually by hard work and sheer merit to the presidency of the Northern Bag Company and, when this company was later merged with the Chase Bag Company, he became chairman of the combined board of directors. Mr. Falconer was a business man of the finest progressive type and, in spite of a crowded life, never

so preoccupied that he lost interest in the problems of municipal government and growth. It was this combination of great ability and a keen regard for the public good, which gained for him the unusually high position that was his in Minnesota life.

James Wilson Falconer was born in 1861, at Kingoldrum, Kirrie Muir, Forfarshire, Scotland, a son of William and Mary (Wilson) Falconer, who were both natives of that country. There were four other children in the family, two of them still living, John Falconer, a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Mary, a resident of Dundee, Scotland, while the two others, Jessie Wilson Falconer and Margaret Webster Falconer are both now deceased.

When he was two years old, James Wilson Falconer went with his parents to Claverhouse, where he attended the local schools, later completing his education in Dundee, Scotland. Coming to the United States in 1880, he went directly to Chicago, Illinois, and became associated there with the Morrison, Anderson & Butchart Company, importers of burlap, beginning with them the work to which he was to devote the rest of his life. In 1885 he was transferred to the Minneapolis office of the company, which later became the Hardwood Manufacturing & Storage Company and was, in turn, succeeded by the Northern Bag Company of No. 700 Washington Avenue, North, which eventually merged with the Chase Bag Company, the main offices of which are located in New York City. In 1916, he became president of the Northern Bag Company and ably directed its affairs until January 1, 1925. At that time the merger with the Chase Bag Company was successfully completed, and Mr. Falconer was elected chairman of the Board of Directors, which position he occupied until his death. In this place his long experience and keen business judgment were of inestimable value to the company, which he served, as he always did, to the full extent of his ability.

Mr. Falconer was a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and the Golden Valley Golf Club. He subscribed generously to philanthropic work in Minneapolis, although it is likely that the full extent of his gifts was never known. He was vitally interested in various civic movements and was particularly active in the affairs of the Taxpayers' Association and Citizens' Alliance.

He was also a member of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Falconer was twice married. On June 29, 1892, at Minneapolis, he married (first), Jessie Barney Milliman, who was born at Fort Edward, New York, November 1, 1863, a daughter of Nathaniel Barnett and Celina (Throop) Milliman. She died on August 8, 1925. At Seattle, Washington, June 10, 1927, Mr. Falconer married (second), Doris (Lehmann) Smith, a daughter of William and Sophie Marie (Moller) Lehmann, and the widow of Dr. J. Allen Smith. Her parents were both natives of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, but, having come to this country in their youth, they were married at Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, which was also the birthplace of Mrs. Doris L. Falconer. Her first husband, Dr. J. Allen Smith, was a well-known political scientist and writer. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, May 5, 1860, a son of Isaac James and Naomi (Holloway) Smith, and was a graduate of the University of Missouri, from which he received three degrees, that of A.B. in 1886, that of LL.B. in 1887, and that of A.M. in 1892, while the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1894. From 1897 until his death in 1924 he was a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, serving throughout all these years as professor of political science and also, during 1909-20, as dean of the Graduate School. During 1918-19 he was acting professor of political science at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. He had to his credit several important books, including "The Multiple Money Standard" (1896), "The Spirit of American Government" (1907), and a third book, which was about to be published in 1929. Mrs. Falconer is the mother of one daughter, Elfreda Allen Smith.

On Saturday, March 31, 1928, Mr. Falconer died at his home in Minneapolis. His passing was a matter of the greatest regret to the community, in whose life he had entered to the fullest extent and to whose progress he had contributed so notably.

**MOORE, CHARLES LORAN**, Lawyer — A distinguished member of the Oklahoma Bar, Charles Loran Moore has been engaged in practice here since the pioneer days of the territory. During this period he has held many public offices of confidence and trust, and has scored many notable victories in the courts





Charles L. Moore



of the State for the causes which he has espoused.

Mr. Moore was born on June 2, 1868, at Bernadotte, Fulton County, Illinois, a son of John C. Moore, born at Wooster, Ohio, in 1846, and of Mary Lee (Freeman) Moore, of Fulton County, Illinois, born in 1849. The paternal grandfather, General Moore, was a native of Pennsylvania, and rendered important service in his country's cause during the trying days of the Civil War and reconstruction periods. At the time of the Mexican War in 1848, he held the rank of captain in the United States Army, but at the conclusion of hostilities, he returned to civil life, removed from Ohio, and settled at Alexandria, Missouri, where he was engaged in the pork packing business and in general merchandising until the outbreak of the Civil War. Then he became colonel of the Twenty-first Missouri Regiment, and later colonel of the Fifty-first Missouri Regiment, United States Volunteers. Participating in action at the battle of Shiloh, he lost his right leg within a few minutes after the engagement opened. He was breveted brigadier-general and in seventy days after the amputation of his leg above the knee, resumed active duty. General Moore was commander of the Military Department of Missouri in 1865-1866. After the war, he was State Senator in Missouri, and later was in the service of the Interior Department under John W. Noble, secretary. He removed to the city of St. Louis and died there in 1893. His wife, grandmother of Charles Loran Moore, was born in Pennsylvania, and died at the close of the Civil War. Around her coffin her husband and the three eldest sons of the marriage—including Mr. Moore's father—met for the first time since the beginning of the conflict, the three sons all having been in the Confederate service. There were six children of the family in all, five sons and one daughter. Of these, two survive, the daughter, Mrs. Frances D. Best, living in Alhambra, California, and the youngest son, Thomas P. Moore, living in North Dakota.

John C. Moore, father of Charles Loran Moore, was twice married. Of his first marriage there was born to him a family of four sons and one daughter; by his second, one daughter was born. The children are as follows: 1. Charles Loran, of this record. 2. Grace D. 3. Frank E. 4. Alex F. 5. John C. P. 6. Mabel, child of the second marriage.

Charles Loran Moore, the eldest in order

of birth, received his preliminary education in the schools of Kansas and Illinois. Later, he undertook the course in law at the Albany Law School, Department of Union College in the State of New York, and was there graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterwards, he removed to Memphis, Missouri, where he formed a partnership with his father, and practiced for some years. Mr. Moore was impressed by the possibilities of the newly-opened Oklahoma territory, and in 1893 went with his father to Enid, Oklahoma, where they continued their joint practice for about fourteen years before dissolving the partnership in 1907.

Mr. Moore has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and for two terms after coming to Enid was city attorney of this place. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma, which lasted for eight months, and after Statehood, became assistant in the office of the attorney-general and remained there for six years, discharging all duties of his position with the greatest efficiency and dispatch. For a short time, Mr. Moore was also a member of the Supreme Court Commission.

At the expiration of his term he reëntered private practice at Oklahoma City, where he is still engaged, with offices in the Oklahoma Savings Building. Mr. Moore's long experience, his thorough knowledge of legal principles and court procedure, have brought him deserved success. In his practice he has appeared as counsel in many important cases. As assistant attorney-general he handled, for the State, all cases of criminal appeals during a period of eighteen months, and after that was assigned to handle all business pending before the Corporation Commission, including appeals to the State Supreme Court, involving the regulation of all public utility corporations. In this connection, Mr. Moore prepared the forms of bonds and forms of procedure for all classes of the public bonds issued by the State, counties, cities, and school districts, and had charge of the approval of such bonds for about one and a half years for the attorney-general as State bond commissioner. He was also assistant to the attorney-general in a great many cases involving questions of taxation, notably those involving the taxation of Indian lands.

In politics, Mr. Moore is a supporter of Democratic principles, and as the standard bearer

of this party was elected to public office. He has been interested in many civic movements and in the advancement of the general welfare of community and State, contributing of his time and substance to those enterprises which he considers in the best interests of the people. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Delta Chi fraternity, and other similar orders. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and active in its work. In addition to his legal connections, Mr. Moore has been interested in various financial and commercial enterprises of the State. He was one of the original incorporators of the Oklahoma Savings and Loan Association, formerly of Enid, now of Oklahoma City, and has been a member of its board of directors and of general counsel ever since. He also helped to organize the Electro Refining Company of Oklahoma City, and is now one of its directors, his services to these corporations having proved of repeated value in their growth and development.

On June 21, 1898, Charles Loran Moore married Clara L. Pitkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pitkin, of Memphis, Missouri. She attended the schools of her birthplace, and later those at Iowa City, Iowa. Mrs. Moore is much interested in art, literature and music, and at one time was very active in club work. Mr. and Mrs. Moore maintain their residence in Oklahoma City at No. 1200 Dale Avenue.

**PAGE, HARLAN WINSLOW**, Banker, Treasurer of Carleton College—Pioneer educator, member of the Minnesota legislature for one term (two years), and a leader in bank organization, Harlan Winslow Page was a prominent figure in Southern Minnesota life for well over half a century. He was a descendant of old and distinguished New England families but he came to the Western State as a young man, sensing its marvelous opportunities, and worked with tireless energy for its advancement and progress. Mr. Page possessed undoubtedly a genuine talent for finance, and had he continued to devote himself

exclusively to banking activities he might well have risen to preëminent position. Instead he chose to forego worldly advancement and wealth that he might give his best attention and loyal services to a cause which he held more dear—the Christian education of youth. For fifty-five years he was trustee of Carleton College at Northfield, and for twenty-five years of this period he was, in effect, financial administrator of this institution. He made the business management of the college his personal affair, and because of his years of unselfish service, was admired and beloved through all the State. It was well said of him that his was a life “singularly broad in outlook, useful in significant and lasting service, and faithful to the highest ideals of Christian living.”

Mr. Page was born at Tamworth, among the mountains of New Hampshire, on January 2, 1838, a son of Jabez Page, carpenter and farmer, who was born on June 11, 1791, and died March 14, 1877, and of Lucy Woodbridge (Dean) Page. The American progenitor of the family, John Page, was born in Dedham, England, and came to Massachusetts as early as 1630. The ancestry of the Pages in England may be traced back to the thirteenth century, while the Winslow line is as ancient and as truly American.

At the age of fifteen, Harlan Winslow Page left his home on a little rocky farm to enter a country store in a neighboring village, under a contract to remain until twenty-one. His employer, Samuel Merrill, thought he ought to have a little more education than the local country schools afforded, and accordingly proposed to send him to an academy for two terms. He went forty miles from home to Gilmanston Academy, one of those Northeastern institutions established in the last century “to promote Christian education.” With two terms passed the boy’s love for intellectual advancement had become so strong that he was impelled to continue, and securing release from his contract, he began to prepare for college. By teaching school, clerking in a store, keeping books, driving a stage coach, and other similar activities, money was earned to pay expenses. By studying nights and holidays, he was enabled to keep up with his class in the Academy and to enter Dartmouth College in 1857. During these years, he had sincerely observed the Sabbath as a holy day and not a holiday.

The four years at college were stirring times.

The financial panic of '57, the great revival of the following winter, the contest over slavery resulting in the election of President Lincoln, the secession of the South, the firing upon Fort Sumter, and the Battle of Bull Run, all occurred during his college course. He was graduated in 1861, a member of the class which included Professor William Jewett Tucker, late president emeritus of Dartmouth College.

From the age of sixteen, he had taught school every winter, but this did not pay all expenses, and the college debts prevented his entering the army. Teaching promised the quickest returns after graduation from college, and he was principal of Lancaster Academy until the spring of 1864. It was here he made the acquaintance of Maria C. Eastman, his assistant teacher, who afterward became his wife. Compelled by temporary loss of voice to give up teaching, he went to Washington, D. C., as clerk in the treasury department. Later, as paymaster's clerk he was stationed first at Washington, then in the department of the west, paying off troops mustered out at the close of the war.

At this time he began to feel a strong inclination toward a career in the field of banking and finance, and the winter months of 1865-1866 he spent in the First National Bank of McGregor, Iowa, where under the direction of Samuel Merrill, his first employer, who afterwards became Governor of Iowa, he acquired a knowledge of banking principles and practice. His obvious ability and strict attention to the task at hand promised a successful future for the young man in this field, and in June, 1866, he came to Minnesota, opening a private bank at Austin. This enterprise was successful from the first and a little later, about 1868, Mr. Page, with O. W. Shaw, organized the First National Bank of Austin, Mr. Shaw becoming its first president. In this institution, now one of the large banks of Southern Minnesota, Mr. Page was cashier for sixteen years, and his services proved repeatedly of the greatest value and played a decisive part in the bank's gradual expansion and growth. Aside from this work, his advice in important matters was highly regarded and frequently sought by large financial and business interests, while during this period he also built in Austin the second creamery to be established in the State. Neither did he neglect his civic duties, heartily supporting all worthy movements for the welfare of the community and State, for he al-

ways considered these matters no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs. In 1871 he was honored by the electorate in being chosen State representative of Dodge and Mower counties in the Minnesota Legislature, serving with distinction throughout his term. He was also a member of the Board of Education at Austin for some time, and during this period was chairman of the board for three years.

On May 8, 1871, Mr. Page began an association which was to become his chief interest, and which was to continue until the time of his death. At that time he first became a member of the board of trustees of Carleton College, serving as vice-president of the board from 1874 until 1882, and giving more and more of his time to this institution. He became financial and recording secretary in 1885, when he removed with his family to Northfield, where the college was located. The knowledge of the fine work he was doing spread in educational circles, and in the following year he was elected alumni member of the Dartmouth Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Meanwhile he continued his activities at Carleton, and upon the resignation of A. W. Norton as treasurer in 1903, Mr. Page was elected to that office, and the office of financial secretary which he had previously filled was then abolished.

Mr. Page had a great deal more to do with the actual business management of the college than is usually associated with the treasurer's office. He might more be called a financial manager, than treasurer. His business dealings on behalf of the college, were noticeable for their careful efficiency, their just regard for rights of others, and the fine spirit of courtesy in which they were carried out. To the almost entire exclusion of his own interests, he was devoted to the welfare of Carleton. He did not serve in a position that brings with it fame and fortune, rather he performed his unpretentious labors in a quiet and unassuming way. In his position there is very much of hard labor and all too little of material reward, but at the time of his retirement in 1910, he was given a Carnegie retiring allowance, for the Foundation ranked his services as equal to those of the college professor.

Even after his retirement Mr. Page continued a trustee and member of the executive committee of Carleton, holding both positions until his death. At all times he maintained an active interest in the affairs of the community,

and found time from his busy life to give to significant service in many fields. In both Austin and Northfield, he was active in church work and untiring in his Christian kindness. In Austin he was Sunday school superintendent for eighteen years, and in Northfield for several years he held that position in the Congregational church as well as the positions of trustee, treasurer, and deacon. A deacon of both these churches, he was later made deacon emeritus at Northfield, while in all his associations with church or community he showed himself consistently kindly and just. His own admonition to a young man—"Be honest, thorough, faithful, and helpful; don't envy the higher-up but fit yourself for his place"—was characteristic of his own life, and many with whom he came in contact have reason to honor his generous spirit of helpfulness.

On January 14, 1868, at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, Harlan Winslow Page married Maria Clarissa Eastman, his assistant teacher at Lancaster Academy, who was a daughter of Reuben Reed Eastman, prominent farmer of Granby, Massachusetts. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. Agnes Eastman. 2. Frank Winslow, who died in 1882. 3. Alice Maria, died in 1928. It is surely characteristic of the man that Mr. Page found his greatest happiness in the companionships of his home. He loved nothing better than the quiet evenings with his wife and children, or leisure hours spent in the care of his garden.

Mr. Page's death occurred on June 15, 1926, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His passing was source of deep and universal sorrow throughout Minnesota, for its people had come to know him well during years of intimate relationship and had given him an abiding place in their deep affections. His life was governed by deep religious principles and faith. He believed to the utmost in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and because of his desire to further his Master's work on earth, he willingly sacrificed the pursuit of wealth or position. In no contingency of life did he depart from those high ideals to which he consistently gave his allegiance, remaining ever faithful to the noblest principles of conduct and activity. Calm and judicial in temperament, able and far-seeing, he was ideally suited for the work which he chose to carry on, and in closing this review of his life it is eminently fitting that the resolution of bereavement and appreciation, adopted by the

board of trustees of Carleton College at the time of his death, should be quoted in its entirety:

Whereas, Harlan Winslow Page in his successive relations to Carleton College as trustee, vice-president of the board of trustees, financial and recording secretary, and treasurer of the college, has rendered services of outstanding and lasting worth to this institution; and

Whereas, His standing intellectually as graduate of Dartmouth College, principal of Lancaster Academy and alumni member of the Dartmouth Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, eminently fitted him for the positions of responsibility which he occupied for many years in the life of Carleton College; and

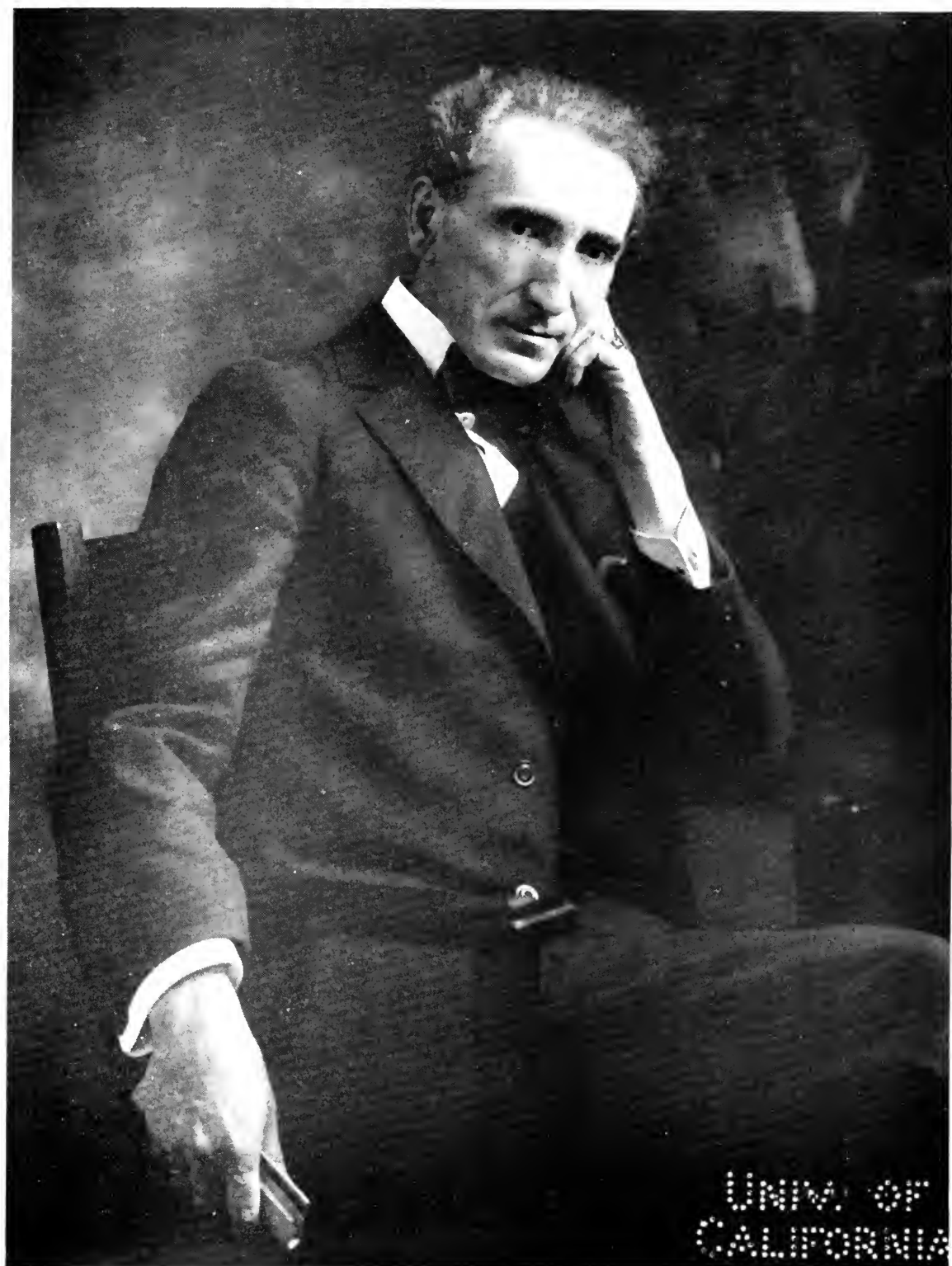
Whereas, His services to his country and State as, successively, clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, paymaster's clerk in the army, as banker for many years at Austin, Minnesota, and as representative in the State Legislature of Minnesota, were marked by fidelity and honor; and

Whereas, Finally, his marked consecration to the deep religious principles which animated his life was uniformly exemplified in his active participation in the spiritual and moral life of his church and community;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That through his death Carleton College has lost one of her most devoted, zealous, and faithful servants, counsellors, and friends; and

Be It Further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees, to become a part of the permanent records of Carleton College, and that a copy be sent to the surviving members of Mr. Page's family.

**FERRATA, GIUSEPPE**, Famous Composer—Though he was born in another land, the United States may well be proud of the musical accomplishments of Professor Giuseppe Ferrata, Mus. D., who lived through perhaps the most useful period of his career in New Orleans, Louisiana. Composer of three operas, several string quartets, a symphony, four masses, a number of compositions for both piano and voice, and a sonata, Professor Ferrata also was a teacher of note and an educator in the field of music; and his name is inseparably linked with those of the leaders of his times in the musical world. Praise came to him from high places, not only after his death, but while he was still alive to appreciate the gratitude and admiration from others. "In the Messe Solennelle, by G. Ferrata," said Don Lorenzo Perosi, Director of the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican, "I admire the nobility of the melodic lines, as well as the aristocratic and most refined vein. In point of artistic merit, I believe I can judge it a work of art of high value." Other leading musical spirits paid high tribute to him. For instance, Harvey B.



Giuseppe Ferrata

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Gaul wrote in the "Musician": "Such composers as Karg-Elert, Widor, Saint Saens, Ferrata and Max Reger have done much to arouse interest in organ literature; whereas the organ was primarily an instrument for chapel, church and cathedral, it is now used and recognized as a musical art instrument." These and many other words of praise poured forth from the lips of those who were Professor Ferrata's colleagues in music; but, of course, the greatest monument to his art and the most lasting tribute to the man will continue, in future generations, to be the pile of published compositions that he left behind him, as well as works which never reached the musical press before his death. Performances of these works will appeal to the sensitive ear as long as our civilization lives.

Giuseppe Ferrata was born at Gradoli, Province of Rome, Italy, son of Paolo and Lucia (Donati) Ferrata. He was the first born of a family of eleven children. His father was a brother of Cardinal Domenico Ferrata, Secretary of State to Pope Benedict XV, and owned extensive lands and vineyards. Giuseppe Ferrata's birth occurred on January 1, 1866; and while he was still very young, his predilection for music was marked. Unlike many parents in our own country, his family encouraged him, as did his friends, and he was given excellent instruction. He won the scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, in Rome, when he was only fourteen years old; and from that institution was graduated with highest honors and with the grand prize of the Ministry of Public Instruction. When he was sixteen, he was chosen from a large class of advanced pianists of the Conservatory to play Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses" at a concert given in the presence of Queen Margherita at the Costanzi Theater in Rome. After finishing his course at the Conservatory, he studied with Sgambati and later with Franz Liszt. Liszt gave him abundant encouragement, and prophesied for him a great career as pianist and composer. Since then, many honors and decorations have been conferred upon Ferrata, including three medals from the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction of the Italian Government, which he won as composer in different competitions; six first medal prizes, won at the Royal Academy in Rome as pianist and composer; first prize at the competition held in Bologna, Italy; a diploma and gold medal at the Exposition of Palermo, Italy; and, in

1900, the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of the State of New York. Among his more recent awards was the winning of the first prize in all four classes in a competition offered by the "Art Society" of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the following: 1. String quartet, Opus 28. 2. Composition for piano. 3. Suite for violin and piano in three movements. 4. Choral work for eight real parts. In 1914 Ferrata was given the title of Commendatore of the Crown of Italy, one of the highest honors at the disposal of the Italian Government.

It was in 1883, at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, that he made his debut as pianist. This event was followed by many concerts in his native land. Then, in 1892, he came to the United States. His first work here was as professor of piano and composition at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Two years later he removed to Greenville, South Carolina, where he became a member of the staff of the Greenville Female College. Then, in five years, he went to Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia; two years to Beaver College, Beaver, Pennsylvania; and in five years more, in 1908, to New Orleans. In New Orleans he became professor of composition and instrumentation and head of the piano department at Newcomb College, New Orleans. This college is affiliated with Tulane University, one of the leading institutions of higher learning in the South; and here Dr. Ferrata did a great amount of valuable work.

Dr. Ferrata was a member of the Royal Philharmonic Society, of Rome, as well as of the International Artistic Club of Rome. He was knighted by the King of Portugal in 1885, and twice decorated by the King, Victor Emmanuel, of Italy. He also received letters of commendation from Queen Margherita of Italy and the King of Belgium. One of the greatest distinctions that he won was with his opera, "Il Fuoruscito," which received first mention for the \$10,000 Sonzogno prize, for which two hundred and thirty-seven composers competed. This was a more remarkable success than appeared on the surface; for, while one year had been allowed to the competitors, Dr. Ferrata did not know of the competition until eight months of the allotted time had expired. He then spent one month in securing a libretto, so that he had only three months in which to accomplish his work. Under the circumstances, to have won honorable mention was most remarkable. In his style Dr. Ferrata was distinctly Italian and

original. He frequently surprised with harmonies resolving in an unexpected manner, but never losing the chain of his melody.

His "Messe Solennelle," Opus 15, Don Lorenzo Perosi's praises of which have already been quoted, evoked heartily favorable comment from many different quarters, both Church and secular. Said Dominic Wædenschiler in the "Mount Angel Magazine":

The noblest, grandest and sublimest work of Ferrata that I know is doubtless his "Messe Solennelle," Opus 15, for mied chorus, soli and orchestra or organ. It is so absolutely new both in spirit and expression that it cannot be compared to anything else in musical literature, except perhaps Beethoven's "Mass in C," the *tertium comparationis* being solely the grandeur of the conception, not the form in which the spirit is embodied. For in his style Ferrata is so original and modern that a superficial examiner might easily recoil from it, on account of the free use of harmonic and melodic progressions which defy all conventional forms and were never heard heretofore. But to a serious, unbiased and up-to-date musician Ferrata's music becomes, after a short acquaintance, simply a mine of the most ravishing and striking musical effects. Even the harmonies alone, taken as absolute music, without the program of the sacred text, would arouse immediately the interest, and fancy of any cultured musician,—so new, so sweet and fascinating are they.

Said another commentator in part.

How is it that a form of composition in which the old masters gloried and a Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini and Weber excelled so wonderfully that it might seem as if their best efforts were consecrated and devoted to it has been so materially neglected ever since Gounod immortalized his fame by his "Messe Solennelle?" It is true, many Masses have been written since then, but none with that masterly and scholarly knowledge of counterpoint, that fervor of soul or poetic conception underlying it as of old. Most of the modern creations are pedantic, impassive, uninteresting. Some people may be inclined to lay the blame at the very doors of the Catholic Church itself, who in her wisdom has forbidden lengthy solos and those types of forms which, by their unnecessary and many repetitions sacrifice the context of the words to mere musical intricacies. And yet are the words of a Kyrie, Gloria, Credo and of Sanctus, Benedictus or Agnus Dei not all that a composer could wish for to animate his soul and therefore his music with humility and faith, love and compassion, repentance and jubilation, with resignation and prayer? Oh, yes! the words of the Mass give more scope for the fancy of a composer than most librettos gracing the windows of our music depots or the dusty shelves of our libraries. Only he is a genius in his art who creates things sublime and soars highest when unusual fetters like these Church restrictions hinder his flight and weigh down his ambitions and lofty aims.

Wrote St. Joseph-Blatt, of Mt. Angel, Oregon:

Ferrata's mass of the Most Holy Rosary is a masterpiece of counterpoint, and is pervaded throughout by the spirit, and governed by the letter of the famous Motu Proprio of Pope Pius X. It is true, Ferrata's music tastes at first like wormwood: the hearer recoils involuntarily from these harsh harmonies and acrid modulations, but after a little acquaintance he feels what a precious and invigorating draft this music is and he becomes more and more fascinated by it. All hail to this master of counterpoint! His voice-leading reminds one in its nobility of Palestrina, in his rich polyphony of Bach, in his bold piquant modulations of Wagner, in his chivalric, severely Byzantine style, stripped of all sentimentality, he recalls and surpasses Perosi.

The Washington "Post" commented on Ferrata while he was still living:

Dr. Ferrata is an industrious writer of music, a list of his large works including a dramatic opera in four acts, a string-quartet, and a symphonic poem for full orchestra. . . . Of his general style of writing he it said that it is refined and for the most part original. He produces some striking effects by the use of unresolved chords, or by chords resolved in an unusual manner. Like vague fancies, they hover in mid-air and vanish. After all, why should everything in music have a conclusion? Dreams, aspirations go unfinished, and human life is halting, incomplete. In the Italian style Dr. Ferrata is at his best. He has the inborn sense of melody, and his harmonies go far astray of the commonplace. . . . Looking over his music, we discover a volume entitled "Italian Spring Melodies" for violin and piano. It is a collection of pieces of medium difficulty, but unusually interesting for music of this grade. . . . His Opus 13 and 14 are sets of piano pieces, of which the choicest is the "Intermezzo," Op. 13, No. 3, in B major. There is here original chord writing of much ingenuity, which lends an intellectual charm to the texture of the music. Then, too, there is an unusual leading of the voices, which, though it breaks through well-established formulas, does so for the sake of beauty alone. The atmosphere of the piece is far removed from the conventional. There is a question and lingering sweetness about the second part, and the closing chords are the essence of poetry.

The "Serenade Triste," Op. 14, No. 1, in D minor, is a morsel which shows thoughtfulness and refinement of musical expression.

His gavottes, of which he has written a number, have a splendid swing. Of these the "Petit Trianon" ranks near the highest. But better than any of the music mentioned are the songs from his volume, "Folk Songs from the Spanish." These compositions place Ferrata among the foremost musical writers of the century. . . . Dr. Ferrata's musical career has been a succession of prize winnings, and medal awards for his compositions. He was thoroughly educated abroad, having studied with Sgambati, Liszt, and other celebrities. Now that circumstances have brought him into public view, we shall probably hear more from Dr. G. Ferrata.

Along with his other activities, Dr. Ferrata was at one time president of the Dante Alighieri Society of New Orleans, of which, at

the time of his death, he was the only honorary president. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, whose services have so often been beautified by his masses and his Church music.

Dr. Giuseppe Ferrata married at Baltimore, Maryland, September 27, 1893, Alice Lagarde, daughter of Ernest Lagarde, professor of literature and modern languages at Mt. St. Mary's College, in Maryland, for forty years. It was at Mt. St. Mary's College, where Dr. Ferrata had gone as a professor of music, that he met Miss Lagarde. The children by this marriage were: 1. Alma Lucia. 2. Elena Marie, who became the wife of Ernest Brin, consul of Panama at New Orleans; by this marriage there have been four children: Ernest, Jr., Alice, Juan and Ramona Brin. 3. Olga Leonie, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph Croce. 4. Mario D. 5. Alice Marie, who became the wife of John A. O'Melia; they have a son, John Ferrata O'Melia. 6. Ruth Marie. 7. Ernest Paul. Mrs. Ferrata's death occurred in New Orleans, December 12, 1925.

The death of Dr. Giuseppe Ferrata, which occurred on March 28, 1928, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his fellow men, especially those engaged in musical work. But the memory of him, a man of strong personality who compelled attention in any gathering, will live on for years to come.

**COPPAGE, FRED EDWARD**, Business Leader—Extensively engaged for some time in the business life of Meshanticut Park, Cranston, Rhode Island, Fred Edward Coppage was connected for over a long period with the Gorham Company. Residence of longer than half a century in this city had brought him into prominence in his community and State, while his photograph was extensively used in a series of advertisements in national magazines featuring the work of the Gorham Company. His life was a most useful one, for he was interested in many different phases of community affairs and was ever eager to support worthwhile projects initiated by his fellowmen. His kindly and generous instincts also caused him to be highly regarded as an individual, and, along with his genial and pleasant personality, were responsible for bringing to him a host of friends in the business world, and in widely varying walks of life.

Mr. Coppage was born in Birmingham, England, in 1850, and in his native land learned the

trade of engraver in the art department of the famous Elkinson Silver Factory of Birmingham. After he had received his early education and had learned his chosen field of work, he left England, while still a very young man, going first to Australia and then United States. For about six years he was one of the oldest employees of the Gorham Company, whose best interests he did so much to develop and safeguard. He was always considered one of the most capable workmen of this plant with which he was associated throughout by far the greater part of his life, with the exception of two short interruptions. The first of these occurred some years ago when Mr. Coppage ceased his work at the Gorham Company in order to visit his son-in-law in South Africa, and the second, some time later when he became, for a short period, the proprietor of a store in San Francisco, California. His chief work was that which he did in connection with the Gorham Company, however, and he contributed a great deal, it is generally admitted, to the advancement of his company's interests, and the improvement of trade conditions with which he was concerned.

Mr. Coppage was also keenly interested in civic affairs, having been a member of the Republican party, and a supporter of its policies and principles. He was also active in church work, his denomination having been that of the Seventh Day Adventist. Into these activities and into the different public affairs in which he was interested, he ever put his fullest measure of energy and devotion, while he was also active in the support of every worthy enterprise designed to bring about needed improvements and reforms.

Fred Edward Coppage married, in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 29, 1909, Jessie Small Graham, daughter of Edward Mortimer and Isabella (McKay) Graham. He was the father of two children born by a first marriage, one of whom died at a very early age. The other, a daughter, Bella, became the wife of Captain James Storm, and both she and her husband died in South Africa, leaving two daughters: Ivy Storm, born in 1906; and Rena, born in 1908. These two girls are both graduate nurses, now living and active in their profession in South Africa, making their home in Cape Town.

The death of Fred Edward Coppage, which occurred on November 26, 1929, at Meshanticut Park, at the age of seventy-nine years, took

from this Rhode Island community one of the most active and substantial citizens. It may be said of him that he died in harness, so to speak, for he was to be found at his work with the Gorham Company until within a short time before his death. He went to work on Monday, the next day, Tuesday, he got up to go to work, but did not feel well enough to go, and at half-past three in the afternoon he had passed away. He was widely known in this region of New England, where he had a host of friends, people who remembered him affectionately, and who find in his memory a source of constant encouragement and inspiration. Mr. Coppage was never known to use profane language, and was, in every sense of the word, a gentleman.

**SCHROEDER, HENRY**, "Minnesota Potato King"—Attracted to farming projects and agricultural pursuits from the time of his arrival in the United States as a boy of fifteen, Henry Schroeder attained in full measure the success at which he aimed and was long known as one of the largest potato producers in the Northwest. His business talents were varied, however, and his advice in other enterprises was frequently sought and highly regarded by the largest financial interests. Through his efforts he contributed in appreciable degree to the larger prosperity of his adopted State, whose people honored him both as a man and citizen of finest, progressive, type.

Mr. Schroeder was born at Rensburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on August 31, 1855, a son of Henry and Wilhelmina (May) Schroeder, and received his education in German schools. While still a boy he left his native land and the associations of his home behind him to seek the opportunities which he was confident were awaiting him on the Western Continent. He arrived in the United States in his fifteenth year, and later came to Minnesota where he settled in Alexandria. He was variously employed in several parts of the State, and while at St. Paul took advantage of the opportunity to complete his education in night school there. Coming of a rural German province, he was naturally interested in the progress of agriculture in the Northwest, and was soon able to begin an independent farming enterprise at Sabin, Minnesota. His success is a matter of record and his name is known and affectionately remembered through all the State. Mr. Schroeder was both industrious and thrifty. He studied the latest scientific meth-

ods in agriculture, re-invested his earnings in new land and gradually expanded his farming projects on soundest business principles. In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, he controlled five of the largest potato farms in the vicinity of Sabin, which is to say, in the entire State. It was as an outstanding producer of this staple food product that he was called to Washington during the war to confer with Herbert Hoover, wartime food administrator, on the potato situation in the northwest, and the soundness and accuracy of his perceptions was repeatedly demonstrated. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that Mr. Schroeder was the heaviest purchaser of Liberty Bonds during the World War of any individual in his community. In the title of "Potato King," which was given to him, may be seen something of the admiration and affection which he inspired, together with his association in the popular mind with those principles of useful and constructive endeavor to which his whole life was given.

Mr. Schroeder was awarded two medals at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in 1904, for the best samples of potatoes, and on January 6, 1917, received the following from the University of Minnesota: In recognition of the eminent service of Henry Schroeder in the development of Agriculture and in country life affairs, this testimonial is presented upon the recommendation of the Faculties of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota with the approval of the Board of Regents.

In witness whereof, it is signed and sealed by the President of the Board of Regents, the President of the University and the Dean and Director of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to his prominence in agriculture, Mr. Schroeder was an organizer of the State Bank of Sabin, serving as its president for many years, while he was also president until the time of his death of the First National Bank of Moorhead, Minnesota. His allegiance to every worthy cause making for advance and progress was assured, and frequently his public support of a great civic enterprise was decisively effective in bringing about its success. He was known for his generous contributions to those in need, but many of his gifts were never revealed, for he was always modest in the good which he did, preferring to find his reward in the simple consciousness of duty well performed, rather than in the acclaim of

Day of  
Gloria



*Henry Schroeder.*



Wm. H. & A. S. Co.  
Photographers  
100 N. 3rd St. St. Paul, Minn.

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the multitude. He was an active member for years of the Lutheran Church at Sabin, participating in all church work, and in addition, furnishing many of the necessary funds for the construction of the church building.

Mr. Schroeder married (first), in 1879, Wilhelmina Krabbenhoft, born at Ravensdorf, Holstein, Germany, August 14, 1860, died at Sabin, Minnesota, April 5, 1917. They had eight children: E. C., Theodore, Minnie, Emma, Ernest, Irene, Erhart and Henry. He married (second) at Sabin, Minnesota, September 11, 1918, Mrs. Barbara (Scheidt) Schultz, born at Buffalo, New York, November 13, 1856.

Mr. Schroeder's death occurred at St. Paul, on August 11, 1928, in the seventy-third year of his age. Many eloquent tributes were paid to him, for he had long been an important figure in Minnesota life, and in the agricultural world of the West. He was strong in will and character, yet he was always most considerate of others and never knowingly infringed on their rights. That which he accomplished, however, will remain—a monument to his fame—in the years which are to come.

**BRANDT, RANDOLPH**, Man of Affairs—As we read the biographies of men, we are struck by the apparent fact that certain of them appear destined for leadership, for they overcome all obstacles and make of their lives noteworthy successes.

Randolph Brandt was fortunate in his environment, in his inherited intelligence, and in the honored traditions of a distinguished family tracing its lineage back to olden times in Virginia; yet what he accomplished, he wrought through his own efforts, unassisted. He became one of the dominant financial figures in his circle of enterprise in New York City, gave forty-five years to a career which proved as exemplary as it did successful, and retired to spend the last years of his life in beautiful Rhode Island, at Jamestown.

The Brandts are among the distinguished families of the Southland, long resident in Virginia. Each generation has produced leaders in varied fields. Dr. Logan Brandt, father of Randolph Brandt, was a physician well known in the profession of medicine, a figure high in the respect and estimation of his confreres. He lived in Washington; and it was in the nation's capital that his reputation rose to its full dimension. Dr. Logan Brandt married Betty Seldon, as himself a member of an old

family; and of this union was born Randolph Brandt, of whom we write this brief memorial tribute.

Native of Washington, D. C., Randolph Brandt was born November 29, 1855. In the historic city on the Potomac he learned his first lessons in a private school, and listened to the urging of ambition. Contact in daily life with men of accomplishment in varied spheres of activity gave him an outlook open to the youth of his time whose parents were familiar with the usages of the capital city; and his ambitions were stirred apace. He made high marks in school, but was, in no sense, a "book worm." The society of his fellows appealed to him equally as much as did the lore of knowledge from books. He was popular, and a leader, as a boy. His father had some idea of making a physician of Randolph Brandt, but, believing very wisely in letting each individual select his own field, did not press this preference unduly. And Randolph Brandt was undecided. Several courses lay open—the law, medicine, or business. Meanwhile he attended New York University, New York City; and it was during that period of formative contacts that his lot was cast, for business.

From this initial contact with business in the metropolitan spheres, he advanced steadily until he was a well-known figure in trade circles. The name of his firm was Randolph Brandt, and he was largely responsible for its progress. He entered the business world in 1881, and withdrew from it after forty-five years, in 1926, to go into retirement, though the handling of his considerable estate still entailed a goodly responsibility. For many years Mr. Brandt had his residence in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, on Long Island. But as this area grew and became less desirable from a social and residential point of view, he removed his residence to Montclair, New Jersey, across the Hudson from Manhattan. Also, for several years, with his family, he had been accustomed to spend the summer seasons in Rhode Island, the picturesque State established by Roger Williams and his associates in 1636-40. He was fond of the summer sporting facilities; the water and wooded hills of this historic little commonwealth stirred his joy in life; and in 1926, upon retirement, he made his permanent residence at Jamestown. Here he was a dominant figure, generous in his contributions to the civic and social advancement of the community. He is recalled in Jamestown with an

affection similar to that borne him by former associates in New York City; for he was a man to secure and retain sincere friendship wherever he chanced to be.

