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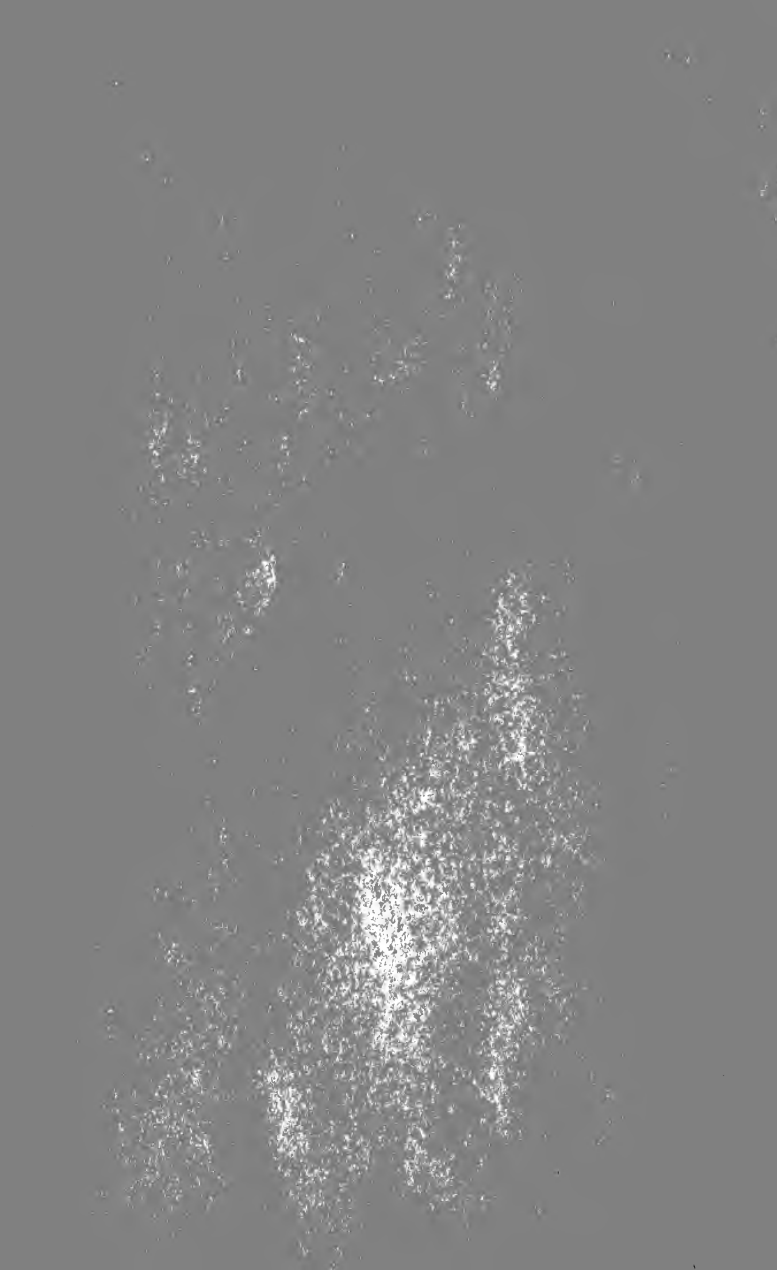
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PRESENTED BY

Arthur Emmons Pearson
November 3, 1919.

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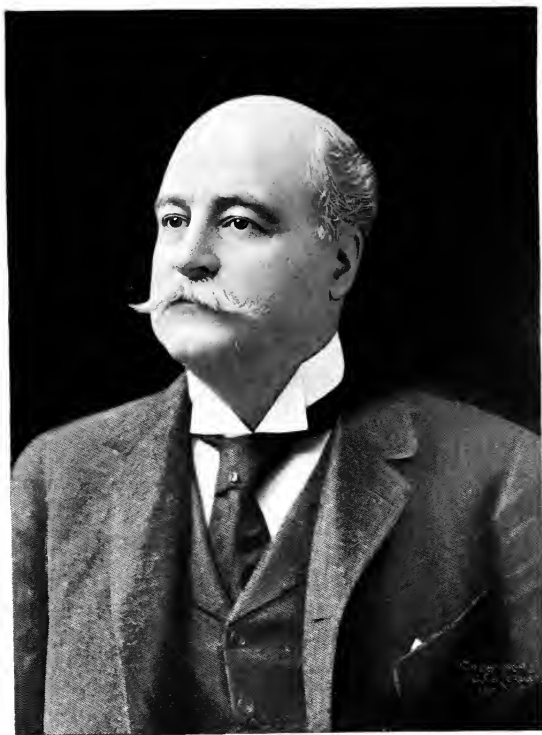
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Eben S. Tafel

Biographical History of Massachusetts

Biographies and Autobiographies of the
Leading Men in the State

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT, A.M., D.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume III

With opening chapters on
What Massachusetts Has Contributed to the
Welfare of the American People

BY HON. EBEN S. DRAPER



MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
1911



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WHAT MASSACHUSETTS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE WELFARE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

IN writing a few words upon this *general* subject, I shall refer chiefly to the industrial welfare of the Nation. Industrially Massachusetts is supreme in manufacture of wool, cotton and leather, and ranks high in many other industries where skill and capacity in those who work, as well as in those who manage, are requisites for success.