A Democrat of the old school, Mr. Brandt supported the principles of the party with staunch loyalty to the ideals of Jefferson. Fraternally active, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He belonged to the Crescent Club, Knickerbocker Club, and Engineers' Club of New York, and was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, to the support of which he gave generously. During the World War he assisted largely in the many drives of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps and Red Cross, and did all things within the scope of his influence and ability for the allied cause.

Randolph Brandt married, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York, 1882, Maude Sabrina Oldham, daughter of John and Mary (Coe) Oldham, the Oldhams and Coes being families long established in the United States. Of this union were born children: 1. Edmund Seldon Randolph, now a commander, United States Navy, stationed at the Naval War College; married Ruth Rhein, daughter of Dr. E. H. Rhein of New York City. They have two children, Barbara and Vincent. 2. Maude Ireland, married D. J. Friedell, a commander in the navy, and they have four children: Bettie S., Thomas, Maude O., and Mary E. 3. Bettie, married J. W. Rankin, commander in the navy, and they have one child, Bettie L. 4. Randolph, Jr., now in business in Buffalo, New York; married Elizabeth Winchester. Mrs. Maude Sabrina (Oldham) Brandt, who survives her beloved husband and continues to reside in Jamestown, Rhode Island, has seven grandchildren. On her children and grandchildren she lavishes an affection which is returned twofold. She is a lady of refined charm and culture, much sought after in social circles.

Randolph Brandt died in his seventy-fourth year, in 1928, at Jamestown. Services were held from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. His life, long and worthy, was inspirational to those who came in contact with it.

**SOUTAR, WILLIAM FERGUSON**, Merchant—Identified for over forty years with the dry goods trade of Pawtucket, William Ferguson Soutar drew about him an extensive circle of warm friends, both the men and women who came to know him through business

relationships and those who came in contact with him in his activities as a private citizen. Aggressive and ambitious, Mr. Soutar worked his way from the position of errand boy in his uncle's store to the superintendency of the same institution, then went into business for himself, establishing, in partnership with Henry E. Melvin, the firm of Soutar & Melvin for operation of a department store at No. 253 Main Street in Pawtucket. Firm, purposeful, and possessed of the will to carry out his plans even in the face of staggering difficulties, Mr. Soutar was, nevertheless, a kindly and generous man who played his part in the civic life of Pawtucket with a singular breadth of outlook and a constant willingness to defer his own personal interests to the general good.

Born in Coupar Angus, Scotland, September 7, 1867, Mr. Soutar was the son of a grocery store owner of that place and doubtless while still a boy developed his flair for merchandising and his understanding of the principles upon which successful middleman operations are carried on. He went to school in Scotland and, at the age of eighteen, left his native land to come to America and seek his fortune in the newer world that offered broader opportunities. An uncle, David Harley, proprietor of The Boston Store of Pawtucket at that time, provided him with employment as an errand boy in the store and, from this humble beginning, he rapidly rose to the position of superintendent of the entire institution. For a short time Mr. Soutar owned a dry goods business in Franklin, Massachusetts, but sold this concern in 1926 to return to Pawtucket and establish the well-known Soutar & Melvin store. Mr. Soutar was a member of the Park Place Congregational Church and of St. Andrew's Scotch Society. While an adherent of the Republican political faith, he was not actively identified with party affairs.

In Pawtucket Mr. Soutar married Jennie Louise Moncrief, daughter of James A. and Louise (Joy) Moncrief. They became the parents of a son, Harold Moncrief Soutar, whose one child is Virginia Hoyt Soutar.

The death of Mr. Soutar which occurred August 19, 1928, at his Pawtucket home, 39 Brown Street, occasioned widespread grief among a host of friends. Having risen to his position in the world through hard work and constant application to duty, he was always sympathetic with younger men and women who were struggling to make a place for themselves in life,

Law of  
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*Edward Brecht*

and ever ready to hold out a helping hand when he found he could be of assistance. Many are those, in addition to his intimate family circle, who will sorely miss him.

**SCHREIBER, OSCAR**, Attorney, Notary and Humanitarian—While Oscar Schreiber held a place of esteem and respect in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a lawyer and a professional man, he was chiefly known for the part that he took in the organizational and cultural life of his city. Practically all his life he lived here, so that the interests of New Orleans became his interests, its affairs his affairs. He knew the people of the city intimately and well, and was able to play a most useful part in both their professional and social life. Lover of music, humanitarian, fond of men and of nature, Mr. Schreiber did everything in his power to advance the causes in which he was interested and which he thought would be most helpful to his city. He was stricken down by the hand of death while he was still in the prime of life, and it is a certainty that, had he been spared more years, he would have accomplished much, though he never could have more endeared himself to his fellow men.

Oscar Schreiber was born on April 14, 1878, at Mühlhausen, in Alsace, son of Gustave Adolph and Adele (Scherrer) Schreiber. His father, who died about 1904, was an engineer in Germany, and he came to America when Oscar Schreiber was an infant, bringing with him his wife and son, Oscar. Oscar Schreiber received his early schooling in the graded and high schools of New Orleans. While a student in high school at fifteen years of age, he became the office boy for James J. McLoughlin, the city attorney for New Orleans. After a few years he completed a course in stenography at Soulé's College, and became Mr. McLoughlin's stenographer. In 1899 he entered the law school of Tulane University in this city, at the time adding to his law education by training under his employer. When he completed his university work, he took a desk in the same office with Mr. McLoughlin. They continued to be associated with each other, though not actually in partnership. Judge Frank McGloin also had an office with them and later Bussiere Rouen joined them. From 1903 until the time of his passing, these four men remained together, though they moved their offices several times. Some years afterward Mr. McGloin passed away, but the remaining three continued

to have their headquarters in the same offices. After Mr. McLoughlin's death, his son came into his practice.

Along with his work in the legal profession and as a notary public, Oscar Schreiber was active in the business world, having been interested in real estate. He was the founder of the York Realty Company and the Sans Souci Realty Company, and of both these organizations served as president. He was secretary of the Olga Real Estate Company, a partner in the Ridgway Realty Company, and attorney for the Acme Homestead Association. In the Presbyterian Church he was a leading figure, having been an elder in the Claiborne Avenue Presbyterian Church, as well as superintendent of the Women's Bible Class and a teacher in the Sunday school. During the World War, Mr. Schreiber had occasion to serve his country, having been appointed by the Governor to administer the questionnaire system of the Seventh Ward of New Orleans by filling in the applications at the time of the draft. He always gave his political support to the Democratic party, was active in causes designed for the public good, was a member of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans, and belonged to the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association and the Louisiana State Bar Association. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was a leader, having affiliated himself, in that order, with the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the social life of his city he took a prominent part. He was at one time a member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, and also belonged to the Louisiana Historical Society. He held membership, too, in several carnival organizations. In his own home he had an extensive library, and he was also interested in investments and mortgages. In the Young Men's Christian Association, he was a member of the board of trustees. He was a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was active in the work of both these groups. Mr. Schreiber was also a director of the Protestant Bethany Home and gave his professional services to both the Protestant Bethany Home and the Protestant Home for the Aged. He was very fond of children, who often called him "Uncle Oscar," and his favorite hobby was pets, of

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

which he owned many. He also played the violin, and was a lover of music.

Oscar Schreiber married in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 21, 1903, Katinka Koelle, daughter of the Rev. Ferdinand Otto Koelle, for thirty-five years pastor of the Second German Presbyterian Church, which later changed to the Claiborne Avenue Presbyterian Church; he died October 28, 1904. Mrs. Schreiber's mother, now also deceased, was Anna (Lotz) Koelle. Oscar and Katinka (Koelle) Schreiber became the parents of two children: 1. Katinka Koelle, who became the wife of William Settle McCahan. 2. Oscar, Jr., who died in infancy.

The death of Oscar Schreiber, which took place in New Orleans on May 7, 1926, brought sincere sorrow to his city and State. For here he had accomplished much valuable work, and had become widely known for the part that he had taken in the professional and cultural affairs of this region of the Southland. Kindly and charitable, he never refused requests for aid, regardless of the race or creed from which they came. For his achievements, for his influence upon the lives of others, for his gentle and helpful character, he will long be remembered by all who knew him; and the memory of him will be an inspiring force in the lives of those whose privilege it was to be his friends. Many were the expressions of sorrow and regret that were spoken or written at the time of his death. Resolutions were passed by different organizations and groups with which he had been associated. But outstanding among these was perhaps the document that was prepared in his honor and memory by his church.

As a father he taught his daughter to "remember her Creator in the days of her youth," and she now "rises and calls his memory blessed," said this document in part. "He was truly a loving husband and father."

His was a great life and character: great in the simplicity of his faith; great in the purity of his character; great in his devotion to Christ, the Church and to the best interest of his fellow men.

The Church of which he was a member has lost from her midst one on whom dependence could always be placed; the family has lost the faithful companion and advisor in whom their heart could at all times trust; the Session has lost a valued counselor and the State a loyal citizen. But he laid up a great reward in Heaven, and he has now entered into his rest. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

The resolutions of Session were as follows:

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our earthly presence our friend and brother in Christ, Oscar Schreiber,

Be it resolved by the Session of the Claiborne Avenue Presbyterian Church:

First: That we bow in humble submission to this act of God's Providence and say "Thy will, O God, be done."

Second: That we express our high regard for him as a friend and brother, and deep appreciation for his faithful discharge of duty as an elder; his untiring zeal as a Sunday school teacher; and his valued and helpful counsel.

Third: That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and daughter during their time of sorrow and loneliness, and pray that the sweet and abiding Presence of the Holy Spirit may bind up their broken hearts with the balm of healing He alone can give.

Fourth: That we express our deep sense of loss at his being taken away from us and our assurance that he has entered into that heavenly Home prepared by the Master for those who love Him.

Fifth: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and another be spread on the minutes of the Session.

From Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar:

Expressions of profound regret were voiced by the Sir Knights of this Commandery, of which our deceased Brother was an honored and well-beloved member. Our Brother's superior merit as an upright man and exemplary citizen, and his labor of love for his church and the community at large, were fully recognized and justly deserved.

From the Young Men's Christian Association:

The Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of New Orleans in meeting assembled has just been advised of the death of one of its members,—Oscar Schreiber.

God moves in ways of mystery to men. We do not understand His providences and if we did not have a sure foundation for our faith we might sometimes be tempted to question—even to waver. We cannot know why this good man was taken, as it seems to us, beforehand. His admirable qualities, enriched by the touch of his Master's love, made of him a man to whom young manhood could look as a model well worthy of emulation.

From the Report of the President of the Protestant Home for the Aged:

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of our able and attentive notary, Mr. Oscar Schreiber, who so faithfully and promptly attended to our legal and notarial affairs without any compensation. His last act of kindness to the Home was to go to the Charity Hospital to get a deposition of one of our inmates who was seriously hurt by a fall, leaving his office when there were a number of persons waiting to consult him. We simply want to record this our grateful acknowledgment, our sincere appreciation of the generous and kind interest Mr. Schreiber manifested toward the Protestant Home for the Aged, and pray

God's bountiful blessings for the bereaved widow and the accomplished daughter who intends to take up her father's mantle. Although Mr. Schreiber did not reach the three score years and ten, it can be truly said of him:

He liveth long who liveth well;  
 All other life is short and vain.  
 He liveth longest who can tell  
 Of true things truly done each day.

**BURROWS, WILLIAM HENRY**, Expert Dyer—Widely and favorably known among the men engaged in the textile industry, both in the United States and abroad, William Henry Burrows was a dyer all his life, having come to America, although a native of England, to take charge here of the dyeing department of the J. Benn Corporation, of Greystone, Rhode Island. While a resident of this country, Mr. Burrows naturally became enamored of New England, and especially of Rhode Island, his adopted State, and at all times he demonstrated, to the full satisfaction of his fellow citizens, his willingness and eagerness to support every movement designed to bring about some marked public improvement in conditions—social, business or civic—existing in his community and State. His work here placed him among the foremost men engaged in the dyeing industry, and his friends numbered many throughout the broad eastern region of the United States. A man of warm human sympathies, ever honest in his dealings with his fellows and desirous of helping them in their problems and struggles of life, he acquired a host of friends and acquaintances, all of whom admired and respected him, while those whom he left behind in the world of the living keenly regretted his passing.

Mr. Burrows was born in England on December 21, 1852, his native place having been that great textile center, Bradford, where he and his family became thoroughly familiar with the industry in all its phases. His parents were Henry and Ann (Boothway) Burrows, and his father was engaged all his life in the dyeing industry in England; he also did considerable work in Paris, France, where he also specialized in dyeing. In Bradford, England, Henry Burrows was engaged in the dyeing business for himself, and there belonged to a highly respected family. William Henry Burrows, of whom this is a record, went to work in a mill in Bradford to learn the dyeing business when he was only seven years old; and from that time onward he spent his time and devoted all

his energies to this trade. Naturally he became expert in this line of work, and he always credited much of his knowledge of this great industry to his early association with the firm of Magerisons. Later he worked, while still on the other side of the Atlantic, with Oates Ingham's and Sons, with whom he remained for thirty-nine years. His next step was to come to America to take charge of the dyeing department of the business of the J. Benn Corporation, of Greystone, Rhode Island. Here it was that he stayed for the remainder of his life, winning the esteem and affection of all those with whom he was associated and with whom he transacted business.

In addition to his labors in this connection, Mr. Burrows was active in a number of organizations, having been, in his political views, a staunch supporter of the Republican party, its policies and its candidates, and, in his religious affiliation, a member of Saint Alban's Church, at Centerdale, Rhode Island. Into these organizations and their work he put the same full measure of devotion that characterized his work in the dyeing industry, with the result that he won friends in many different fields of endeavor.

William H. Burrows married, in Bradford, England, in the famous "Old Parish Church" of that place, on May 17, 1879, the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Carlisle) Mason. By this marriage there were six children: 1. Sarah (Sadie) Ann, who resides at the family home in Greystone. 2. Thomas Henry, of Greystone. 3. Arthur, of Greystone. 4. John Edward, of Lowell Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. 5. May, who became Mrs. Arthur Sladen, of Wollaston, Massachusetts. 6. Hilda, who became the wife of Harold Russell, of Fruit Hill. These six children and his widow all survive William Henry Burrows, whose death occurred in 1929.

The passing of this leading member of the dyeing industry was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret in Providence and Greystone and the surrounding towns and cities where he was especially well known, having lived there all his life, while his death was considered by textile men throughout New England as a great loss to his fellows. In his own family circle he was dearly loved and cherished as husband and father, while he also left nine grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. Emily Waterhouse, in Providence, and two sisters and a brother in England. There was no phase of the life of Greystone or Rhode Island in which

Mr. Burrows was not deeply interested, while he was ever willing to support those causes which he believed worthy and likely to bring some advantage to his fellow townsmen or the people of the State. He was a true citizen of his adopted country, and here won many friends, people who admired him for his attainments, loved him for his companionability of nature and will long remember him as a man whose deeds and influence were alike helpful and inspiring to the people with whom he came into contact.

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**HARRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM**, Photographer—A modern and highly successful photographic studio, which has built up a worldwide reputation for fine portraiture, has stood in Washington since 1905 as a living memorial to the foresight and business acumen of George William Harris.

The story of how Mr. Harris decided upon the field of photography gives some insight into the character of the man. A native of Wales but reared in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a youth he tried various kinds of work, going from one to another with the idea that the business he chose must be one which he could expect to own within a few years. The decision was photography, and with the ambition which has been characteristic of his career, he found employment in an old-fashioned tin-type gallery, working an entire Summer without pay just for the privilege of learning the rudiments of the business.

Then followed a few years of varied success until one day the young photographer was in the city room of a San Francisco newspaper. The managing editor, aggravated by his failure to obtain a certain photograph from Washington, turned to Mr. Harris and said, "Why don't you go to Washington, open up a studio, and give us some real service?" This remark set Mr. Harris to thinking. Previous to that time, newspapers had been using portraits sparingly and were then just becoming interested in a wider use of pictorial reporting. Evidencing rare foresight, Mr. Harris believed a few more years would see editors demanding more and more pictures, and he decided to be ready for that time.

The result was the founding of the Harris and Ewing studio. Mr. Harris again demonstrated foresight when he determined upon a location on the city's main business street and a large ground floor reception room, two new

departures in the eyes of older and more conservative studio proprietors. He found the exact location he wanted and waited nearly a year to get the lease. Carrying out the idea of supplying photographic portraits for publication, the studio began building up a file of approved negatives of men and women whose pictures would likely be requested by newspapers and magazines. The firm soon earned the title "Photographers of National Notables," and its file of negatives to-day is one of the most valuable in existence. Six years after Mr. Harris began business in Washington he was elected president of the Photographers' Association of America, an honor accorded only to the leading members of the industry.

George W. Harris, son of Edmund and Rebecca (Williams) Harris, was born June 12, 1872, in Dowlais, Wales. For many years identified with various movements which stand for the progress of Washington, he is a member of the Washington Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and several clubs and fraternal orders, including all the bodies of the Masonic Order. His clubs include the Rotary, National Press, Racquet, Columbia Country, and Congressional.

George William Harris married May Rosenbaum, and they are the parents of two children: Martha and Aileen.

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**MANN, HENRY WILLIAMSON**, Wholesaler—Member of an old and honorable family, Henry Williamson Mann was born at New Albany, Indiana, December 8, 1861, and died, at St. Paul, Minnesota, August 13, 1928.

He was a son of Edward Henry and Catharine Louisa (Lewis) Mann. His father was born July 7, 1824, and died December 17, 1906, having been well known as a wholesaler of coffees and spices, New York City, later identified with the Ohio Falls Iron Works of New Albany, and still later with the St. Paul Plow Works.

Henry Williamson Mann, on the paternal side, was a great-grandson of Asa Mann, who was born in Rhode Island in 1769, and who died in New Albany, Indiana, 1852. Asa Mann married Hepsibah Conant, who was born at Dudley, Massachusetts, in 1767, and died in 1822. She was descended from Roger Conant, who came to America in 1623.

Coming to St. Paul in 1876, at the age of fourteen, Mr. Mann continued the schooling





*G. W. Harris*

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which he had begun at New Albany, Indiana, graduating from Central High School. He began his identity with the business world when sixteen, in 1878, employed by Auerbach, Finch and Van Slyck, wholesalers and manufacturers of dry goods. In 1891 he obtained employment with Griggs, Cooper and Company, of St. Paul, manufacturing wholesale grocers, as auditor. His advancement was steady through the thirty-seven years of his connection with this company. In 1913 he became treasurer, chief accountant, and member of the company's board of directors, which dual posts he held at the time of his death. He was a director of the St. Paul Association of Office Men, of this having been an officer through several terms. He belonged to the St. Paul Athletic Club, was treasurer and a trustee of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, and a member of Sons of the American Revolution. In earlier years he was active in the St. Paul Credit Men's Association, and continued in contact with this organization as its work increased. He belonged to the St. Paul Association of Commerce, and was a member of the Association's special committee on charities; in this direction his work was of great value to the greater community. His chief recreations were walking, gardening, and bowling, and he was fond of literature.

Mr. Mann married, July 7, 1886, at St. Paul, Alma C. Dougan, daughter of Henry Dougan, real estate operator of this city, since deceased. Of this union were born: 1. Katharine A., in 1889; died in 1894. 2. Margaret C., born in 1892, died in 1894. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas F. Tracy, born in 1901. Mrs. Mann continues to make her residence in St. Paul, at No. 668 Laurel Avenue.

The late Henry Williamson Mann had legion friends who held him dear. They will never forget the warmth of his smile, the touch of his hand, or the sincerity of his voice. His memory rests in the hearts of those who knew him as a man and friend. The following excerpt came from the official organ of the St. Paul Association of Office Men at the time of his death:

A tribute to the memory of a great and good man, whose life exemplified to the highest degree, a faithful, kindly, loving, staunch and genuine service that has left a lasting imprint upon all who knew him.

**SMITH, FREDERICK LOWELL**, Printer  
—Acknowledged dean of printers of the North-

western United States, where he began his career in the profession four years prior to the Civil War, Frederick Lowell Smith, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, led an active life and left behind him an honored name and a multitude of friends, some of them octogenarians like himself, and who had known and loved him from boyhood. Coming to Minnesota from his New England home with a diploma that entitled him to teach in the public institutions, even at a tender age, he chose St. Anthony Falls as his future home and set to work. School work did not appeal to him and he entered trade as an employee in a dry goods house, where he remained only until the establishment of the first newspaper, when the aroma of printer's ink called him and he answered its alluring wand. Neither he nor those with whom he subsequently became associated ever regretted his choice, for in it he achieved a marked success and wrote his name high on the roll of honor for productivity and artistic labor. In the art preservative of all other arts he was not only a pioneer, he was a composite type of the artist and the executive business man, a lover of his fellows, and a devotee of his work, unsatisfied with anything but the best that his industry and creative skill could produce to add to the history of his profession and fructify the literary records of his day. He rose from the lowest to the highest position and died in the eighty-fifth year of his age, in Minneapolis, February 17, 1928.

He was born in Lee, Maine, July 2, 1843, a son of Joseph and Lucy Ann (McKnight) Smith, the father having been born March 8, 1813, and died February 10, 1889. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town and he attended the Normal Academy there, where he received his certificate entitling him to teach. This was augmented by a course at the old Black School on University Avenue, in Minneapolis, where he had come when he was fourteen years of age. His first work was in the dry goods store of Minor Ball, but he soon left this to engage with Croffutt & Clark as a printer's devil, intending to learn the trade. When the Falls "Evening News" was established, in 1857, he became a carrier, working during the day in the office learning the trade of typesetting. It was this office that published the first city directory and he had a share in that work, setting some of the first type and working the job press on which it was printed. Since that

initiative he had some share in the publication of every city directory of Minneapolis until his retirement. With the discontinuance of the "Evening News" in 1861, he worked for two years on the old "Pioneer" in St. Paul, but he resigned from his position as foreman of the job department in 1865 and returned to Minneapolis, where he established the "Weekly Chronicle" and operated a job office in conjunction. In this enterprise he was associated with Colonel J. S. Stevens, Colonel L. P. Plummer, and Willard Whitmore. In 1867 this newspaper was merged with Bill King's "Atlas" and Mr. Smith remained in charge of the mechanical department.

In 1871, in association with Colonel C. W. Johnson, he established the first exclusive job printing plant in Minneapolis and so great was the success that enlargement of the plant called for several changes of location. In 1885 Lewis Harrison was taken into the partnership and a four-story building was erected for the work to be done, the location being at Third Street and First Avenue South, a location that at that time was so far from the center of the city that the partners were derided for their selection of the site. In 1899 the firm was reorganized as a stock company and became the Harrison & Smith Company, a title it retains. Mr. Johnson retired from the firm prior to this to become chief clerk of the United States Senate. Mr. Smith continued in active work until his retirement in 1926, having owned and operated a printing office for fifty-five years in Minneapolis.

He was called to public office by his fellow citizens and served them for five years as alderman from the fifth ward, part of this time as president of the board and resigning in 1881, and as a member of the Park Board for twelve years, two years of which were as president. He was active president of the Minneapolis Typothetæ and honorary president for life. He was a Mason in high degree, affiliated with Cataract Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Worshipful Master for three years, also having been Past High Priest of St. Anthony Falls Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Past Illustrious Master of Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Past Eminent Commander, Knights Templar. He was for many years secretary of all the local Scottish Rite bodies. His club memberships included the Minneapolis Athletic, Elks, Interlachen Country, Automobile, and

Golden Valley Golf. His recreations were fishing and golf.

Frederick Lowell Smith married, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1868, Roxanna Gilpatrick Sinclair, who was born in Lee, Maine, in 1843, daughter of Henry and Rachel Sinclair. Their children are: 1. Henry Sinclair, born in Minneapolis, married Minnie B. Harvey. 2. Agnes, born in Minneapolis, married Harry Christian Rompage, and they are the parents of Fred Henry and Harry Smith, both born in Minneapolis.

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**SCHUMACHER, FRANK GEORGE**, Photographic Artist—Member of one of California's earliest pioneer families, Frank George Schumacher won distinction in a field of art to whose advancement he added much, and for many years through his activities, continued the tradition of prominence in Southern California life long associated with the family name.

John Schumacher, who established this famous line in the West, was a soldier in active service in the Mexican War. Born in Bavaria, Germany, he made his way at the age of twelve to the city of Paris, where he passed the years of his early youth and secured his education. As a young man he came to the United States, where he was destined to pass a full and eventful life, contributing to the development of the great western empire of America. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he enlisted in Company G of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers under the command of Colonel Stevenson, and on September 26th of that year, set sail with his comrades on the ship "Thomas H. Perkins" for San Francisco, where he arrived in March, 1847. On the 23rd of April his company sailed on the United States storeship "Lexington" for Monterey, and on the fifth of May they reëmbarked on the same ship for San Pedro, arriving at Los Angeles on the 9th. This post was made the headquarters of the regiment, and members of Company G were stationed here until their discharge from the service on September 18, 1848. These troops helped to gain the freedom of Los Angeles from Spanish rule and were widely honored by their compatriots on the Western coast.

After his discharge from the army, John Schumacher went, as all the soldiers did, to the newly discovered gold mines. While working

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*John Schumacher*

in the diggings on Sulter's Creek, he found a nugget of gold which he afterwards sold for eight hundred dollars in money, refusing many offers for large tracts of land in San Francisco which to-day are worth millions of dollars. After he had worked for some further time in the various mining settlements, he returned to Los Angeles and settled permanently. At that time the city was six miles square, and was plotted into lots of thirty-five acres each which sold for the sum of thirty-five dollars—a dollar an acre. On the first map of the city one of these squares was designated by the name of Schumacher in honor of John Schumacher who became an honored pioneer in the development of this beautiful metropolis of Southern California. In 1852 he purchased property at the present site of the northwest corner of First and Spring streets, where the new State building is now under construction, and in 1855 secured a city deed to this plot. His six children were born there and the property continued in the hands of the children and their direct descendants until it was finally sold to the County of Los Angeles in March, 1930.

John Schumacher was actively associated with the commercial, industrial and civic advancement of the city of Los Angeles. For a time he was the owner of a sheep ranch of one hundred and fifty-nine acres within the present limits of the city, and he continued, as the owner of several large sheep and cattle ranches, to be a leading figure in the live-stock industry of Southern California in the early days. A man of great energy, initiative and sure vision, he was the friend of all the early leaders in Los Angeles life, and was himself one of the prominent residents of this section. Those of his children who survive, distinctly remember the first destructive fire that occurred in Los Angeles, at a time when there were only three school houses in the city, and when the only high school had just been built. It was the custom then to meet the infrequent visitors and tourists who arrived by the only means of transportation—the stage coach, and to offer them promptly a city lot without cost if they would consent to remain in Los Angeles. There was only one requirement: they must agree to construct a fence about their property. Water in those days was brought to the city in zanjias, or ditches, and trees were planted on each side along their course. Each autumn it was the custom of the Indians to come down from the San Bernardino Mountains and to go from

one end to the other of the county, assisting in picking grapes, or in the annual sheep shearings—a picturesque pilgrimage which added a distinctive note of color to the life of that day. It was during this period that John Schumacher built the original family home in Los Angeles, an adobe structure situated along what is now Broadway and occupying an entire block. The house was of the Spanish type common to the locality, with a pergola and patio. Later two other rooms were added, and this annex was constructed of brick, including the floors, which had been brought overland from San Francisco at a total cost of some seven thousand dollars. These were the days when "Roundhouse" George Lehman was a familiar personage of the town. It was he who donated the park now known as Pershing Square to the city, and survivors of the Schumacher family well remember how he planted and personally attended to the watering of every tree in his park, with the comments which his civic loyalty and pride occasioned when he presented his prized park to the city. The ironies which fate often has in store for us are well demonstrated here for it is well known that "Roundhouse" George was buried in a pauper's grave.

In 1855, John Schumacher, the pioneer, married Mary Uhrle, and they became the parents of six children: 1. Mary A., now Mrs. Mary A. Preuss. 2. Caroline, familiarly known to successive generations in Los Angeles as Miss Carrie. 3. John H. 4. Frank George. 5. Percival F. 6. Arthur W. Mr. Schumacher owned for many years the entire block at the corner of First and Spring streets and Franklin Alley, and on part of this tract was erected the famous Schumacher block. Until the time of his death he continued prominent in the city's life, and both he and his wife have their names imperishably enrolled in the lists of the honored pioneers of Los Angeles County. Of their children, Arthur W. Schumacher, the youngest, gained international fame as a diamond expert, and for many years occupied a position of trust with the great jewelry house of Tiffany in New York City. He was greatly talented as a designer of artistic jewelry, and traveled extensively abroad, gathering many rare pieces of art. A graduate of Princeton University, he was a member of many exclusive New York clubs, and numbered among his friends many leaders of New York life. He returned regularly to visit his old home in California, and

it was here that he died on November 27, 1920, at the age of forty-seven.

John H. Schumacher, eldest of the sons, was engaged in the drug business in Los Angeles for a number of years, and after his retirement from business devoted his attention to fruit culture and to the management of his fine ranching properties in Los Angeles County. Percy, the third son, was formerly cashier of the German-American Bank at Los Angeles, being a member of its original staff of officers. After his retirement he resided on his beautiful estate on the outskirts of Los Angeles. The two daughters of the family, Mrs. Preuss and Miss Caroline Schumacher, continued their residence in Los Angeles.

Frank George Schumacher, of whom this is primarily a record, was born in Los Angeles on April 22, 1861. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and at an early age gave evidence of the artistic talent which other members of his family also shared. Mr. Schumacher decided to devote himself to art, and was particularly attracted to the field of photographic art whose possibilities he was one of the first to recognize. By careful study and experiment he mastered all the technical details and developed a technique which was always peculiarly his own. It is not too much to say that his efforts gave a new impetus to the development of photography as an artistic medium and many of its most beautiful effects were first to be seen in his work. For many years Mr. Schumacher was a leader among the photographic artists of the world. His exhibits brought him the highest honors, including numerous gold medals and prizes in exhibitions throughout the United States, and at the annual Paris Salon. When he retired from active work in this field in 1905, Mr. Schumacher was made an honorary member of the national organization of his fellow artists, in recognition of his distinguished services to the art and of the high value of his achievements.

Through the years Mr. Schumacher continued his residence in Los Angeles, and was very active in the life of this city, taking an enlightened interest in all civic movements and lending the support and prestige of his name to worthy enterprises making for advance and progress. He was one of the first members of the California Club, was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and of several beach clubs, and was affiliated with Ramona Parlor, No. 109, of the Native Sons of the Golden

West. By right of birth he enjoyed a heritage which few Californians can boast, and through the years of his life he was faithful to the high traditions of his name, bringing new honor to a family which has long been honored in this State.

Mr. Schumacher died very suddenly on November 5, 1930. With his passing one more link with the historic past was broken, and one more figure who had played a rich and worthy part in the growth of the city was gone. The labors of the pioneers, however, have not been in vain, and the work of Mr. Schumacher, with others of his generation, will live on in the great commonwealth to the progress of which they added so much.

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**LEUTHOLD, CHARLES**, Executive—One of the founders of the famous Leuthold organization of retail clothing stores, Charles Leuthold was for many years an important and familiar figure in Minnesota life. From the beginning of his active career as a young man not yet twenty-one years old, he manifested unusual executive ability, and with energy and persistence, he soon won his way to a leading place in Minnesota affairs.

Mr. Leuthold was born at Kasson, Minnesota, on August 16, 1868, a son of John Jacob Leuthold, who was born at Horgan, Switzerland, and of Elizabeth (Schuts) Leuthold, a native of Berne, of that country. His father and mother came to America with their parents and were married in Minnesota.

Charles Leuthold, of this record, received his education in the public schools of his native town. During this period his father had established a dry goods store at Kasson, and when the boy was only nineteen years old, he came to Waseca, and established his own enterprise in the retail clothing field. This was the beginning of a venture which was to bring him much success, and with which his name was always afterward connected until the time of his death. The Waseca store is now operated by his son, Jack Preston Leuthold.

Feeling there was a field for the development of similar clothing stores in other cities of the State, Mr. Leuthold, with the aid of his brothers, established enterprises in carefully chosen locations. The value of their judgment was soon proved. These ventures proved invariably successful as the same high standards of excellence in quality of merchandise and serv-





F. G. Schumacher

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ice were carefully maintained. Mr. Leuthold and his brothers, through various partnerships, established still other stores, all on the same principle, until to-day there are more than thirty in the organization which they established, controlled and operated, embracing the territories of Southern Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. He helped to build a great organization, which remains to-day as a tribute to his rare acumen and ability.

Mr. Leuthold also had many other business interests which profited through his connection with them. Although never holding office himself, he gave his heartiest support to every worthy civic movement, and was well known for his liberal contributions of his time, his energies and his money in the public interest. Although not a member of any church, many churches knew his generosity, and never did he refuse a call for aid when any worthy charity was concerned. During the World War, Mr. Leuthold was chairman of Waseca County Red Cross Chapter, and for the success of this and other war-time movements he gave much of his time and effort. At one time Mr. Leuthold was president of the Waseca Commercial Club. He was one of the founders of the Lakeside Golf Club of Waseca.

On October 30, 1894, at Waseca, Minnesota, Charles Leuthold married Josephine Preston, born on December 20, 1868, at Waseca, Minnesota, a daughter of Stephen Holt Preston, who was born in the State of Vermont, and of Emilie Finette (Durkee) Preston, who was born at Stockbridge, Vermont, on December 28, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Leuthold became the parents of four children: 1. Dorothy Gretchen, born on April 8, 1897, at Waseca. 2. Ruth Josephine, born on January 7, 1899, at Waseca; she married Lawrence Clark Ward. 3. Elizabeth Finette, born on May 9, 1900, now the wife of Dr. A. A. Love, and they have one child, Joan, born at Minneapolis, on June 29, 1928. 4. Jack Preston, born on August 24, 1905.

Mr. Leuthold's death occurred at Rochester, Minnesota, on November 25, 1928. With his passing, Minnesota lost one of its notable figures of the commercial world, and a man who had done much through his efforts to advance the prosperity of the State. His death was widely mourned, and hundreds paid tribute to those qualities of mind and spirit which brought him the love and respect of all those who knew him.

**FOGG, EUGENE**, Caterer—From his early youth, Eugene Fogg, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was always interested in the many problems involved in the feeding and commissary arrangements involved in railroad work, both in the constructive and operating departments. Therefore, when the time came for him to select a career he chose that line of work and in time became one of the noted caterers of the Middle West.

Mr. Fogg was born at Richfield, Hennepin County, Minnesota, on January 17, 1868, the son of Joseph Merrell and Lucinda Elizabeth (Phelps) Fogg, both natives of New England, the former born in Maine and the latter in New Hampshire. He attended the district school at Richfield and later took a course at one of the business colleges of Minneapolis. With the completion of his scholastic terms, Mr. Fogg went into the catering business and, as stated, soon made a name for himself in his chosen career. In his political affiliations, Mr. Fogg was a Democrat, but he never sought for nor held office. He was a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club and also of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, finding his greatest recreations and relaxation in outdoor life. In his religious life he was a member of the Congregational church.

On October 21, 1890, Mr. Fogg married Cora Belle Garvey, who was born at Richfield on January 5, 1869. Mrs. Fogg was the daughter of James Lemuel and Laura Ellen (Richardson) Garvey, the former a native of Holton, Maine, where he was born on February 2, 1833. He came to Richfield in 1856, and died on February 24, 1912, in Minneapolis. Mrs. Fogg's mother was also a native of Maine, being born at Crawford, in that State, March 5, 1846. She died at Minneapolis, December 31, 1926.

On September 27, 1926, the many friends of Mr. Fogg were greatly shocked to hear of his death that day at his home, No. 1933 James Avenue, South, Minneapolis. Quiet and unassuming, Mr. Fogg had gathered around him a host of true and loyal friends. He will long be remembered for his many manly qualities, his sterling character, and his generous disposition.

**PARKER, ARTHUR DEVEREUX**, Wholesale Man—Of the foremost figures in the business history of New Orleans, Louisiana, the late Arthur Devereux Parker had a most replete and constructive career of service to

those around him. He lived to the age of fifty-six years. During that period, more than half of which was as a leader in business affairs, he accomplished much of lasting advantage to New Orleans. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, July 28, 1872, and died in New Orleans, May 11, 1928.

Arthur Devereux Parker belonged to a family which is old in the history of the United States and has long been of prominent position in the South. He was a son of John Milliken and Roberta (Buckner) Parker, the family of Buckner also being of prominence. His father, who died in New Orleans in 1893, came here from Memphis and founded the cotton factoring firm of Parker and Harris, which became a dominant house in the cotton industry at its New Orleans source.

In the public schools of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, Arthur Devereux Parker secured a sound preparatory instruction, and matriculated in Princeton University, where he became a member of the Cottage Club. He left Princeton the year of his father's death, in '93, and went to work at his career without delay, entering the pharmaceutical business in New Orleans. He was associated with the Finlay Brunswick Wholesale Drug house, learned the business thoroughly, from the ground up, in fact and theory, and in 1902, following Mr. Brunswick's retirement, organized the firm of Parker, Blake Company, wholesale druggists, of New Orleans. Of this firm he was president thence onward until his passing; and he made it one of the most successful businesses of its category in the South, becoming widely known for his unusual business talents. His son, Robert M. Parker, is now president of the concern; and he too has become known widely as a leader in the industry.

Arthur Devereux Parker maintained a diversified number of interests in business. He was a director of the Public Service Company, a director of the Canal Bank and Trust Company, and had a place on the boards of other business organizations. As president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce he worked directly for the welfare of the whole city's trading area, and brought to New Orleans industries which otherwise might have been lost to the city, and which added much to the general prosperity. He was, for three years, president of the Boston Club of New Orleans, and also served as president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

General affairs claimed a good deal of his attention; in citizenship he acted always as a constructive force in the general plan of progress. Straightforward and simple, without ostentation, he quietly accomplished more than others who made their movements better known to the public. His was a charming personality; his smile inspired confidence, and his character retained it. His friends were numerous, in all walks of life. Raised a Presbyterian, he practiced the tenets of his religion in daily contacts. A Democrat, he proved a strict adherent to the highest principles of government as laid down by Jefferson. During the Great War he served as president of the Liberty Loan organization and Red Cross drives, and in other ways acted loyally the part of a good and influential, patriotic citizen. Prominent in social affairs, he was a member of the New Orleans Country Club, the Metarie Golf Club, and the Club on Wheels, of which last he was president. Mr. Parker was fond of most outdoor sports. He played golf and tennis, and hunting and fishing were his favored diversions.

Arthur Devereux Parker married, in Boston, Massachusetts, November 24, 1903, Grace Morton Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, Jr., and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Phillips. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born children: 1. Arthur, now a student at Tulane. 2. James Phillips. 3. Robert M., who married Frederica O'Reilly. 4. Elizabeth. Mrs. Parker continues to reside in New Orleans. The circle of her friends is large.

Colleagues of Arthur Devereux Parker retain his memory with a full appreciation for his life and works, for his example which proved an inspiration to hundreds of men, and for his friendship, which stood the test of time, increasing with the years. To New Orleans, as a business man and citizen, he was a benefactor, unselfish in his gifts.

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**REYNOLDS, CHARLES STEPHEN**, Master Printer—In adopting the profession of printing as his life work, the late Charles Stephen Reynolds, of Providence, and Wickford, Rhode Island, was, perhaps, unconsciously actuated by some mysterious force of selection, for, during more than four decades of activity, he was constantly advancing in this "art preservative of all other arts," and came to be known for the excellence of his typographical products. Nor were his achievements



*A. D. Parson*

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confined to the printing press, for as a merchant dealing in the accessories of his profession he became equally widely known as a progressive and skillful business man, an artist in other lines. He thus gained to a remarkable degree the esteem of other business men, while his lofty principles regarding his obligations as a citizen and his deep interest in fraternal and other organizations won him a host of friends and endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was a man of fine personal appearance, endowed with those indefinable qualities that attract favorable attention and make friends, and gifted with the ability to hold them firmly throughout life.