Massachusetts men and their descendants, many whose biographies and portraits appear in the volumes of this great work, were among the first who built the great transcontinental railways. Her people in great numbers settled the middle West. They developed some of the greatest mines for the production of minerals, and have been prominent in the establishment of the great copper mines of the different sections of the country.

In manufactures in colonial days Massachusetts occupied the front rank in many of the most important industries, and to-day, in spite of the fact that the raw materials of all her great industries are not native to her soil, she occupies the first place in the great textile and leather industries of the Nation. In early days she had large manufactures of iron and steel, and still occupies a high place in the production of many of the finer grades of this style of manufacture, as is attested by the great wire works at Worcester, the watch factories at Waltham and the textile machinery manufactures which are preeminent in Massachusetts to-day.

In many of the fields of invention her citizens have stood at the head. Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, was born in West-boro, Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale. Samuel Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and educated at Yale. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, coming to Boston in

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1872. He became a professor in the Boston University, and invented and developed the telephone while a citizen of Massachusetts. In textile machinery, especially in the spinning and weaving arts, all the great inventions of the last forty years which have revolutionized these departments of manufacture have been the product of the citizens of Massachusetts or of Rhode Island and have been brought out in this country by the textile machinery concerns of New England, the largest of which are located in Massachusetts. These improvements have been adopted in England and all over the continent of Europe, as well as in some of the countries of Asia. The great development of shoe machinery, which has revolutionized the manufacture of shoes all over the world, has been carried on from its central location in Massachusetts, many of the most important inventions having been made by Massachusetts men and the business having been carried on within the confines of this Commonwealth. In the development and uses of electricity for traction power and lighting purposes she has played a wonderful part, and her contributions of educated men in all the arteries of industrial life have been second to those of no state.

In all these and many other directions Massachusetts has borne well her part and contributed to the welfare of all the people her full share; but greater in value to the people than the products of her mills and factories have been the conditions which she has established by law for her working people. By her example and laws she has blazed the way for improved conditions for the people of the entire Nation.

Her laws are more advanced and better for the protection of working people than are those of any other state. The conditions which surround her factory employees are good, and her legislature has enacted laws to protect the lives and health of her workers in a sane and progressive way. She stands at the top in her institutions for technical training, which are so closely connected with and beneficial to her great industries; and she has technically educated thousands of men from other sections of the country, who have made conditions better wherever they have gone.

Massachusetts has acted wisely in realizing that the most important of all considerations is to establish such conditions in the Commonwealth as make for healthful lives and good citizenship; and her people are as well governed and happy as are any equal number in any part of the world.

WELFARE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

While many of her citizens have been great and successful in the industrial life of the country, they have not failed to realize that this was but an opportunity for duty. They have recognized their obligations to the government, state and people and have represented the best type of high-minded citizenship.

The average wealth of her people of the Commonwealth is second to that of no community of equal size in the world. She has produced hundreds of men connected with her great industries who have given most generously of their means for the upbuilding of all those institutions which help the unfortunate and enable all the people to live more comfortable and happy lives. The State, by taxes on her people and property, has most generously cared for her unfortunate, and is always at the head in providing means for the amelioration of suffering and for the education of all the people.

Her industrial prosperity has been great, but keeping pace with that and in fact more prominent has been her contribution for the upbuilding of her people; and her industrial leaders have always been willing to bear their share of the burden to bring about these most beneficial results. It has been truly said that if you wish to write the history of any great industry you must portray the lives of the men who are behind it.

Eben S. Draper

JOHN WILLIAM PITT ABBOT

JOHN WILLIAM PITT ABBOT, an able lawyer and public-spirited man of affairs, was born on April 27, 1806, in Hampton, Connecticut, the son of John Abbot and Sophia (Moseley) Abbot of Westford, Massachusetts. Hampton was the home of his mother, but Westford was the town with which his family had long been and still is conspicuously identified. The family is of the best New England stock, descended from George Abbot, who came from Yorkshire to Andover, Massachusetts, about the year 1640. John Abbot, the father of John William Pitt Abbot, was a successful lawyer who acquired a considerable fortune for his time and was Grand Master of Freemasons in Massachusetts. John Abbot Lodge, of Somerville, is named after him, and it is stated that he conducted the Masonic services at the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument.

The son, John W. P. Abbot, was fortunate in his home environment. He was given the best education then available, and was taught those lessons of industry and thrift which rarely failed the New England boy of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. He was fitted for college at Westford Academy, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1827. The wishes of his parents and his own natural inclination drew him into the profession of his honored father, whom he succeeded as the guide, counselor, and foremost citizen of Westford.

His thorough knowledge of the law, combined with unusual business ability, soon won recognition for Mr. Abbot throughout his section of the state. He acquired a large and important professional practice and in addition engaged widely in business undertakings, serving as a director in several banks, railroads, and industrial corporations in Lowell and Chelmsford, as well as in Westford. For fifteen years he was the town clerk of Westford, and for ten years he was chairman of the Board of Selectmen, his service in the latter post including the four years of the Civil War



J. W. Wood

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when his patriotism and executive ability proved of the utmost value to the community whose interests were committed to his keeping.

In one of the war years, 1862, Mr. Abbot, in addition to his public duties at home, served as a Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, and in 1866 was further honored by a term in the Massachusetts Senate. He was long the clerk of the First Parish Church in Westford (Unitarian), of which he was a devoted member. In politics Mr. Abbot was first a Whig and afterwards an earnest and active Republican.

He was married on July 18, 1833, to Catharine, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Catharine (Thayer) Abbot. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Abbot, of whom there are now living George Abbot, merchant, and Abiel Jacob Abbot, manufacturer.

The fine, fruitful, and honored career of John W. P. Abbot ended at his home in Westford on August 16, 1872. He had left an indelible impress upon the community where he had lived, and whose interests he had nobly served as had his ancestors before him. Ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who in his youth was brought into close association with Mr. Abbot, has drawn this striking picture of this New England gentleman and his strong and attractive character:

“I was principal of Westford Academy, 1857-59, and for two years lived in the family of Mr. John W. P. Abbot. He was treasurer of the Academy and very active in the administration of its finances, which in his hands were always in admirable condition. He was a typical leading citizen in a New England town — at a time, too, when the railroads had not concentrated population and the professions in three or four metropolitan cities. Each town had its lawyer and doctor and minister who was known the country round and who made his village headquarters not merely a bedroom after a day spent in the city, but the center of his daily activities and usefulness. I recall with delight and respect Mr. Abbot and his life. He was then fifty years old, in his prime. He had a frank, open, genial face, and an erect, alert, and handsome figure. He dressed neatly and his personal appearance and manners were always those of a well-bred gentleman. He was ‘A Village Squire,’ Justice of the Peace, and trained to the law. Resort was made to him by all who had conveyances to make or estates to settle. He

was chairman of the selectmen for nearly a decade, including the time of the Civil War, when the duties of the office were exacting. He discharged them not only with efficiency and fidelity, but with the patriotic fervor which the time called out. He was a generous supporter of church and of school. He was executor and trustee of many estates. He went to the General Court as representative and as senator. With land and barns he farmed his acres, and added to his professional activities the charm of the rural agriculturist. Often each week he was away for the day, going to Lowell or Boston, bent on business connected with the many corporate interests — railroad or banking — in which he was an officer. He promoted manufacturing enterprise in his native town and advanced the capital necessary for the institution and growth of the Abbot Worsted Company, in which his sons took active part and which has since made large and successful development.

“But of all else the notable feature of Mr. Abbot’s life was his home. His large country house — his constant residence — and his ample grounds were the fitting setting for domestic comfort and hospitality. His wife, Mrs. Catharine Abbot, was a woman of unusual character and attainments. At once the head of the interior domestic establishment to which she gave her personal care and labor, she was also distinguished by her rare culture and intellectual scope. She read extensively, keeping pace with the best literature; she studied all the phases of the most advanced thought, religious, social, and political; she had been a teacher and remained always a scholar; she held the most liberal views; her heart was in the cause of the slave and the poor; her philanthropy was broadcast, and yet specific to every demand of the neighborhood; her home was the frequent resort of the reformers, ministers, and men of culture; and to me, as to every young man who came within her influence, she was a liberal education.

“Such was the environment of John W. P. Abbot. The remembrance of it is to me idyllic!”

The Abbot name is borne with distinction in the present generation in the town of Westford in the Abbot Worsted Company, of which John W. P. Abbot’s youngest son, Abiel Jacob Abbot, an able and successful New England manufacturer, is treasurer.

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Henry Allison.

HENRY ALLISON

MODESTY is a virtue of rare excellence, and when seen through a long life of great usefulness embellishes every noble trait. Not infrequently arrogance hides shallowness, and dignity becomes ostentation. Such characteristics are sure to repel those who might be friends. Modesty, however, awakens confidence, sympathy, and esteem.