Charles Stephen Reynolds was born in West Hoboken, now known as Union City, New Jersey, June 18, 1869, a son of the late Deacon Charles Boyer and Emily (Wetstein) Reynolds. His father, who was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, was engaged in the furniture business in New York City for twenty-five years and then returned to his native town, where he became interested in real estate and banking and was made president of the Wickford Savings Bank. His son was educated in the public grammar and high schools of West Hoboken and at the age of seventeen years entered the printing profession. When his father returned to Rhode Island, in 1893, the son accompanied him and established himself in the printing and stationery business in Providence. For thirty-one years he conducted his establishment at No. 37 Weybosset Street, Providence, his business becoming one of the best known and most prosperous in the city. His artistic sense led him to the beautification of commercial edifices in conformity with the dignified Colonial style of many of the old New England homes, and he illustrated his ideas in the village of Wickford in one instance by rebuilding and enlarging one of the business houses of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, located in the residential section on Main Street. This building he altered to harmonize with the colonial style of the surrounding residences to such fine effect that the motif of commercialism was entirely eliminated, yet the business soon found a new prosperity because of the change in appearance. He also devoted himself to beautifying home surroundings with flowers and ornamental gardens and shrubbery and these, together with the colonized business house, are a monument to his originality of

thought and to his artistic nature. During life he took a great pride in the recreation of the Wickford store, which is unique in its conception and of engaging beauty in design.

Mr. Reynolds was a member of the employing printers' organization known as the Typothetæ, and served on the executive board of the Rhode Island branch of that association. He was also a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce; the Rhode Island Credit Men's Association; the Associated Industries of Rhode Island; the Rhode Island Philatelic Society; the Audubon Society of Rhode Island; the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Rotary and Economic clubs of Providence. He was also fraternally affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Narragansett Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican Party and his religious affiliations were with the Wickford Baptist Church.

Charles Stephen Reynolds married, September 18, 1895, Nellie E. Brooks, daughter of John and Caroline (Hoffman) Brooks, of Dayton, Ohio. His death occurred, after a brief illness, at his winter residence, No. 75 Medway Street, Providence, Rhode Island, January 4, 1929. Besides his widow, he is survived by a brother, James E. Reynolds, who was associated with him in business, and by a niece, Elizabeth Reynolds, both residents of Wickford. He was laid to rest in Elm Grove Cemetery, Allentown.

In the business, social, religious, and fraternal circles, where he was a familiar and popular figure, his departure left a gap that will not be readily filled. In many ways he was unique. He was one of the strong units that compose the business life of a community, but he was equally admired in other spheres of activity, a stable citizen, and a worthy representative of his sturdy Colonial ancestors who helped to found the American Union.

**BRYER, ARTHUR MacDONALD**, Business Leader—Engaged for many years in the interior decorating business in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was also actively interested in social and civic affairs, Arthur MacDonald Bryer contributed materially to the upbuilding, and, through his professional work, the beautifying, of a number of the homes, especially in the Elmwood district, where he lived for a quarter of a century. Here, performing the

duties of his position, taking part in public affairs when called upon to do so, he held a place of importance and leadership among his fellow-men, and acquired, in the course of an unusually busy and useful career, a host of friends and acquaintances. All the people who knew him were able to testify to the thorough integrity of the man in all his dealings, his eagerness to participate in the worthy public enterprises initiated by his fellow citizens, and his companionability as an individual. His death meant a severe loss to the city of Providence, and was an occasion of especial regret and sorrow to his numerous intimate friends.

Mr. Bryer was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on January 25, 1878, son of William and Georgianna (West) Bryer, and in his boyhood went through the schools of Westerly, Rhode Island, whither his family removed from Newport while he was still very young. Then, about 1904, Arthur M. Bryer, of whom this is a record, came to Providence to take up his residence. Here it was that he then established himself as an interior decorator, going into business and building up one of the most useful enterprises of its kind in the city. He remained active until within a short time of his death.

Mr. Bryer was a leader in the affairs of different groups in Providence, and in his religious faith was a communicant of the Church of the Epiphany on Potter Avenue. He was identified politically with the Democratic Party, whose candidates and policies he regularly supported; and, although he was not of the office-seeking type of man, he did take a lively interest in politics, which he studied carefully and diligently; and his opinions on public questions were highly valued by those who knew him.

Arthur MacDonald Bryer married, in Providence, Rhode Island, on September 1, 1904, Emma Brand, daughter of John and Barbara (Doppel) Brand. By this marriage there was one child, a daughter, Mabel Salisbury Bryer, who survives her father and now resides in Providence, as does the widow, Mrs. Emma (Brand) Bryer.

Mr. Bryer's death occurred on January 25, 1929, and was, indeed, a cause of great sorrow among his friends in Providence, and the nearby cities and towns of Rhode Island. For, while he was not active in the sense in which some men are active in public life, he did everything that he could do, in his own quiet and modest way, to advance the best interests

of his city and its people, supporting those movements which he believed would bring some ultimate good to Providence and Rhode Island and steadfastly opposing those which appeared to him in some way harmful or dangerous. He was a man whose interests extended into many fields, whose friends were legion, and whose memory will long serve to inspire those who knew him.

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**MASON, WALTER FRANKLIN**, Carriage Maker—A native and life-long resident of Rhode Island, where he did a great deal of valuable work, notably in the carriage-making industry, Walter Franklin Mason well earned the high place that he held in the esteem and affection of his fellow-men. There is little doubt that had he entered any other line of work, he would have been similarly successful; for he possessed in his character those qualities that readily lead men toward successful achievement. Kindly and generous in temperament, always considerate of those around him, and strongly public spirited in his attitude toward his community and his State, Mr. Mason will long be remembered as one of the very useful and substantial citizens of his day, as well as a man of companionable and comradely spirit, association with whom was a delight to his hosts of friends.

Mr. Mason was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on January 11, 1847, son of Henry Franklin and Matilda R. (Lapham) Mason. His father was a cigar manufacturer by trade, and was an active citizen of Rhode Island, having taken part extensively in the furtherance of the Union cause in the Civil War. Henry Franklin Mason entered the service of his country as a private in Company D, Second Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, on June 5, 1861. On December 1, the following year, he was promoted to corporal, and was detailed for duty at Conscript Camp, Connecticut, from July until November, 1863. On June 17, 1864, he was honorably discharged, with the rank of sergeant. He subsequently served in Hancock's Veteran Volunteers from December, 1864, to December, 1865. The story of his participation in the Civil War is an interesting one.

The Second Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry was organized at Providence, Rhode Island, on June 6, 1861, with John S. Slocum, Colonel, and Frank Wheaton, Lieutenant-Colonel in command, and Sullivan Ballou, Major. Mr.





Walter F. Mason



Mason left the State on June 19, 1861, and served in the Department of Washington from June 22, 1861. He was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of Northeastern Virginia from July, 1861, and with the Second Brigade Division of the Potomac from August. From October, 1861, to July, 1865, he was with the Army of the Potomac: in the First Brigade, Seventh Division, from October; in the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, from March, 1862; in the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, from April, 1862; in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, from September, 1862; in the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, from March, 1864; in the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, from September, 1864. He was then with the Army of the Shenandoah from December, 1864, having been with the Third Brigade, First Division, Provisional Corps, Middle Department, from June, 1865.

Mr. Mason was moved to Washington, D. C., from June 19-22, 1861, and participated in the following engagements: Battle of Bull Run, July 21, in which he led the column of fighting men; Siege of Yorktown, Virginia, April 5 to May 4, 1862; Battle of Williamsburg (Fort Magruder), May 5; with Stoneman's Advance Guard, May 5 to June 19; skirmishes at Slaterville, May 9, at White House, May 13 and 14, and at New Bridge on May 23; engagement at Hanover Court House, May 27; Battle of Oak Grove, June 25; Mechanicsville, June 27; skirmish on the James, skirmish at Williamsport, July 12, Bristoe (Virginia) Campaign, October 9-22; skirmish at Brandy Station, October 13; Rappahannock (in reserve), November 7; operations on Mine Run, November 26 to December 2; Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; battles about Spotsylvania, May 8-21; Landron's House, May 10; Bloody Angle, May 12; North Anna River, May 23-27; Totopotomoy Creek, May 28-31; Battles of Cold Harbor, June 1-12; before Petersburg, June 16 to July 6; action near Fort Stevens; defenses of Washington, July 12, Snickers Gap, July 18; Charleston, August 21; and Battle of Winchester, September 19; operations before Petersburg, December 4, 1864, to April 2, 1865; action at Hatcher's Run, December 10, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, February 5-8, 1865; Forts Fisher and Steadman, March 25; fall of Petersburg, April 2; pursuit of enemy, April 2-9; Battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6; Appomattox Court House,

April 9 (surrender of Lee's army); expedition to Danville, April 23-27. He was moved to Washington, D. C., where he was stationed from May 18 to June 2, and was mustered out near Washington, on July 13, 1865.

The son of this manufacturer and soldier, Walter Franklin Mason, received his early education at Bridgham school, from which he was graduated. Early in life he became interested in the carriage business, and wanted to start work as soon as possible. His first position was in Arsenal Lane, where he was employed by Charles H. West. Mr. West sold his product to the best type of people in all parts of the State of Rhode Island, as well as throughout New England. Mr. Mason continued with Mr. West until the latter's death, and then undertook to carry on the business himself. He followed Mr. West's policies, making the business widely known for the spirit of integrity with which it was conducted; and so he continued until the introduction of the automobile caused the carriage business to die out. Thereupon he retired from his active business career. Nevertheless, having been all his life an active man, he decided, in 1903, that he wanted something to do, and took charge of the Starkwether and Shipley Building. In that position he remained until 1922, when an accident befell him, causing him to lose both his legs, first the one leg having been amputated, and about a year later, the other. From this time, Mr. Mason was practically an invalid; but despite all his troubles, he continued cheerful and happy, ever ready to do all that he could, regardless of his severe handicap. He was active in his different enterprises up until a week or so before his death, when he contracted a serious illness.

Along with his business activities, Mr. Mason was also a leader in fraternal and social life. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which orders he took a prominent part. His political alignment was with the Republican party, of which he was a staunch supporter; and his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Into all of his work—business fraternal and otherwise—Mr. Mason always put his best efforts and energies, so that he came to be recognized as one of those men whose achievements in Rhode Island life were noteworthy.

Walter Franklin Mason married in Providence, Rhode Island, on October 26, 1871, Joanna M. Salisbury, daughter of John and

Liza B. (Perkins) Salisbury, and a member of an old and honored family. Mrs. Mason's great-grandfather, grandfather, and father owned a large shipyard on a site where the Eastern Coal Company now stands. This yard was set up as early as 1700. Walter Franklin and Joanna M. (Salisbury) Mason became the parents of one child, a daughter, Clara Virginia Mason, born in Providence on November 21, 1872.

Mr. Mason's death, which occurred late in 1929, was the cause of widespread sorrow and regret in Providence, where he had many friends. He had contributed much in the course of a busy lifetime to the welfare and betterment of his fellow citizens, and had come to occupy a position of high respect in his City and State. Both for his achievements and his excellent qualities of character, he will be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to know him, and his memory will serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to many younger people who received advice and guidance from him. His life was thoroughly worthwhile.

**BUTTERWORTH, FRED RAY**, Undertaker, Civic Leader—A resident of Seattle, Washington, for many years, Fred Ray Butterworth was an active figure in many phases of the city's life. His efforts and attention were devoted to a wide variety of interests, and the value of his services found ready recognition in civic and benevolent circles which largely profited by his work. Mr. Butterworth and his wife have both been extremely prominent in Seattle, and Mrs. Butterworth now continues the traditions of useful prominence so long associated with the family name.

Born on December 25, 1877, at Mule Creek, Kansas, Mr. Butterworth was a son of Edgar Ray and Marie Louise (Gillespie) Butterworth. His father was a wealthy cattle raiser of Kansas. When his son was only four years old, however, he sold his cattle interests in that State and moved to Centralia, Washington, where the family resided for a short time. Soon afterwards they removed to Seattle, and it was here that Fred Ray Butterworth received his educational training and here that he was always afterwards to make his home. Attending the Denny School, he supplemented this work with one year at Seattle High School, after which he left school to begin his active career, taking a job as a baker's helper in or-

der to assist the family and his father who had just established the undertaking firm of E. R. Butterworth. For a few months he worked in the bakery and then entered his father's business as an apprentice mortician. His first duties were to take charge of his father's stables which were quite large. In the meantime, he attended night classes at business college where he studied bookkeeping and commercial law. After this training, he took over the accounting and financial departments of his father's business, which was known at this time as E. R. Butterworth and Son. This arrangement continued for many years. Mr. Butterworth's efforts contributed much to the growth of the company, and on his father's death, in 1921, he took over the business. With his brother, Gilbert M. Butterworth, he bought out the other partners, and continued as executive head of the firm until the time of his death. It was Mr. Butterworth who raised the funds and erected the beautiful new building now occupied by E. R. Butterworth and Son.

Aside from his business, however, Mr. Butterworth had many other interests. He was always a great student and spent much of his leisure in study, especially in the fields of history, geography and mathematics, and in reading fine books dealing with many phases of knowledge. He was also very fond of travel, having visited all parts of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. Mr. Butterworth was particularly known throughout the Northwest for his singing. He possessed a bass voice of great beauty, and in the latter years of his life he spent considerable time in its cultivation, studying under the best teachers in his section of the country. He frequently appeared as soloist in church choirs at Seattle, sang over the radio, and at various local functions. He was an active member of the Ralston Club, a vocal club of this city. Mr. Butterworth was also a member and an officer of the Young Men's Business Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Free and Accepted Masons, which he had joined in 1899, and in which he held many high offices. In this great order Mr. Butterworth was a member of all bodies of both York and Scottish Rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and the Thirty-second Degree of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted

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Wm. A. Cassidy  
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W. A. Cassidy

Scottish Rite. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he had also held all of the high offices. Finally, Mr. Butterworth loved the life of the outdoors—a love which his wife shared with him in the highest degree. He was especially fond of golfing and hunting, and to these sports gave much of his spare time. Mr. Butterworth purchased a piece of wild timber land on Lake Washington, and there established a summer home, clearing the land himself and spending a great deal of time in improving the estate.

In 1899, Fred Ray Butterworth married Anna Maude Scott, daughter of Luther L. and Eliza (Hazard) Scott, farmers, of Green River Valley, Washington, and a member of old American families. Mrs. Butterworth is a descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, famous in the annals of American history for his military and naval exploits, while her father and several of her uncles took part in the Civil War. She is a member of the Daughters of Nile, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Queen Anne Club, and was for three years president of the Mothers Club at the University of Washington. Mrs. Butterworth is a great out-of-doors woman, loving particularly fishing, boating, and the cultivation of flowers. Her home is surrounded by beautiful flowers, and she spends a great deal of time in their cultivation, finding great pleasure in her association with nature in its loveliest aspects. She has also been prominent in civic and social life at Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth became the parents of the following children: 1. Louise, born in 1900, married W. L. Ovens, of Seattle. They have one child. 2. Edgar Ray, born in 1902, married Grace McCarthy of Seattle, now in the fur business in Seattle. He also has one child. 3. Roy Scott, born in 1907, a recent graduate of the University of Washington, now studying at a local business college. 4. Alice Beryl, born in 1916, attending Queen Anne High School. She is an accomplished pianist, now studying under Paul Pierre McNeeley of Seattle, and has played at many local recitals.

Mr. Butterworth's death occurred on August 3, 1929, at his Seattle home. As he was happily engaged in the evening of that day in some household task, he suffered a heart attack and died instantly, passing away with a song on his lips as he was singing to himself. The manner of his death was surely typical of the high and wholesome spirit which marked

his entire life. He took great pleasure in life. He loved the associations which it brought him and was happy in whatever work he found to do. Keen of mind, very energetic and conscientious, he was a leader in everything which he undertook, and it was the great good fortune of the people of this city to be privileged to share in the constructive influences of his career. He was deeply interested in the local Community Chest, and spent a great deal of his time in its work. Indeed, much of his time and money were freely given to charitable enterprises, although always with that complete lack of ostentation which was so characteristic of the man. His life was a benefit to those about him, and in the affection of many hundreds of those who knew him, his name will always remain.

**CASSIDY, WILLIAM HOMER**, Man of Affairs—Though born in Ireland, William Homer Cassidy spent the greater part of his life in the United States, and in the land of his adoption achieved a career of both success and honor. He was a man of many talents and high integrity, devoting himself to a variety of useful enterprises, and contributing through his efforts to the advancement of the West.

Mr. Cassidy was born on March 12, 1837, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, a son of Thomas and Jane (Chestnut) Cassidy. He received his early education in the public schools of Ireland, and after coming to the United States with his parents, completed his academic training in American institutions of learning. For several generations his family had been tillers of the soil, and Mr. Cassidy devoted the early part of his own career to agricultural pursuits. In 1872, however, at the age of thirty-six, he sought a field of greater opportunity, and for the next twenty-one years of his life was engaged in the insurance business. This was the first great period of growth for the insurance companies. Mr. Cassidy recognized both the merits of the service which they offered to the people of the country and the remarkable opportunities which existed for the development of that service. He gave his fine talents to the work at hand, and contributed much of permanent value to the establishment of the entire insurance system on a sound basis.

For the following eight years, from 1893 to 1901, Mr. Cassidy was connected with the hotel business, but in the latter year he entered the real estate field in which he was to win his

most striking success. Possessing great soundness of judgment in the matter of values and property trends, and the courage to back his convictions with long term investments, he extended the circle of his activities with growing success, and on his retirement in 1918 was well known among the real estate men of the nation. The latter years of his life Mr. Cassidy spent in California. He was always a great believer in the future of the State, and his own enterprises contributed much to the realization of the hopes which have come to such splendid fruition to-day. He died at Los Angeles in 1924, after a long life of usefulness and service.

In politics Mr. Cassidy was originally a supporter of Republican principles, but with the passing years he became convinced of the paramount importance of the prohibition question. It was natural, with his strong convictions on this subject, that he should eventually become associated with the Prohibition party. He was a generous supporter of its work, contributing freely of his time and substance for the promotion of the aims which he lived to see accomplished in the passing and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Cassidy worshipped with his family in the faith of the Baptist church, and fraternally was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Free and Accepted Masons. He never failed to perform the obligations of good citizenship, and his generosity to those in need was freely extended.

In 1860, William Homer Cassidy married Minerva Dawson, of Cherry Valley, Illinois, who died on August 21, 1928. They became the parents of four children: 1. Jennie T., now Mrs. Jennie T. Tetley. 2. Elmer W., deceased. 3. Alice C., who still resides at the family home, No. 1251 West 45th Street, Los Angeles. 4. Minnie M., deceased.

Mr. Cassidy's death at the age of eighty-seven was widely mourned. He possessed many friends, and while the intimates of his youth had largely passed away, another and a younger generation had come to know and love him.

**FERRANDOU, HENRY AUGUST**, Business Executive—Thirty years of continuous service with the New Orleans Public Service Corporation, first as auditor and later as treasurer, composed the greater part of the distinguished career of the late Henry August Ferrandou. In this capacity he consistently

proved himself a man of exceptional business and executive ability, unwavering loyalty and integrity and great dependability and efficiency. His long service covered a period during which the various public service enterprises of New Orleans gradually were consolidated, and as the interests with which Mr. Ferrandou was identified expanded, he, too, grew in respect to his capacity for handling business affairs. Thus he not only served his company with marked success, but was also able to make important contributions to civic progress during what was perhaps the greatest period of expansion for his native city. Of course, Mr. Ferrandou's standing in business and financial circles was of the highest. He also enjoyed the liking and respect of all who had the privilege of knowing him, because of his many fine personal characteristics, his kindness, his high ideals and his public spirit.

Henry August Ferrandou was born in New Orleans, August 13, 1863, a son of August and Amelia (St. Mark) Ferrandou. Both his parents were natives of France, from where they had come to the United States in their early youth, settling in New Orleans. Mr. Ferrandou's father for many years was one of the leading importers of New Orleans and later also represented the United States in one of the South American countries as Consul. Henry August Ferrandou, the oldest of a family of four boys and one girl, was educated at the Jesuit College in New Orleans and at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama. He commenced his business career as a bookkeeper and cashier for Finley & Brunswick, large wholesale drug dealers of New Orleans. After having spent about eight years with this concern, he went to Kansas City and there engaged for several years, successfully, in the real estate business. Returning after about two years to New Orleans, he became connected with the firm of Morris Schwacher, wholesale grocers and meat packers. By them he was intrusted with a very important and responsible commission, requiring him to visit South America for the purpose of collecting large accounts owing to this firm. Upon his return from South America he was sent to Chicago and there took charge of the firm's large meat packing plant, serving as manager and auditor. In this capacity he continued with marked success and great efficiency for some six years, when he returned to New Orleans and accepted an offer to become auditor



of the old New Orleans City Railway. Shortly afterwards, he was made treasurer, in which capacity he continued to serve for some three decades and until his death. How ably Mr. Ferrandou filled this position was proven by the fact that he was retained in it through numerous reorganizations, through which the street railway company passed. Even when, eventually, all of the public service enterprises of New Orleans, including street railways, the gas company and the electric company, were consolidated, he was continued as treasurer. He remained active in his work until his death and at that time and, indeed, for many years previously, was a large stockholder in the company. He was regarded as an authority on the financial phases of public service operations and in that respect enjoyed a national reputation. Always considerate of others, Mr. Ferrandou was especially interested in young men, and helped many who were under him to make a success of their lives. Throughout his life he was greatly interested in mechanics and, being also very progressive, he was amongst the first to own a bicycle in New Orleans. Later, when motor cars were still a novelty, he again proved his enterprise, by purchasing one of the first automobiles ever to be owned in New Orleans. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party. Though he never sought nor held public office, he always took an intelligent and helpful interest in civic progress, and freely supported any enterprise tending to promote the welfare of his native city, its people and its institutions. He was an active member of the New Orleans Association of Commerce and, for many years, was also prominent in Masonic circles. Fond of reading and a lover of music, he himself played with considerable ability several musical instruments. He was a generous supporter of many charitable institutions and undertakings, a man of old-fashioned dignity, and known for his unflinching courtesy and for the charm of his manners. His religious affiliations were with the Christian Science church.

Mr. Ferrandou married in New Orleans, in 1887, Elise M. Philips, a daughter of the late Captain Alfred Bernard Philips, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrandou were the parents of two children: 1. Alfred Henry, a mechanical engineer, and comptroller of the business department of Dodge Brothers, Detroit, Michigan, who married Hazel Ford, of New Orleans, and who is the

father of one daughter, Mary Ann Ferrandou, now (1930) attending school. 2. Florelle, who married Walter J. Church, and who is the mother of two sons: William Henry and Richard Walter Church.

Captain Alfred Bernard Philips, the father of Mrs. Ferrandou, was a native of New Orleans. His father, Judge Bernard Philips, was a well-known and highly esteemed notary, and died when his son was only thirteen years of age. In spite of being thus thrown on his own resources in his boyhood, Captain Philips succeeded, by dint of patience and courage, in obtaining a good education. At the age of twenty-two years, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a private in the Washington Artillery and served throughout the war, having been among the first to take up arms and among the last to lay them down. He greatly distinguished himself by courage, and, though wounded several times, he always insisted at the earliest possible moment on returning to active duty. At the end of the war, Captain Philips returned to New Orleans and took up the study of law under Judge Cotton and at the Louisiana University Law School. Admitted to the bar, he was associated at different times with various prominent jurists, including Judge Henry C. Miller and Judge R. N. Ogden. He was successful as a lawyer, and enjoyed the confidence of his clients, as well as a large and important practice. In September, 1874, he assisted in organizing the Crescent City White League, formed to combat the so-called "carpet-bag rule," and during the historic fighting of September 14, 1874, he commanded a company of this League and constantly exposed himself to the fire of his opponents. Strong, robust, good natured, intrepid and friendly to every one, he was a familiar figure for many years on the streets and in the courts of New Orleans. He was married twice, his first wife predeceasing him by four years. By his first marriage he was the father of one daughter, Elise M., the widow of the subject of this article. Captain Philips died suddenly, after a brief illness at his home in New Orleans, No. 819 St. Peter Street, in 1902, and was buried in Metairie Cemetery.

At his home in New Orleans, No. 2231 Calhoun Street, Henry August Ferrandou died, January 7, 1926. His death at the comparatively early age of sixty-two years, of course, was a great shock, and represented an irreparable loss to his wife and children and to his very

large number of friends. It was also greatly regretted by his business associates and, indeed, by the city of New Orleans in general. Through his long connection with the New Orleans Street Railway Company and the other public service enterprises of the city he had played an important part during a very long period in public and civic affairs. Though faithful to the interests of his company, his influence was always exerted for the public good, and much of his work has proven itself to have been of lasting value. This fact, combined with his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, will long keep his memory fresh in the minds and hearts of his fellow citizens.

**SPAULDING, GEORGE SUMNER**, Pharmacist—Represented in all large undertakings are men whose ability is proven great. George Sumner Spaulding, late honored citizen of Minnesota and for the last twenty-five years a resident of the city of Minneapolis, inherited sound faculties, a family tradition for integrity, and the will to succeed for himself, unassisted, in pioneer undertakings. What he made of his life is written for all time into the annals of Minnesota. Here he became a foremost figure. Well known as a pharmacist during a lengthy period, he subsequently became of even more wide renown for activities in organizing and conducting successful business enterprises. His passing removed from Minnesota one signally distinguished for a life work of service to man. The effects of that work, so far-reaching as to be of incalculable influence on the lives of others, remain behind him, in perpetuation of a revered memory.

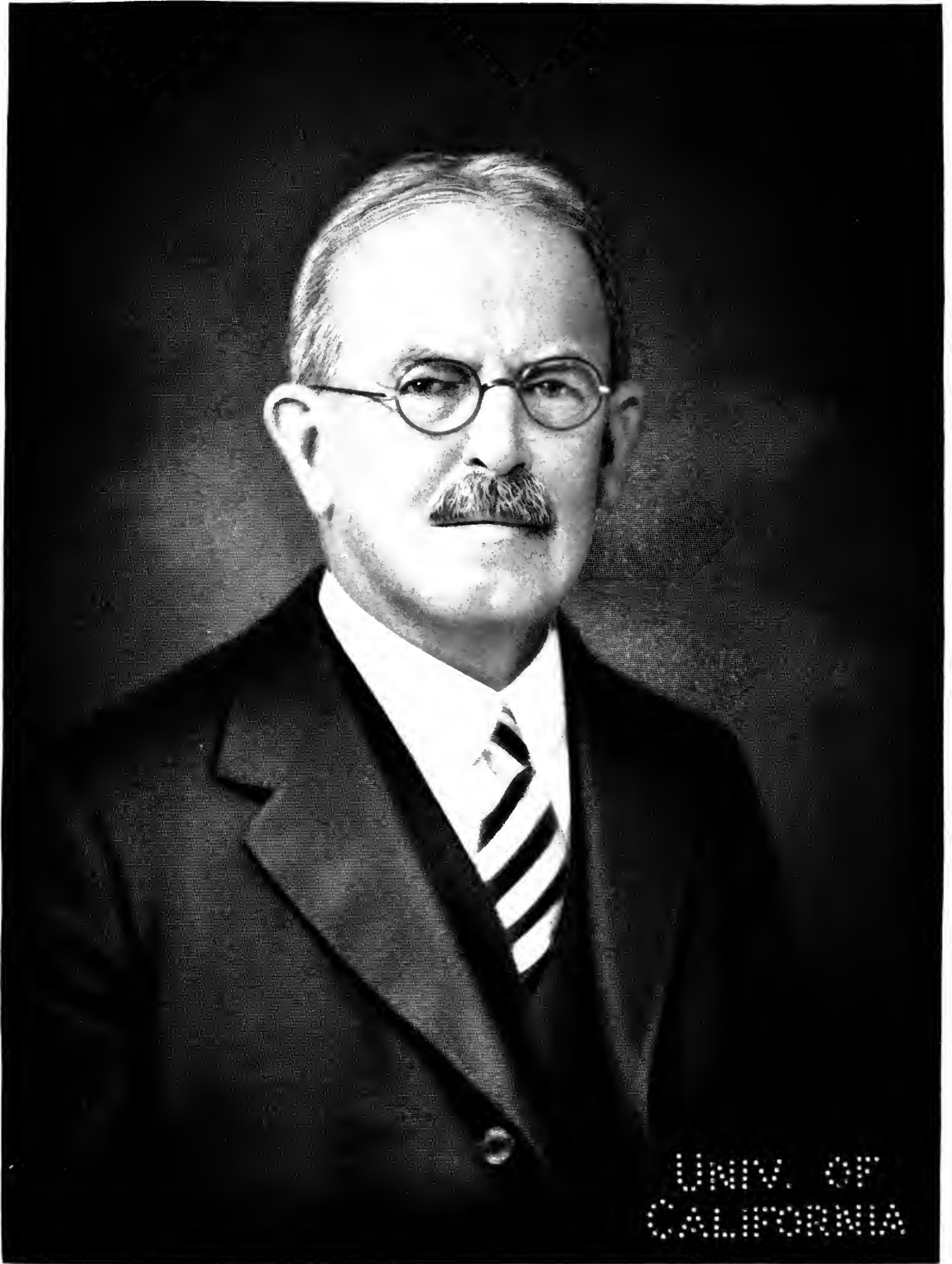
George Sumner Spaulding belonged to a family whose lineage is of remark. His line was old in America, the house being in fact one of the oldest in the nation, it now being represented most worthily by a widely distributed membership. His forebears were of especial note in New England, where the progenitor of the line established an estate early in American history. Mr. Spaulding's grandfather (here we concern ourselves only with the immediate ancestry) was a merchant and broker, of New Hampshire, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He was evidently a man of some influence in town affairs, and a leader for improvements in local conditions. Mr. Spaulding's father was Putnam Spaulding, born on June 27, 1809, at Bridgewater, New Hampshire. Putnam Spaul-

ding also was a man of considerable position. He married Mary Cutler, native of Chester, Vermont, like himself representative of an old and honored house. They lived at Wentworth, New Hampshire.

It was at Wentworth, New Hampshire, March 19, 1855, that George Sumner Spaulding was born, son of Putnam and Mary (Cutler) Spaulding. He secured his elementary academic instructions in grade school, graduated from Chelsea High School of Boston, and completed his business training at Bryant and Stratton Business College, of that city. Meanwhile, he had become interested in pharmacy as the medium for a career, and he now undertook to prepare himself professionally in this field, in due course taking his diploma as a pharmacist, and becoming a registered pharmacist in the State of Massachusetts.

Thus prepared for a career, Mr. Spaulding lost no time starting actively upon it. His first post was as pharmacist in a Boston establishment. Later, finding opportunity for a wider and more generalized experience in a smaller place, he worked at Brockton, Massachusetts. Still later, he located at Poughkeepsie, New York, here broadening his experience in business lines, as employee in a furniture store. Such was his sum-total of preparation, when in 1881, at the age of twenty-six years, he came to Minnesota, having decided that the Northwest offered more than the Northeast in the way of a future. His hopes were justified, and never once had he occasion to lose confidence in himself. He went ahead steadily.

Coming to Minneapolis in 1881, Mr. Spaulding organized the Northwestern Casket Company. In conduct of this enterprise he succeeded roundly, and left it only to return to the field of pharmacy, entering the profession once more at Alexandria, Minnesota. For a number of years he operated a pharmacy there, and became one of the community's outstanding men, well known through the State for his management of a model drug house. His commercial experience now served him well, and during the twenty-five years while he lived in Alexandria his interests prospered. In 1903 he returned to Minneapolis, this time to make his permanent residence, in retirement. But retirement for one of Mr. Spaulding's temperament was impossible. He retained all the vigor of former years; his mind was even better than it had been, and his vision realized practically what had been theoretical before. With his



*Geo Spaulding*

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brother he formed and controlled the Spaulding Elevator Company. This company had twenty-five capacious grain elevators in Northern Minnesota. Later, with his son, Putnam Tenney Spaulding, he organized the Spaulding Automobile Company, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, leaving the actual direction of the concern to his son, who resides at Aberdeen. His sight became impaired. Gradual retirement became real retirement in due course. Optimistic, Mr. Spaulding, though faced by ultimate blindness, never allowed himself to be discouraged. From 1919 until the time of his passing, ten years later, he had this cross to bear. He divided his time between his residence at Vine Hill, Excelsior, on Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, and Minneapolis, also spending several seasons in Florida with his family.

George Sumner Spaulding married, November 3, 1881, at Poughkeepsie, New York, Alice Kate Tenney, member of a family long represented in that city. Her Grandfather Tenney was a merchant there. Her parents were Benjamin Rowe and Mary (Crosby) Tenney, the former a native of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and the latter of Hebron, New Hampshire. To Mrs. and Mrs. Spaulding were born children: 1. William Morriss, born February 15, 1883, at Minneapolis, died at the age of five months. 2. Putnam Tenney, born February 19, 1885; married Lulu Edna Cross, and their three children are: i. Mary Alice. ii. Putnam Sumner. iii. Jane. 3. Edward Frost, born September 21, 1888, at Alexandria; married Lorna D. Brown, and they have one child: Edward Brown. 4. Helen Crosby, born January 18, 1894, at Alexandria; married Arthur Sutherland Cappelen, and their children are: i. Sumner Aiken Cappelen. ii. Nancy Jane Cappelen. iii. Sally Ann Cappelen. Putnam Tenney Spaulding now resides at Aberdeen, where he engages in the automotive business, as above related. Edward Frost Spaulding is located at Fargo, North Dakota. One daughter survives: Mrs. Arthur S. Cappelen (Helen C.) of Minneapolis. Mrs. Spaulding continues to make her residence at Excelsior, Minnesota, in the summer months. During the balance of the year she lives in Minneapolis, with the exception of the time she devotes to travel.

Diversely interested in current affairs, Mr. Spaulding was well known for the quality of his public spirit, which was disinterested as regarded political parties. He supported the man for the place, in his opinion, regardless

of the candidate's political background, and never once lost sight of that ideal which is described in the words "the greatest good to the greatest number." Alexandria and Minneapolis—particularly the former—both benefited from his citizenship. During the World War he contributed liberally to the several appeals for funds, being very active in the Liberty Loan campaigns. Fraternally, Mr. Spaulding held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons. He belonged to the Minneapolis Country Club, Athletic Club, Minneapolis Club, and other social organizations. He was a communicant of the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist), Minneapolis, and lived his religious views in daily life as he professed them, steadfastly abiding by the tenets of the Golden Rule.

George Sumner Spaulding died, in Minneapolis, June 19, 1929, at the age of seventy-four years. Services were held from Lakewood Chapel.

Tributes of all kinds, universally expressive of the depth of esteem in which Mr. Spaulding was held, were numerous at the time of his passing. He was, and is, remembered for his geniality, for his good nature, for his courage in the face of misfortune, for the honorable methods of his success, and for the undoubted integrity of his admirable character. His activities made him a benefactor to those around him. As such his name and record live.

**RHODES, WILLIAM LAWRENCE**, Merchant—Merchant and community leader, William Lawrence Rhodes has occupied an important place in the life of Seattle, Washington, for many years. Through all his career he has been a pioneer, delighting to break open new paths and travel in the vanguard of progress, as his father before him was a pioneer in the winning of the West. Mr. Rhodes' own efforts have contributed much to the advancement of western standards, and the famous Rhodes stores, the first of their kind on the Pacific Coast, have grown to success under his guidance.

Born on October 14, 1867, at Trempealeau, Wisconsin, Mr. Rhodes is a son of Joshua Rhodes, famous pioneer settler in Wisconsin, and well known farmer and politician. He came from Yorkshire, England, in 1839, and immediately took up his residence in Wisconsin, purchasing many acres of farming land from the Government. Joshua Rhodes was active in various phases of the State's life. He

was president and organizer of one of the first Farmer's Grange Associations ever formed, and in the field of public affairs, served for a number of years as supervisor of his township. In politics he was a strong Republican, being chairman of the county committee of this party at one time.

William Lawrence Rhodes, of this record, was educated in the local district schools, and later attended Galesville University, at Galesville, Wisconsin, for three years. He also completed the course at a business college in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. After the latter training, he immediately began his active career, going to work for his brother, Albert Rhodes, in a small grocery store at Trempealeau. Within a few months, however, Albert disposed of the store and made his way to Winona, Minnesota, where Henry Rhodes, another brother, joined him as a partner in the operation of a store. In the meantime William Rhodes had come to Winona with Albert, and his two elder brothers employed him in their store at a salary of twenty-one dollars a month. Unfortunately the business failed in short order, largely because of the fact that too much credit was extended to customers. When bankruptcy was finally seen to be inevitable, William Rhodes was appointed in charge of the store by the court to dispose of the stock, and at this time was just twenty-one years old.

While carrying out the mandate of the court, Mr. Rhodes was approached with an offer to travel through the State buying eggs from the poultry producers, at a salary of thirty dollars a month, in addition to traveling expenses. This offer he accepted, and for a year was so engaged. In the meantime Albert Rhodes again sought other fields for his activities, traveling westward to Tacoma, Washington. From this town of the Northwest he wrote for William to join him. This he was rather reluctant to do because it involved leaving his sweetheart behind him, but he finally decided to go, even against the advice of his employer who offered him a raise of ten dollars a month if he would stay. On the very next day, however, his twenty-second birthday, Mr. Rhodes took two blankets, packed himself enough lunch to last for four days, and boarded the immigrant tourist train for Tacoma. He arrived in October, 1889, and immediately went to work for S. S. Brooks, a wholesaler, who sold crockery and glassware to small merchants. Following a period of six months, Mr.

Rhodes became a traveling salesman for E. Stopenback, handling furniture for him in the Puget Sound territory. Again after six months he made a change, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered homestead land in Mason County, Washington, in the fall of 1890.

Mr. Rhodes paid four dollars an acre for his land, and sold it some twelve years later for three thousand dollars—an increase in value of over three hundred per cent, but in the meantime, after living in Washington for six months, he returned to Tacoma “broke.” He had to get a pair of shoes on credit from a friend, but in a short time he found a job, selling tea and coffee directly to housewives at a salary of thirteen dollars a week. By offering glassware premiums he was able to build up a good trade, and after eighteen months, joined Mason Finley Company, in the same business, at fifteen dollars a week, selling to hotels, restaurants and large boarding houses. Mr. Rhodes' brother, Henry, came to Tacoma in May, 1892, and later in the same month William Rhodes returned to Trempealeau, Wisconsin, to marry his old sweetheart. Two days after the ceremony was performed he and his bride left together for Tacoma, traveling tourist over the Canadian Pacific Railroad system. Arriving on the Pacific Coast, they lived for a time with Henry Rhodes and his family until their own home was ready.

In the early summer of the year 1892, William, Henry, and Albert Rhodes opened a store of their own in Tacoma, selling tea, coffee, crockery and glassware. William and Henry made all the store fixtures prior to the opening on July 10th with a small stock which represented an investment of fifteen hundred dollars, and William, working on the outside, canvassing hotels and restaurants, brought in enough business himself to pay the operating expenses. So the enterprise prospered, and the brothers continued to devote themselves to its operation for six years. Then William Rhodes saw opportunity in the Alaska gold rush, and taking a supply of goods, sailed north and went to Dyea, on the Chilkoot Inlet of Lynn Canal, some forty or fifty miles beyond Juneau. Here he opened a store, and later added a wholesale flour and cereal line. In the early days of the Klondike excitement, Dyea was a supply point for prospectors and the point of approach to the Chilkoot Pass. For some months Mr. Rhodes was very busy with

his store, but as soon as the big rush was over he sold out and returned to Tacoma. While he was gone his brothers had added a line of dry goods to their merchandise, thus making a small department store which was one of the first of its kind in the Northwest.

Mr. Rhodes, however, had always liked the little city of Seattle, and believed that great opportunities for the future existed there. After further consideration he resolved to make this the center of his activities, and in February, 1900, opened a small tea, coffee and glassware store. A short time later he sold all but ten per cent of his interest in Tacoma to his brothers, and they in turn each retained five per cent of the stock of his Seattle store. Then the Rhodes Brothers Company was established, and incorporated at ten thousand dollars, the store carrying a six thousand dollar stock. All went well until, on the fourth of July, the building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Rhodes was at home when news of the fire came to him, and when he reached the store everything was in flames. Disregarding the warnings of firemen, he rushed into the burning building where he had nearly a thousand dollars—the Fourth of July receipts from fire crackers—hidden in a tin can. He saved this money and his books, but nearly lost his life in doing so.

As can be imagined the fire was a severe blow. The building was only partly covered by insurance, which was difficult to collect in any case, and the entire stock was completely destroyed. Whatever discouragement Mr. Rhodes may have felt however, was soon forgotten in the work of building up his enterprise again. He opened the store in a temporary location, and then, upon the completion of the new Arcade Building, he moved into these beautiful modern quarters, where he had more space than ever before. The business prospered, and as it grew Mr. Rhodes was making new plans for the future. In 1903 he was able to bring these plans to realization, opening the first ten cent store on the Pacific Coast. Although this type of enterprise is fairly common to-day, it was then a radical venture. Mr. Rhodes sold nothing for more than ten cents, except tea and coffee, until 1917, when he added a new stock, and raised the price limit to twenty-five cents. Still later he set a fifty cent maximum for his goods, and now operates two very large stores at a price range from ten cents to one dollar. The suc-

cess of his company in the Northwest is too well known to require comment, but his guidance has been the decisive factor in that success. These stores last year did a volume of business in excess of \$1,300,000, and their sound position to-day is a tribute to vision, persistence and executive talents of their founder.