Henry Allison was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, January 12, 1840. He was of English descent, the son of Thomas Barnby of Yorkshire, England, and Lucy (Kenyon) Allison. His mother was a most lovable woman, who died when he was but eight years of age. His father was a farmer whose life was characterized by industry, honesty, and kindness, and these traits the son inherited. It were well for mankind had the more impetuous and often offensive qualities been consigned to oblivion, while the nobler qualities were allowed to fill their place in public appreciation.

Mr. Allison did not enjoy farm work, but remained with his father until he was fourteen years of age. He preferred mercantile pursuits, especially banking, but had great difficulty in securing a good education, as his father believed that learning to read, write, and gain a little knowledge of arithmetic was quite education enough for a young man.

He always showed taste for books and pictures. The life of George Stevenson and other biographical works offered him specially profitable reading. He finished his scholastic training at Rome Academy at the age of fourteen years and entered a store as a clerk. The proprietors of the store always addressed him or spoke of him as "Honesty." He spent three years and a half in stores in New York State, six and a half years in the post-office at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and for ten years he was teller of the Fitchburg State National Bank. He then organized the Safety Fund National Bank and was its efficient president for thirty years. For some years he has been a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank.

HENRY ALLISON

He was married June 8, 1870, to Mary, the daughter of Elijah Marsh and Maria (Belding) Dickinson. Five children were born to them: Fanny May, wife of F. P. Hewitt, Mabel, who died in infancy, Edith, an artist, Ethel, a teacher, and Ruth, a musician.

At a mature age he is now passing the evening of life in the confidence and esteem of the public he has so long and faithfully served.

Although a Republican in political principles, he has always found politics distasteful and never allowed his name to be used for any political office. He is a member of Jerusalem Commandery of Free Masons, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. For the past twenty summers he has enjoyed life with his family at his country home in Ashby, Massachusetts, amid its invigorating atmosphere and the quiet growth of nature "trying to lead a simple life." Without sham or pomp or parade, he seeks to be honest, simple, true.

He recommends to the rising generation, honesty, sobriety, promptness in all engagements, and keeping everlastingly at it. It is not so much the kind of business or occupation, as it is the man behind it, that spells success. To illustrate this, Mr. Allison recalls to mind the story of "pop-corn" Johnson, the father of that industry, who first sold pop-corn on the street, and later, on the trains from Fitchburg to Boston and from Boston to North Adams. He was finally killed in a railroad accident but left his heirs quite a fortune. So much for a small business with the right man behind it.

The people of Fitchburg have good reason to be grateful that the "right man" was behind their banking interests for well-nigh a generation.

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Yours Truly
John F. Barker

JOHN FRANCIS BARKER

EPHRAIM BARKER came to this country from England about the middle of the eighteenth century in company with a brother Richard. This brother "went West" and no trace of him survives. On February 27, 1752, Ephraim married Hannah Grove. Their second son, John, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, December 18, 1756. At the age of thirty years, in 1786, John married Esther Richardson of Leominster, Massachusetts. Their eighth child, Albemarle, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, June 13, 1797. Albemarle was the father of John Francis, the subject of this sketch. He married Abigail A. Francis of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and became the father of eight children, of whom John Francis was the seventh. He was by trade a blacksmith. At the age of forty-five he was paralyzed, as the result of an accident, and lived but five years afterwards.

John Francis Barker was born in Needham, Massachusetts, on December 16, 1839; he was therefore but nine years old when his father died. At this tender age he went to work in a cotton-mill, working fourteen hours a day for a trifle more than two cents an hour, his daily wage being thirty-three cents. His career as a wage-earner began even earlier, for when he was but four years old he earned a quart of milk a day by driving a cow to and from pasture.

Compelled by circumstances thus early to earn his living, he developed that habit of industry which has characterized his whole subsequent life. His opportunities for acquiring education in the usual sense of that word were limited to three months in the village school each year, during the period between his ninth and twelfth years of age. But, if he lacked opportunity for scholastic training, he made good use of his time in the school of life, increasing his knowledge, developing his mind and qualifying himself for the large service which he had rendered the industrial world by his business achievements and his numerous inventions.

When he was twelve years old John Francis Barker was employed

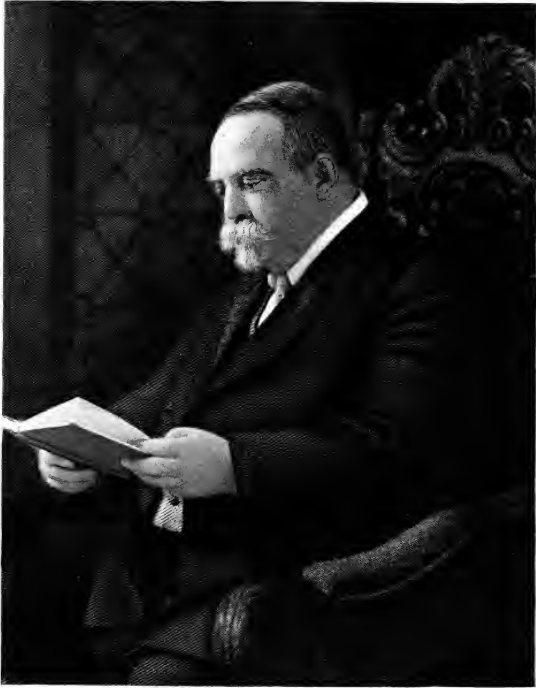
JOHN FRANCIS BARKER

by his brother Horace who carried on a steam-fitting business in Lowell, Massachusetts. After four years, in 1855, he went to Philadelphia, where he followed the same line of work until 1862 when he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, to take a position in "the Water Shops" of the United States Armory. A few years later he became first the treasurer and then the president of the Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company. These offices he has filled continuously for forty-five years. During these years of unremitting industry he has taken out no less than one hundred patents, chiefly in the field of gas machinery.

At one time he was a member of the Sixth Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1858 he married Miss Laura Pierce, by whom he had three children. After her death he married, in 1888, Miss Jennie Pierce, by whom he has had two children. For many years he has been identified with the Masonic Fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican of the "stalwart" kind. His chief amusement is driving horses; his main exercise is attending to business.

During his long and laborious life he has cultivated his mind by acquainting himself with standard works in the fields of history, politics and general literature. In the development of his intellectual and moral life he attributes much to the influence of his good mother who lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. The son honors his mother by his industry, temperance, integrity of character and success in business, and also by the esteem in which he is held by all who know him. His counsel to his young fellow Americans is characteristic: "Go to work; earn an honest living; pay your debts."

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Harry H. St. Beach

HENRY HARRIS AUBREY BEACH

DR. HENRY HARRIS AUBREY BEACH was born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 18, 1843. His father was a tailor, a man of unusual amiability of disposition and dignity of deportment. The son early displayed a taste for music and anatomy. Between school hours in boyhood he made himself useful in all manner of domestic duties about the house and garden, and early learned to be prompt in duty, systematic in work, neat and courteous in personal habits and manners.

After leaving school he worked in the daytime and studied at night, and so earned money to pay the expense of his medical education as fast as the bills came due. He read eagerly all the books on science and philosophy which he could secure, and only wished that he had more money to buy what had been published and more time to read what had been written. He passed through the Cambridge grammar and the high schools, but he could not command the means to go to college.

Reviewing his course, he calls it a "life of work all the way." When twenty years of age he enlisted in the army and was immediately assigned to hospital service with the rank of sergeant of ordnance. He was actively employed on that responsible post until a year after the close of the Civil War. After an honorable discharge from the army, he was appointed, in 1867, surgical house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He graduated at the Medical School of Harvard University and immediately began the practice of medicine in Boston. Soon after he received the appointment of surgeon to the Boston Dispensary and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical School of Harvard University. Subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Medical Faculty, and for fifteen years he continued teaching practical anatomy in connection with the lectures of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Since then he has been a teacher in the department of clinical surgery, and he has been successively surgeon to out-patients, visiting sur-

HENRY HARRIS AUBREY BEACH

geon, senior surgeon, and consulting surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. For two years he was assistant editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." He was president of the Boylston Medical Society, and a member of many associations for the advancement of medical, social, and general science. He published a large number of articles descriptive of the treatment of cases occurring in surgical and medical practice. He is said to have been cool and self-possessed in the presence of suffering and danger, and cautious and conscientious in operating.

As a mode of relaxation, Dr. Beach enjoyed and found helpful, wood-life, and experiences incident to it, art of all kinds, especially music and painting.

On December 2, 1885, he was married to Amy Marcy, daughter of Charles Abbott and Clara I. (Marcy) Cheney, granddaughter of Moses and Rebecca (Rundlett) Cheney, and of Chester and Amy (Waterman) Marcy, a descendant from John Marcy and Godfrey Dearborn, who came from England to New England in 1680 and 1630 respectively. Mrs. Beach is a composer and pianist of international fame.

Dr. Beach wrote for the readers of this work the following words: "The influence of home, of school, of private study, of contact with men in active life, have all been strong upon my career. Success in life depends on steady industry, perseverance in the face of obstacles, courage to do everything as well as it can be done, and on the exercise of sound judgment in the adoption of a pursuit. Our relations with others should be dominated by the strictest integrity and fair dealing, without envy of more successful competitors; we should aim to learn wisdom from our errors and failures and be willing to accept with submission the implacable obstruction to all ambition, of premature disease and death."