Mr. Rhodes has never let his business occupy his entire attention, although hard work in building his own enterprises has always been his hobby. He has given generously of his time and substance, however, in promoting the larger interests of the community as a whole. For many years he has been a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and for the past nine years has been a trustee of this body. In 1926 he was vice president, in 1927-28 chairman of the finance committee, and in 1929 a member of the advisory committee. In addition he was chairman of the citizens committee—with four hundred men under him—which, in one week, raised funds to insure the building of Seattle's new Olympic Hotel. This was an accomplishment without parallel in the city, and brought many tributes to the chairman and the entire committee. Seattle in the years of the future will continue to reap the benefit of their labors.

In politics Mr. Rhodes is a staunch Republican, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Rotary Club, which is his favorite, the Arctic Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Overlake Golf Club, the Transportation Club, and a member of the National Geographic Society. Golf is his favorite diversion, but he is fond of all phases of the outdoor life. In addition to his other business connections, he is a trustee of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank, a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and a director of the First Seattle Dexter Horton Bank.

Charitable and benevolent causes of the city well appreciate the value of Mr. Rhodes' support. He headed the first campaign for the Seattle Community Chest and has always been active in its work. Thus in 1921 he was general chairman of the Community Chest, has been a director ever since, and for one year served as president. He headed the campaign to raise funds for the University of Washington stadium, and one of his greatest interests to-day is in helping the student body at the

University. Through his efforts the well known presentation of the life of Christ, produced under the name of "The Wayfarer," was brought to the University stadium for three consecutive years, and finally Mr. Rhodes helped to purchase the properties of this production and donated them to the student body for their own future use. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention a worthy enterprise at Seattle, whether civic or benevolent, which has not benefitted from his sympathetic interest and active support. During the period of the World War he was very prominent in the various campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps, as well as other organized government drives, and in the Fourth Liberty Loan was division colonel. Many years previously, in 1901, Mr. Rhodes had become a charter member of Troop B, Cavalry, National Guard of Washington, serving for three years under Captain J. Ashton. This included the period of the great coal mine strike, when all members of Troop B greatly distinguished themselves.

On June 2, 1892, William Lawrence Rhodes married, at Trempealeau, Wisconsin, Claudia Altenburg, his sweetheart for many years. They are the parents of two children: 1. Florence Mary, born in 1893, now Mrs. Aubrey Wilton of Seattle. She has three children. 2. William Joshua, born in 1901, married in 1927, Madeline Jones, of San Francisco, California. He is now manager of the second Rhodes store.

**RAPP, GEORGE**, Manufacturer and Merchant—A native of Germany, but a resident of this country since his early youth, the late George Rapp came to New Orleans, Louisiana, a few years after his arrival in the United States. From then on he continued to make this city his home and for many years he was prominently identified with its business life. He was a pioneer in the trunk manufacturing industry in New Orleans and for more than a quarter of a century successfully operated several trunk and leather goods stores in New Orleans, still conducted under his name to-day. A man of vision and sound judgment and possessing the industry and thoroughness so characteristic of the German race, Mr. Rapp's success was a notable one and was the more to his credit, because it was entirely the result of his own efforts. Business and home life took up practically all of his time and, though fond of the company of others, he belonged to

very few organizations. This, however, did not mean that he was not greatly interested in all civic matters and he could always be counted upon to support generously and energetically any movement or enterprise tending to advance the welfare of New Orleans, its people and its institutions.

George Rapp was born at Rockenhausen, Rheinpfalz, Germany, March 19, 1865, a son of George William and Katherine (Gerrhring) Rapp. His father, who died some fifty years ago in Germany, was a baker and the owner of a well-known vineyard. Mr. Rapp, one of a family of five girls and two boys, of which he was the third, was educated in the public schools at Weinweiler, Germany. At the age of seventeen years he came to the United States and at first located at Rodney, Mississippi, where he became a clerk in a general store. Several years later he came to New Orleans, Louisiana, and became bookkeeper for Weiss & Company, well-known cotton brokers of that period. By them he was sent to Coushatta, Louisiana, to take charge of a general store there. He reorganized this business and put it on a paying basis. This task accomplished, he returned to New Orleans and, in 1901, together with Jerome Davis, he bought out the Mack Trunk Store. About ten years later he purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he conducted after that alone, continuing, however, to use the old firm name. In 1922 he started a second store, which he conducted under the name of Rapp Trunk Store, without, however, giving up the original establishment. Later he took his son-in-law, Dr. Anton C. Tranchina, into partnership and two years after that they moved to No. 604 Canal Street. Mr. Rapp continued to be active in the direction of his successful business until the time of his death, since then the business has been carried on by Dr. Tranchina. Though his own business always required and received the major share of his time and attention, he was also interested in several other business enterprises. He was a member of the committee to beautify Canal Street, his work on this committee being an example of his constant desire to further civic progress and of his sincere public spirit. He was also very much interested in all worthy charitable causes and was a liberal supporter of many, his contributions, however, always being made very quietly. He was a director of the Jackson Homestead Association and a member of the Deutsches





Portrait of  
George Rapp  
1915

Geo Rapp



Haus, as well as of the Woodmen of the World. Always jovial and blessed with a keen sense of humor, he had an exceptionally large circle of devoted friends, whom he delighted in entertaining in his home. There, in the bosom of his family and amongst his friends, he spent his happiest hours and the greater part of his leisure time. He was also an enthusiastic theatergoer and a lifelong reader of good literature. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but he never sought or held public office. His religious affiliations were with the Evangelical church, and more particularly with the First Evangelical Church of New Orleans, the work of which found in him at all times a liberal supporter.

Mr. Rapp married in New Orleans, in 1898, Pauline Keenze, a daughter of Ernest and Mary (Grininger) Keenze, her father an inventor of New Orleans. Mrs. Rapp died December 23, 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp had one daughter, Estelle, who married Dr. Anton C. Tranchina, and who is the mother of one son, George Rapp Tranchina.

At his residence in New Orleans, No. 1424 Cadiz Street, George Rapp died after a brief illness, August 18, 1929. Funeral services were held at his late residence, with the burial taking place in the family tomb in Metairie Cemetery.

Mr. Rapp's death at the age of sixty-five years came as a distinct shock to his family and friends, the more so, because it came suddenly and because he had been active until the last. His passing was deeply regretted by his many friends and, indeed, by the community in general. A man of more than usual business ability, he had made for himself an enviable reputation for probity, public spirit and kindness, a reputation which will keep his memory alive for many years to come, and most so in the hearts and minds of those who knew him best.

**REDMOND, ISIDOR DAVID**, Life Insurance Representative—Many business men and leaders in different walks of life have started their careers in the profession of teaching. Such was the case with Isidor David Redmond, who was an instructor and an administrator in several different schools in the South before he left his original profession to enter the life insurance field. As a special representative in insurance work, he came to be highly esteemed, as had previously been his experience in his

educational activities; and in the life of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he made his home, he was one of the outstanding citizens. An individual of kindly and generous impulse, charitable to a high degree, possessing a brilliant mind, Mr. Redmond contributed a great deal to his community; but he was especially known among his intimate friends and members of his family as a man who was strongly devoted to his home and to the quiet life of domesticity. In New Orleans and in many different regions of the United States, his genial and pleasant personality won for him a host of friends, people who recall him to-day as an individual whose career was thoroughly worthwhile and whose life was exemplary.

Mr. Redmond was born on September 25, 1884, in Kiev, Russia, son of David and Ida (Kiel) Redmond, of that city. His father, who died in 1926, was a banker in Kiev, as well as the owner of large tracts of timber land. Both of his parents were of Russian descent, and it was in his native land that he spent his early life. One of a family of eight children, Isidor David Redmond attended the schools of Russia until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to New York City. Here he attended a private school, in which he learned English, and went on with his other studies, afterward taking the State Regency Examination in New York State. In those examinations he was one of approximately five hundred contestants, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom passed the test. Then it was that he entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he completed the course in three years, acquiring the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Pedagogy. Ready to begin his active career as a teacher, he came, first of all, to Abbeville, Louisiana, where he taught history and mathematics in the high school. A year later he became assistant principal and teacher of science at the New Iberia High School. Here he continued for seven years. It was at the end of those years that he entered the life insurance field, first associating himself with the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York City, in the capacity of special representative. After five years of activities in that connection, Mr. Redmond took a position as special representative for the Pan-American Life Insurance Company, in whose affairs he was active until his death.

Along with his services in the fields of education and insurance, Mr. Redmond contrib-

uted extensively to other branches of life. During the period of America's participation in the late World War, he offered his services to his country as a scientist, but because of his family he was not accepted, single men having been the first to go to war. Mr. Redmond was not a man who believed that his education was finished when he completed his university work, but rather remained throughout life a student and a reader. When he became interested in any subject, he pursued his studies of it intensively, along strictly scientific lines, and never did he cease to regard education as the most important thing in life. Not long before his death, he took a special course in life insurance at the University of Pennsylvania. He also maintained an active interest in international politics and policies. His religion was the "Golden Rule" and he was an individual who lived his religion in his own daily life. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a Master Mason; and he also belonged to the Louisiana State Underwriters' Association. He gave freely to all causes for the advancement of his city and State, and especially during the World War period was he liberal in his support of his country and its activities. Into all of the organizations and fields of endeavor in which he was interested, he ever put his fullest measure of devotion, and as a result, his life was a most valuable one to his fellow men.

Isidor David Redmond married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 30, 1916, Agnes Hernandez, daughter of Charles and Agnes (Bruns) Hernandez, the former of whom was a cotton factor in New Orleans. By this union there were two children: 1. Gloria Dorothy, who was born in 1917, and is now a student (1930). 2. Bruns David, born in 1920, also a student.

The death of Isidor David Redmond, which occurred on February 3, 1930, in New Orleans, Louisiana, was productive of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him. For he had long been a leader in the insurance field, and had done everything in his power to promote the best interests of his city. A deep thinker and a man of few words, Mr. Redmond was charitable to a fault; and, despite his serious turn of mind, was an individual whose companionship was ever sought by his fellow men, chiefly those who knew that in him they possessed a true friend, as well as one whose sense of humor was always near

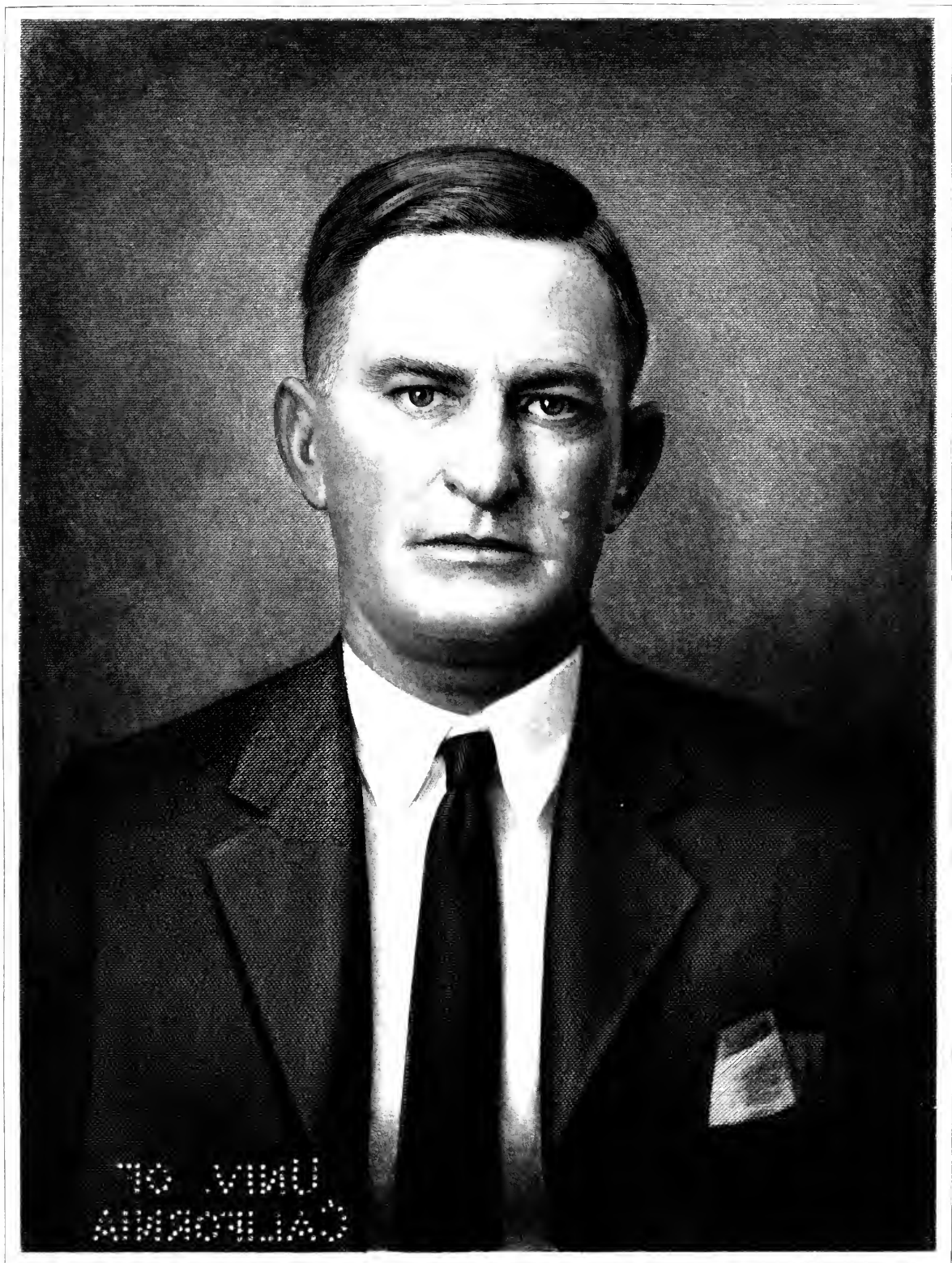
the surface. For his achievements and for his excellent qualities of character and personality, Mr. Redmond will long be remembered by his fellow men, and his memory will serve as a source of inspiration and guidance for others in the years to come.

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**KOTHMANN, HENRY FRANK**, Business Man.—Born January 19, 1890, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Henry Frank Kothmann died there at the age of thirty-nine years, May 2, 1929. He was a son of Henry Nicholas and Hermance (Larryson) Kothmann, his maternal grandfather having come to this country from France to settle in the Gulf section. Henry Nicholas Kothmann, who died in New Orleans, in August, 1918, was prominently identified with business interests of this city through a long and useful career. Henry Frank Kothmann carried this prominence to a degree still more ample, at his untimely passing being one of the foremost figures in the local roofing business, with an extended scope of activity in other commercial and financial fields.

Mr. Kothmann was educated in the public schools and private schools of New Orleans. Diligent at his studies, he learned quickly and well; and while not, in the strict sense, a student, in later years read widely, accumulating a most comprehensive understanding of men and things. He began his active business career at an early age, under his father, in whose employment he learned the roofing trade from all angles of operation. For nearly seven years he continued with his father, then went into the business for himself as an independent roofing contractor. He started out by doing only repair work, and carried the slate, mortar, and other things essential to the repairing of roofing by wheelbarrow, but from the outset of this enterprise, he was successful, eventually his business expanding to such an extent that four trucks were necessary to carry on this enterprise. From 1910 to 1918 he operated it on steadily increasing lines, and in the latter year, on the death of his father, took on added business. In that year he purchased the Brandin Slate Company of New Orleans, from the estate of J. J. Prendergast. The original Brandin company was founded about 1840, by Albert Brandin, and it is therefore one of the oldest in this part of America. Later it passed to the hands of Mr. Prendergast, and subsequently to Mr. Kothmann, who operated the

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*R. F. Rothman*



*Mrs. Anna H. L. Kothmann*

To view  
ANSONIA



business as president and general manager until the time of his death. This period of eleven years, 1918-29, brought him increased prestige as a business man. Since the original Brandin company was carried forward another company, called the Brandin Slate and Roofing Company, has been formed by two of Albert Brandin's nephews, Albert and James, sons of James Brandin, the founder's brother, and Albert, Jr., son of Albert Brandin, Sr. But the older company remained under Mr. Kothmann, at No. 227 Dauphine Street. Mr. Kothmann retained the original name style, improved the business, built up his trade on new and improved lines, and became one of the leading figures of the trade in the Gulf section. He did business throughout the State of Louisiana, and had planned on starting a branch at Mobile, Alabama, where he had a considerable business, when death intervened.

Slate and roofing did not occupy all of Mr. Kothmann's activity. He held much realty and from time to time owned many buildings in New Orleans, and was interested in a number of financial undertakings, being, among other connections, a director of the Homestead Association of Louisiana. He belonged to no church; he lived in daily life his principles of true Christianity; and worthily set a high example in his conduct at all times. He was a man of vision and strong convictions; a Democrat of influence but of no desire for office, always favoring the interests of the people as a whole above those of the party. Charitable, he gave generously to many organizations carried forward in philanthropic purpose. Prominent in Masonic works, he held the Thirty-second degree in the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and belonged to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Fishing, golf and reading formed his major pastimes. He kept several boats at his country home, at Waveland, Mississippi, and took friends there on fishing trips. He was distinguished not only for his astute business ability, but also for his personal charm, grace and sense of humor. His home and children brought him his greatest happiness in life.

Mr. Kothmann married, September 20, 1910, in New Orleans, Anna Henrietta Leimkuhler, daughter of Henry J. and Pauline Augusta (Christen) Leimkuhler, her father having been connected for a period with the Brandin Slate Company, in which he was a valued worker.

Of this union were born six children: 1. Henry Paul, now a student at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Georgia. 2. Eugenia Henrietta, student in Girls' Esplanade High School. 3. Anna Mae Georgianna, student. 4. Ruby Edwege. 5. Theodore Joseph. 6. Carl Leander. The last three are students of Beauregard Grade School. In New Orleans, at No. 118 South Olympia Street, Mrs. Kothmann continues to make her residence, and has continued the business so well established by her husband.

Though Providence did not grant Mr. Kothmann a full life, his accomplishments were considerable and of lasting value to those who come after him. Comparatively young, he headed a large and responsible business organization, and already had attained high position in circles of business and civic activity. His record will endure long in the annals of leading men of New Orleans and Louisiana.

#### **ABRY, GEORGE JOHN**, Contractor —

Three generations of the Abry family have been engaged in the house-moving business in New Orleans, the industry being handed down from father to son and son's son, and it is not at all unlikely that the descendants of George John Abry will continue the work indefinitely, since all in the past have made it a prosperous occupation.

George John Abry was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 9, 1873, a son of Emile and Amelia (Kuntz) Abry, and grandson of George Abry, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to America and settled in New Orleans, where he engaged in house moving and followed it until his death, when the business was continued by his son. George Abry, grandfather of George John Abry, served with the Confederate Army. Educated in the public schools of New Orleans and at Soule College, George John Abry, who was the second born of seven children of his parents, followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather in business and continued it until his death. In his early life he was associated with his father, who turned the business over to him, when he expanded the work and took into association his two brothers, John and Emile H., the firm then being known as Abry Brothers. Mr. Abry was a director of the Suburban Homestead Association, a Democrat in politics and had served as a member of the State Legislature from 1912 to 1924. He was a member of the

Evangelical Lutheran Church and belonged to the Choctaw Club and several of the carnival committees. His other memberships included Polar Star Grove, No. 35, United Ancient Order of Druids; Loyal Order of Moose; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Young Men's Excelsior Benevolent Association. He was the owner of a beautiful home on the lake and took great enjoyment in his hours of freedom spent there. His death occurred in New Orleans, June 4, 1930.

George John Abry married in New Orleans, May 11, 1899, Georgiana Hefner, daughter of Charles H. Hefner, a former liquor merchant in New Orleans, and Mary (Burns) Hefner. They are the parents of Eunice Marguerite, who married August Francis Russo and they are the parents of three children: George Abry, August Francis, Jr., and Marilyn.

Like his father and his grandfather before him, George John Abry was a popular man and one who held the respect of the whole people. He was a public spirited citizen, he did his work well and he was a generous contributor to all activities that engaged the attention of the better element of the community. He had an army of friends and his death was a lasting loss.

**KELLS, CHARLES EDMUND**, Scientist—Accorded the distinction of having been the first dentist in the world to employ the X-ray in dental science, the late Dr. Kells, of New Orleans, died a martyr to his science, and as a pioneer scientist is recalled with honor to those who were his colleagues. He was born in New Orleans, October 21, 1856, and died here, May 7, 1928, at the age of seventy-one years. His talents, amounting to genius, were perhaps inherited in their essence, for his father was the well-known Dr. Charles Edmund Kells, Sr., who died in 1896, and who was a pioneer dental surgeon in the South, resident of New Orleans from 1850 until the time of his passing. Dr. Kells, Sr., married Achsah Cook, of a prominent New England line—his own line was old, of English origin, the progenitor having settled in New York during the Colonial period. To Dr. and Mrs. Kells, Sr., were born children; and of these there were two who attained their majority: Dr. Charles Edmund Kells, Jr., and his sister, Ada, who married Samuel I. Huguet.

In the private and public schools of New Orleans, Dr. Kells secured his elementary aca-

demical training. This he supplemented in the high school at Keene, New Hampshire, then matriculated in the New York College of Dentistry, now a part of New York University. He took his degree from that university, and many years later became a member of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity. It was in the fall of 1878 that he took up active practice in New Orleans. Here he became known in professional circles as the "torchbearer," the reason for this name being his inventive, scientific mind and works. Before proceeding with a further account of those works, it is appropriate to mention that he was a lifelong member of the First and Second District Dental Society of Louisiana; a member of the Louisiana State Dental Society, the American Dental Association; an honorary member of the Odontological Society of Chicago, of the First District Dental Society of New York, and a Fellow of the Dental Society of New York and of the American College of Dentists. He was raised a Presbyterian and lived a model Christian life of example, practicing his beliefs in daily contacts with his fellow men. He was noted for his hospitality, and was noted in circles of his acquaintance for an upright character. He gave as generously as he could to all worthy causes, was Democratic in State politics, Republican in national, and at all times supported movements designed for the welfare of his native city, New Orleans. Writing was his favorite recreation; he wrote much of his science, so absorbed was he in its mysteries, and so well was he able to solve these mysteries. A true patriot, he made every effort to give his services to the country in the World War, trying to become a member of the Dental surgical department of the Army—and was distraught when rejected because of his years. But this rejection could not keep him from doing all within his power for the cause as private citizen.

Dr. Kells married in New Orleans, on March 15, 1883, Florence Jane Hobson, daughter of John Barnfather and Jane Anne (Hastings) Hobson, her father having come to America from England, with his parents to settle in Carrollton, Greene County, Illinois. In New Orleans Mr. Hobson became an outstanding business factor, notably as a leader in the lumber business. To Dr. and Mrs. Kells was born a daughter, Florence, who married J. Ogden Pierson, of New Orleans, and of this union were born children, grandchildren of Dr. and

Mrs. Kells: Florence Hobson and Elizabeth Kells, both of whom now are students. Mrs. Kells continues to make her home in New Orleans, where she is well-known and prominent in general affairs.

Returning to the professional attainments and honors of Dr. Kells, it is worthy of note that the highest honor which can be given a dental surgeon was his as a fellow of the Dental Society of New York State. In 1923 he was presented the Dr. William Jarvis Fellowship Medal. He was the first to use street current from ordinary electric lines in a dental office; he designed and built the first electrical dental engine. He was the first to use compressed air in a dental office. He took the first dental skiagraphs in 1896, spring, and gave the first X-ray clinics in July, that year. He took the first dental stereopticon pictures, and introduced diagnostic wire to the profession. He was the first American to apply the Roentgen ray to the practice of dentistry.

While still a student at New York Dental College, in 1876, Dr. Kells was a frequent visitor to the Edison laboratories at Menlo Park, and there his interest in electricity was developed to the high degree of cultivation that distinguished his whole career. Even as a boy, in his early 'teens, he had invented steam engines. Every year after graduation he invented some new electrical or other mechanical device; and of these more than thirty were patented, including an electric thermostat, a fire extinguisher, fire alarm, electromagnetic clock, electromagnetic engine, an electric pole changer, electric signalling apparatus, an automobile engine starter, diverse sanitary faucets, and drinking fountains. But of all these inventions the one of particular interest to the medical and surgical profession is his electromotor suction apparatus, for the aspiration of fluids and irrigation of cavities in surgical operations. For these inventions, and for the one in particular, his memory is honored for all time.

On Wednesday evening, January 19, 1927, a large gathering of representative persons of New Orleans was present in the Hutchinson Memorial Building, of the School of Medicine, Tulane University, for dedication of the C. Edmund Kells Library and Museum, founded by a group of the doctor's colleagues in the profession, friends, and admirers of the city. Already he had been acclaimed as world-famous and a hero of science. The university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.

D., in recognition of his eminence in the profession, and placed his name on the short and select list to receive the university's highest honor. Wilson, Marconi and Foch are among those whose names are here inscribed.

Testimonial dinners were tendered him in many cities, New York, Chicago, Boston and Atlanta being among the number. Excerpts from addresses made are presented in this connection—tributes made by the profession to him they knew fraternally as "Eddie." One told of his suffering for the cause of science and benefit of mankind: "Exposure to the X-rays developed a slight lesion on his left thumb, in his X-ray experiments; and doctors at The Massachusetts General Hospital told him that they must take his hand off. To this he replied, 'I'd rather live a year with both hands than ten with one.'" Another said: "Dr. Kells has made outstanding contributions to the literature of the dental science. He is the author of 'The Dentist's Own Book,' a faithful account of the experiences gained in forty-six years of dental practice, dedicated to his wife, and published in 1925." He was author also of three chapters in Johnson's "Textbook on Operative Dentistry, and wrote more than one hundred scientific papers on various phases of dental science. His second book was published in 1926, and is called "Three Score Years and Nine." Chicago honored Dr. Kells on his seventieth birthday with a great banquet at the LaSalle. This was tendered by the Odontographic Society of Chicago.

A man of indomitable courage, his courage equalling his love of science, he submitted to forty-nine operations upon his thumb, hand and arm before he died. His suffering was quiet, though severe; and never once did he lose his cheery manner, or his love of scientific pursuit. Finally the X-ray burns affected his lungs, and his heart. This was the end. It is not often that a martyr lives to see his name celebrated; but Dr. Kells lived to see that. Newspapers of the world acclaimed him at his passing, a hero and martyr of scientific research. As one editorial put it tersely:

For a great many years, Dr. Kells, who is another victim of science, has lived under sentence of death through a tremendous suffering caused by innumerable operations which he has had to undergo because of lesions caused by X-rays.

He was a man of profound knowledge, having written various scientific works, also having invented different apparatus and surgical instruments for dental surgery, and having written treatises referring to the application of X-rays in dentistry.

The dental profession loses with the death of Dr. Kells one of its most notable and worthy members.

Not only the dental profession but the world at large suffered from his loss, just as the world gained from his life.

His benefactions as a scientist may be counted and treasured one by one; but his human qualities cannot be fully known to those who did not share his acquaintance. He had so many of the major virtues and so few of the minor faults that his character was nearly perfect, as man's can be; and he drew men to him by the magnetism of his mind and heart.

**RAY, CORNELIUS NATHANIEL**, Man of Affairs—As executive head of several important corporations of the West and Middle West, Cornelius Nathaniel Ray was widely known in the world of business affairs from almost the beginning of his active career until his death. He was a man of many talents and broad vision, shrewd in his judgments, able in building up an efficient organization, and courageous in facing the many difficulties which bar the way to success. He rose through the merits of his own efforts, and his distinguished career brought him a substantial fortune and much honor.

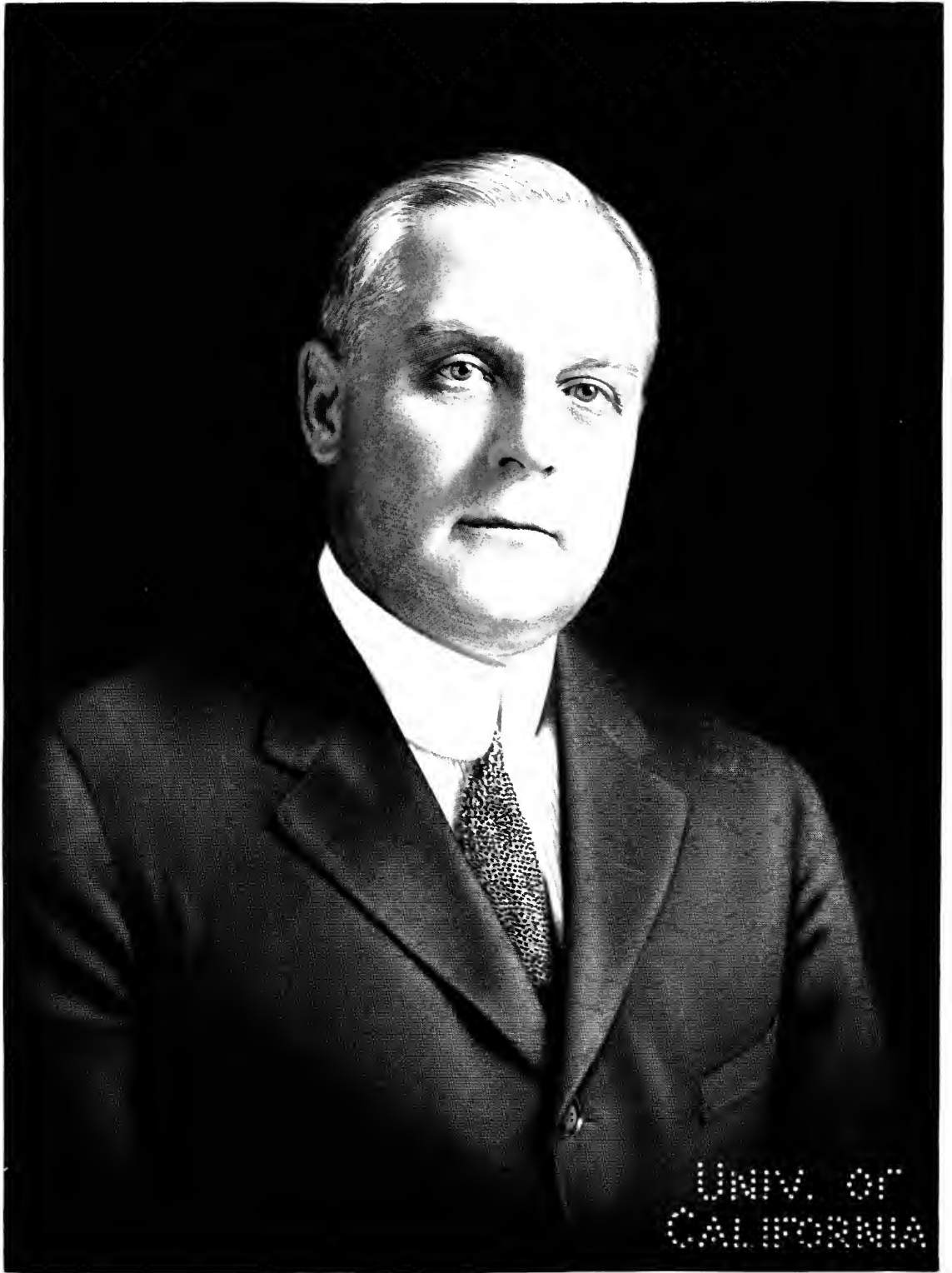
Mr. Ray was born on February 22, 1871, in Saline County, Nebraska, a son of George and Cora (Chandler) Ray, the former deceased, the mother now a resident of Los Angeles, California. When he was still a child, his parents removed to Grand Island, Nebraska, and in the public schools of that city he received his preliminary educational training. Later, Mr. Ray attended the school of pharmacy of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He had determined upon a career in this field. He spared no effort to make his preparations complete. When he entered upon his active life in the world of affairs, however, other fields seemed to offer larger opportunities. He became associated with the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha as a salesman, and here he won immediate and marked success. In 1895, he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he was connected for a time with Parke, Davis and Company, but it was not long before he established an independent enterprise, known as the Ray Chemical Company, which came into existence through his initiative and grew to success under his guidance.

Mr. Ray was now widely known in the Middle West, and the value of his services

everywhere appreciated. He was elected to the presidency of the C. H. Little Company, a building supply enterprise which had been under the control of his father-in-law. Mr. Ray devoted himself to the duties of this office with every success until the merger of the company in 1914 with a group of other firms to form the United Fuel and Supply Company. After this date he still retained his interest in the new company, but in 1926 disposed of his holdings to organize the C. N. Ray Corporation, of which he was president until the time of his death. Later, in 1926, Mr. Ray purchased a winter residence in Pasadena, at No. 910 San Rafael Avenue.

The mere record of Mr. Ray's business connections can never indicate the decisive part his services played in the success of each enterprise with which he was associated. He possessed the happy faculty of drawing their best efforts from those who worked under him. He built up a smooth-functioning organization, initiating many progressive features, and he guided his companies with sure hand to new levels of efficient production and prosperity. In other phases of life he was also active. He enjoyed the companionship of friends and the loving associations of the home. He was a member for a number of years of the Country Club, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Lochmoor Club, the Indianwood Club, and the Pontchartrain Club, all of Detroit, while on the Pacific Coast, he held membership in the Midwick Country Club, of Pasadena, and the Beach Club.

On October 27, 1897, Cornelius Nathaniel Ray married Lillia E. Little, daughter of Charles Henry and Frances J. (Wise) Little, the ceremony being performed at Detroit, Michigan. Her father, Charles H. Little, son of Thomas and Maria Little, was born in Detroit, on March 14, 1839. He was educated in the public schools there and in a private school conducted by William D. Cochran. In 1856 he entered the employ of F. B. Sibley, dealer in building materials in Detroit, with whom he remained connected for ten years. During this period Mr. Little amply demonstrated his capacity for responsible executive control and was able to acquire an interest in the business. At that time the firm became F. B. Sibley and Company. In 1887, Mr. Little retired from the enterprise, but in October he purchased the control from Mr. Sibley and continued as its sole owner and operator for a number of years,



*Cornelius A. Bay*

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under the name of the C. H. Little Company. This was the company of which C. N. Ray later became president. Mr. Little was president and treasurer of this company and later became treasurer of the Ray Chemical Company. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. Little died in September, 1915. He married, in 1869, Frances J. Wise, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and they became the parents of three children: 1. Ida. 2. Lillia E., who married Cornelius Nathaniel Ray. 3. Clara M.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray: 1. Charles Henry, born April 5, 1900; married Virginia Haynes Bryant, and has one son, Cornelius Ray, III. Mr. Ray makes his home in Detroit, where he is president of the C. N. Ray Corporation. 2. Cornelius Nathaniel, Jr., born on May 5, 1902, killed in an accident, April 6, 1918. 3. William Holliday, born July 14, 1907. Mr. Ray was an ardent sportsman, and was very fond of hunting and golf. But all other interests were secondary in his consideration to the welfare of his wife and children. He was fortunate in his home life, which approached the ideal, and these years of family association were truly years of golden companionship.

Mr. Ray died at his Pasadena home on May 27, 1928, following an illness of several months. His passing, while still in the full prime of life, was a sad loss to the enterprises in which he held so high a place, and was deeply mourned by all those who knew him. All his successes were honorable successes. He never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of others, and was faithful always to the finest principles of conduct in business as in private life. Men of such distinguished character are rare in any community or circle, and their death creates a void which it is almost impossible to fill.

**VERGNOLLE, JEAN MICHEL**, Merchant. —Known affectionately as the dean of the French colony in New Orleans, Louisiana, the late Jean Michel Vergnolle was prominent in affairs of this city for many years, a leader in business and factor in the general civic and social development. He lived to the great age of eighty-eight. Born at Castelnau, France, May 27, 1839, he died in New Orleans, April 17, 1928. He was a son of John Michel Vergnolle, a contractor and stonemason, and Jean (Julian) Vergnolle; and he received his

academic instruction in the schools of his native country.

Mr. Vergnolle entered his career as an employee of the Forestur Brothers' Organization, liquor manufacturers, at Bordeaux, France. He then came to New Orleans, reaching port here December 25, 1865, and a week later went to work for John Cazeau, wholesale liquor merchant. In 1868 he bought a half interest in the Cazeau establishment. The firm became Cazeau and Vergnolle; and on February 20, 1875, Mr. Vergnolle purchased the interest still retained by his partner, thereby assuming full control of the company's business, under his own name. The original location was at No. 329 Decatur Street, and when Mr. Vergnolle entered the firm it was forty-five years old, having been founded here early in the history of the city. Mr. Vergnolle extended the business largely during his operation thereof, notably after assumption of full control. He continued active in it until 1914, when he sold out, and retired, to give his whole time to general affairs as a citizen, and to his private interests.

For thirty years Mr. Vergnolle was president of the French Society of New Orleans. Knighted by the Government of France, he later was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor, of which, for two years, he was president. He was president of the Société de Frivaise de Bienfaisance d'Assistene Mutuelle, a Chevalier of Agriculture Mente, and Counsellor of Commerce of the Interior of France. In 1917 he was a member of the Committee of New Orleans, at the Bi-Centennial held at Orleans, France. A Democrat, Mr. Vergnolle adhered staunchly to the principles of the party, and became a figure of influence in its workings. He belonged to the Boston Club, Chamber of Commerce, to other civic organizations; held the thirtieth degree in the Masonic Order, and belonged to the Polar Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Vergnolle made thirty-eight trips to Europe. Fond of travel, he had an unusually wide knowledge of men and affairs. Of broad viewpoint, he was able to understand international questions better than the average man; and as a citizen of this country helped materially to a better comprehension between France and America. He was fond of reading, and read the best books in all fields. He was fond also of his friends, liked to have them with him, and provided them always with suitable entertainment. He gave

liberally to all worthy causes, and was a friend and helper to those in need. One of his most valued works was his assistance in founding the Franco-American Alliance, for the teaching of French in public schools here. He attended the Catholic Church, was a friend of the priests, and at his own voiced request was interred under the auspices of the Masons.

Mr. Vergnolle married (first), in June, 1888, Laurence Corleped, of Bordeaux, France, who died in 1894 leaving no issue. He married (second), Mrs. Leontine (Queyron) Garcia, daughter of Joseph Queyron, a cigar manufacturer of New Orleans, Confederate veteran and man of prominence here, and Matilda (Jenkins) Queyron. Mrs. Vergnolle, by a previous marriage, is the mother of children, to whom Mr. Vergnolle was deeply devoted: 1. Alphonse, who married Josephine Mahoney, and they have children: Pansy, Roma, Leontine, and Ralph Alphonse, who died in New York City, in October, 1928. 2. Pansy, who died in 1925. Pansy married Louis DuBuc, and left children: Lillian, John, and Louis. Mrs. Vergnolle continues to reside in New Orleans.

A student of life, experienced in living and a true philosopher and friend of man, Mr. Vergnolle was a great worker for the welfare of the French people in America. It is chiefly for this that he will be remembered.

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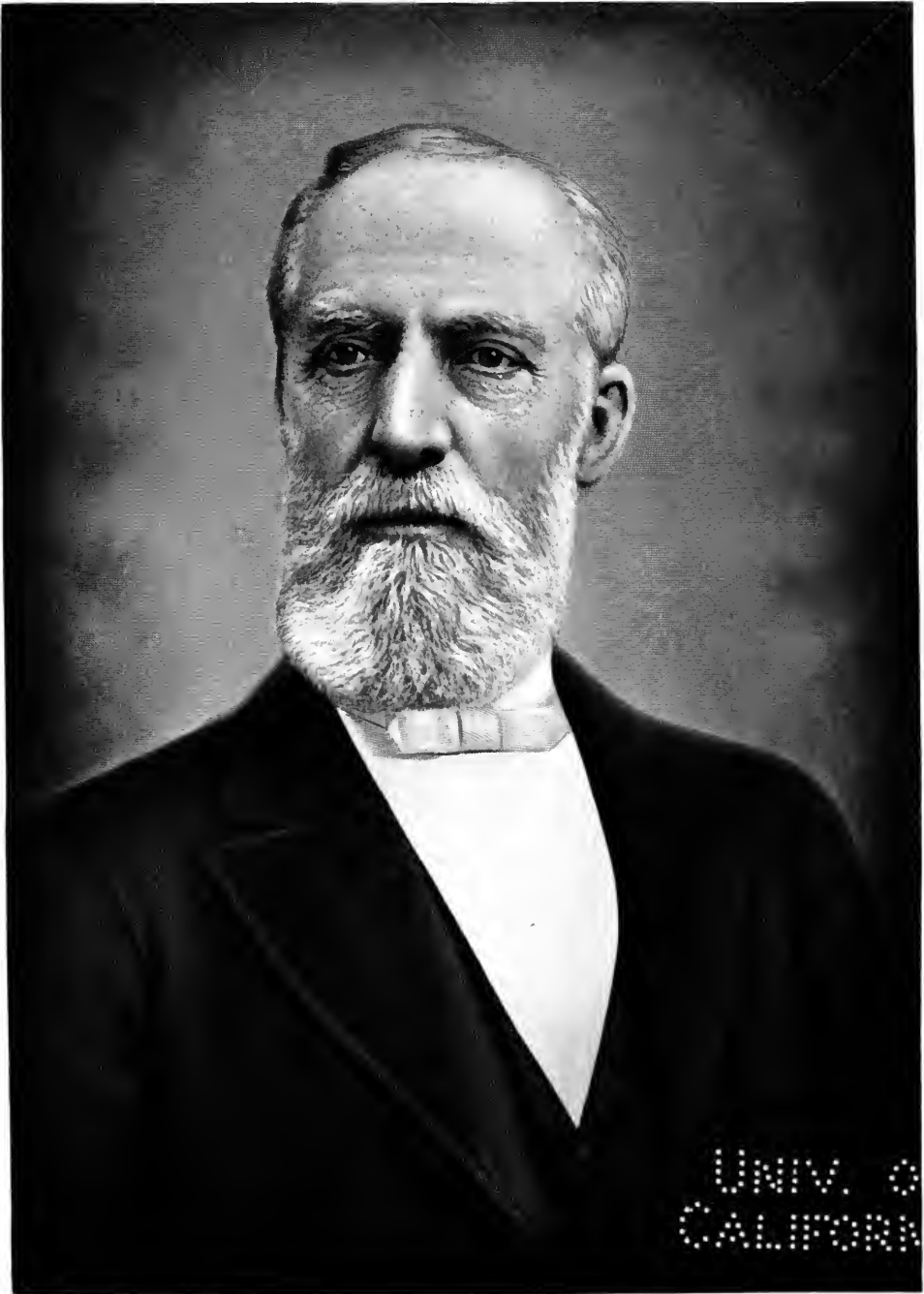
**MULLEN, ANDREW**, Leading Citizen — The successful business man in America contributes in two respects to community prosperity, for his growing enterprise gives employment to more and more men and circulation to more and more currency, and at the same time helps to create for his city the appearance and reputation of progress and well-being. This was particularly true of the late Andrew Mullen in relation to Los Angeles, California, where he spent the last eleven years of his life. His wealth, his dynamic personality, his remarkable acumen he invested in the famous Mullen and Bluett Clothing Company. This enterprise has grown to be one of those of which the whole West Coast is proud. The fine and flourishing store in Los Angeles adds beauty and dignity to the downtown section, and the branch stores in Pasadena, Hollywood, and at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel in Beverly Hills, continue the tradition of handsome appearance and community service. Mr. Mullen as president launched the company, established

its policy, and put for all time his impress on the enterprise.

Andrew Mullen was born in County Mayo, Ireland, October 4, 1832, and came to this country at the age of three years with his parents. Their first home was in Albany, New York, where the boy received from the public schools a limited education. His young manhood found him journeying westward. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he began his business education by the difficult but thorough method of engaging in business at first hand, he gained the knowledge of men and affairs and the understanding which later played so important a part in his success. He and his brother formed the Mullen Brothers and Company, to conduct a wholesale woolen business in Milwaukee. There the concern flourished for some years and later moved to Chicago, where Mr. Mullen came to be known as a leading woolen importer.

Ill health proved the contributing factor to his further march westward. Selling out his interest in the Chicago concern, Andrew Mullen arrived in Los Angeles on January 1, 1888. Soon he bought a large interest in the firm of Bluett and Sullivan, which had been established some years earlier by W. C. Bluett, J. C. Daly, and J. B. Sullivan. It was Mr. Daly's interest which was acquired by Mr. Mullen, and Mr. Bluett has since died. The firm name became Mullen and Bluett, and incorporation under the title of the Mullen and Bluett Clothing Company was effected in 1890. Andrew Mullen was president until his death on March 4, 1899, and Mr. Sullivan, secretary. For many years the store stood at the corner of First and Spring streets, but on March 10, 1910, it was moved to the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, where it now occupies the ground floor of the Story Building. Establishment of the three branch stores in Pasadena, Hollywood, and Beverly Hills, stores so beautiful, so well stocked, and so admirably administered that the whole community regards them with pride, is the logical outgrowth of a policy of improvement and expansion inaugurated by the first president, Mr. Mullen. His vision and boundless energy gave him a leading place in other business ventures. Mr. Mullen was an organizer and a director of the Columbia Trust Company, of the Citizens' National Bank, and of the California Clay Manufacturing Company. Of particular value to the development of local





*Andrew Bullen*

TO THE  
MEMBERS

Law of  
California



*Edward F. Muller*

resources has been his encouragement to the clay working industry.

Mr. Mullen also participated in other aspects of city life. A Democrat in politics, he was so generally admired for his ability and integrity that he was appointed by the Republican Governor (Markham) as a member of the board of trustees of the Whittier State School, and the board in turn elected him their president. He was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, serving it for years as treasurer. Its board of directors, in a meeting called on March 15, 1899, drew up special resolutions of respect to his memory.

At Brooklyn, New York, Andrew Mullen married Mary Teresa Deane, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and died in Los Angeles, May 29, 1910, daughter of Judge Edward and Esmina (O'Flaherty) Deane. Both the Deane and O'Flaherty families had long been prominent in Ireland. The Deane estate in County Mayo was called "Carrigowan" and lay between Swineford and Castlebar. Judge Deane was an Irish jurist who moved to Brooklyn, New York, after his retirement from office. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen were the parents of eight children: Edward Francis, Marie Rose, Arthur Benedict, Genevieve, who is now Mrs. George Allan Hancock, and others. A biography of Edward Francis Mullen follows this.

A full volume of accomplishment rounds out the life history of Mr. Mullen, whose sixty-seven years were packed with achievements as important to the public as to his own concerns. His standards were high, and his ability and influence enabled him to attain the heights for which he strove. The business with which he was identified is as strong as when he helped lay its solid foundations, and it is still recognized as one of the most perfectly appointed establishments on the Coast. Mr. Mullen endeared himself to a large circle of friends as well as to his business associates, who remember him as a tall, handsome man, a gentleman of the old school, always courteous in his dealings with rich and poor alike, always sympathetic and helpful toward every person in his employ.

the tradition of success and service which the elder man established. Most of his active life was given to the affairs of the famous Mullen and Bluett Clothing Company, and as executive head of that organization he contributed decisively to its continued growth and success on the West Coast.

Mr. Mullen was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on August 8, 1864, a son of Andrew Mullen, leader in California affairs whose life record precedes this, and of Mary Teresa (Deane) Mullen, his wife. The boy received his preliminary education in the parochial schools of his birthplace, and later attended Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. In 1883, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Mullen began his business career, and for several years was employed in the wholesale woolen enterprise of Mullen Brothers and Company which his father and uncle had established. When his father, however, was forced to dispose of his interest in the Company because of ill health, Edward Francis Mullen came West with him to Los Angeles, and for a time was employed as bookkeeper in the First National Bank. This was at the beginning of the year 1888. Soon afterwards Andrew Mullen, bought a large interest in the firm of Bluett and Sullivan, changing the name of the venture to the form which has become so well known in California life, the Mullen and Bluett Clothing Company. With his previous experience in the woolen industry, his proved ability and the energy of youth, Edward Francis Mullen was an important associate of his father in the purchase of their new venture and its subsequent growth to success. For a number of years he was vice-president of the company, and in 1899 at the death of his father, he succeeded him as executive head of the company. This position he retained until the time of his own death, continuing the progressive policies and high standards of quality and service always associated with the Mullen name.

On June 1, 1887, at Chicago, Illinois, Edward Francis Mullen married Mary Stella Smith. They became the parents of two children: 1. Andrew J., a record of whose life follows this. 2. Catherine, now Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, formerly of San Francisco.

Mr. Mullen's death was a sad loss to the organization with which he was so long associated, and a source of deep sorrow to his many friends. His life was constructive in its in-

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**MULLEN, EDWARD FRANCIS**, Executive—Son of a distinguished father, Edward Francis Mullen continued in his own career

fluence, valuable to the people of the State, and a credit to the name which he bore.

**MULLEN, ANDREW JOSEPH**, Man of Affairs—President and general manager of the Mullen and Bluett Clothing Company at the time of his death, Andrew Joseph Mullen was the third member of his family in successive generations to assume the responsibility of guiding this great enterprise of the West. It was under his direction that the recent program of expansion was initiated and carried to success, further increasing the capacity of the company to serve the people of the State.

Mr. Mullen was born at Los Angeles, California, on September 7, 1888, son of Edward Francis and Mary Stella (Smith) Mullen, and grandson of the pioneer founder of the company for whom he was named. He attended St. Vincent's College, later was graduated from Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara, California, and following the completion of his education, returned to Los Angeles, and took up work with the Mullen and Bluett Clothing Company which his father was operating at that time. Edward Francis Mullen had become executive head of the company following the death of his father and the retirement of W. C. Bluett in 1903. It was under his able guidance that Andrew J. Mullen began his business career, rising from minor positions to those of confidence and trust as he mastered the details of the company's operation. In 1921 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the clothing firm, and in the early part of 1928 was chosen president by the stockholders of the company. It was under his leadership that the Mullen and Bluett enterprise made such rapid progress in its program of growth and expansion which resulted in enlargement of the Los Angeles store and the establishment of the beautiful branch stores at Pasadena, Hollywood, and Beverly Hills, keeping abreast of the development of these Southern California communities.

Aside from his business connections, Mr. Mullen was very active in other phases of Los Angeles life. He was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Uplifters Club, the Annandale Club, the Pasadena Athletic and Country Club, and many other organizations, both civic and social in nature. He had also traveled extensively and visited Europe both on business and pleasure trips.

Mr. Mullen's death occurred on January 15,

1929, at the age of forty, his wife, Mrs. Lorraine Mullen, and three children, Jane Frances, Andrew Joseph, Jr., and John Deane, surviving. His career thus tragically cut short by an early death, though hardly in its prime was already one of distinguished success and honor. Men of his stamp are rare in any community or circle and they can ill be spared.

**BURKE, PETER WALLACE**, Executive—A business man of Providence during all his active career, Peter Wallace Burke demonstrated his possession of executive talents of a high order in building up a prosperous enterprise. As president of the Burke-Tarr Company, one of the largest dealers in furniture in the State of Rhode Island, he headed a company which owed its establishment to his initiative, and its continued success to his able direction of affairs. His life and his work were of genuine value to the community which he served.

Mr. Burke was born at Cochetton, Sullivan County, New York, in October, 1864, a son of Peter and Margaret (Killian) Burke, of that place. The father was a landscape gardener during practically all his life.

As a boy Peter Wallace Burke came to Providence, and in the public schools of this city received his preliminary education. Later he undertook the course of study at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, and following graduation from this institution he began the business of life. At this time Mr. Burke took charge of Boyle Brothers, an installment house, and for a period of months was engaged in that capacity. While ably performing all duties of the position, however, he was planning an independent venture, and when the opportunity offered he was not slow to put these plans into execution. In partnership with Mr. Dunn, he formed the firm of Dunn and Burke, dealers in furniture, and from small beginnings he gradually built this enterprise to an important place in the commercial life of the city of Providence. After a period of increasing growth, their headquarters were moved to a larger store on North Main Street, where they remained for a number of years, as the demands on the services of the firm constantly increased.

In 1896, however, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Burke opened the store on Weybosset Street, which has since been known as the Burke-Tarr Company, and it is with this enterprise that his name has been chiefly connected



*Arthur M. ...*





by the people of the city. Serving continuously as president of the company until his death, he was careful to maintain the highest standards of excellence both as to quality of product and willingness to assist those who dealt with him in any way, and his efforts in this direction met with great success. Providence was not slow to take advantage of the opportunity which he offered them of securing the highest grade of merchandise at a fair and reasonable price. This company became not only one of the largest furniture houses in the State, but was also widely known as one of the best. It was everywhere recognized that Mr. Burke's energy, experience and ability were the decisive factors in the success of the company, and his personal reputation as a progressive and talented business man was also widely extended and thoroughly deserved.

In politics Mr. Burke was an independent voter, never blindly following party dictates, but casting his ballot for the man whom he thought best qualified for office, or the proposal which he considered would best advance the public interest. Although quite without personal ambition in the matter of holding office, he was never indifferent to questions of civic importance and was always considered a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and other orders, while with his family he worshipped in the Roman Catholic Church. He was also a member of the Catholic Knights of America. Mr. Burke was devoted to his home and the best interests of his family. Their welfare stood always first in his consideration, and their desires were uppermost in his thoughts.

On June 19, 1896, Peter Wallace Burke married Alice Josephine Turbitt, daughter of Patrick and Alice Turbitt, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Burke became the parents of three children: Raymond Leo; Esther Margaret; and Alice H., now Mrs. James W. Sinnott, the latter of West Warwick, and the two former of Providence.

Mr. Burke's death occurred at his Providence home on March 31, 1929. Not yet sixty-five, he was still in the prime of life, and it seemed as if he might well have been spared for many more years of usefulness and service. His career, however, had been full and active, reflecting credit upon himself and upon the community of which he was a member. In all his

personal relationships he was considerate and kind, and his passing was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends.

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**LAKE, ARTHUR L.**, Military Leader, Patriot—The city of Providence, Rhode Island, has had few more industrious and conscientious military men within her borders than she possessed in the person of Arthur L. Lake, for years a leader in the affairs of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in local patriotic activities, and in different army groups with which he was associated. A native of Rhode Island, he was widely and favorably known throughout the State and in this vicinity of New England, where he was at all times prominent in public affairs and where he had enlisted among the people a large number of warm personal friends. There was no cause for the general benefit of his fellows which he was too busy to support, and he was ever ready to participate in any movement toward civic progress. The death of such a man could not fail to bring widespread sorrow to those whom he left behind, and the services which were conducted in his memory were characterized by military pomp and full army honors.

Mr. Lake was born in the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, October 15, 1875, son of Alexander Lake. Most of his life he spent in Providence and North Providence, and he was for many years head of the meat department of the Providence Public Market. At length he left it to become superintendent of the Supreme Court Building when he was appointed to this position by the late Sheriff Hunter C. White in September, 1905. In January of the following year, 1906, he was made superintendent of the Providence County Court House, a post which he held thereafter to his death. His career lay chiefly, however, in the military work that he performed; for he was ever a supporter of his country's army, and was prepared constantly to be of service whenever the call to arms might come to him.

It was during the Spanish-American War that he enlisted in the infantry. Soon he was transferred, however, to the United States Army Medical Corps, with which he saw service in Porto Rico. After his discharge, he enlisted in the Naval Reserve Corps, and was called into service during the World War as a warrant officer in the Quartermaster's Corps of the United States Navy. Following the path of many Spanish-American War veterans, Mr.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Lake took an interest in the work of the Boy Scouts of America, and as a chief scout formed many troops, among them the North Providence troop. In 1922 he served as State commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, after having been chosen adjutant-general under the command of John James McGrane. For five years, 1921 to 1926, he was liaison officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and in that capacity worked for the economic betterment of veterans of all wars. From 1921 until his death he was national sergeant-at-arms for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and as such was in attendance at every national convention of the organization. For many years he also directed patriotic observances in North Providence, handling the town's appropriations for Memorial Day exercises. He was among those who fought to have Armistice Day celebrated as a complete holiday. It may be seen from this record that no patriotic or military enterprise failed to enlist the interest and support of this Providence citizen, and he contributed much toward the strengthening of the different groups to which he belonged.

His services were by no means confined to the military, however. For, in 1914, he was appointed a member of the school committee of North Providence to serve an unexpired term; and during his period in that office he served as the committee's chairman. Then, in July, 1922, he was appointed a deputy sheriff, as a result of which appointment he became a member of the Deputy Sheriffs' Beneficial Association. From February, 1926, until his passing, he was director of public aid in the town, and in this capacity was instrumental in securing larger appropriations for the poor of the community. He was also active in fraternal and lodge activities, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with the Providence lodge; the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he belonged to the North Providence Aerie; and the Owls, whose North Providence Nest claimed him as one of its own. He belonged to the Connell Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for a long period, but subsequently transferred his membership to the Darnbrough-Parkin Post, which he was so active in organizing. Politically his alignment was with the Republican Party, whose policies and candidates he supported; and he worked earnestly in the campaign that took place just prior to his death to put his town in the ranks

of this party. He was also a member of the North Providence Speakers' Bureau, and for four or five years before his passing acted as town moderator, in which capacity he came to be known as one of the best presiding officers at political meetings to be found throughout the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Lake was twice married. By the first marriage there were two children, Leslie A. Lake, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Vera Dowding, of North Providence, who survive him. He married (second), Elizabeth G. Burns, and by his second marriage there was one child, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was six months old at the time of his death, and who, along with her mother, survives him.

The death of Arthur Leslie Lake, which came on November 12, 1928, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him. And his friends were, indeed, many. For in public and military life, as well as in business quarters and among professional men, he was known and loved; and every one affiliated with Veterans of Foreign Wars or with things military in New England knew of the work of Mr. Lake and of his contribution to the welfare of different military organizations. A man of utter and thorough-going integrity, warm in human sympathies and understanding, he was an organizer and a leader, and one whose work ever brought benefits to others. He will long be remembered as the useful and substantial citizen that he was, and his memory will serve to inspire and influence others in their lives for years to come.

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**VAUGHAN, CLARENCE EASTERBROOKS**, City Official—A familiar figure in the life of Providence, Rhode Island, for many years, Clarence Easterbrooks Vaughan, Providence city official, was a man whose best efforts were put forth in the public service. Able, honest, and fearless, he took the responsibilities of his various offices seriously, and his useful life reflected great credit upon himself personally and upon the community which he served.

Mr. Vaughan was born in Providence, November 22, 1878, a son of Orsemus Morgan Stillman and Harriet L. (Easterbrooks) Vaughan. Following the completion of his educational training, which he obtained in the public schools of South Providence, he entered the employ of the city as a messenger in the City Hall. Here his faithful work and loyal

service attracted attention of city officials and his strong determination to succeed impressed them favorably. Mr. Vaughan's work came to the attention of Chief of Police Benjamin Childs, and he took him into the license bureau of the police department, at the time when headquarters were moved to Fountain Street, at the beginning of the present century. From that period until his death Mr. Vaughan was license and property clerk of the police department, in charge of both these bureaus. His duties were always faithfully performed for he gave his best attention always to his work. In his long years in the city's employ there was never a word spoken in criticism of his accomplishment of any task.

Mr. Vaughan was always a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, standing high in party councils of the city. He was a member of the Sons of Veterans, and although his office and his home were, perhaps, his chief interests, he never neglected his civic duties, or failed in any instance in the performance of anything which may reasonably be expected of a good citizen.

On April 12, 1911, at Providence, Clarence Easterbrooks Vaughan married Ethel D. Cook, daughter of Edwin and Eliza E. (Chilson) Cook of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan lived for many years on Elmdale Avenue, where Mrs. Vaughan still maintains her home. They were affiliated with the Universalist Church of the Mediator there.

Mr. Vaughan's death was a profound shock to his many friends and acquaintances throughout the city. Hardly past his fiftieth milestone, he was still in the prime of life, and it seemed as if he might well have been spared for many more years of usefulness and service. He was a man of the strictest integrity and honor in all his relations with others, and in the hearts of all those who knew him his memory will ever live.

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**LISTER, ALFRED HARVEY**, Textile Manufacturer—For a full quarter of a century Alfred Harvey Lister was an outstanding figure in the woolen textile industry of Rhode Island. As president of the Colored Worsted Mill at Providence, he guided this important enterprise with sure hand along the pathway of success, and through his able direction of its affairs achieved wide personal reputation. Mr. Lister entered the textile field while still a boy upon the advice of his uncle who was

prominent in the industry. But his career was not achieved through accident or wealth, or the influence of powerful friends. He was in the finest sense a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Mr. Lister was born in Miltonvale, Kansas, June 2, 1886, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lister, now residents of East Providence, and one of a large family of boys and girls. The first decade of his life was spent in Kansas, and there he obtained his early education; but in December, 1896, he came East at the instigation of his uncle, the late James Lister, who was an official of the Colored Worsted Mill. The uncle desired that his nephew learn the details of the textile business, for he had the greatest confidence both in the boy's ability and in the opportunities which this industry offered to those who were willing to grasp them. Before his death, James Lister was instrumental in bringing several others of his nephews East to enter the textile field.

Alfred Harvey Lister, of this record, settled first at Centerdale and attended the North Providence public schools for a year following his arrival in Rhode Island, before taking up the serious business of his life. In 1897 he entered the employ of the Centerdale Worsted Company, of which he was later to become a stockholder, and by diligent application to the tasks which came to him, he won many merited promotions. Mr. Lister remained in this connection until 1908, when he was elected vice-president of the Colored Worsted Mill and left to take over the duties of this position. He immediately proved his value to the company in high executive office, and from that time his services were a decisive factor in its continued success. Upon the death of his uncle, James Lister, in 1916, Mr. Lister was elected president of the company to succeed him, taking office in the following year. Because of his proved executive ability and wide knowledge of the industry, he was ideally fitted for this position, and the confidence reposed in him by the directors was completely justified by his able administration as president. He guided the destinies of the company until the time of his death, and in spite of the frequent serious depressions of this period, the plant never experienced a shutdown under his leadership, and indeed was known as one of the most successful in the State.

While he was active in many other phases of Rhode Island life, the textile industry was

always the field of Mr. Lister's major business interest, and it was in this industry that he won his great reputation as an able and farsighted executive. He was prominent in club and social life, however, and was known for his public-spirited support of worthy civic enterprises. In politics he was a consistent Republican, although personally quite without ambition to hold public office. Mr. Lister was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Nestell Lodge of Providence, and a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Lister was the largest individual stockholder of the Metacomet Golf Club, and although he himself did not engage in tournament play, he was exceptionally fond of the game and was long a well-known figure on the Metacomet links. In addition, he held membership in the Pomham Club of East Providence; the Hundred Acres Club, of which he was an officer; the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the Old Colony Club; the Turks Head Club; the Atlantic Indians, a trapshooting club of prominent business men; the Agawam Hunt Club; the Wampanoissett Country Club; and the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

During the earlier years of his life, Mr. Lister was an ardent yachtsman, huntsman, and fisherman. He was extremely fond of trap shooting and was exceptionally adept as a rifleman. He was a member of several out-of-State trapshooting clubs, and before he took up golf, this sport, and fishing, were his particular hobbies. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Alfred Harvey Lister married Mary Elizabeth Whitehead, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they became the parents of nine children, four daughters and five sons, as follows: Evelyn M., now Mrs. Emery S. Dickey, of Brooks, Maine; Mary Elizabeth; Dorothy Stone; Frances Ann; W. Harvey; Richard E. A.; Albert; Alfred; and Walter.

Mr. Lister's death occurred at his Providence home on June 4, 1929, after a few weeks' illness. He was forty-three years old, hardly yet in the prime of life, and it seemed as if he might well have been spared for many more years of usefulness and service. That which he had already accomplished, however, was more than sufficient to win him a place among

the leaders of Rhode Island industry, and insure him the grateful remembrance of hundreds of warm personal friends.

**BYRNE, DANIEL J.**, Business Man and Civic Leader—Successful in business, alive to the affairs involving progress in every field, equipped with an ability of unusual power in political matters, and a convincing leader, Daniel J. Byrne was for many years prominent in the industrial and civic life of Providence and well-known throughout the State of Rhode Island.

He was born in Providence, June 1, 1873, a son of Martin Byrne, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man, and in Providence engaged as a mill worker until his death in 1916, and of Ellen (Tully) Byrne, of Wickford, Rhode Island. He was educated in the public schools and private institutions, and began his life work as a machine hand in a mill, leaving that occupation to enter the service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a collector and agent, which he continued for three years. He then established himself in business at No. 684 Atwells Avenue, where he conducted a news, cigar and confectionery store for more than twenty years, latterly having added to his venture a five-alley bowling room opposite. Both of these establishments prospered until he sold them in order to devote his entire time to his political obligations. A resident of the Tenth Ward, he was first elected from that district on the Democratic ticket to the Common Council in 1914, from which term he was re-elected successively until he was serving the same constituency at the time of his death. In all his work he was a consistent friend of public improvement and served on many important committees. In Council he introduced the resolution to extend the Providence sewer system to Manton, and caused other important public improvements. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of the Knights of Columbus, the Regent Literary and Social Club, and of Father Simmon's Branch, No. 658, I. C. B. U. His death occurred in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1929.

Daniel J. Byrne married, in Providence, Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Thomson) O'Brien. Their children are: M. Lillian, Gertrude Ashworth, and Earl Martin.

Mr. Byrne was long president of the News-

dealers' Association, and an active member of the Olneyville Business Men's Association. He left an honorable record and a name that will stand long upon the records of achievement in the history of Rhode Island.

**PECKHAM, FENNER HARRIS**, Physician—In view of the fact that he was a physician by profession, fame of an unusual nature came to Fenner Harris Peckham, who spent nearly his entire life in Providence, Rhode Island.

He is said to have been the first man in history to receive a call by telephone to attend an injured man. Yet this alone is insufficient to carry his name in deathless memory to posterity. Far greater in value to the public were his achievements for the welfare and happiness of his fellow-citizens and for their pleasure through his contributions to public improvements and the conservation and protection of the natural gifts of a generous Nature that lay all about him. He was a great lover of birds and all wild creatures and was one of the first persons known to have looked to the comfort and lives of the feathered tribes during the winters, when death came to them unless human hands gave them food. Also, he felt a personal responsibility for the health and happiness of the people and gave a great portion of his time to many sorts of improvements in public service. Deeply sensible of the duties of citizenship, he entered with his whole strength into any civic matter in which he could be of aid and there was nothing that he might be called upon to do that did not find immediate and hearty response. He came of a line of illustrious ancestors, whose names have illuminated the pages of American history, and whose traditions he maintained to the utmost during a long, honorable, useful, and active career.

He was born at East Killingly, Connecticut, February 11, 1844, a son of Dr. Fenner H. and Katherine (Torrey) Peckham. He was educated in the schools of Providence and read medicine under his father's guidance. He was literary in his tastes and of a studious nature and, after his preparation for college, entered the medical department of Yale, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1866. Prior to this, and following his father's footsteps, he served in the army during the Civil War, entering as hospital steward in December, 1861, upon leaving high school. He later became a lieutenant of Company B, Rhode Island Vol-

unteers. Following the war he became associated with his father in the practice of his profession and continued it until his retirement, when he turned his practice over to his son, Dr. Charles F. Peckham.

Dr. Peckham was prominently connected with the business, financial, and industrial enterprises of the city, and was for many years actively interested in the park system of the city and State. He was specially prominent in the work that obtained the public water supply and the system of filtration that improved the public health. In 1903 he became a member of the Board of Park Commissioners and served until 1908, for a part of the time being chairman. He devoted much effort to improving the park system and was responsible for many of the improvements that stand to-day as a monument to his tireless energies in behalf of the people. From 1905 he was president of the Public Park Association, and from the organization of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island, was chairman of that body and one of its most ardent champions. He was widely known in the financial world through his connection with the Providence Telephone Company, of which he was vice-president. In addition to this he was connected with many business houses in widely varying lines of activity. He was president of the Hope Webbing Company, the largest plant of its kind in the world, and a director of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, the Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company, Mechanics National Bank, Free Masons' Hall Company, Wood River Branch Railroad Company, and a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank. He was appointed a State Commissioner of Birds upon the creation of this protective agency and for many years was president of the Commission. He also served as United States pension examining surgeon. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Rhode Island Medical Society, and belonged to the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and to Rodman Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He had been president of the West Side Club and was also a member of the What Cheer Lodge, of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He was elected a director of the Providence Telephone Company in 1883, and vice-president, September 8, 1897, an office he held at the time of his death. The emergency telephone call which he heard, came

to him in his home from his office over a wire that had been installed for a telegraph instrument. The telephone call was received through an experiment that was being carried on by two professors at Brown University, who were testing Alexander Graham Bell's "scientific toy." One of the instruments had been installed at each end of the telegraph wire, and on a morning in 1877 he heard the sound of the tuning fork that at that time took the place of a bell. He answered and heard his office attendant say: "Dr. Peckham, there's a man here from the Gorham Works whose hand has been badly injured. He wants you here right away." Dr. Peckham hurried to the office and dressed the injured hand. It is said to have been the first emergency call ever sent over a telephone. He later said that it was while on his way to his office that morning that it came to him like a flash that there were undreamed of possibilities in the telephone. It was this inspiration that later caused him to enter that field, in which he rose to high position.

Dr. Peckham died in Providence, Rhode Island, December 25, 1915.

Dr. Fenner Harris Peckham married twice: first, Mary H. Olney, daughter of Elam and Helen (Fuller) Olney, of Providence. Their children were: 1. Charles F., a practicing physician of Providence; married Isabelle Rhodes; no issue. 2. Alice, unmarried. 3. William T., also of Providence; married Alice Dike, and they had three children: Fenner H., Edith Dike, and Charles F. Dr. Peckham married (second), Mary Carpenter, of Providence, daughter of F. W. and Anna D. (Bainey) Carpenter.

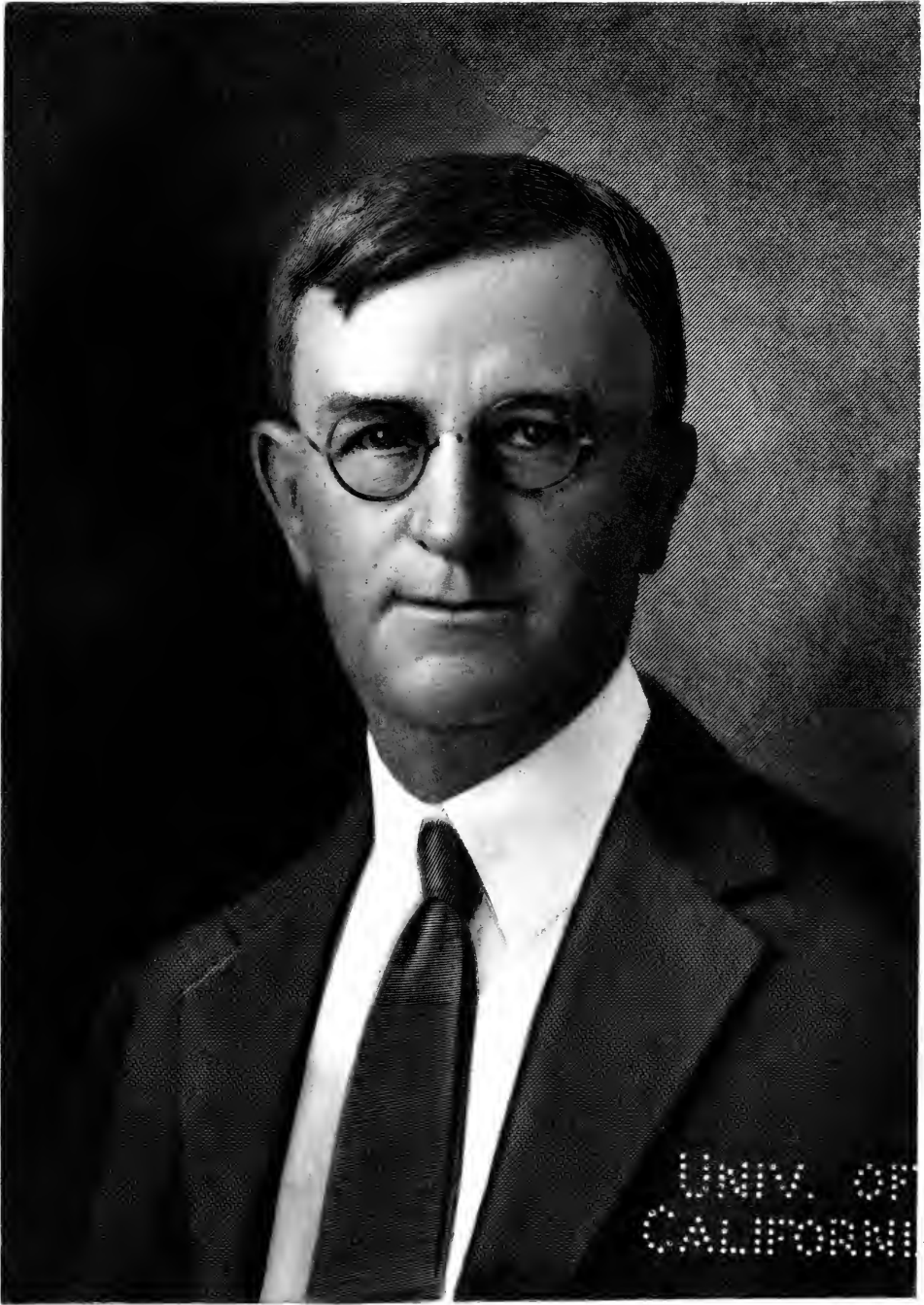
Notable examples of public service are not uncommon in the long history of the Colony founded by Roger Williams, but there have been few that have redounded more largely to the general welfare of the people than the contributions of Fenner Harris Peckham. In his nature there was mingled the spirit of true philanthropy, of civic pride and progressive philosophy, all of which he utilized for the benefit of his fellow man. His friends were countless and his position in the history of Rhode Island is exceeded by none of his contemporaries who have preceded him into another plane of existence.

**MARTIN, FRANCIS LAWRENCE**, Capitalist—A native of New Orleans who gained

vast interests in this region of the Southland, Francis Lawrence Martin was noted for his achievements in many different fields of business life, and well earned the esteem and affection of his fellow-men. The enterprises with which he had to do were extensive and varied in their nature, yet in all of them he proved himself to possess those qualities which lead to success. Perhaps the reason why it was granted him to be so successful in his undertakings was that he used so well those powers that were given him. Few men were more liberal in their contributions to the public welfare, both through organized charities and by private help to those in need, than was Mr. Martin. Kindly and generous in attitude as well as in deed, warm-hearted and sympathetic toward others, he was nonetheless sound in his judgments and accurate in his decisions. He proved himself a worthy scion of a noble family.

Mr. Martin was a son of Francis and Mary Jane (Hasling) Martin. His father, who died on December 16, 1911, in New Orleans, was widely known in his day as a financier and a leader in business and civic life. He, too, was a constant giver to charities. The family originally came from Barrie, Providence of Ontario, Canada. Francis Lawrence Martin, the older of two children of his parents, the other having been a sister, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 16, 1874.

He received his early education at Professor Leche's school, in New Orleans, and later was a student at Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Point, Texas. He first entered the business world when he became associated with the wholesale grocery and commission business established by his father and Mr. Davie, known as the Martin, Davie Company. This organization was originally housed in a building at No. 317 Magazine Street, but subsequently removed from that site and erected a large business structure of their own. Starting at the bottom in the industry that he chose for his life's work, Mr. Martin worked his way upward to the status of membership in the firm. He later acquired sole ownership of the firm, which then came to be known as the Francis L. Martin Company. After a time he disposed entirely of the business, but not until he had conducted it through fifteen years of profitable life. His work was ever characterized by those qualities that marked his nature, chief among which was the fundamental integrity for which



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he was always recognized in the business world.

Along with his activities in this company, Mr. Martin carried other business interests. He was one of the early officers of the Importers' Coffee Company, one of the largest coffee houses in this region of the United States, having for a number of years held the vice-presidency of this corporation. Later he disposed, also, of his interest in this enterprise. Among his other affiliations in the business and industrial circles of the South, he was a director of the American Paint Works, the Liberty Manufacturing Company, the White Brothers Jewelry Company, and the coffee company known as San-I-Baker, Incorporated. He had extensive interests in several of the older banks, which have since been merged, having been active in the affairs of the Whitney Central Bank and the Canal Bank. He was interested in the New Orleans Cold Storage Company, the D. H. Holmes Company, the Johnson Iron Works, and the New Amsterdam Casualty Company; and was the owner of several large timber tracts and other business interests.

Despite his active career in the industrial field, he had time for participation in some of the leading civic and social groups of New Orleans. His church affiliation was with Trinity Episcopal Church, and later with St. George's. Fond of music, he played, in boyhood, a number of instruments, such as the violin, guitar, mandolin and the like, and took part extensively in church entertainments and musical programs. Later he played the saxophone in the Shriners' Band. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to both the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. A Democrat in his political views, he supported the policies of his party, but never sought office or took an especially active interest in politics. He was a member of a number of clubs and social groups, including the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club; the Southern Athletic Club; the Carnival Organizations; and the Masonic order. He delighted in travel, a pastime to which he gave not a little of his time, and was a student of nature as well as of books. Many a happy hour he spent in his library, but he was equally at home among men and in the marts of trade and commerce. His aim was to live a beautiful life, and in this aim he met with fortunate results.

Francis Lawrence Martin married at New Orleans, June 28, 1904, A. Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Daniel David and Mary Anne (Mullen) Williams, and grand-daughter of James Mullen Williams, who was a prominent Confederate soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Her father, Daniel David Williams, was associated for many years with the Singer Manufacturing Company, and for the last twenty years of his life has been retired from active endeavor. Francis Lawrence and A. Elizabeth (Williams) Martin became the parents of two children: 1. Francis, who at the time of writing (1930) is a student at Tulane University. 2. Lawrence William, also a student at Tulane.

The death of Francis Lawrence Martin, which occurred in his home city, New Orleans, on May 26, 1926, at the age of fifty-one years, was a cause of widespread sorrow. Modest and retiring, he had won the love of those whose privilege it was to know him well. In social and fraternal life he had a host of friends, especially in Hermitage Lodge of the Masonic order, of which he was Worshipful Master in 1901. His family life was exemplary, and to his sons he was not the traditional stern father, but rather a comrade who was able to understand and help those younger than himself. Public-spirited in attitude, he was intensely active in all progressive movements, and when he concluded that a certain project would be beneficial to his city he was enduringly firm in his convictions. Never seeking public notice or honors among men, he was, nevertheless, a born leader, and, what was more important, a man of vision. His life was a useful and an inspiring one, and the memory of him will live on.

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**HALL, WALTER W.**, Artist—Among the most highly prized of this country's great men are those of artistic genius, whose contributions in the way of painting or music are symbols of the national æsthetic progress. A prominent place should be given to the late Walter W. Hall, resident in his later years in Providence, Rhode Island, painter, musician and poet. His interests shaped his life career and blossomed in paintings, musical compositions, and poems which have great merit, and are of lasting significance.

Walter W. Hall was born in London, England, September 4, 1863, son of James Baron and Christian (Burford) Hall. He was educated

in London, where his boyhood years were spent, and where he learned to paint. His father was a well-known artist, and his four brothers also adopted that profession. Two of his brothers came with Mr. Hall to America in 1899 and they quickly fell into positions in the artistic world, making Brooklyn their headquarters. Mr. Hall tutored ten young girls during his early period, and he maintained a studio in New York City. His next term of residence was in Boston, from which city he moved to Providence. There he lived during the last fifteen years of his life. He was for some ten years associated with the David Davidson studio on Whitmarsh Street, but after his health began to fail, he confined himself to a private clientele. His animal pictures were especially fine, replete with beauty of coloring and fine technique, as were his landscapes in water colors. He was also in demand as a portrait painter and did numerous portraits for New York business men. His last composition, a portrait of Brigadier General William Horton of Washington, who retired from the army during the Coolidge administration, was half-finished when death stayed his hand. The delicacy and precisions of his color work won for him such special orders as came from Coombs and Van Roden of Philadelphia.

The æsthetic tastes of Mr. Hall found expression in other directions. He loved reading and study and spoke three languages fluently, while he found recreation in tossing off a delightful poem. He was an accomplished pianist and composed more than one hundred and fifty pieces of music, many of which were published and widely used. Both his music and poems were classical and filled with genuine artistry in feeling and structure. His love for the fine arts and his absorption in them precluded his affiliation with organizations. He was an independent in politics.

Walter W. Hall married in Boston, Massachusetts, March 5, 1920, Martha L. Miller, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fish) Miller. Mrs. Hall survives her husband and continues to reside in Providence.

Like many geniuses, Mr. Hall was a modest, retiring man, content with his work and his happy home life. He was slight, and possessed a splendidly shaped head with far-seeing eyes of genius. His life was well-rounded and happy, and his work rewarded with the praise it so well merited.

**ZUMBRUNN, WILLIAM FRANCIS**, Lawyer—An attorney of national prominence and nation-wide fame, William Francis Zumbrunn rose to the very top of his profession in a career which covered no more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Zumbrunn was still relatively a young man when he died, but the record of his success and the worth of his achievements have scarcely been matched in the legal history of our times.

Born at Fall City, Nebraska, on December 9, 1877, Mr. Zumbrunn was a son of Henry Freylinghuysen and May (Gutcher) Zumbrunn. He was educated in Nebraska schools, including the high school at Nelson, and studied law for only three months at home before his admission to the bar. How thoroughly he was able to master the whole field of legal theory and practice in this short time is indicated by the fact that among all the applicants for admission at this period, he received the highest rating. Mr. Zumbrunn was admitted to the bar at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1902. Immediately afterwards, he began general practice alone in that city, engaging mostly in civil suits. His extraordinary success in the Middle West was very similar to that of another genius of the law in the East, Samuel Untermyer. Both men came to stand preëminent in their practice at the bar. Mr. Zumbrunn was said to have the largest practice of any lawyer in Kansas City, and his acceptance of a case was an almost sure indication of victory for the cause he supported.