Dr. Beach died June 28, 1910, after a short illness following an accident. His mental powers continued at their highest up to the last hour of his life.

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Wilmar W. Glaesmar.

WILMON WHILLDIN BLACKMAR

GENERAL WILMON WHILLDIN BLACKMAR, lawyer, business man, and commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1841, and, greatly to the sorrow of his fellow-citizens, died at Boise City, Idaho, July 16, 1905. His father, Rev. Joseph Blackmar, a minister of the Christian denomination, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, in 1800 and died in 1878; a man of a retiring disposition, marked calmness of demeanor, but possessed of large capacity and a warm heart. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Jane Philbrick, a native of Andover, New Hampshire, was a woman of unusual intellectual ability, and exerted a strong domestic influence. Both parents were of English descent and took especial pains to cultivate correct English speech and manners. Young Blackmar studied at the Brimmer School in Boston, the Bridgewater Normal School and entered the Phillips Exeter Academy in 1861; but at the call of his country he enlisted in the army in 1862. After the war he entered the Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated in 1867, with the degree of LL.B., and in that same year he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar.

General Blackmar's military record was as follows: he enlisted August 23, 1862, as private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was promoted to be second lieutenant, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, March 3, 1864, in the First West Virginia Cavalry. April 11, 1864, he was detailed as provost marshal of his brigade. May 15, 1865, on the field of Five Forks, he was promoted by General Custer, and on his recommendation was made captain; and for gallantry in that same engagement he received a Congressional medal of honor, October 13, 1897. At his discharge, at the end of the Civil War, July 8, 1865, he was captain of Company H, First Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry. His brigade commander, as lieutenant, was Col. James M. Schoonmaker, and by him he was made provost marshal of the brigade. He subsequently served as provost mar-

WILMON WHILLDIN BLACKMAR

shal and assistant adjutant-general on the staffs of Gen. W. H. Powell, and Gen. Henry Caphart, who commanded brigades and divisions respectively under Generals Custer and Sheridan. Among the battles participated in by General Blackmar were the following: Antietam, Stone River, Chicamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign, battles around Petersburg, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek; and he was present at Lee's Surrender at Appomattox. Repeatedly he won commendation for his remarkable courage. The particular instance of gallant conduct for which he was granted a medal of honor after the war, in November, 1897, and in accordance with special recommendation by the War Department, was described as follows: "Near Five Forks, April, 1865, this officer, then a lieutenant in First West Virginia Cavalry and provost marshal of a cavalry brigade, having been ordered to form a new line at a critical stage of the action, while the men were being pressed back, carried out this instruction, and then, without orders, proceeded and advanced the line, calling upon the color-bearer to follow. This call being repeated, the line advanced, a charge was made and the enemy routed."

In an address delivered before the Grand Army post of Hingham, General Blackmar was induced to give his own version of this affair. From this it appears that Caphart's brigade had been fighting, dismounted, all night at Dinwiddie Court House, and nearly all day near Five Forks; when, mounting again, they were driving the enemy from their front. Blackmar, however, discovered a body of our men hard pressed by what proved to be the main army of the enemy, while our cavalry had been misled into following a mere detachment. Riding rapidly after Caphart, he told him what he had discovered; and he was then ordered to take the colors, form a new line facing the main body of the enemy, while Caphart would gather his men to join this new line. Obeying orders, Blackmar formed the new line and advanced with it till, coming to a wide and deep ditch, he leaped across it, bidding the colors follow. The bearer hesitated, and the command was repeated. Blackmar supposed himself to be alone on the enemy's side of the ditch, when suddenly General Custer laid his hand on his shoulder, saying, "Captain, go and get the colors." The men heard this and no longer hesitated, but sprang over the ditch, charged and routed the

WILMON WHILLDIN BLACKMAR

foe, pursuing them for five miles, capturing prisoners, taking cannon and wagons till darkness and exhaustion made them desist. It was in recognition of such gallantry in battle that by General Custer's recommendation the lieutenant was promoted to a captaincy, and later on the War Department gave him a special medal of honor.

General Blackmar was an enthusiastic and loyal veteran to the end of his days. He was a founder and first commander of the Edward W. Kinsley post 113, G. A. R. He served as judge advocate, and also as commander of the department of Massachusetts, G. A. R. He was likewise for ten years, namely, from 1873 to 1883, judge advocate general on the staffs of governors Washburn, Talbot, Rice and Long; an office that carries with it the rank and title of brigadier-general. He was a member and vice-commander for four years of the Loyal Legion. He represented for three years the state as the Massachusetts member of the national council of administration of the G. A. R. On the 18th of August, 1904, he had the distinction of being elected by acclamation national commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the most exalted honor within the gift of that organization. He accepted it as a sacred trust to which his time and money were to be given without stint. In pursuance of a plan of visiting all the scattered departments, accompanied by Mrs. Blackmar and his chief of staff, General John E. Gilman, he made a journey of ten thousand miles, from which he returned home May 28, 1905, elated and happy by his enthusiastic reception as guest of the various posts and departments which he had visited during the trip.