Within a few years Mr. Zumbrunn was also admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and in 1923 his reputation through the nation at large had reached such proportions that he was called to Washington, D. C., to conduct the case for Earle Bradford Mayfield, United States Senator from Texas, whom he succeeded in seating. On December 1, 1924, Mr. Zumbrunn opened an office at the Nation's capital, where he soon became a prominent figure not only in legal circles but in politics. Again within a short time he was called into action by opponents of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, and he succeeded in unseating a United States Senator and seating Senator Daniel F. Steck. It was freely said at Washington that he performed, and successfully performed, more legal work in important litigation than any other lawyer, and he was the youngest of them all. His list of clients contained the names of outstanding



  
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leaders in the national life. He numbered among his friends and close acquaintances many of the Senators and Congressmen as well as other men of prominence throughout the nation. The reputation which he enjoyed was thoroughly deserved. Mr. Zumbrunn was a deep student of the law as well as a masterly tactician and a brilliant court attorney. He possessed one of the largest private law libraries in the country, and his published briefs alone on famous cases were almost a library in themselves. His hobby, incidentally, was to collect books on Lincoln, and he also owned a rare assortment of these volumes.

Mr. Zumbrunn was a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He was a prominent figure in Masonic circles, being a member of all higher bodies of both York and Scottish rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and a member of the Mithras Lodge of Perfection at Washington, D. C. He was also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Zumbrunn was unmarried. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Henry F. Zumbrunn, and a sister, Miss M. Pearle Zumbrunn.

On June 1, 1929, Mr. Zumbrunn left his practice at Washington, ostensibly to go on a hunting and fishing trip, but in reality to make an attempt to regain his health, which had been undermined by his constant and indefatigable labors, carried on always at high pressure. In the latter part of the year 1929 he went to California and established a beautiful home at Beverly Hills, in which he lived with his mother and sister. It was here his death occurred, on February 26, 1930. Word of his passing was received with deep sorrow by his friends and acquaintances in all parts of the country. He was a man of such remarkable talents that his attainments and accomplishments seemed frequently to be a work of pure genius. He left his impress upon the legal history of the nation, and his career brought not only the greatest honor to himself but reflected high credit upon the profession he so ably served.

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**DONNELLY, HENRY MAURICE**—Labor Leader—Though Henry Maurice Donnelly was one of Rhode Island's most active figures in the labor movement, he was a man whose life and character and works were such as to make

him respected in all walks of life. To labor he gave much; in fact, he devoted his entire career and his greatest energies to one cause or another designed to bring about an advancement of conditions among workingmen. An individual of the strictest integrity and the warmest human sympathies, Mr. Donnelly possessed a keen knowledge of conditions in the industrial world, and also a cheerful disposition, which he kept through the most trying circumstances—a quality that made many friends for him and held them close throughout life. A man whose time was never his own, he considered himself the servant of a cause; and such he was, for he never permitted pleasure or private gain to interfere with his union activities. His death could not but be a severe blow to the labor movement, especially the Rhode Island branch, of which he was long a leader, and to many of the citizens of Providence, where he was widely known and loved.

Mr. Donnelly was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 1, 1871, a son of Hugh C. and Annie (Reilly) Donnelly. His father was one of the early pioneers of labor before the Civil War, in which he served on the Union side; and the elder Mr. Donnelly was one of those who did much to bring about an organization of working people. Henry Maurice Donnelly, of whom this is primarily a record, received his early education in the public schools of Providence; and then, upon leaving school, worked for a time as a Western Union messenger boy. At length he became a moulder's apprentice for the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. In order to master his trade thoroughly, he worked for a number of years in different cities, including Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, and Biddeford, Maine. While in Biddeford, he became active in politics. That was at the time when the Progressive Party, whose cause he was espousing, became victorious in the elections; and he himself became Deputy Commissioner of Labor of the State of Maine. He held that position for several administrations, until finally he became factory inspector. He was also the first president of the Maine Federation of Labor, of which he later became secretary. Upon returning to Providence, he became prominent in union activities in this city, and was business agent of the International Moulders' Union; financial secretary of the Moulders' Local No. 41; and financial secretary-treasurer of the Providence Central Labor Union. He was also

at one time president of the Wanskuck Welfare Association, and a member of the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War, the Providence Fraternity Insurance Society, and the Religious Liberty Association. He was scheduled to attend a meeting of the Workers' Bureau of the American Federation of Labor in Worcester, Massachusetts, in the week following his death, as a representative of the Rhode Island branch of the American Federation. Mr. Donnelly was also active in the Community Club, and his religious affiliation was with the Catholic Church. It was in 1926 that he was appointed to the office of secretary-treasurer of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor. In 1924 he was political manager of the La Follette Presidential campaign in this State.

Mr. Donnelly married, in 1904, in Providence, Rhode Island, the city of his birth and his outstanding work, Ella V. Saunders; but he made his home, in recent years, with his sister, Ellen Louise Donnelly, of No. 104 Stansbury Street, who survived him, as did a brother, Arthur E. Donnelly.

The death of Henry Maurice Donnelly, which took place on October 18, 1929, was a cause of widespread sorrow. It was typical of the man that he should die "in harness." He was scheduled to address a meeting of the Machinists' Union on the Friday night immediately following his demise; but failed to do so, lying down on the couch in his office, apparently feeling ill. Death came a little later, and was pronounced to be due to natural causes. Great was the grief that it produced in Providence, as well as throughout the State and in the labor movement generally. Many, too, were the expressions of regret and the tributes that were paid to him. But perhaps that which most generally represented the public attitude toward the man was contained in the editorial comment of a local newspaper.

"Henry M. Donnelly," said this paper, "who died the other day with such tragic suddenness, was a man whose ability and character would have made him distinguished in any walk of life. To say of him that he belonged to the best traditions of labor leadership, that he was one of the gallant company who stand always by the unprivileged against the privileged, by the oppressed against the oppressor, is to say only the bare truth. He might have won many public offices and accumulated a fortune if he had chosen to be otherwise than he was, a man who fought a clean fight and

lived the clean life, a man whose common sense and idealism were welded into a stainless weapon by his devotion to the cause of the working man and the working woman.

"Mr. Donnelly won the office he held at the time of his death by triumphing over persons who, while pretending to serve labor, had really been serving the selfish exploiters of labor in this State, and every day he served in office made him stronger with the workers who had put him there. His death is a loss not only to the labor movement, but to every movement making for good and clean government in this State of Rhode Island. His clear head and his warm heart and purity of purpose will be missed especially by those who had the honor of knowing him personally."

**TEBBETTS, CARROLL EVERETT**, Chief Engineer—There was no more prominent characteristic in the personality of the late Carroll Everett Tebbetts, of Providence, Rhode Island, than perseverance in the face of any obstacle. His mind made up to follow a definite line of work, nothing could alter his course save irremediable disaster. This was illustrated by his early work in the automobile industry, when he entered the business as representative of a car which the public could not be persuaded to buy in profitable quantities and which long since has been discontinued. It was said at the time that if Carroll E. Tebbetts could not sell this car nobody could, a statement that proved absolutely true. Yet he was far removed from stubbornness. His was merely determination to compel success by the force of character and through his own faith in the product he handled. A highly competent engineer and mechanic, he eventually found the happy medium through which he was enabled to achieve success, and the last years of his life were spent in satisfactory and valuable service. He had many friends, for he was a friendly man, generous, kindly and sympathetic, and as an upright citizen his record was stainless.

He was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, May 18, 1878, a son of George L. and Emily F. (Winship) Tebbetts, his father having been an engineer. He first came to Providence in 1910 and opened an agency for the sale of the steam-powered automobiles manufactured by the Stanley Steamer Company. As manager of the agency he did valiant work for his company for five years, when it became apparent

that the car would never be a popular product, while the gasoline internal combustion engine continued to attract the public with ever growing strides as it was being continually improved. Regretfully admitting defeat, he closed the branch salesroom and went to Malden, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. He had become greatly attached to Providence and returned to the work he had done before, this time trying to popularize the Stanley car as representative of Kenyon B. Ely, its agent here at that time. Again he failed and he withdrew from his association with Mr. Ely and joined the forces that represented the Oldsmobile. With this concern he remained until he was offered and accepted the position of chief engineer of the new Biltmore Hotel in Providence, which he held until his death. This was the work he really loved and the work to which he gave his undivided attention until ill health overtook him and forced him to his bed, from which he never arose. He was a member of the Providence Engineering Society and had been a member of the patriotic organization of the Sons of Veterans. He was a Republican in his political affiliation. His death occurred in Providence, December 12, 1929, at Jane Brown Hospital.

Carroll Everett Tebbetts married, March 11, 1902, in Stoneham, Massachusetts, Grace A. Loucks, daughter of Dr. John S. and Frances L. (Hewitt) Loucks. Mr. Tebbetts was survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace A. (Loucks) Tebbetts; his son, Rodger Elwin Tebbetts; his daughter, Mrs. Cecil D. Feltham; and his mother, Mrs. Emily F. Tebbetts, all of Providence.

There is no better index to a man's character than that quality known as perseverance, and no citizen of Providence was more eminently qualified to wear the badge than Carroll Everett Tebbetts. His aims were high, his altruism and optimism qualities which he possessed in large measure. He was the soul of honor and never lost a friend, for the reason that he was invariably loyal and reliable.

**McKINNON, JAMES**, Contractor and Bridge Builder—Long prominent in the industrial life of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, though his home was throughout his later years in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, James McKinnon held a place of outstanding character in the life of New England. It was, above all, as a builder of bridges

that he won a most enviable reputation, despite the fact that his work and his interests extended into many other fields as well. In many a New England city and town, however, there stands to-day some bridge or pier whose beauty and solidity of design and construction will be a lasting memorial to the talent and industry of this Providence contractor, a man who, in life, won the esteem and the confidence of others by his strict integrity and his constant and unflinching loyalty to duty. It is of his life and achievements that we have to deal in this review.

James McKinnon was born at Little Harbor, Souris, Prince Edward Island, on May 26, 1868; and it is often said of him that he perhaps acquired the love of beauty that later became manifest in all his work in his early associations on the beautiful point of land on which he was born. Near the sea through all his early days, he started his career on the water, becoming a deep-sea fisherman and so remaining until he was eighteen or twenty years of age. Later he left his native community entirely, and came to the United States, settling for a time at East Boston, Massachusetts. In 1890 he made a further change in residence, coming to Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived for the rest of his days. Here he early started to work on the foundations of the Union Depot. After working for others for a time, he began, in 1894, to do business on his own account, setting himself up as a contractor and builder. Four years later, in 1898, he had sufficiently progressed in his work to be able to start and finish the State pier at Narragansett. It was 1,710 feet in length, and he completed it, after landing his materials on the 14th of June, on 7th of August that year, in the short time of two months. The last big job that Mr. McKinnon accomplished in connection with his important life's work was the Elmwood Avenue Bridge, which he built in 1918. He built the foundation, also, for the Turks' Head Building, the Grosvenor Building, Journal Building, and many others. Among his other creations, these stand out prominently: the Whipple Bridge, in Lincoln, Rhode Island; the beautiful Valley Falls Bridge, between the town of Cumberland and the city of Central Falls; a large bridge in Fayville, Massachusetts; bridges in the Connecticut communities of Danbury, Scotland, and Versailles; and bridges at Newport and Tiverton, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Fall River, Massachusetts. Eleven years after Mr. McKinnon had become engaged independently in business, the enterprise that he had founded was incorporated, that step having taken place in 1905. In all his work he was eminently successful from the very outset, so that it was not at all surprising that he should have achieved the place that became his in the business and industrial life of his day, in which he at all times took the fullest part and did everything in his power to improve and build up.

Never content with his activities in the business and industrial world, Mr. McKinnon also extended his interests into other fields, and was invited, from time to time, to participate in a number of movements and projects that had to do with the well-being of his fellow citizens. Keenly interested in civic affairs and in political developments, he early aligned himself with the Republican Party, whose policies and principles he regularly supported. His connection with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks gave him ample opportunity to be active in the fraternal life of his city and State, while he also saw service in the military phase of national life through his membership in the United Train of Artillery. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, in which he was a devout communicant. Into all of these varied activities, as into his own work as contractor and bridge builder, Mr. McKinnon ever put the full measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he not only attained to a high position in the estimation of his fellow men, but also was enabled to participate more extensively in the affairs of his city and his State and with greater benefits and advantages to others.

James McKinnon married, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on April 22, 1892, Catherine E. MacLean, daughter of Robert D. and Ann (Fraser) MacLean.

The death of James McKinnon, which took place on August 17, 1926, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow in Providence and in the different New England communities in which he was widely known. For he had contributed much to the industrial development of this region of the United States through his active connection with the building of bridges.

Never too busy to be kind, Mr. McKinnon was a man whose charities were many and extensive, but whose gifts to others were so quietly and unostentatiously awarded that the

world seldom learned of them. In his will there were bequests to certain helpful social institutions, including the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Pawtucket, and St. Mary's Church in Souris, Prince Edward Island. A man of many excellent qualities, possessing a genial and pleasant personality, Mr. McKinnon won, in the course of his life, many friends and acquaintances, people who remained loyal to him throughout life, and who remember him to-day as one who accomplished much and whose influence upon his fellow men was ever for the best.

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**WINSOR, MORTON FISHER**, Manufacturer—Windsore, Windsor and Winsor are all derivations from an original surname that has been known in England for centuries and many bearers of which have borne the shield of knighthood. Some sat at the Round Table with King Arthur, others served other royal masters and mistresses, but all were exalted among their fellows. In some spellings it was Wyndesor, this occurring in the reign of Edward I, when Sir Richard de Wyndesor appears in the ancient records. Thomas, the sixth and last Lord Winsor, was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, son of King James I, and in 1623 was sent, as rear admiral of the fleet, to bring Prince Charles from Spain. At the Spanish court he gave a sumptuous entertainment to the grandees at his own expense which is said to have cost him seventy-five thousand dollars. He married Catherine, daughter of Edward, Earl of Worcester. He held his seat in Parliament during parts of the reigns of James I and Charles I, and died childless in 1642.

Joshua Winsor came from the Borough of Winsor, England, to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and purchased land at Providence, Rhode Island, before August 20, 1637. He had one son, Samuel, and three daughters, Sarah, Susan and Mary. Samuel married Mercy Waterman, widow of Resolved Waterman, and daughter of Roger Williams. Five of the descendants of Samuel, all of the name Winsor, were Baptist ministers in the State of Rhode Island. There is also a tradition, not verified, that the family traces its line to Oliver Cromwell.

Morton Fisher Winsor was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 12, 1862, a son of James Brown and Abbie Anstis (Wood) Win-



sor, attaining his education in the local schools and at the institution of Mowry and Goff. He began his business career in the office of John W. Slater, cotton manufacturer, but later engaged in the manufacturing jewelry business, in which he was a member of the firm of Baker and Winsor. When that concern took over the house of A. Holt and Company, in 1924, Mr. Winsor became secretary and treasurer and held that position until the latter part of 1929, when he was compelled to retire, owing to a nervous breakdown. His business career in Providence covered a period of forty-five years. He was a Republican in politics and a member of All Saints Memorial Church. For many years he was a member of the old Elmwood Club and also belonged to the Wannamoisett Country Club and to the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association. His father was for years engaged in the wholesale dry goods business as a member of the firm of Hartwell and Richards Company. Morton Fisher Winsor died in Providence, March 5, 1930.

Mr. Winsor married in Providence, February 10, 1891, Leila Vero Fowler, daughter of Joseph Abijah and Matilda Brooks (Vero) Fowler. Their children: 1. Helen Fowler, married Thomas Augustus Hampton. 2. Charlotte Wood, married Stuart Tiepke Coleman.

Mr. Winsor was esteemed as one of the leading business men of Rhode Island and a valuable contributor to the commercial progress of the State and the City of Providence. He had a very large circle of acquaintances and numbered his friends by thousands. Industrious, honorable and proud of his citizenship, he held an enviable position in the body politic, whose loss was a severe blow to the community and a lasting bereavement to those who had the fortune to know him with any degree of intimacy.

**CONGDON, HENRY STANTON**, Veteran Train Conductor—Illustrative of the older American ideals was the personality and career of the late Henry Stanton Congdon, of Wickford, Rhode Island, member of a fine old family of that section. He was for fifty-two years actively employed by the branch line from Wickford Junction to the Landing, and he came in contact with many a notable en route to Newport.

Henry Stanton Congdon was born in the famous old landmark, the Congdon house, built

about 1685, and used as a tavern and inn in the days when Wickford was a shipping port. His parents were Stanton W. and Lucy (Burlingame) Congdon, and his father had purchased the Congdon house in 1837, conducting under its ancient roof a meat market, grocery shop, and bar-room, where people from miles around were in the habit of congregating. Later the house became the Exchange Hotel, and Stanton W. Congdon operated a stage-coach service from there and from Wickford to Wickford Junction. The building was remodeled in 1875 and lost many of its ancient features.

The son attended the schools of Wickford and was a student at the old Wickford Academy. At the age of seventeen he began his railroading career as a brakeman on the branch line from Wickford Junction to the Landing, and three years later, in 1876, he was promoted to the rank of conductor. The Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company in that day maintained excellent service for Newport, providing old No. 6 train, made up of twelve Pullman cars, crowded then with prominent men and women, bound for the exclusive and beautiful resort of Newport. When Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, visited the United States in 1876, he went to Newport via Wickford. More recent celebrities whom Mr. Congdon as conductor encountered were Marshal Foch, General Diaz, and Admiral Sims. When Mr. Congdon retired after forty-nine years as conductor, passenger service on the Wickford line was discontinued, in June, 1925.

The veteran conductor was a member of Beacon Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wickford, the Annaquatucket Temple of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. He was a Past Grand Deacon of the Odd Fellows Lodge and Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum. He belonged also to the Order of Railroad Conductors and the New England Veteran Employes' Association. He was about to join the Quidnessett Grange at the time of his death, which occurred in his seventy-fourth year at his home, the old house in which he was born. He was a Baptist in religious allegiance, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Congdon was unmarried. He was survived by a sister-in-law, Maria Estelle (Brown) Congdon, daughter of William Russell and Mary Eliza (Reynolds) Brown, a resident of Wickford. He was a gentle and kindly man, popular in the town and beloved of all who

knew him. Loyalty and faithful performance of duty were his outstanding characteristics, and they will keep him a pleasant memory to the thousands with whom his long service brought him in contact.

**CURTIS, HENRY CLAY**, Lawyer—Veteran of the Civil War, lawyer, and man of affairs, Henry Clay Curtis was successful in the material things of life and loyal to high ideals and principles. His name will always be associated with the progress and early growth of Plymouth County, Iowa, where he was long a preëminent figure, but his reputation as a lawyer extended far beyond the borders of this county, and wherever he was known he was respected and admired.

Mr. Curtis was born on a farm near Albion, in Orleans County, New York, on December 5, 1841. His early years were spent on the home farm, assisting in the various duties of its operation, and obtaining what incidental educational training he could. When he was twelve years old, however, he removed with his parents to Buchanan County, Iowa, settling on a farm near Independence. His father died in 1859, and thereafter Mr. Curtis worked on other local farms to secure enough money to finance the college education he was determined to have. In the fall of the year 1860 he enrolled at Fayette University, in Fayette County. He rang the college bell for a remuneration of some twelve dollars a term. He chopped wood nights, mornings, and Saturdays, and in this way managed to meet the obligations his college work involved.

While he was still a student at the university, Mr. Curtis enlisted in the Union cause, joining the Twelfth Iowa Regiment in September, 1861. He served until he was mustered out in February, 1866, participating in many of the great battles, and at Shiloh was taken prisoner. He was confined for nine long months at Libby Prison before he was exchanged. After his return to the pursuits of peace, Mr. Curtis resumed his work at Fayette University, remaining until the spring of 1868, when he began to read law with Senator Hart in Independence. Two years afterwards he was admitted to the bar and practiced in his home county until 1872, when he established himself in Le Mars. Here he remained for a period of thirty-five years—years crowned with honor and success. He quickly demonstrated his right to rank with the leaders of the local bar,

and with the passing years extended his interests to many fields whose subsequent development was of great importance for the growth of that section of the State.

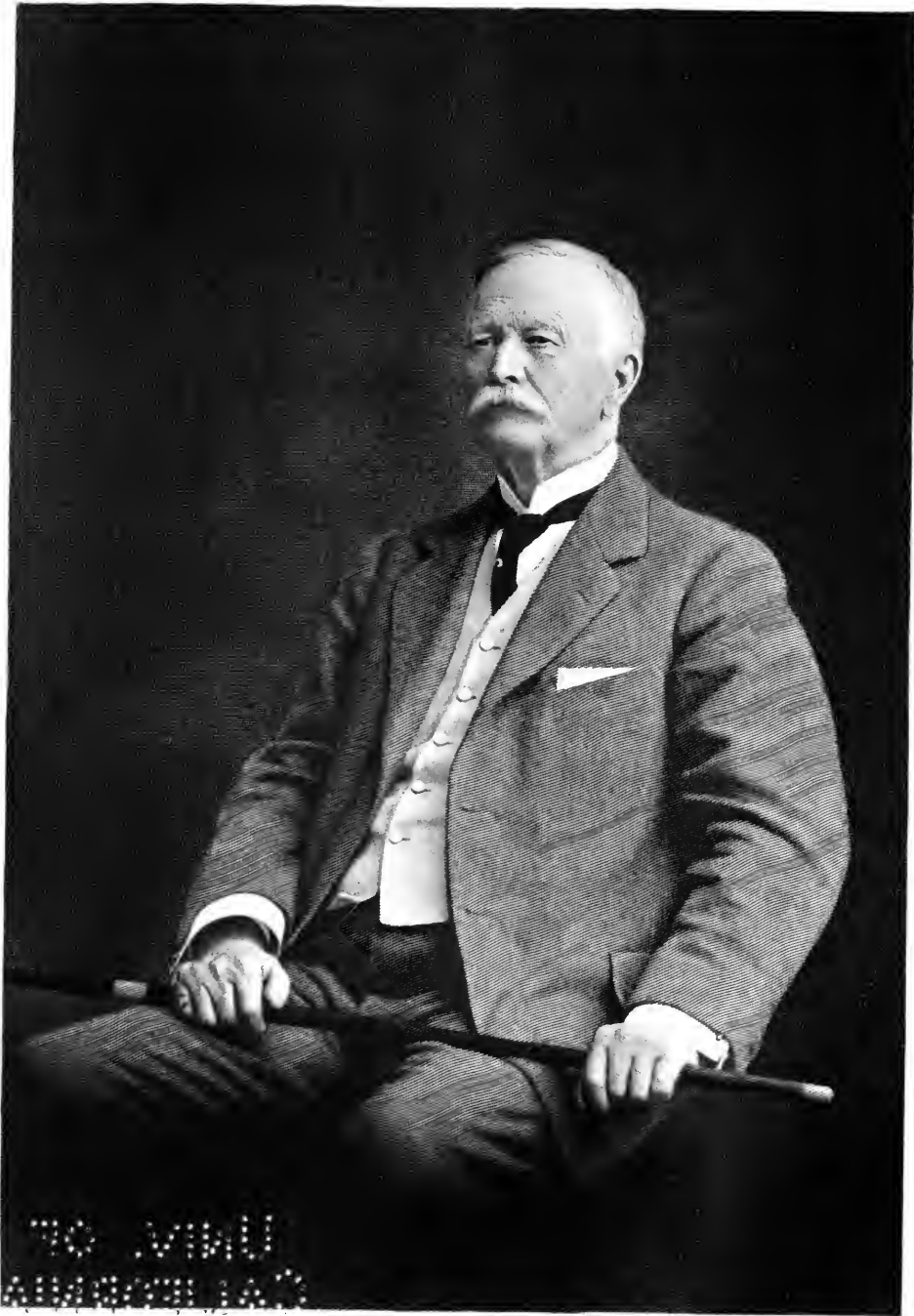
"Mr. Curtis," wrote an Iowa paper at his death, "is one of the men whose name is indelibly associated with the history of Le Mars. Coming here as a struggling young lawyer in the early seventies, he attained success in his profession, gained a name in political circles and by judicious investments in land, acquired wealth. He was eminently possessed of business acumen, shrewd and gifted with foresight in commercial affairs. Hard common sense and an unerring estimate of value marked his career in life."

And, continuing: "He was an indomitable battler in any law case he undertook and many stories could be told of encounters in legal proceedings staged by attorneys in earlier days in Le Mars when bitter factions disrupted the community. Mr. Curtis was one of the leaders of the bar in the eighties and nineties, when he was opposed, or, at other times, worked in conjunction with other local luminaries, many of whom have preceded him to the unknown bourne."

While he was extending his practice to prosperous proportions, Mr. Curtis also became associated with other local enterprises. He was a founder of the Security bank, and became its president, guiding its affairs with efficient success. He continued his interest in military activities after the Civil War, and at one time was captain in the Iowa State Militia for several years. It was natural, too, that Mr. Curtis' services should be sought for public office. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature as the representative of his district, filling this office with distinction and honor. After his retirement from active life, he came, in 1917, to Long Beach, California, where he maintained his home until the time of his death. He had already invested considerable sums of money in various properties, owning several thousand acres in Plymouth County, Iowa, and other lands in Utah and Texas. After he took up his residence on the Pacific Coast, he continued his property investments there, acquiring land in Los Angeles and other places in California.

On November 14, 1872, Henry Clay Curtis married Adelaide Griffith, who died in Paris, France, on September 10, 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were very fond of travel and spent many years in Europe, crossing the Atlantic

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*A. R. Curtis*



*Adeline S. Curtis*

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Ocean some forty-eight times. They are survived by an only daughter, Florence M., and a grandson, Henry Victor Curtis.

Mr. Curtis died at Long Beach, California, on March 13, 1930, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His long life had been well spent, and in looking back over the past he could feel the satisfaction which comes only from the knowledge that no duty of life has been neglected or no opportunity lost to be of service to others. His death was widely mourned in the circle of his friends and acquaintances who knew him in the present or remembered the days which were gone.

**SMITH, ALBERTO**, Jewelry Manufacturer—One of the leaders of the Republican Party in Rhode Island, and until 1907, when he retired, proprietor of a large establishment for manufacturing jewelry, Alberto Smith, who died October 1, 1926, was widely known, and as widely loved and respected.

Born in Warren, Rhode Island, April 18, 1853, he was the son of Charles Sidney and Lavinia (Gorgas) Smith. His father, a former mayor of Providence, Rhode Island, had built up an extensive business as a manufacturing jeweler, and into this business Alberto Smith was taken as soon as he had completed his course in the public and high schools of Providence. Alberto Smith served a regular apprenticeship, in the jewelry factory and was eventually made a partner, father and son continuing to work together until the elder Smith died in 1907. Alberto Smith then retired from business, and soon afterwards removed to Barrington, Rhode Island.

Mr. Smith served as a member of the City Council of Barrington in the years 1916, 1918, 1920, and 1924, and was elected president of that body in 1923, holding the office one year. In 1924 he was elected State senator from Barrington to the Rhode Island Legislature. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Providence, Rhode Island, and had attained the 32nd degree in that order. He was also a member of many local civic and philanthropic organizations.

Mr. Smith was married twice. His first wife, who died many years ago, left a daughter whose death occurred when she was twenty years of age. Mr. Smith married (second) Agnes J. McCabe, daughter of Charles and Mary (Riley) McCabe, who survives him, and lives at Barrington, Rhode Island.

As an employer, Mr. Smith always retained the respect and goodwill of his operatives. All his business dealings were characterized by the high sense of honor which his father had stamped upon the firm from its foundation. His sound sense and wide experience made his advice valuable in public affairs, and he is remembered as a good neighbor, a loyal friend, and a useful citizen.

**JONES, JOHN LIGHT**, Pharmacist—In the business life of Rhode Island, one of those men who for many years took an important part was John Light Jones, who conducted a drug store in Providence and another in Central Falls, this State, and who was believed, at the time of his death, to be the oldest druggist in this Commonwealth. Sound business judgment and quickness and accuracy in forming his opinions were outstanding among his characteristics, and for these he was widely known and appreciated by his fellow men. These qualities, coupled with his kindly and generous attitude of mind and heart and his constantly manifested willingness to help others, rendered him one of the leading business men and most helpful citizens of his place and day; and his memory lives on as that of one of Rhode Island's very substantial citizens and a man of most comradely and companionable spirit.

Mr. Jones was born in Middlebush, New York, on October 11, 1843, and in this Orange County community spent his early life. He was one of the sons of Obadiah and Hannah (Van Kleek) Jones. His father was born on November 1, 1802, and his mother on June 29, 1813. Their children were: 1. Mary J., born June 2, 1833. 2. Ann E., born June 6, 1836. 3. George W., born January 7, 1839. 4. Emma G., born June 9, 1841. 5. John L., born October 11, 1843, of further mention. 6. Charles M., born March 9, 1846. The family, on Mr. Jones' mother's side, dates back to Colonial times, when the Dutch were in the ascendant in New York.

While still very young, John Light Jones lost his father and then accompanied his widowed mother and the other members of the family to Rhode Island. Leaving his New York State birthplace, he spent his early youth and manhood in Providence and Central Falls. He attended the Middlebush, New York, schools, until he attained the age of nine years, and later came to Little Compton, Rhode Island, where he continued his studies with

his sister Mary, a school teacher in that town. At the age of fourteen, he left school and entered the employ of Chambers and Calder, who conducted the largest wholesale and retail drug house in Rhode Island. Seven years later he passed the board examinations, and started work with the Carpenter drug store, of Central Falls, Rhode Island. Subsequently leaving the Carpenter store, he opened a business place of his own, in association with Sylvester Davis, known as the Jones and Davis drug store. At a later date Mr. Davis became Mr. Jones' father-in-law. The two men carried on an extensive business, and always kept an especially large stock of perfumes, for which the store was noted far and wide. Many years later he sold his interest to Mr. Davis, and went South for the sake of his wife's health, which was fast failing. Remaining in the South for about a year, until her death, he came back, at the end of that period, and once more acquired an interest in the Jones and Davis drug store, with which he continued as before. After five years, his second marriage took place. During the first year of his second marriage Mr. Jones sold out his interest in the firm of Jones and Davis on account of Mr. Davis' failing health and came to Providence. He then entered into partnership with Colonel Charles Stafford on Washington Street, a partnership which was dissolved after a period of several years. Next he opened a store of his own on Washington Street, known as Jones Pharmacy, where he continued for several years. During the latter part of his life he returned to Central Falls, where he was connected with the Pearl Pharmacy until the time of his death.

Along with his activities in the professional world, Mr. Jones was also interested in other phases of the community's life and was a member of several social, fraternal and civic organizations. He was, in his political views, a staunch Republican and a supporter of his party's policies and principles. His religious faith was that of the Baptist Church, of which his father was for many years a deacon. Toward the end of his life his activity in fraternal affairs became gradually less, and he gave up his former lodge affiliations. A man who was always intensely interested in upholding the best institutions of his State and the work that they performed, Mr. Jones possessed many of the sound civic traits of his noted Dutch ancestry; for he was a direct descendant, on his

maternal grandfather's side of the house, from the Duchess of Orange, who settled, at an early period in Dutch Colonial days, in New Amsterdam. Into all of his work, as into his own business affairs, Mr. Jones ever put his fullest measure of energy and devotion, so that he was esteemed and respected in widely varying walks of life.

John Light Jones married (first), the daughter of his business partner, Sylvester Davis; and (second), Grace Duxbury Mosely, this marriage having taken place in Providence, Rhode Island, on September 22, 1886. Mr. Jones had the following children, by the first marriage: 1. Frank Madison, who had two children: i. Edna May, who became the wife of Edwin Smith, and their two children are Richard Edwin and Shirley Edna. ii. Lloyd Curtis, who married Madeline Phillips. 2. Edward E., who died at the age of eight months. Mr. Jones had the following children by the second marriage: 3. Earle Van Kleek, who married Grace Elsbree. 4. Ivan Oba, lived to the age of eight months. 5. Gladys May, who became the wife of Forrest Gay Brown and who has two children, Forrest Gay Brown, Jr., and Dolores Elaine Brown. 6. Marvin Ewart, who married Delores E. Hayden, and has one daughter, Nancy Winifred. 7. Marjory Elizabeth, who became the wife of Charles H. Sturdy.

The death of John Light Jones, which took place on February 14, 1930, brought sincere regret in the State in which he had lived practically all his life, as well as in the general business world. He had contributed a great deal, in the course of a busy and useful career, to the well-being and advancement of his Commonwealth and the best interests of his fellow men. A careful pharmacist, he was always a deep student and a great reader. Nature had endowed him with an inventive mind and he was especially interested in phrenology, which he studied under O. S. Fowler, a noted phrenologist. In his more intimate relations he proved himself to his friends a genial and loyal companion, and for these qualities, as well as his kindness, he will long be missed and remembered.

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**HOGAN, JAMES E.**, Executive—A business executive of wide experience and proved ability, James E. Hogan was long a resident of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and a familiar figure in its commercial life. Although a native of



Pennsylvania, he spent the last two decades prior to his death in this city, and as a buyer for Shartenberg's department store, his services proved repeatedly of considerable value in the success which this enterprise achieved.

Mr. Hogan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a son of the late Thomas and Annie Hogan of that city. He received his education in the public schools of his native State, and early began his business career, manifesting a characteristic desire to pit his young enthusiasm and ability against life's difficulties and problems. Even as a boy a sturdy spirit of independence distinguished his actions, and in later life this was a contributing factor in his success.

In the hard school of experience Mr. Hogan soon made his mark, acquiring the habits of industry and thrift, with the love of self-improvement which were always his. Throughout the early part of his career he was variously employed with several different companies, and through the merit of his services, he gradually rose from positions of minor responsibility to those of the greatest confidence and trust. Eighteen years before his death he removed to Rhode Island, and in this State he thereafter made his home. For a time Mr. Hogan was manager of the Bowen branch of the Toole Hardware Company, but previous to his retirement from active life, he had served as buyer for Shartenberg's department store in Pawtucket, and in this connection became widely known in commercial circles of this city.

After his retirement Mr. Hogan did not allow his interest in the community life to lapse, following events about him and in the world-at-large with keen interest. Indeed since he no longer was obliged to give his chief attention to his business, he felt free to participate more freely in various phases of community affairs. Fraternaly he was affiliated with Delaney Council of the Knights of Columbus, Pawtucket Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Pawtucket Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he was active in all of these orders for many years. With his family Mr. Hogan worshipped in the Roman Catholic faith, attending St. Leo's Church of that denomination in this city, where he was also a member of the Holy Name Society. Although far too busy to seek public office either for himself or others, Mr. Hogan never neglected his civic duty, giving his

support to those candidates who, in his judgment, were best qualified to serve the public interest, and to those proposals which he considered would make for the welfare of the State or its people. He was always generous in his contributions to worthy civic movements, to benevolent causes and to all church work.

James E. Hogan married Mary V. McDermott, and they became the parents of several children, as follows: Thomas J.; James E., Jr.; Anne G.; and Mary F. All of them survive their father.

Mr. Hogan's death was a sad shock to the community which had come to know him so well through years of intimate relationship. Always just and considerate in his dealings with others, he was the soul of honor and integrity, easily approachable and kind to all. Those who knew him best will best remember the character of the man and the value of his life and work.

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**RICHARDS, ULYSSES SIDNEY** — Veterinarian, Man of Affairs — Prominently identified with the veterinarian profession and the business life of Massachusetts and Rhode Island for many years, Ulysses Sidney Richards, latterly of Woonsocket, achieved success in his undertaking solely through his energy, natural ability and scholastic attainments. In the truest sense he was a good citizen, for his activities in civic affairs were sincere and actuated by a devotion to public duty wherever he was able to serve his fellows. In Southern New England he was looked upon as a leader in his profession, while as a business man he conducted a prosperous drug establishment in Woonsocket up to the hour of his final illness and enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of his fellow citizens. He was also fraternally associated with a number of organizations in both States and had been honored by selection for public office, in which he served with credit and to the advantage of his fellows who had entrusted him with the obligations.

He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 9, 1874, and acquired his early education in the public schools there, afterward taking the course of study at the Ontario Veterinary School at Toronto, from which he was graduated with his degree. For a number of years he practiced his profession in Lowell, later locating in Woonsocket, where he also established himself in the drug business. Prior to

this, however, he had visited South Africa during the Boer War on governmental missions which brought him further reputation of value. Registered as a veterinary surgeon in both States, Dr. Richards won a high place in his profession and at the time of his death was serving as president of the Rhode Island Veterinary Association, as well as Federal agent for that body and was a member of the Rhode Island State Board of Examiners, to which he was appointed by the late Governor Poithier in 1927 for a five year term. He was an able business man and enjoyed the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, for he was just in all his dealings and the soul of honor.

Although his private enterprises occupied a large share of his time and called for great energy and industry, he was never too busy to be interested in the problems of government and civic welfare. For fourteen years he served the City of Woonsocket as milk inspector, discharging the intricate duties of the office with efficiency, at the same time ever ready to lend his aid to any public affairs that he was called upon to enter. He was fraternally affiliated with the Woonsocket lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a charter member of the Lions Club of Woonsocket, associate founder of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Lowell, and prominently identified with the organization of St. John Baptiste d'Amérique. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, active in the work of that church and a constant attendant at Notre Dame des Victoires of Woonsocket. His death took place on Christmas Day, December 25, 1928, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Although of strong will and inflexible character, Dr. Richards was a man of utmost consideration for others and never knowingly transgressed from his code of fairness in all his dealings. He possessed an infinite kindness of heart that was reflected in his attitude at all times and a charm of character that won him the friendship of all with whom he made acquaintance. He was a fine citizen and a devoted friend, a tender husband and a staunch churchman, whose place will not readily be filled. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Elise Richards, and one daughter, Constance.

**McKEEHEN, CHARLES WALTER**, Auditor and Tax Consultant—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, Charles Walter McKeehen has played

an important rôle in the development of many sections of the State. Few men can match his record of public service in official and semi-official position, and he has always been accounted a leader of those communities in which he lived. In taking up the study of politics and government, Mr. McKeehen became especially interested in taxation, and for the past twenty years has devoted his time and attention to tax problems and their solution. In this field he has achieved State-wide recognition, and as auditor and tax consultant in Oklahoma City, his services are greatly in demand.

Mr. McKeehen was born at Cedar Vale, in Chautauqua County, Kansas, within sight of the Indian Territory line, on May 23, 1875. His father, Joseph McKeehen, was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, born near New London, in 1807, died in Kansas in 1877, while the mother, Nancy Jane (Wonder) McKeehen, was also born in Pennsylvania, later moving with her parents to Illinois. Mr. McKeehen is a member of the families of MacKean and McDonald, famous in Scotland and Ireland. His father was a nephew of Thomas McKean, early American patriot, who signed the Articles of Confederation as a member of the Convention from Delaware, and also a cousin of Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, who gave large sums for the development and support of educational institutions. Joseph McKeehen and his brothers desired to preserve the Scots-Irish flavor of their name, and to avoid the pronunciation McKean, which was then becoming common, they changed the spelling to its present form. Joseph McKeehen was a tailor by trade, and early followed the path of the setting sun to the prairies of the West. As a Kansas pioneer, he was an important resident of Chautauqua County, and a justice of the peace in the early days when it was necessary to have an organization of the vigilance committee for the protection of citizens against the borderland outlaws of the Indian Territory, and the raiding bands of the Civil War period and reconstruction days.

Charles Walter McKeehen, of this record, received his early education in the common schools and high schools of Cedar Vale, Kansas, later taking up the study of law in various offices and through a correspondence school. His father's death occurred when Mr. McKeehen was only two years old, and after a few years the mother was unable to keep her family together because of her own failing

health. Left an orphan at the age of nine, the boy was forced to make his own way in life, and became a horse ranger for a local cow outfit in the summer time, working in livery stables during the winters. His formal education was necessarily limited to what he was able to learn in a small town school, but he early acquired the habit of self-improvement, and throughout life has been a great reader of books and articles, keeping well abreast of all developments in the great field of human knowledge. The large private library which he maintains at his home is one of the finest of its kind in the State to-day, while at his office he also keeps a well equipped tax law library.

Mr. McKeehen's early years were spent as a cowboy and a farmer. He followed cattle on the old Chism Trail of the Indian Territory and never for more than six months since his birth has he been out of sight of Oklahoma land. He knew the early pioneer life of the territory in all its phases, and has been present at every opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho country. In the years of his residence here Mr. McKeehen has seen the fertile prairies of the new State turn from large pastures to great agricultural fields, and the hills which were covered with scrub oak trees and considered worthless, become the greatest oil producing territory of America.

Interested in government and public life since his youth, Mr. McKeehen entered politics at the age of nineteen, and was chosen a delegate to the Democratic Territorial Convention at that time. From this beginning he has gone far in public service both within his party organization and in his support of non-partisan measures. In 1899 he was elected township trustee of Keokuk Township, Lincoln County, served with distinction for two years, and resigned in 1901 to go to Comanche County. Mr. McKeehen has been constantly on the alert for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer, and his interests brought him to many parts of the State. In 1902 he was elected commissioner of Northern District of Comanche County, and in 1908, mayor of Fletcher. He has always shown a disposition to work for the best interests of the community as a whole, and entered with enthusiasm into the life of every town or city where he has resided. At the time he was elected commissioner in Comanche County, he was the youngest man ever so honored in the territory of Oklahoma, becoming chairman of

the board at the age of twenty-seven. The confidence reposed in him by the electorate was more than justified by the progressive character of his administration which set new standards of efficiency and public-spirited coöperation.

In 1902 Mr. McKeehen was editor of the "Lawton Democrat," and for several years he also owned and edited the "Fletcher Advocate" at Fletcher, Oklahoma. He was a prime mover in the organization of the first city government of Lawton, which was probably the first community of the United States to become a city of the first class at its organization, while it was also largely through his efforts that the town of Fletcher secured its municipal organization, and he was elected Fletcher's first mayor, serving for two terms. He assisted in the organization of the first consolidated school district in Comanche County, and was instrumental in persuading the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature to pass a bill authorizing such organization of consolidated schools. Indeed, he has been one of the most active partisans of all movements designed to secure better education for Oklahoma children, and has worthily championed better recreational facilities for the young lives of the State in order that they might grow to finer and more useful citizens. He is recognized throughout the State as a friend of childhood and youth, and it was no accident that he was appointed by Governor Williams during the influenza epoch to represent the State of Oklahoma at Camp Logan, in Houston, Texas, where the greater part of Oklahoma boys in the service were assembled.

While serving as commissioner of Comanche County, Mr. McKeehen started the initial good road movement in Oklahoma, and through the government aid which he secured, was able to construct the first good road in the territory which was hard surfaced, gravel being used over a limestone base. He has been a consistent advocate of good roads and has always assisted in their construction. Another pressing Oklahoma problem has benefited by Mr. McKeehen's attention. The Indians of the State have found in him a good friend, and he has repeatedly encouraged them in their efforts to adapt themselves to the ways of the white man. He established warm personal relationships with such notable Indian figures as Quanah Parker and old Geronimo, while, having been among the Osage and Kaw Indians

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in his boyhood days, he there met Charles Curtis, vice-president of the United States and became his friend. Mr. McKeehen stands high in Democratic councils of the State, and has been a delegate to every Territorial and State Convention of his party for twenty-five years. Whether in public office or out, he has always sought to promote the best interest of the section in which he lived, and in this connection he was superintendent of the Comanche County Oklahoma Fair Association for several years, and assisted in getting the farmers to raise a better class of stock, and a better grade of farm products.

Important as these various services have been to the State, Mr. McKeehen's main interests for the past twenty years have been the questions of taxation and auditing, with the different problems which they give rise to. His pre-occupation with this field grew out of an intense and detailed study of politics and government, in the course of which he realized how neglected the important subject of taxation had been, and how sadly it was in need of scientific treatment. Through consistent effort, and much research work, both theoretical and practical, he gradually obtained a thorough mastery of all the principles involved, together with their application in modern procedure, and to-day it is doubtful if his deep knowledge of the subject can be matched anywhere in the State. His reputation as an expert on taxation and auditing soon spread, and his advice was frequently consulted and always highly regarded. Even while chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Comanche County, he worked out the county assessors rolls and the forms to be used in assessing property for taxation. These forms were soon adopted by other counties and at Statehood became the forms used in all the counties of Oklahoma. Mr. McKeehen has also worked out audit systems to correspond to the tax laws. He assisted in the building of the present State and County audit system, and the records of several of the officials of the State. For many years he has been consulted by State and county officials in all kinds of tax matters. Finally he decided to give his entire professional attention to questions of taxation, and in January, 1923, established offices in Oklahoma City as tax consultant and auditor. Since that date this work has taken all his time and the demands on his services have constantly increased. In his professional career Mr. McKee-

hen entered an important field. He has made that field peculiarly his own, has rendered invaluable service to the State as a whole and to its residents, and has reaped a just reward in honor and material wealth.

Mr. McKeehen first came to Oklahoma City in 1911 when he was appointed assistant State fire marshal. He served in this capacity until 1918, resigning to enter the Government service as deputy collector of internal revenue at the beginning of the World War period. Thus he has served his Oklahoma neighbors in many positions of confidence and trust—as a member of School and Township boards, as mayor, county commissioner, assistant State fire marshal, and deputy collector of internal revenue in the Federal Government. All of these offices he has filled with high credit to himself and great benefit to the people of the State.

Mr. McKeehen initiated the movement for fire prevention in the schools, and for protection from this hazard for the children of the State. He was assistant State fire marshal in Oklahoma City at the time the Oklahoma Capitol Building was under construction, and was one of the first State officials to move into the new Capitol. Here he organized a State Capitol Fire Department and drilled a fire company made up of State officials and employees, apparatus consisting chiefly of a hand reel and a thousand feet of two and one-half inch hose. This move was a real necessity at the time for the Capitol Building was located more than a mile from any paved streets, and two miles from the nearest fire station. Mr. McKeehen was also in charge of the investigation of the explosion which wrecked the city of Ardmore, and here he rendered one more service to citizens of the State. He assisted in drawing up the settlement between the people of Ardmore and the Santa Fé Railroad after the disaster, by which the Santa Fé paid over more than a million dollars to the city, adjusting all claims without court action, and to the entire satisfaction of all interested parties.

Mr. McKeehen finds his chief recreation in fishing, boating and outdoor sports. He is a member of many Oklahoma clubs and associations, including the '89ers Association of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Cowboys Association, the Oklahoma State Ex-Firemen's Association, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, and the La-Ward All Sports Club, this latter organization in Texas. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and

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Vito Cassato

is well known in religious circles of the State. As a worshipper in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an active supporter of its work, he is known to pastors in both the East and West Oklahoma Methodist Conferences, and is considered one of the most prominent laymen of the State.

On June 24, 1903, at Sterling, Oklahoma, Charles Walter McKeehen married Lillian May Sutton, daughter of John Sutton, of Fletcher, Oklahoma, who was engaged in real estate and insurance work in early life, but is now a coal and feed dealer at Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. McKeehen became the parents of one daughter, Cecile May, born on a farm in Comanche County, Oklahoma, on August 12, 1904, and now deceased. She was graduated from Tulsa High School in Oklahoma with class honors, and later entered Oklahoma City University, where she completed the four year course leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree in three years, and was graduated with high honors. At the time of her death in July, 1927, she was technician at the Oklahoma State University Hospital in Oklahoma City. Mr. and Mrs. McKeehen continue their residence in this city, while Mr. McKeehen's offices are situated here at No. 601 Southwest National Bank Building.

**COSSOTA, VITO**, Construction Engineer—President of the V. C. C. Construction Company of Oklahoma City, and for many years engaged in construction work in this State, Vito Cossota heads an enterprise which owes its establishment to his initiative and its continued success to his able direction of affairs. Mr. Cossota may well be proud of his career. From modest circumstances, forced to work at an early age, he has gradually risen through consistent effort to his present place of leadership in Oklahoma City business life.

Mr. Cossota was born at Chicago, Illinois, on April 8, 1877, a son of Antonio Cossota, born in Italy, who died in 1892, and of Wanetta (Chemka) Cossota, also of Italian birth, who died in 1904. The father was a stonemason and a skilled mechanic, and Vito Cossota was the youngest of five children.

For a time he attended the Chicago public schools, but Mr. Cossota was educated chiefly in the school of hard knocks, having to fight his own battles at an early age. After his father's death, when he was still a boy, he left Chicago and moved to Oklahoma City, where he started work as a day laborer, carry-

ing water to the gang on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for the sum of thirty-five cents a day. He worked an extra three hours for his board. In 1895, he was made interpreter for the company at a salary of fifty dollars a month, having attracted favorable attention from his superiors, and this was the beginning of the gradual advancement which eventually found him at the head of his own company. Hardly a year later, in 1896, Mr. Cossota became assistant foreman on the Kansas City and Southern Railway, working between Texarkana, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, under that very able railroad man Ed Green, then general superintendent of the line. In 1897 he was promoted to foreman for the same division.

Three years later, Mr. Cossota enlisted in the cavalry of the United States regular army, serving in his country's cause for a year and nine months during the Spanish-American War, in Cuba and the Philippines. At the end of his enlistment, he returned to the Kansas City and Southern Railway as foreman, and in 1904 secured a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, as general foreman. To his duties here he devoted himself for a period of two years, building up a smooth-running organization and winning credit for his work. On the tenth of March, 1906, he resigned from the Illinois Central and went into business for himself. At this time he was acting as chief interpreter for the Burlington Railroad, which then had approximately fifteen hundred Italians engaged in construction work over more than two thousand miles of track. Mr. Cossota had to cover this entire line twice in a month, and it took considerable versatility and tact on his part to manage the green Italians, until they had become more accustomed to the customs of the country. The entire responsibility of rushing the job fell to him, and he was highly commended by company officials for his efficient handling of the men.

In 1907, Mr. Cossota established himself in the construction business at Enid, Oklahoma, grading streets, building street car lines, and engaging in other similar enterprises. In the following year he transferred the center of his activities to Oklahoma City, where he quickly won the confidence of the city's business and industrial leaders, and soon built up his venture to prosperous proportions. In 1913, he was occupied at Lacoste, Texas, where he took charge of the construction of the Medina Canal

through the twenty-eight miles of its length. At the completion of this work he took over the construction of the new railway line between Comfort and Warrensburg, Texas, a task of great difficulty, involving the building of twenty-four bridges and one tunnel, nine hundred and ten feet long. During 1914 and 1915, Mr. Cossota worked on several miscellaneous contracts, and in the fall of 1915 he put in ten miles of paving at Corsicana, Texas.

In 1916, he was still doing paving work, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, but in 1918 he made his business headquarters again at Oklahoma City, where he always maintained his permanent home. Since that time he has been very active in construction work here, and in the decade since 1918 has been in charge of the grading of fully eighty-five per cent of the streets in the city. The high quality of his work has won him extensive reputation through all the State and the demands on his services are constantly increasing. On December 4, 1928, an oil gusher was brought in on the outskirts of Oklahoma City, and a new oil field is in the making here. To take advantage of the opportunities offered, and to assist in its development, Mr. Cossota organized the Cossota and Alexander Company, dealing in real estate, oil leases and royalties, and under his leadership as president, there is every reason to believe that this new enterprise will attain the same success which he has won for the V. C. C. Construction Company.

On February 17, 1905, Vito Cossota married Julia Beggs, and they are now the parents of four children: 1. Anton, born on February 12, 1907. 2. Jenetta, born in 1910, and recently graduated from a girl's college. 3. Frank Foster, born in 1913, and now a student in senior high school. 4. La Vito, born in 1924. The family residence is maintained in Oklahoma City, while the headquarters of Mr. Cossota's companies are in the Oklahoma Savings and Loan Building here. Mr. Cossota is widely known in the community and is everywhere considered an able citizen of finest progressive type.

**HANKE, ROBERT ERNST**, Manufacturing Jeweler—In the business and industrial life of Rhode Island, especially in the city of Providence, where he did most of his valuable work, Robert Ernst Hanke took an important part. The particular business in which he happened to be engaged was that of the manufacture of

jewelry; and while he was eminently successful in his work in this field, there is no doubt that he would have attained a similar place of prominence in any enterprise that he might have undertaken. For he was one of those men whose qualities of character and of mind were such as to bring him readily into a position of leadership and of esteem among those with whom he was associated. His sound business judgment, his eagerness to help others, and his outstanding public spirit in his attitude toward the city and his fellow citizens—these were among the chief characteristics of the man, and these are remembered to-day by those whose privilege it was to know him.

Mr. Hanke was born in Germany, on March 7, 1860, son of Rudolph and Augusta (Nicolai) Hanke; and after having received a part of his early education in his native land, came to the United States with his parents, when he was a boy of seven years. Here he continued his studies, and when he finished them, decided to seek a business career. He saw opportunity for advancement in the jewelry business, and so it was into this field that he directed his energies. From the very outset of his career, he was successful in his work, and was increasingly so in the years that followed. At the time of his death, he had been for forty years associated with the Martin-Copeland Company, manufacturing jewelers, of Providence. Before going with this house, he was engaged in business in a proprietary capacity under the firm name of Hanke and Claffin. His work in the jewelry trade brought him more and more into prominence as the years went on, and the position that he came to hold in the business circles in Providence and in this region of New England, was one of respect and affection.

Along with his activities in the commercial world, Mr. Hanke was also a leader in civic and social life, having been a member of several organizations that have long led in these branches of Rhode Island affairs. Mr. Hanke was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he belonged to the Hope Lodge of Providence; and he also was associated with the Einklang Singing Society, in which he was a charter member. His political alignment was with the Republican party, whose policies and principles he regularly supported, and his religious faith was that of the Beneficent church. In all of his activities—civic, social, business—Mr. Hanke was a man who gave his best energies and enthusiasm to the



problem immediately before him, so that he came to be recognized as an outstanding figure in his city and in the business world, and his advice to be sought by his fellow men on many matters of civic importance.

Mr. Hanke married, in Boston, Massachusetts, on July 25, 1888, Emma Henrietta Mayerberger, daughter of John and Ernestine Mayerberger. Mr. and Mrs. Hanke became the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: 1. Ernst Edward, who married Marie Halpin; by this marriage there has been one son, Robert E. Hanke. 2. Hildred Gretchen, unmarried. 3. Rudolph Frank, unmarried. Mr. Hanke's wife and his three children survived him, as did a sister, Mrs. Gramelsbach, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The death of Robert Ernst Hanke occurred early in 1930. He had contributed a great deal to the well-being of his community and State, and to the advancement of their best interests, and had come to be known as a man whose work in commerce and industry was worthwhile. His was a kind and generous spirit, and his friends saw in him an individual of helpful and substantial qualities of mind, a man whose friendship was a great privilege to them. Mr. Hanke's memory will live on for years to come, that of a man whose life was of outstanding value to his fellow men.

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**LANGHORNE, JAMES POTTER**, Lawyer—For many years prominent in the legal profession in San Francisco, where he made his home throughout his mature life, James Potter Langhorne served well his fellow men in the course of his brilliant and useful career. He represented a number of important interests of his day, was active in civic enterprises, and held a place of leadership in the regard of his fellow men.

Mr. Langhorne was born in Princeton, New Jersey, May 29, 1854, son of John Devall and Mary M. (Potter) Langhorne. On the paternal side of his family, he was descended from the famous Langhorne family of Virginia, the line of descent being:

(I) Maurice Langhorne, born in Warwick County, Virginia, in 1719, married Elizabeth Trotter, and served as a member of the committee of safety of Cumberland County in 1775-1776; he died in 1791.

(II) John Langhorne, born in 1751, married Sarah Bell, and died in 1784.

(III) John Trotter Langhorne, married Elizabeth Payne, daughter of Colonel Devall Payne. ("Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Vol. XXIX, p. 114.)

(IV) John Devall Langhorne, father of the man whose name heads this review, was born in Virginia and became one of the first graduates of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland. After his marriage, he resigned from the Navy, and engaged in banking at Lynchburg, Virginia. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1915.

Mary Marshall (Potter) Langhorne, mother of James Potter Langhorne, was a daughter of James Potter, who owned a large rice plantation in Georgia, known as "Colerain," as well as a summer home in Princeton, New Jersey, where James P. Langhorne was born. Her grandfather was John Potter, of Mount Potter; and her paternal grandmother was Catherine (Stewart) Potter, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Ballymoran, County Down, Ireland. He was born at the home of his grandfather, Sir John Stewart, April 12, 1765, and came to Charleston, South Carolina, December 15, 1784. He later settled at Princeton, New Jersey, where he died in 1849, and where the members of the family have since been prominent. The Potters also are well-known in Philadelphia. The records of this family appear in a work called "The Descendants of John Potter," by Mrs. Wayland Manning, published in 1906.

Mrs. Langhorne died at "Colerain" April 6, 1861, leaving four children, of whom James Potter Langhorne was the eldest. Mr. Langhorne later married Nannie Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Virginia, by whom he had five children, the eldest of whom is Colonel George T. Langhorne, U. S. A.

James Potter Langhorne was educated at Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1875. He then took up the study of law at the University of Virginia, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1877. After graduation, he went to Chicago, where he spent a few months; and in 1878 he came to San Francisco and here became engaged in active practice.

At different periods, he had for short times as partners, John Henry Miller and Richard Bayne; but during most of his professional career he practiced alone. He confined himself to work in the realm of civil law, and represented a number of important interests, in-

cluding those of Nicholas Leuning and the Whittells.

He was a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and was for many years chancellor of the Diocese of San Francisco. He was known as a brilliant attorney, but always avoided public life, preferring the quiet of his home. He was a member of the old Cosmos Club and the Southern Club of San Francisco, and also of the San Francisco and California State bar associations.

James Potter Langhorne married, on October 5, 1882, Julia Hayne, daughter of Dr. Arthur P. Hayne, an early physician of San Francisco, who came from Charleston, Virginia, about 1852. Her mother was Julia Dean, the celebrated actress who was friend and co-star of Joseph Jefferson. To this marriage four children were born: 1. Margaretta, born August 2, 1883, who died October 4, 1887. 2. James P., Jr., born November 20, 1884, mining engineer, resides with his mother. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born January 30, 1886, who became the wife of Chillion G. Heward, of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. 4. Julia Hayne, born November 21, 1887, who became the wife of Commodore John Harrison Calhoun, retired, of Annapolis, Maryland.

The death of James Potter Langhorne occurred on January 25, 1923, and was a cause of sincere sorrow among his hosts of friends. He had contributed much to his city and to the professional world at large; and his passing removed from the circles in which he moved a man who stood high in the estimation of others.

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**AGNEW, WILLIAM CHALMERS**, Mining Authority—The earliest record of the Agnew family comes from Agneaux, a quaint little village in Northern France, from which the family derives its name. *Agneau* is French for lamb, coming from the Latin *agnus*. The town of Agneaux is very small, solitary and unprogressive at the present time, and is interesting chiefly because of its historical associations. It is located in the department of Manche, near the city of Saint-Lo, and not far from the coast of the English Channel. There still exists in Agneaux an ancient chateau, belonging to the Marquis de Ste. Marie d'Agneaux, around which many of the romantic legends of Normandy have been woven. At the time when the Huguenots were driven

from France, during the reigns of Henry III and Henry IV, this castle formed one of the headquarters for the Protestants, the owner of the castle placing all his resources at the disposal of the persecuted people.

Much could be written concerning the history of the Agneaux of France, who were among the most distinguished of the noble families of that country, and many of whom fled from France during the persecutions of the Huguenots. We are particularly interested, however, in the story of the branch of the family which accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, in his famous conquest of England in 1066. Tradition says that a great number of the Agneaux family came with him, settling in England, Ireland and Scotland.

The first Agneaux of whom any authentic record exists in Great Britain is Agneaux de l'Isle, who took part in the conquest of Ulster in 1171, in the reign of Henry II of England. For his services in this campaign he was given the Lordship of Larne, a beautiful spot on the northeastern coast of Ireland. Here this family of bold adventurers remained for more than a hundred years, when they joined with other lords of Ulster in a rebellion against the English power, headed by Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert Bruce. Edward landed at Olderfleet Castle, the property of the Agnews, in 1315, and the next year was crowned King of Ireland. At his death a few years later, however, the English came once more into power. Unreconciled to accepting the English dominion, the son and heir of the Lord of Larne offered his allegiance to the Scottish crown, and was given the office of constable of Lochnaw, including the castle of Lochnaw, an ancient and almost impregnable fortification just across the Irish Sea from his old home in Ireland.

Soon afterwards the young scion of the Agnews was appointed Sheriff of Wigtown, which office was retained by his descendants for many centuries. This was about 1330, but the office was not formally made hereditary until 1452. In royal proclamations and other documents the sheriffs are generally addressed as Sheriff of Galloway, the name Galloway being applied to the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. The office of sheriff was one of the most important in Scotland, its power and hereditary character being typical of the feudal system. In later times several members of the family who were knighted preferred re-

taining their original title of "Sheriff" to adopting that of "Sir."

The history of the Agnews since their settlement in Scotland has been somewhat stormy. In 1390 Black Douglas, a natural son of the famous Earl Douglas, drove them from Loch-naw and forced them to return temporarily to Ireland. Young Andrew Agnew, the head of the family at that time, attracted the notice of Princess Margaret, who was married to Archibald, son of Black Douglas. On the death of her husband she received from her brother, King James I, the lordship of Galloway, and through her efforts Andrew Agnew was restored to the possessions of his fathers. He married Princess Mary, a niece of his protectress. The old castle having been destroyed, he built another on the south shore of the Loch of Lochnaw, which is still standing, and is owned by the Agnew family.

In 1746, after Scotland had passed under the English crown, it was decided to abolish all the old hereditary jurisdictions, making arrangements for compensation to their owners. It was found that only sixteen families could prove their claims to hereditary jurisdiction, and of these only four dated back before 1567: the Earls and Dukes of Argyle, the Earls of Rothes, the Murrays of Philiphaugh, and the Agnews of Lochnaw. The Agnews' claim, dated 1452, was the oldest in Scotland, and as we have seen, their actual incumbency dated back three generations before that year. On July 28, 1629, the Agnews were given a baronetage by Charles I, which they still hold.

Throughout their history the Agnews have been distinguished for their physical prowess and for their loyalty to their own clan. It is due to this latter characteristic that the history of the family has been preserved from such great antiquity. Unlike many ancient families, they have not lost their virility with age, but retain even to the present day the hardy spirits of their Norman, Irish and Scotch ancestors.

Among those Scotch Protestants who emigrated to Ireland under grants from King James I of England, there were many of the tribe of Agnew. These Scotch colonists soon supplanted the natives and formed a race of their own known as Orange or Ulstermen. Within a few generations many of these people moved to America, among them, it is thought, three brothers of the name of Agnew. One settled in South Carolina and was the founder

of the "southern Agnews"; another went to New Jersey; and the third, James Agnew, made his home in Pennsylvania. His descendants have been prominent in the formation of the America commonwealth. Among the most outstanding members of the family have been Dr. David Hayes Agnew, the noted surgeon; Thomas Alexander Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Assistant Secretary of War in 1861; William H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and William Chalmers Agnew, whose biography is given below.

("American Families," Vol. XVI, pp. 285-300. Family data.)

*Arms*—Argent a chevron between two cinquefoils in chief gules and a saltire coupé in base azure.

*Crest*—An eagle issuant and regardant proper.

*Supporters*—Two heraldic tigers proper collared and chained or.

*Motto*—*Consilio, non impetu.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) James Agnew was born in October, 1711. He was probably among the Scotch-Irish who settled in York County (now Adams County) in 1737. The home of the Agnews was in the Manor of Maske, near the battlefield of Gettysburg. The only further record which we have of James Agnew is that he was commissioned by Benjamin Franklin as Captain of the Associated Companies of York County in 1755, when companies were organized to protect the settlers against the invasions of the Indians. James Agnew married (first) Martha; (second), in 1737, Rebecca Scott, born in 1706, daughter of Abraham and Ann Scott, and granddaughter of Hugh Scott, the founder of this family in America. Children of first marriage: 1. John, born at Donegal, March 4, 1732, died April 8, 1790. 2. Janet, born at Donegal, August 13, 1735; married Hugh Scott. Children of second marriage: 3. Samuel, born in 1738; married Elizabeth Johnston. 4. Martha, born in 1740; married Samuel Patterson. 5. James, of whom further. 6. David, born in 1743; married Mary Irwin. 7. Margaret, born in 1745; married James Patterson. 8. Rebecca, born in 1747; married John McLanahan. 9. Sarah, born in 1749; married Archibald Douglas. 10. Anna, born in 1753; married Rev. John Smith.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) Colonel James (2) Agnew, son of James and Rebecca (Scott) Agnew, was born May 1,

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1742. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded in battle in New Jersey. He married Mary Ramsey. Children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Dr. Samuel, born in Adams County in 1777.

(*Ibid.* Scott: "Hugh Scott and His Descendants," p. 19.)

(III) James (3) Agnew, son of Colonel James and Mary (Ramsey) Agnew, was born in 1769. He married (first), Elizabeth (Finley) Ochiltree; (second), R. (Patterson) Scott. Children: 1. Rev. John. 2. James F. 3. Samuel of Philadelphia. 4. David of McConnellsburg, of whom further. 5. William, died young.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) David Agnew, son of James Agnew, may have been the David Agnew who married Rebecca Sample and was the father of William Chalmers Agnew, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(V) William Chalmers Agnew, son of David and Rebecca (Sample) Agnew, was born in or near McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1849, and died in Duluth, Minnesota, September 22, 1923. After attending Mercersburg College, as a lad of seventeen, Mr. Agnew found employment with Samuel Slaymaker, a civil engineer, in surveying and constructing the Wilmington and Delaware railroad. He was next associated with J. C. Sharpless, a chief engineer, in projecting and building a narrow gauge railroad from Painesville, Ohio, to Youngstown. The work occupied a four-year period, during which came the retirement of Mr. Sharpless and the promotion of Mr. Agnew, a young man of twenty-four, to the position of chief engineer. From 1875 to 1879 Mr. Agnew was engaged in projecting the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy railroad. Returning to Youngstown in 1880, he built the Cleveland, Toledo and Pittsburgh railroad, after which he engaged in constructing several short roads for various coal companies in the interval until 1883. The next two years Mr. Agnew spent in Little Rock, Arkansas, on preliminary surveys of railroads on which construction was never begun. In 1888 he did some work for W. C. Andrews and others of the neighborhood, as well as laying out the Mill Creek Park in Youngstown.

It was in 1893, when he was forty-four years of age, that Mr. Agnew moved to Duluth and began the location and development of the

great Mahoning iron mine at Hibbing. The Mahoning Ore Company was organized under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1893, and secured from Wright, Davis and Company of Chicago an option covering about thirteen thousand acres of their land in Minnesota, from which two thousand acres were to be selected for purchase before January 1, 1894. At the request of C. H. Andrews, L. E. Cochran and General J. L. Botsford, Mr. Agnew consented to take charge of the work of opening up the mine, although at that time he had no experience in this line of work. Arriving in Duluth on June 4, 1893, he and his companions made their way by train and on horseback through the pine forests for a hundred miles. They began to open pits in an endeavor to select the best land, although they were greatly impeded by the difficulty of transporting tools and of securing workmen. In one of the best pits the water increased to such an extent that they could not handle it with their pumps, so they abandoned the open system and tried the expedient of drilling. This was probably the first drilling done on the range, and proved so much cheaper and more efficient than the open pit method that it soon was generally adopted. The business depression in 1893 and 1894 made it hard to get enough money to carry on their explorations, but in spite of this the Mahoning never missed a pay day and always paid in cash. Realizing the difficulties under which the explorers worked, the Wright Davis Company granted them an extension of the time fixed in the option to October 1, 1894.

During 1894 there was a movement among the shareholders to abandon the mine entirely, as they feared it would not turn out to be a paying proposition. The fact that a great deal of ore was being found was considered in some quarters as a detriment, which would only lead to the ore's becoming a drug on the market. Those who were actually engaged in exploration and production, however, with Mr. Agnew chief among them, realized the enormous possibilities of the iron fields and defended the investment with all their might. It was necessary further to extend the option and to spend much time in negotiations with the stockholders and with other iron interests before, in May, 1897, an agreement was reached which was the basis of the company's operations for many years thereafter.

Mr. Agnew was associated with the Mahon-

ing Company for thirty years, as general manager of its operations. At first he found it very hard to produce the minimum number of tons of ore per year for which the lease provided, but as the enterprise went forward and the initial expenses were left behind, the output increased to phenomenal proportions, and the faith which Mr. Agnew had had in the business was abundantly confirmed. His executive ability was also proved as the company enlarged into one of the greatest corporations in the iron field. He became widely recognized as an expert in all matters relating to mines and mining, and wrote numerous pamphlets on the early days of mining on the Mesaba Range and on the iron industry in general. He enjoyed a national reputation as an authority on mining. Mr. Agnew also developed as an open pit mine the Susquehanna Mine at Hibbing, owned by the Rogers and Brown Company of Buffalo, New York, of which he was general manager at the time of his death. Among his other achievements was the designing and construction of the ore docks at Duluth, Minnesota, which are the largest in the country. He was also a director of the American Exchange National Bank.

Civic developments and other aspects of community life appealed strongly to Mr. Agnew, who was public-spirited and altruistic. He was chairman of the commission which erected the St. Louis County Court House from 1906 to 1909, which established a record for rapidity and economy of construction, and, remaining well within the appropriation, gave the county a fine and substantial structure. His interest in the welfare of young women took the form of generous support of the Young Women's Christian Association, to which he gave generously and which he assisted in appealing for funds from others. He was long a member of the board of trustees for the organization. He was connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Duluth and was on its board of trustees as long as his health permitted. His clubs were the Kitchi Gammi, the Northland Country, and the Duluth Engineers'.

The mining industry and the city of Duluth owe much to Mr. Agnew's energy and ability. He was a pioneer in the development of the Lake Superior region, the resources of which are now available to the American public. He contributed much, too, to the development of the city which was his home for so many years.

He was a man of strength of character combined with generosity of outlook and tenderness of spirit. Thus he brought happiness to his family and friends, as well as progress to his community and to the industry to which he devoted the best part of his life.

William Chalmers Agnew married, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1873, Mary Ella McNaughton. (McNaughton V.) Children: 1. Duncan McNaughton, born at Mercersburg, September 4, 1874. 2. David Geisinger, born at Mercersburg, September 17, 1875; died July 23, 1876. 3. James Carson, born at Youngstown, Ohio, August 17, 1882; married Margaret Edwards. 4. William Chalmers, born at Youngstown, Ohio, May 31, 1887.

(The McNaughton Line)

One of the most ancient of the clans of the Scottish Highlands is that of MacNaughton or MacNaughtan. The following account of its history is taken from Adam's well known work on Scotch clans and septs:

All authorities agree as to the great antiquity of this clan. Their original habitat is supposed to have been the ancient province of Moray, whence, during the reign of Malcolm IV, they were transferred to Strathray. The first on record was Nachtan, who lived during the reign of King Malcolm IV.

The heads of the MacNaughton clan were, for ages, Thanes of Loch Tay, and owned all the country between Loch Fyne and Lochawe, parts of which were Glenira, Glenshira, and Glen Fyne. The principal seat of the Chiefs was the castle of Dunderawe, on Loch Fyne.

In 1267 Gilchrist, Chief of the clan, received from King Alexander III a patent granting to him and his heirs the fortress and island of Fraoch Eilean, on Loch Awe, on condition that the king should be properly entertained whenever he passed that way. Hence the insignia of a castle on the armorial bearings of the Chief of the clan, and hence, also, the slogan of the clan "Fraoch Eilean."

In addition to Dunderawe and Fraoch Eilean, the Chief also possessed the castle of Dubh Loch, in Glenshira, as well as MacNaughton Castle, in Lewis, and Dunnaghton Castle in Strathspey. Above the entrance to the old castle of Dunderawe is inscribed the following, viz.: "*I . Behold . The . End . Be . Nocht . Vysse . Nor . The . Hiestest . I . Hoip . in . God . 1598.*"

Donald, the Chief of the clan in the beginning of the fourteenth century, being nearly related to the MacDougalls of Lorn, joined that clan against King Robert the Bruce. As a consequence of this, when the star of the Bruce was in the ascendant, some of the MacNaughton lands were forfeited, and were gifted to the Campbells.

Duncan, the son and successor of Donald, was, however, a staunch adherent to the Bruce's son, King David II. That monarch conferred on Alexander, Duncan's son and successor, lands in the Island of

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Lewis, which formed a part of the forfeited possessions of John of the Isles.

Alexander, the Chief of the clan during the reign of King James IV, received the honour of knighthood. He fell with his sovereign at the battle of Flodden.

During the wars between King Charles I and the Parliament, and also during the Revolution of 1688, which drove King James VII from the throne, the MacNaughtons remained unswervingly loyal to the Stuarts. Forfeiture in 1691 was the consequence of the devotion of the Clan MacNaughton to the White Rose.

The direct line of the ancient Chiefs expired with John, who was Inspector-General in the Customs service at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The representation of the Chiefs then fell to the descendants of John, the third and youngest son of Alexander MacNaughton, who fell at Flodden. This John (known as "Shane Du") settled in the county of Antrim, Ireland. At a meeting of the members of the Clan MacNaughton, which was held in the Literary Institute, Edinburgh, on the 8th March, 1878, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the report of the committee appointed to investigate the claims to the Chiefship, which found that Sir Francis Edmund MacNaughten of Dunderawe, Bushmills, Ireland, was the lineal descendant of the ancient line of the Chiefs of the clan, descended from Shane Du, the son of the Chief who fought and fell at Flodden. A brother of Sir Francis MacNaughten was, in 1887, created a Lord of Appeal by the title of Lord MacNaughten.

(Adam: "Clans and Septs of the Scottish Highlands," pp. 97-98.)

*MacNaughten—McNaughton—Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent a dexter hand couped fessways proper holding a cross crosslet fitchée azure; 2nd and 3rd, argent a tower gules.*

*Crest—A tower, as in the arms.*

*Supporters—Two roebucks proper.*

*Motto—I hope in God.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) Malcolm McNaughton, the immigrant ancestor of this family in America, was the son of Duncan McNaughton, of Argyleshire, Scotland. Malcolm McNaughton was born in Argyleshire and died in Washington County, New York. He settled in Argyle, Washington County, New York, some years before the Revolution, and appears in the New York census of 1790 with a wife, two sons over sixteen, one under sixteen, and a daughter. Alexander McNaughton, who came to Argyle from Orange County, New York, in 1764, and was a justice of the peace, is recorded as a son of Malcolm; and Malcolm and Robert McNaughton were members of the United Presbyterian Church of South Argyle in 1789. Malcolm McNaughton married Catherine Robertson. Child. 1. Duncan, of whom further.

(Johnson: "History of Washington County, New York," p. 126. Family data.)

(II) Duncan McNaughton, son of Malcolm and Catherine (Robertson) McNaughton, was born in Argyle, New York, about 1770-75, and died there in 1848. He married Sarah Getty of Salem, Washington County, New York, whose father, of Scottish descent, settled on the Turner patent in Salem between 1767 and 1777. Children: 1. Sarah. 2. Maria. 3. Isaac, died in Cincinnati in 1839, aged thirty-three. 4. James, of whom further. 5. Finley, pastor in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. 6. Malcolm, had son James.

(*Ibid.*, p. 123. Family data.)

(III) James McNaughton, son of Duncan and Sarah (Getty) McNaughton, married Sarah Frances McNeil, who went West with two of her husband's brothers and died at the age of eighty-nine. Children. 1. Matilda, married Allen Tomlin, resided at Galena, Illinois. 2. Sarah, married Colonel Edward King, resided at Dayton, Ohio. 3. Anna, married Harry R. Smith, resided at Cincinnati, Ohio. 4. Fanny, died unmarried. 5. Duncan James, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 214. Family data.)

(IV) Duncan James McNaughton, son of James and Sarah F. (McNeil) McNaughton, was born at Argyle, New York, November 20, 1816, and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1857. When a young boy he was placed in the home of James Oliver Carson of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, whose daughter he afterwards married. Mrs. Carson was a real mother to the boy, spending many of her evenings in his education. She said of him, "Duncan was the best and most thoughtful son I had."

After reaching manhood Mr. McNaughton became a merchant in Mercersburg, and about 1850 transferred his business to Philadelphia, where he was equally successful. It was here that he died suddenly at the early age of forty. Thomas Carson, who knew him well, wrote of him after his death, that he "was eminently social and friendly in his character and manners; his many virtues and amiable qualities had endeared him to many friends, who with his bereaved family mourn his untimely end."

Duncan James McNaughton married, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1845, Ellen Jane Carson. (Carson III.) Children: 1. James Carson, born at Mercersburg, Sep-

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tember 18, 1846, died September 19, 1892; married in Brownville, Nebraska, December 17, 1867, Eliza Nelson, who died May 30, 1882. 2. Mary Ella, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth White, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1850; married at Brownville, Nebraska, April 5, 1871, Oscar A. Thurman. 4. Anna Maria, born at Philadelphia, September 22, 1851, died March 8, 1853. 5. Rosanna, born at Philadelphia, March 16, 1853, died March 23, 1894; married at Mercersburg, May 24, 1876, Wilson L. Harbaugh. 6. Sarah Frances, born at Philadelphia, September 17, 1854, died June 2, 1896. 7. Matilda, born at Philadelphia, December 1, 1855, died January 27, 1856. 8. Jennie, born at Mercersburg, June 9, 1857; married at Youngstown, Ohio, January 12, 1882, Jacob William Rearick.

(Family data.)

(V) Mary Ella McNaughton, daughter of Duncan James and Ellen Jane (Carson) McNaughton, was born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1848. She married in Mercersburg, November 20, 1873, William Chalmers Agnew. (Agnew V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Carson Line)

Carson, meaning the son of Carr, appears as a surname in England, Ireland and Scotland. The name Carr is variously derived from the Middle English and Scotch *car*, Old Norse *kiarr*, meaning a marsh; from the Welsh *caer*, a fort; from the Gaelic and Irish *carr*, a rock; and from *Car*, an old Teutonic personal name. These roots have all blended to give us the modern forms Carr and Carson. The family herein recorded lived in Ireland before coming to America, but were probably of Scotch origin, as they belonged to the Dissenting church and intermarried with other families known to be Scotch-Irish.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

*Arms*—Ermine a bend counter compony argent and sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) David Carson was born in 1750 in the north of Ireland, and died in America in September, 1823. He married Jean Oliver. (Erskine XVIII.)

The following interesting documents relating to David Carson and his wife have been preserved by their descendants in America:

These lines to certify that David Carson of the parish of Faughenvale, being duly attested by the min<sup>r</sup> of said parish, was regularly joined in marriage with Jean Oliver of the parish of Glendermot, this 28th Day of July 1788 by me . . .

Sam<sup>l</sup> Alexander Min<sup>r</sup>  
of the Congreg<sup>n</sup> of old Dissenters nigh S. Derry  
Ireland.

We the Disenting Clergymen and Other Inhabitons of the Parish of Donaghady & County Tyrone Ireland Do Certify that the Bearer David Carson Was Born and Bred of Honest Protestant Disenting Parents and Brought Up in that faith and Has Lived a Sober Regular Life Which We Hope Will Recommend Him to our Brethren in america Whome he May Chance to associate With, Given Under our Hands the 30th May 1784

Hugh Hamill Min<sup>r</sup>  
Wm Clendine  
John mackie  
David Weir  
James Weir

That Jean Carson, alias Oliver, is a young woman of a good moral character, in full communion with us, and was regularly married to David Carson of the parish of Faughenvale this 28th Day of July 1788 are attested by Sam<sup>l</sup> Alexander Min<sup>r</sup> of the Congregn of old Dissenters, adhering to ye Covenanted work of reformation in the parish of Donaghedy, and neighborhood of S. Derry, Ireland

John Davis, Ruling Elder

Children of Mr. and Mrs. David Carson: 1. William, born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1790, died in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1840. 2. Thomas, born in Greencastle in 1791, died in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1857. 3. David, born in Greencastle. 4. Elizabeth, born in Greencastle in 1793. 5. James Oliver, of whom further. 6. John, died in infancy.

(Family data.)

(II) James Oliver Carson, son of David and Jean (Oliver) Carson, was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1796, and died in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1870. He was prominent in the development of Southern Pennsylvania, and was for many years an Associate Judge of the sixteenth district. He married at Hagerstown, Maryland, January 2, 1821, Rosanna Marshall White. (White III.) Children: 1. Ebenezer Erskine, born in Hagerstown, Maryland, died in infancy. 2. David, born in Hagerstown. 3. Ellen Jane, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth Erskine, born in Hagerstown, died in 1869. 5. James White, born in 1830, died in 1898. 6. John Lind, born August 30, 1832, died December 30, 1897.

(*Ibid.* McCawley: "Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pennsylvania," pp. 169-70.)

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(III) Ellen Jane Carson, daughter of James Oliver and Rosanna Marshall (White) Carson, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland; April 12, 1826, and died in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1881. She married, October 21, 1845, Duncan James McNaughton. (McNaughton IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Erskine Line)

*Arms*—Argent on a pale sable a cross crosslet fitchée or, a bordure azure.

*Crest*—A dexter arm from the elbow proper holding a cross crosslet as in the arms.

*Motto*—Think well.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) Henry de Erskine.

(II) Sir John de Erskine.

(III) Sir John de Erskine married and had sons William and John.

(IV) Sir William de Erskine.

(IV) Sir John, brother of William.