A remarkable souvenir of the war times is the identical chair in which General Grant sat at Appomattox when he wrote the terms of capitulation to be signed by Gen. Robert E. Lee. This arm-chair was bought for ten dollars from the owner of the house, Mr. Wilmer McLean, by General Capehart, and carried in front of him on his horse to his headquarters by General Blackmar, to whom it was finally given as a friendly token by General Capehart, accompanied by his affidavit as to the facts. In his will the chair was left to the Smithsonian Institute, where it takes its place with the General Grant relics.

As a lawyer General Blackmar's career was active and successful. For twenty years he was a partner of Henry Newton Sheldon,

WILMON WHILLDIN BLACKMAR

later associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and still later of the Supreme Judicial Court of the same. He was not only an able lawyer, but his established character as a man of integrity caused him to be made the custodian of numerous estates and trusts. He was a director of the Hamilton Woolen Company; a director of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company; a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston; and he was presidential elector from the twelfth district in 1900. He was through life an ardent and faithful adherent of the Republican party, and as such served in 1871 and 1872 in the Boston Common Council. He was a Mason; a member of the Boston Art Club; of the Union Club of Boston; of the Wompatuck Club of Hingham; of the Unitarian Club of Boston; of the Bar Association of Boston, and of other societies and associations. He was a loyal Unitarian, for some time in attendance on the ministry of the Rev. Minot J. Savage in Boston; later a member of the First Church in Hingham, and a member of the standing committee of the Second Church in Boston. On the walls of the Second Church, in connection with its observance of its 257th anniversary, November 25, 1906, was placed a bronze tablet in his memory, and unveiled with eloquent tributes by the pastor of the church, Rev. Thomas Van Ness, and by Hon. Stephen M. Crosby, the chairman of the standing committee. A similar tablet was placed in the old Meeting-house in Hingham by the Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

On the 17th of November, 1880, General Blackmar married Helen R., the eldest daughter of John R. and Caroline F. (Sayles) Brewer; granddaughter of Thomas and Abigail (Stone) Brewer, and of Willard and Maria F. Sayles. She descended from Captain James Brewer, of Revolutionary fame, who was a courier between Congress and the Revolutionary Army under General Washington. It was at Captain Brewer's house, at the foot of Summer Street, Boston, that Mrs. Brewer helped to dress and blacken the faces of those who threw the tea cargo overboard in Boston Bay, an act in which Captain Brewer himself participated. An only son of General and Mrs. Blackmar, was named John, and died August 18, 1881. Their Boston home was one of the most attractive of the many elegant residences on Commonwealth Avenue; and their summer home was on the Brewer estate in Hingham, regarded as one of the most beautiful on the South shore.

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William O. Blaney

WILLIAM OSGOOD BLANEY

THE paternal and maternal ancestors of William O. Blaney came from Scotland, and settled in Boston before the stirring days of the Revolution. They brought with them the characteristics common to the Scottish people, — shrewdness, strength, energy, integrity, and imparted these to their descendants.

William O. Blaney was born in Bristol, Maine, July 16, 1841, the son of Arnold and Nancy (Hunter) Blaney. Arnold Blaney was a prominent man in the town in which he lived, filled numerous public positions, and was for many years Judge of Probate of Lincoln County, Maine. His son, William O. Blaney, was educated in the public schools of Bristol, and at Lincoln Academy, one of the old-time country academies that have been the nursery of some of the strongest men and women in American life.

The lure of the city which has drawn so many boys from Maine farms and villages laid its spell upon him. In 1863 he came to Boston and entered the employ of Davis & Crosby, flour and grain merchants. His rise was rapid. He showed such marked ability that in 1869 he succeeded to the business of the firm under the name of W. O. Blaney. A few years later the firm name was changed to Crosby & Blaney. Upon Mr. Crosby's death in 1879 the name was again changed to Blaney, Brown & Company, under which the business was carried on to the time of its dissolution in 1904, continually expanding until the concern became, without doubt, the largest dealer in and receiver of flour and grain in the city.

Mr. Blaney was not content to confine his activities to his own business. He was a leading factor in the commercial development of the city of his choice. In 1869 he became a member of the Commercial Exchange. His ability as an organizer and administrator was recognized by his associates, and he was made director in 1879, later vice-president, and finally president of the Exchange. In 1885 the Commercial Exchange and Produce Exchange were con-

WILLIAM OSGOOD BLANEY

solidated under the name of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Blaney was appointed chairman of the committee on transportation, and afterwards elected chairman of the committee on arbitration.