(V) Sir William Erskine in 1322 joined the Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas in the expedition to England. He had children Robert and Alan.

(VI) Sir Robert Erskine was appointed Governor of the Castle by King David Bruce in 1360. He married (first), Beatrix; (second), Christian.

(VII) Sir Thomas Erskine married (first), Janet, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar; (second), Jean Barclay. Robert was a child of the first marriage.

(VIII) Robert, Lord Erskine.

(IX) Alexander, Lord Erskine, married Christian.

(X) Robert, Lord Erskine, succeeded in 1510. He died at Flodden in 1513. He had the following children: John, fourth Lord Erskine, succeeded in 1513 and died in 1552; Robert, Master of Erskine, died before his father; and James.

(XI) James Erskine, son of Robert, died about 1596. He was known as James Erskine of Little Sauchie and Balgownie. He married Christine Stirling, and had the following children: Robert Erskine II of Balgownie, married Margaret Blackadder, and died before 1597; James, vicar of Walkirk, living in July, 1605; William, parson of Campsie and Archbishop of Glasgow; and Alexander.

(XII) Alexander Erskine of Shielfield, son of James and Christine (Stirling) Erskine, died in

1580. He married, in 1559, Elizabeth Haliburton.

(XIII) Ralph Erskine, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Haliburton) Erskine, was of Shielfield, succeeding in 1580. He died February 16, 1645. He had thirty-three children, including John of Shielfield, born August 26, 1589, whose descendants inherited Shielfield; and Henry, the youngest.

(XIV) Reverend Henry Erskine, son of Ralph Erskine, married, as second wife, Margaret Halcro. By his first marriage he had the Rev. Philip Erskine; by his second, Ebenezer, and the Rev. Ralph Erskine of Dunfermline, born in April, 1685, died in 1752.

(XV) Reverend Ebenezer Erskine, son of the Rev. Henry and Margaret (Halcro) Erskine, was born in 1680 and died in 1754. He married (first), Alison Turpie; (second), Mary Webster. He was deposed from the West Church of Stirling in 1740, and with his followers founded the "Erskine Church," in Stirling. There is a statue of him in the Stirling cemetery. At the time of the Jacobite rebellion in 1746 he raised two companies of volunteers from his congregation, taking an active part in the defense of the town.

The children of his first marriage were: Henry, born in 1705, died in 1713; Jean; Alexander, born in 1708, died in 1713; Ralph, born in 1712, died in 1713; Isabel, born in 1716, died in 1720; Ebenezer, born in 1717, died about 1733; David, born in 1718, died in 1800; Margaret, died in 1737, married, in 1736, James Ward; Anne, died in 1760, married, in 1740, James Jeffrey; Alison, born in 1719, died in 1814, married, in 1745, James Scott. The children of the second marriage were James, Alexander, Mary, Helen, and Rachel.

(XVI) Jean Erskine, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer and Alison (Turpie) Erskine, was born in 1706 and died in 1771. She married, in 1727, the Rev. James Fisher, of Kinclaven, afterwards professor of divinity in Glasgow, who died in 1775. They had a family of fourteen children.

(XVII) A daughter of the Rev. James and Jean (Erskine) Fisher married, according to family tradition, an Oliver.

(XVIII) Jean Oliver, who according to family tradition was the granddaughter of Jean Erskine, married David Carson. (Carson I.)

(Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. IX, pp. 251-54. "History of Stirlingshire," Vol. I, p. 86. E. E. Scott: "The Erskine-Halcro Genealogy," Table I;



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Table V, Part I, p. 50. "Auld Biggins of Stirling," p. 62. Family data.)

(The White Line)

The surname White or Whyte originated in a nickname designating one of a fair complexion. Geoffrey le Whyte is mentioned in the records of County Cambridge as early as 1273. The name is a common one in England, and many of the family were among the early emigrants to America.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

*Arms*—Gules a chevron between three bears' heads couped argent muzzled gules, a border engrailed of the second.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) John White was born in England, came to America about 1725, and settled in New Jersey. He took up a large tract of land on Antietam Creek. Child: 1. John, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) John White, Jr., son of John White, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and married Elinor Williams, who was of Welsh descent. Child: 1. Rosanna Marshall, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) Rosanna Marshall White, daughter of John and Elinor (Williams) White, was born May 2, 1791. She married, January 2, 1821, in Hagerstown, Maryland, James Oliver Carson. (Carson II.)

(*Ibid.*)

**METCALF, RALPH**, Editor, Man of Affairs—Ralph Metcalf, editor, manufacturer, and authority on economic relationships and conditions in foreign countries, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on November 2, 1861, a son of Alfred and Rosa Clinton (Maloy) Metcalf. He comes of old American families. The direct paternal line was established in America by Michael Metcalf, who came from England because of religious persecutions, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637, with his wife, their nine children, and a family servant. He was born at Norwich, England, on July 8, 1587, a son of Leonard Metcalf, and before he took ship for America, owned and operated a weaving establishment there. It is recorded that on July 14, 1637, he was admitted as a

townsman and freeman at Dedham, and it appears that very soon he became a prominent figure in the community life. In 1641 he was elected a selectman of the town, continuing active in its affairs until his death on December 27, 1664. His descendants in later generations formed connections with some of the leading families of the New England colonies.

From Michael Metcalf the line of descent is traced through Michael, his son, born in England on August 29, 1620, of whom the last record appears under date of January 25, 1664; Jonathan his son, born on June 7, 1648, died on May 22, 1727; Ebenezer, in the fourth American generation, born on February 14, 1680; Jabez Gay, in the fifth generation, born on November 30, 1718; Joel, his son, who married Lucy Gay, of whom further, a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden and of Governor William Bradford. Thus Ralph Metcalf, of this record, includes in his ancestral line these distinguished members of the "Mayflower" company. John and Priscilla Alden are celebrated alike in history and in the famous poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." William Bradford, second governor of the Plymouth Colony, was born in England in 1590, came over on the historic first voyage of the "Mayflower," and served as governor from the death of John Carver in 1621 until his own death in 1657.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, married Will Peabody, and their daughter Elizabeth married John Rogers. Hannah, their daughter, married Captain Samuel Bradford, son of Major Will Bradford, and grandson of Governor William Bradford. Perez Bradford, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Rogers) Bradford, had a daughter, Hannah, who married Jabez Gay. Their daughter was Lucy Gay, who was married to Joel Metcalf (born November 4, 1755, died November 25, 1834), of previous mention.

After their marriage Joel and Lucy (Gay) Metcalf removed from Attleborough, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island, where, in 1780, they resided at No. 64 and 66 Benefit Street. Their son, Joseph Gay Metcalf, was born on December 9, 1796, and died on June 29, 1854. His son was Alfred Metcalf, born on December 1, 1828, died on July 16, 1904, father of Ralph Metcalf, of whom this account is primarily a record. Alfred Metcalf was a woolen manufacturer during his active career, and a prominent figure in Providence life,

where he served as a member of the city's common council and board of aldermen for twenty years, and as a member of the school committee for thirty years.

Ralph Metcalf passed his early years in Providence, his birthplace, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools. Following graduation from the high school he attended Brown University, and, later, the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1883. For further advancement in his chosen career as a newspaperman, he studied law and medicine, and in 1902 was admitted to the bar at Tacoma, Washington.

Even before he entered college, in 1879, Mr. Metcalf was editor of the "Old Orchard Daily," at Old Orchard, Maine. From his very early years he was interested in newspaper work. After he was graduated from the University of Michigan, Mr. Metcalf joined the staff of the "Saint Paul Pioneer Press," where he was employed as a reporter from 1883 to 1885. In the latter year he went to Winona, Minnesota, as editor of the "Daily Herald," and after four years in this position, he and his associates bought the "Tacoma Morning Globe." In this Washington city he has since made his home, and here his activities have largely centered.

Mr. Metcalf was soon a well known figure in Tacoma life. As editor of the "Morning Globe" from 1889 to 1893 he brought his paper to a position of greater influence and excellence, forcefully advocating many progressive movements in the public interest. His comprehensive training, which included both medicine and the law, gave him a grasp of public problems, and formed the background for his acute surveys of economic and financial conditions to which he has devoted himself in recent years.

Meanwhile, however, abandoning his editorial chair, Mr. Metcalf entered business life. In 1894 he helped to organize the Metcalf Shingle Company to take advantage of the enormous lumber resources of the State, and served as its secretary and treasurer until 1910, when he retired from business pursuits. During this period he also became active in public life and in various enterprises for civic progress. He was elected to the Washington State Senate from the Twenty-sixth District in 1906, and has served continuously in office since that year. He was prominently connected with the passage of direct primary legislation in his State, and in the session of 1927, served as

president pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Metcalf also occupied the position of secretary of the Tacoma Board of Public Works in 1890-94, and served for a time as chairman of the Republican City Committee. He was president of the William H. Taft League in the State of Washington, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Mr. Hoover for President in 1928, and has been influential in Republican party councils of the West for many years. During the period of the World War he was county director of the United States Public Service Reserve; county director of the United States Boys Working Reserve; and chairman of the Bay-Island District of the American Red Cross, rendering important service to his country's cause in these various capacities.

Since his retirement from active business in 1910, however, Mr. Metcalf has devoted himself principally to making economic surveys and studies of foreign countries, with reports on their financial conditions. His long previous study and observation of trade conditions rendered him competent to undertake this task, and his opinions on a subject of immense difficulty are regarded as of value. As early as 1913 he was appointed by Governor Lister and Lieutenant Governor Hart as a member of the American Rural Credit Commission which studied rural credit in European countries for several months, and prepared a bill from which the Federal Farm Loan Act resulted. This was the first of many similar trips which Mr. Metcalf made, and since 1913 he has been in Europe six times, altogether, for extended periods, his last two visits taking him to Spain, Portugal, Galicia and Morocco. At his first return from Europe in 1913, Mr. Metcalf spent a full year in preparation of a written report, which was published in book form in 1915 to the extent of five thousand copies at the direction of the State. This volume of 293 pages, involving monumental research and meticulous care in its preparation, is standard for the work of this inquiry. The reputation which it brought to Mr. Metcalf was primarily responsible for his appointment as executive secretary of the International Trade Commission in 1922, an office which he held until 1926, and whose duties took him to Europe several times from 1922 to 1925.

The work of this commission was concerned with the attempted settlement of the German reparations problem, and was the first such at-

tempt to be made. Mr. Metcalf, and the men who served with him—prominent financiers and economic experts—worked out a practicable plan. In 1923, with the chairman of the commission, he spent much time in London, Berlin, and Paris endeavoring to gain acceptance for the commission's plan for the settlement of reparations and international debts, and although both England and Germany reacted favorably, it proved unacceptable to France, where post-war rancor was still strong. This plan was included in the report of the International Trade Commission, written by Mr. Metcalf and published in January, 1923, at the direction of the United States Congress. It is interesting to note that the creation of the Dawes Committee, and the modifications of the Young Plan of 1927, coincide very largely with the original proposals made by Mr. Metcalf and his associates in 1922.

Mr. Metcalf, in addition, served as vice chairman and secretary to the Commercial Commission to Scandinavia in 1923; and held the same offices with the similar commission to Cuba in 1924, of which William Jennings Bryan was chairman. In 1925 he represented the State of Washington at the International Chamber of Commerce gathering at Brussels, Belgium, and remained in Europe thereafter for another economic survey. He returned to the United States from his last European visit in December, 1929.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Metcalf in his various studies have been embodied in numerous published volumes and public documents. He is the author of the following volumes: "Direct Primary Legislation," published in 1907; "Rural Credit in Germany," published by Congress in 1914; "Rural Credit, Coöperation, and Agricultural Organization in Europe," published by the State of Washington in 1915; "Report of the International Trade Commission with Proposal for Settlement of German Reparations and Interallied Debts," published by the U. S. Congress in 1923; and "Economic Survey of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark," published in 1924. He is also the author of several series of sketches of foreign travel, including "Impressions of Cuba," (1924); and "Travel Sketches of Europe," (1913, 1922-3-5-7-8-9); is the author of numerous newspaper articles recording economic surveys of European conditions between 1922-25, and still carries on newspaper correspondence on this and other subjects. In recog-

nition of his studies of public affairs and international economics, the College of Puget Sound conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

At Tacoma, Mr. Metcalf is active in various other phases of the city's life. He is a member and a former vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a member of the following clubs: the Union Club, the Commercial Club, the Tacoma Country and Golf Club, and the University Club.

On April 20, 1887, at Winona, Minnesota, Ralph Metcalf married Edith Olena Simpson, daughter of V. Simpson, a financier of that city who died in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf became the parents of two children: 1. Alfred, now deceased. 2. Elizabeth, who married G. E. Ledbetter, of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf maintain their residence in Tacoma, at No. 918 Yakima Avenue, while Mr. Metcalf's offices are situated in this city at the Puget Sound Bank Building.

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**BUTLER, MARION**, Lawyer—Back in the '90's, the State of North Carolina saw fit to send to Washington, D. C., as senatorial representative a modest and implacably earnest young man, born and raised on a farm, and who was then just over thirty years of age. To-day as we write these lines nearly forty years later, the Hon. Marion Butler is a world-famed figure, a national leader in politics, former statesman without peer, and a noted lawyer.

The records reveal it was this same Marion Butler who sponsored much of the most constructive legislation agitated in the close of the past century, notably the Rural Free Delivery Bill, Postal Savings Banks and Parcels Post bills, the appropriation for building the first submarine in America for the Navy, independence of Cuba under the Monroe Doctrine, as set out in the "Platt Amendment," advocacy of changes in our national banking system (which became in time our Federal Reserve), improved methods for coöperative marketing and for operation of the Federal Farm Board, a national six per cent interest law, and many other proposals that have become important integral parts of our nation's law structure. A few of these will be touched upon in course of the present narrative, which tells of the life of one of America's foremost men.

Marion Butler was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, in 1863, a son of Wiley and Romelia (Ferrell) Butler. Educational facilities

for those living on plantations at the time were at ebb, due to the war between the States and the resulting reconstruction evils in the South; and his early education was attended to by Mr. Butler's mother, Romelia (Ferrell) Butler. When he entered his first public school he was already well founded in geometry, such was the advanced degree of her instruction. In fact, his general education was better than the teacher's.

In 1881 Mr. Butler matriculated at the University of North Carolina, whence he was graduated in 1885, at which time he was president of the Dialectic Society. Just prior to attainment of the degree, however, he was called home by the death of his father. This put a temporary end to his ambitions for study of law, already begun at university, and he was compelled to assume instead the business affairs of the late deceased, which included conduct of the plantation and a general store. He assumed his duties with good will and for the time being was forced to give up the completion of the course at law school. Existence of the local high school then was in a precarious position, financially, and he took responsibility for its continuation, chiefly so that his six younger brothers and sisters might avail themselves of its opportunities for an adequate instruction. When the eldest of his brothers had had sufficient training, he put him at the head of the high school; put the home and store affairs into the hands of his other kin. His management of the store and farm had been successful, and he already was regarded locally as having unusual ability.

Mr. Butler then purchased the "Clinton Caucasian," a weekly periodical, and through its columns most effectively pleaded the cause of the agriculturist and the Farmers' Alliance. As a result of his strength at representing the farmers he was elected, in 1890, to the State Senate. There he took the lead in the legislative fight for a State railroad commission, became chairman of a joint committee chosen from both houses to further the legislation; and the commission, which had been defeated for years in previous legislatures, became a reality. He led and won the fight to fix the legal rate of interest at six per cent, which had been defeated at previous legislatures. For years a serious organized campaign had been waged against appropriations for the State University, and a majority of the members of that legislature were understood to be com-

mitted to that destructive policy. Mr. Butler at once took up the gage of battle for his *alma mater*; he pointed to the sworn duty of every legislator to support the State Constitution, which declared for the establishment and support of one or more State universities; he pointed to the State University as the head of the public school system and pleaded for liberal support for a comprehensive system of public education, with the result that appropriations were increased for both. This opened the way for another great educational need—a university for women—which he succeeded in putting through the same legislature. Mr. Butler was then only twenty-six years of age, but became the recognized leader, and these achievements have been referred to as an educational revival and the beginning of a new era in the "Old North State."

In 1892 he was elected president of the State organization of the Farmers' Alliance, and subsequently went as delegate to a meeting of the national body, which elected him national vice-president; and at the next convention he became its president. From what has been written it is easily understood that the people of North Carolina regarded Mr. Butler as a suitable champion of farming interests in their larger representations; and it is clear why he was their choice as senator to the National Legislature at Washington.

We may say here that Mr. Butler was born and raised as a Democrat, but left that party for the ranks of the Republicans. He stated when changing his political affiliation that he had become convinced that "the great constructive principles of the Republican party were best for our government" and that "protection was a true American policy." He has not sought public office since the end of his term in the U. S. Senate, but he has taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has gone as a delegate to nearly every national Republican Convention. He has also devoted his time and money to help build a strong and militant Republican party in his own State. His basic appeal to the electorate of his State has been that "the agency of a two-party system is absolutely essential for good government, and that therefore the establishment of such a system is the first and highest duty of every patriotic citizen." The remarkable growth of the Republican party in North Carolina is proof of the wisdom and soundness of his appeal.

All of Mr. Butler's legislative ideals did not become realities during his term in office, but many of them did; others followed in due course of political evolution, and still others, to which he has adhered in private life since his time in the senate, promise to be realized in the future. Supporting the national six per cent proposal, he said: "If Congress will promptly give us such a law, as an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, there can never again be such a disastrous panic as the one from which the whole country is still suffering," referring to the stock crash of fall, 1929; and he added, "It is obvious that if speculators on Wall Street cannot offer ten to twenty per cent, that money will stay home to serve the communities where it was earned."

Following his retirement from public life, Mr. Butler became identified with several strong corporations as legal counsel. He had continued his studies at law in his home after graduation at college, and in the year 1899, during his term as Senator, he joined the law class at his State University, and secured license from the State Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar that year. From commencement of practice, his clientele has been imposing, and the years have brought wide renown in legal circles as formerly was his lot in national legislative procedure. He had offices, formerly at Raleigh, at New York City, and now has his quarters in the American Building, Washington. He is a director of a number of large companies, and though his time is much taken up by matters of the bar and business he contrives to support all worthy movements for the general good of his State and of the District of Columbia. He holds membership in several scientific, professional and social organizations, and is a truly public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in all enterprises which mediate the moral, social and civic betterment of his country.

Marion Butler married, in 1894, Florence Faison, of Sampson County, North Carolina, and they are the parents of five children.

In conclusion we may say that his outstanding characteristic is sincerity, and a courage that has rendered him incapable of taking advantage of others despite all obstacles. Next to his courage and integrity comes his boldness of operation, made evident in the State Senate and in the United States Senate, and, in later years, in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. As statesman, lawyer, and as a

man, his record finds expression in the words of Pope:

Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,  
In action faithful, and in honour clear;  
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,  
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend.

The distinctions of his notable career have been many, yet it is significant that, above all other considerations, he values the esteem of those who are his friends, and their number is legion, increasing with time.

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**MANNHEIMER, JACOB**, Merchant — Beginning business operations in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the days when Indians were seen as frequently on the streets of the town as were white men and women, Jacob Mannheimer from the first made a success of the department store which he operated until his death in 1903, and which stands as a memorial to the initiative and industry and business acumen of its founder. For nearly three-score years the Mannheimer store has been known far and wide as one of the finest establishments of its kind west of Chicago, and it was reputed to be the only one of its size and importance in the Northwest that was owned and controlled entirely by one family. To many people in the territory about St. Paul the Mannheimer store has become a tradition, and a long list of its patrons to-day (1930) are granddaughters and great-granddaughters of the women who purchased the simpler fineries of a day, pioneer in character as compared with the present, over its counters back in 1871 when the place first opened for business. Mr. Mannheimer typified the strong-willed, vigorous, dauntless character that is required to build a new civilization out of a wilderness. He was not the pioneer of the soil who clears the land of the primeval forests to plant the grain that provides himself and his beasts of burden with a livelihood. That type of pioneer had come and gone in St. Paul before the advent of the aggressive merchant from Bavaria. But he was a pioneer in industry and trade. He brought from the East, and from his native Germany, progressive ideas regarding the merchandising of goods and these he adapted to the locale in which he was to do business, innovating a more sophisticated type of emporium as fast as his clientele would permit. Much of the business development which St. Paul

has enjoyed in the past half century is due to the leadership of Jacob Mannheimer.

Born January 17, 1848, in Bavaria, Germany, Mr. Mannheimer was the son of Dr. Moritz Mannheimer, prominent physician who had served King Ludwig of Bavaria. The old Mannheimer home where the subject of this sketch was born still stands. He was educated in the Catholic schools of his home town and, while still little more than a youth, emigrated to America in search of wider opportunities than were open to him in the densely populated regions where he had his origin. Still seeking unlimited potentialities, he moved on west from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago, and from there came to St. Paul in April, 1871, in company with his brother-in-law, Louis Goodkind. He opened a department store on Third Street and Bridge Square, his brothers, Robert and Emil, coming from Chicago a short time later to associate themselves with him in the business. In 1881 the concern, then known as Mannheimer Brothers' store, had grown to the extent that a new building on Minnesota Street was erected to house its rapidly increasing operations. Twelve years later the store was moved to its present location at Sixth and Robert Streets where, on April 10, 1921, the fiftieth anniversary of its founding was celebrated.

At St. Paul, on October 23, 1879, Mr. Mannheimer married Louise Gruber, born at St. Paul, September 6, 1856. They became the parents of six children: 1. Elsa, born at St. Paul, January 13, 1881. 2. Maurice, born December 21, 1882. 3. Robert, born July 16, 1885. 4. George, born December 3, 1889, died October 21, 1928, when the boat from which he was shooting for ducks on Leech Lake capsized and he was drowned. George Mannheimer attended the public schools of St. Paul, the St. Paul Academy and the University of Minnesota. He was an official in the Mannheimer Brothers store and had, a short time before his death, acquired a controlling interest in the John Martin Lumber Company, of which he had been president since June 1, 1928. A well-known sportsman of St. Paul, he had made his home with his mother and sister at No. 436 Holly Avenue. 5. William, born November 11, 1891. 6. Carl, born September 11, 1893. The death of Jacob Mannheimer occurred at St. Paul, February 26, 1903. He made his contribution to the day and age in which he existed, and he lived a personal life that was thoroughly

admirable, leaving many fond relatives and friends who will cherish his memory as long as they, themselves, shall live.

**EHRlich, JULIUS JOSEPH**, Banker — During a long and useful career, Julius Joseph Ehrlich occupied a position of importance in Buffalo life. Through years of service with the Buffalo Savings Bank he rose to offices of great responsibility and trust, while the constant value of his presence and efforts was felt in many other circles of the city. He was a man who met the duties of life as they came to him, never shirking an obligation or failing to live up to the highest standards of conduct. In the affectionate remembrance of all those who knew him his place is notably secure.

Mr. Ehrlich was born on January 27, 1856, at Buffalo, New York, a son of Frank and Barbara (Walkam) Ehrlich. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father born in Loeb-schütz, in Prussian Silesia, and the mother at Germersheim-on-the-Rhine, a Bavarian city in the Palatinate, which has been for years the seat of Bavarian aristocracy. An ancestor in the Ehrlich line served under Napoleon, and followed the Emperor in the ill-fated penetration of Russia. Barbara (Walkam) Ehrlich came to the United States with her parents and family in 1846 aboard a sailing vessel, and her future husband arrived in America two years later in 1848. He was a bookbinder by occupation, a skilled and careful worker. Both parents lived to a fine old age. The mother died in 1911 at the age of eighty-seven, while the father passed away the following year at the age of ninety-five.

Julius Joseph Ehrlich was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, entering the high school at the age of thirteen. His family circumstances were modest, though comfortable, and when he had completed the high school course, he began the active business of life, entering the employ of a Buffalo lumber company with which he remained for a short time. Very soon afterwards, however, he became associated with the Buffalo Savings Bank, and for forty-one years thereafter—the balance of his active career—he continued this connection. Mr. Ehrlich began his work with the bank as a bookkeeper. Within a very brief period he amply demonstrated the value of his services, attracting the attention of the bank's executives by his strict attention to duty and his faithful performance of every task given to



him. Gradually he won promotion, working his way through almost all of the bank's offices until, at the time of his retirement in 1914, he was assistant secretary. Those who had occasion to observe his work through the years described Mr. Ehrlich as a very conscientious, incorruptibly honest and entirely unselfish man. He was always the thorough gentleman, observing the fine old traditions of uniform courtesy and kindness by which a gentleman is always known. His sisters, Amelia and Louise Ehrlich, of Seattle, have in their possession a very beautiful memorial which was dedicated to his memory by three of Buffalo's outstanding men, Mr. M. J. Hens, Mr. Albert Hutter and Mr. A. W. Meyer. In their words of tribute the universal sentiment of the community found expression.

Mr. Ehrlich remained a bachelor, living with his sisters and parents all his life. He was a great reader of the finer kinds of literature, and was also much interested in sports, being an ardent bowler. In his younger days he frequently went on long bicycle trips. In 1926 Mr. Ehrlich, with his two sisters, Miss Amelia and Miss Louise Ehrlich, moved to Seattle, Washington, where a brother, Frank O. Ehrlich, a prominent hard wood lumberman, now deceased, and his family, had taken up his residence and built a beautiful home. His sisters now occupy this residence.

For several years at Buffalo, Mr. Ehrlich acted as secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization, and was always much interested in charitable and benevolent work. He was a member of the Buffalo Saturn Club, the Buffalo Launch Club, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and a member of the Buffalo Orpheus Society. Playing a violin rather well himself, he loved all fine music, and was an active patron of all concerts and operas performed in the city of Buffalo. A Republican in politics, Mr. Ehrlich took an enlightened interest in all Buffalo's civic affairs, although personally entirely without ambition to hold public office. The cause of civic progress enlisted his hearty support, and his generous contributions of his time and substance helped to further many important movements. During the period of the World War he was not only prominent in the Liberty Loan drives and other organized war-time enterprises, but at this time he also returned to the bank to help out where he could while the younger men were going to war. Through all the years of

his life Mr. Ehrlich found a source of great happiness in his own family circle, and he loved to spend his leisure in this pleasant companionship. At his death it was these loved ones who suffered the most grievous loss, but all those who had known him were deeply affected by his passing, and all joined to pay the highest tributes to the noble life and character of him who was gone.

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**COOPER, FRANK BOWER, Educator** —

Founder of the modern educational system now in effect in Seattle schools, Frank Bower Cooper was the director of these schools for almost a quarter of a century, creating and maintaining the standards which have made the city famous in educational circles of the country. Mr. Cooper's contributions to his profession were widely recognized, bringing him many honors both from his associates and from the public at large.

Born on September 17, 1855, in Mount Morris Township, Ogle County, Illinois, Mr. Cooper was a son of William Thomas and Barbara (Wallace) Cooper. His father was a blacksmith by occupation. Educated in the public schools at Polo, Illinois, the boy began the active business of life upon the completion of the high school course. For a year he worked as a "news butcher" on Illinois railroad trains, and during one summer drove a team of mules. All the time, however, he was planning for the future, saving his money in order to continue his education. Mr. Cooper's first ambition was to become a lawyer, so after leaving high school at the age of seventeen he secured a teaching appointment, deciding to earn in this way the money necessary to take up the study of law. One year later he was made principal of a small two room school in Illinois where he remained for another period of one year. At the end of this time he was able to enter Cornell University, but he did not take up the study of law. He had come to realize the dignity and importance of educational work, and he determined to devote his own life to labors in this field. Accordingly after his graduation from Cornell, he accepted appointment as superintendent of schools at Lemars, Iowa, where he remained for a period of seven years. Next Mr. Cooper spent one year as professor of education at the University of Iowa, and in later life he was often moved to remark that he considered this year

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the most valuable single year of his life since it gave him a real opportunity to study.

Leaving the University of Iowa, Mr. Cooper was appointed superintendent of schools at Des Moines, devoting himself to the duties of this office for eight years. Not only did he perform services of real value to the city, by his able and effective administration as superintendent, but he took the lead in all State educational movements. He conducted many teachers' institutes, and in every way endeavored to promote the cause of educational progress. In the meantime, he had become very well known among the educators of the West, and his services were sought by Salt Lake City officials who persuaded him to accept the position of superintendent of schools in that city. For two years his activities centered there. He continued his effective work as an educator during these years, and came to occupy a position of importance in the general life of the community. To him was accorded an honor rarely granted to those not members of the Mormon faith. Mr. Cooper was asked to speak several times in the Mormon Tabernacle, and his addresses there were very favorably received.

It was about this time that the growing city of Seattle decided that some improvement in its school system must be made. Mr. Cooper's name immediately occurred to those who were interested in the proposal as a man ideally fitted by native ability and experience to undertake the difficult task projected. At Seattle the school system was closely bound up with politics, and educational merit had become subservient to political favor. When he was approached and offered the position of superintendent of schools, Mr. Cooper accepted under the condition that he should be allowed a free hand in making the school system independent of political control. In the first few years of his work at Seattle he succeeded in this aim. The Seattle schools were removed entirely from the field of politics, and they are still operating to-day under the system devised by Mr. Cooper. It would be difficult even now to estimate fully the value of his work to the city. He built for the years of the future and his accomplishments will still remain in other generations which are to come.

Mr. Cooper remained as superintendent of schools at Seattle from 1901 until his retirement in 1923, to enjoy the leisure he had well earned. At this time he bought a beautiful

ten acre estate at Lake Forest Park, one of Seattle's fine suburban residential districts, and built here a beautiful estate which he named Hillan Dale Lodge. Always a great lover of nature and the out-of-doors, Mr. Cooper laid out his estate and planted his shrubs, flowers and trees himself, converting it into a place of rare beauty where art and nature happily blended. In a beautiful little dell he collected nearly every wild plant that grows in the Northwest, while in other parts of the estate, cultivated flowers grew in profusion in beds arranged to advantage by the landscaper's art. This estate was fortunate in having within its bounds a bubbling spring with large supply of water. Mr. Cooper began to collect bright colored stones to line this spring in a Mosaic pattern, and as his friends learned of his intention they began to bring him stones from all parts of the world. Stones from the Wall of China, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from Egypt and from other far places of the earth all helped to make this spring a thing of rare beauty. In addition to his love of nature, Mr. Cooper was fond of sports. He was an ardent golfer, enjoyed swimming and boating, and was a very expert bowler, winning several bowling medals.

During his active career Mr. Cooper wrote extensively. He was an able poet and much distinguished verse from his pen appeared in various magazines. Mr. Cooper also wrote a great many text book criticisms and collaborated with Miss Ida Vetting in writing "My First Language Lesson," a text book which is in use in many fine schools. In every State in which he resided he served on the State Board of Education, while during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, he was president of the National Association of School Superintendents, working closely with President Roosevelt. Shortly before his death Mr. Cooper received from the National Superintendents Association the gold key that is given to all past presidents of the organization. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and held membership in the following clubs: the Rotary Club, the Rainier Club, the University Club, the Rainier Golf and Country Club, and the University Golf Club, all of Seattle.

In 1880, Frank Bower Cooper married (first) Mattie Hazeltine, of Polo, Illinois. They became the parents of four children as follows:

1. Phania, now Mrs. W. P. Montgomery of Seattle. 2. Ruth, who married Louis Lear of Seattle. 3. John F., an attorney of this city. 4. William, a safety engineer of this city. In 1920 Mr. Cooper married (second) Margaret Curtis, who survives him, daughter of Elon C. and Morgiana (Whiting) Curtis, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Cooper died at Seattle on November 23, 1930. Although retired from active life, he maintained a keen interest in affairs about him, and his passing was a serious loss to the city which he had served so well through the years. At Sand Point Naval Flying Base there is an avenue of beautiful trees which has been dedicated to the "builders of the Northwest." In appreciation of the value of his life and work the people of Seattle have named one of these trees for Mr. Cooper who thus became the third educator to be honored in this way. With his own love of nature and the outdoors it is doubtful if any other tribute would have pleased him so much. Certainly none more fitting could have been devised. As the leafy branches of a tree spread and increase with the passing years, so the value of his work will increase and its worth be known in the great city which the future will bring.

**SPICER, JOHN MASON MAGUIRE**, Man of Affairs—For more than half a century John Mason Maguire Spicer was prominent in the life of Minnesota. Active in many business enterprises, he found success in all, his brilliant executive ability and sound judgment proving repeatedly of the utmost value in the development of the companies in which he became interested. His business career, however, did not begin to limit the extent of his prominence in Minnesota, where he was always active in civic affairs and occupied high rank in the councils of the Democratic party of the State.

(I) John Spicer was born at Basle, Switzerland, and came to the United States with his parents when he was only two months old. The family settled first in Maryland, then in Southern Pennsylvania, where Mr. Spicer was engaged in the mercantile and shoe business. In later life he moved to Illinois and was engaged in the shoe business and later engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until time of his death, in 1868. He was of English descent, and was always absorbed in the study of the Bible. He both read and spoke

French, German and English. He and his wife moved from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, about 1852, and came to Oregon City, Illinois, where they bought a farm. About the time that the Illinois Central Railroad got there, they moved to Polo, Illinois. John Spicer married Mary Agnes Maguire, who was from Richmond, Virginia, but moved to Cumberland, Maryland. She was educated at the Georgetown Convent. She died in 1884. Children: 1. Georgiana, who married John Hill. 2. Agnes, who married George O'Neil. 3. Ann, who married Henry Becker. 4. John Mason Maguire, of whom further. 5. Amy, who married (first) Mr. Frazier; (second) Daniel Beard. 6. Belle, who married a Mr. Bennett. 7. Eunice, who married John Hutchinson, and lived at Faribault, Minnesota. 8. Martha, who married James Hunter. 9. Hattie, who married George Perkins, and they now live in California. Amy, Martha and Hattie are the only children still living.

(II) John Mason Maguire Spicer was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on December 9, 1841. At the age of ten he moved to Oregon, Illinois, with his parents, later moving to Polo, in the same State, where he attended the public schools. He clerked at Milledgeville for two years. When he was sixteen he rode horseback to Springfield, Missouri, to deliver \$8,000, which he carried in a loose saddlebag, and was told not to seem too particular about it, but to throw it under the hotel desk or bar with the saddle, as the money was to pay for a drove of horses from Texas. He was given a beautiful spotted pony for making the trip. In 1858 he carried a torchlight at the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport, Illinois, and with two or three other boys sat at the feet of the speakers. In those days he saw Lincoln often. He first came to Minnesota in 1868. The first year he worked for Ingersoll and Company, and he boarded at the Merchants' Hotel, where James J. Hill was boarding at that time, and where Mrs. Hill was a waitress. The Rev. Edward Eggleston, author of the "Hoosier School Master," was the St. Paul librarian, and it was with him that John Mason Maguire Spicer spent many evenings. On his vacations, he generally went home.

At Belle Plaine he established a general merchandising business, and to the successful conduct of this enterprise he devoted his time and attention for several years. In the fall of 1870, however, he located in Willmar and his family

followed soon after. The following summer he formed a partnership with Andrew Larson, in the mercantile trade, and this association continued until 1883, when Mr. Spicer disposed of his interests in the venture to enter the fields of real estate and banking at Willmar. The days he spent out there, when the influx of whites was merely beginning and everything was in a rough state of civilization, were severe ones, but they were days that pioneers had to conquer. Even the terrific blizzard of 1873 was twice as hard due to the unpreparedness of the living conditions of the people in the Middle West.

Mr. Spicer became interested in railroading mainly due to the fact that James J. Hill had promised that if he built from Willmar to Sioux Falls, he, Mr. Hill, would build from St. Cloud to Willmar. A company was organized and Mr. Spicer served as president until it was completed and purchased by Mr. Hill. He organized the Central Land Company, a large and important firm, handling extensive tracts of land all over the State, its efficient and successful operation being due in large part to his own fine energy and ability. He was also instrumental in the founding of two banks in Willmar. His railroading experience stopped actively after the Great Northern Railroad consumed his. His recreation for many years had been hunting, and he was an exceptionally good shot, having a love of it in addition to plenty of opportunities in that direction. For the last thirty years of his life his greatest source of enjoyment was his home on Green Lake, and in his honor Mr. Hill named their town Spicer.

Politically, he was a member of the Democratic party, though he cast his first vote for Lincoln. He was chosen a delegate to the National convention in Chicago in 1884 and to the St. Louis convention in 1888. During his long residence in Willmar he served as president of the City Council, and president of the School Board. Though he had little or no training in his youth, he had a great, deep-rooted love of learning, and that can easily be seen by the manner in which his children were educated. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a charter member in Willmar, and on their fiftieth anniversary they presented him with a loving cup, as he was the only living charter member. He was also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both

orders he had numerous friends. He and his family worshipped in the Episcopal church.

Mr. Spicer married at Belle Plaine, Minnesota, on December 23, 1869, Eliza Frances Deming, who was born October 29, 1851, in Middleboro, Vermont, and died at La Jolla, California, in 1909. Her father was born in Canada, moved to Shoreham, Vermont, and later to Minnesota, where he owned a hotel, at Belle Plaine. He was Master of the Masonic Lodge at Belle Plaine, and was well known in the Masonic Order in the East before coming West. He and his wife died at Atwater, Minnesota.

The children of John Mason McGuire and Eliza Frances (Deming) Spicer are as follows: 1. Agnes Frances, who died May 5, 1917; married John Greulich, a broker of Ossining, New York. She went to St. Mary's Academy at Faribault, and later studied art and music. 2. Amy Maud, who went to school with her sister, Agnes Frances; she married the late Senator Carl L. Wallace, who died in 1919. Children: i. Carl Spicer, who married Alice West, of Cincinnati, and they live in Long Beach, California, and have two sons. ii. John Bruce, who lives in Hollywood with his mother. iii. Jean Spicer, who married John MacManus, and lives in Seattle, Washington; they have one son. 3. Mason Willmar, a lawyer, who lives in Minneapolis; married Ella Mossberg, and they have a daughter, Dorothy Raymond. He is a graduate of the University of Minneapolis, and the Shattuck School at Faribault. He is active in the Masonic Order. 4. Russell P., who was born at Willmar, February 26, 1876. He returned to Willmar after graduation from school and entered upon his business career as the proprietor of a retail implement establishment, but after two years, entered the Spicer Land Company, which was organized in 1899, with a capital of \$300,000, and which holds and deals with local land acquired by John Mason Maguire Spicer, his father, in the early days. In 1920 Russell P. Spicer became the organizer of the First National Bank, which has a capital of \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$35,000, and average deposits of \$450,000, and of which he has continued for many years to be the president. From the time he left college halls he has been a hard and energetic worker, and it has been through his energy and enterprise that he has won so high a place in financial and realty circles. He is a man of excellent business ability, holding the confi-

dence of his associates. He is also well known in Masonry, like his father before him, having passed through the chairs of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, and being a member of the Consistory, and Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with Lodge No. 952 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a Democrat, but his business interests do not permit him to be as active as his father. His wife's father, G. A. Moore, was likewise engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis. With his brother, Mason Willmar Spicer, he graduated from the University of Minneapolis and the Shattuck School; he married Margaret Moore, of Minneapolis, and they have three children: Mary Margaret, Elizabeth Ann, John Mason, 2d. 5. Jessie Irene, who graduated from the University of Minnesota; she married John Greulich, October 21, 1920. 6. Edna Ruth, who graduated from Wells College in Aurora, New York; she married Fenton Kelsey, who is in the advertising business in Chicago. They have two children: Fenton and John Spicer. 7. Raymond Deming, who attended the Morningside College and the University of Minnesota; was the president of the firm of Stephens & Company, investments, of San Diego, California; he married Blanche Edgerton Scott, of Minneapolis and they have three children: Raymond, Suzanne, William. 8. Eunice Martha, who went to Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin, the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, graduated from Ward-Belmont, Nashville, Tennessee, and the Uni-

versity of Minnesota; she married, at Spicer, August 18, 1923, Paul Walker Latham, son of Allan Latham and his wife of Norwichtown, Connecticut, and who are still living there. They have two children: i. Paul Walker, born June 24, 1925. ii. John Spicer, born May 16, 1928.

John Mason Maguire Spicer died May 19, 1928, at the age of eighty-seven, to the sorrow of his many friends throughout the State. His grandchildren and his one great-grandchild were always a source of pleasure to him, and he was able to share their interests and enjoyed talking and telling them Indian stories. On the day of his death, he had been to the hospital but a few hours earlier to see his three-day-old grandson, John Spicer Latham, and had been greatly amused at the suggestion of the three-year-old brother that the baby be taken home then and there in the waste paper basket he produced. His death came suddenly after a quiet conversation with his son-in-law, and five minutes later he dropped dead, the easiest and most natural death. All his life he had been both physically and mentally fit, interested in all, and he died with the knowledge that his family were all well and happy. By his many successes during his long and notable life he contributed to the growth and development of Minnesota in whose welfare he was always vitally interested. Though many honors came to him in later years he never lost the quiet modesty and charm which were distinguishing features of the man in all his work.



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