It was his ambition that this powerful organization should have a home worthy of its name. When a committee was appointed to secure a site and erect a new building, he was made its chairman. The splendid structure, which was begun in April, 1890, and completed in February, 1892, is due in a large measure to his successful planning, constant oversight and unflagging interest. He rightly regarded this as one of the proudest achievements of his career, and his associates in the Chamber of Commerce gave him great credit for his foresight and success in this great work. After the completion of the building he served continuously as chairman of the real estate trustees until his death.

For six years Mr. Blaney was a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce to the Associated Board of Trade, and held the position of vice-president of the latter body. The matter of transportation, local, western and international, always excited his lively interest, and received a great deal of his attention.

Mr. Blaney was president of the Commercial National Bank of Boston from 1900, president of the American Congregational Association from 1900, and director and vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1904 to the date of his death. The reorganization of the Commercial National Bank in 1900 with an increased capitalization required a strong man at its head, and when Mr. Blaney was selected as its president it was an assurance that the future of the bank would be not only secure, but progressive. The commodious and prosperous headquarters of the American Congregational Association on Beacon Street, and the magnificent building of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company on Franklin Street, in the erection of both of which he was actively interested, bear substantial witness to the character of his service to those organizations. He also found time to render efficient service to the Commonwealth as a trustee of the Medfield State Asylum from the date of his appointment by Governor Russell in 1893 to the time of his death.

He was a Mason, a member of the Boston Art Club, Exchange Club, Congregational Club, Brae Burn Country Club, and the

WILLIAM OSGOOD BLANEY

Merchants Club of Boston, of which he was president in 1901. He was long affiliated with the Old South Congregational Church, an admirer and warm friend of its talented and famous pastor, Dr. George A. Gordon, and a generous supporter of its many benevolences.

Mr. Blaney never took an active part in politics. His sympathies were with the Democratic party, but he acted independently whenever that party espoused measures not in harmony with his views. He was a member for a number of years of the executive committee of the Good Government Association of Boston.

He found his chief recreation in golf, the national game of the country of his ancestors.

On May 16, 1867, he was married to Loella E., daughter of William and Jane (Richards) Huston, of Bristol, Maine. Their married life of over forty-three years was an exceptionally happy one. Two children were born to them, Charles C. Blaney, an attorney, and Louise Blaney, who died in 1902.

For many years Mr. Blaney resided in a beautiful home on Commonwealth Avenue, where he died November 12, 1910. His death removed one whose marked personality made him a success as a business man, as a devoted public servant, as a pillar of strength in his church, and with ties of friendship in all his walks of life. The astuteness of his mind, which worked out successfully the complex problems filling his busy life, rendered his whole-hearted service of peculiar and significant value; his rigid honesty gained for him the confidence of others; his opinions once formed and expressed left little room for doubt as to what his convictions were, and carried the suggestion that right must prevail, and that he was ready to stand by and fight for its maintenance. Combined with all this sturdiness of character and opinion, there was the gentler aspect of life in tender family relations, loyalty in friendships, and generous readiness to help all who sought the benefit of his practical experience and wisdom.

WALDO ELIAS BOARDMAN

WALDO ELIAS BOARDMAN, business man, patent solicitor, newspaper publisher, dental surgeon and curator of the Dental Museum of Harvard University from 1893, was born in Saco, York County, Maine, September 1, 1851. His father, Elias Boardman (1822-1901), the son of Elias Boardman of South Reading, Massachusetts, son of Deacon Elias and Hannah (Lewis) Boardman, was a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, and for the last twenty years of his life a farmer in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was a man of positive character, nervous disposition and active temperament. His first ancestor in America was William Bordman, who came from Cambridge, England, in the ship *John* of London, to Boston in 1638, and located in Cambridge, then known as Newtowne. He was probably born in 1614 and died in Cambridge, 1685. He was a major in the militia and was steward of Harvard College, 1703-47.

Dr. Boardman's great uncle, Colonel Amos Boardman (1755-1823), was a soldier in the Continental Army, colonel of the militia; and his grandfather, Deacon Elias Boardman (1759-1841) brother of Colonel Amos, also a Revolutionary hero and pensioner, serving in the army, 1776-1779. Elias Boardman married Sarah Hartshorn, daughter of Joseph Hopkins (1761-1853), of Reading, Massachusetts, who served in the army of the American Revolution, 1777-80, his entire active service amounting to a period of twenty-six and a half months. He was a Revolutionary pensioner from September 5, 1832, and his widow a pensioner from the time of his death in 1853. Her ancestor, Captain Jonathan Poole, 1634-1678, was a noted Indian fighter in King Philip's War, serving as quartermaster, 1671-74, and as cornet of the "Three County Troop," 1675.

Waldo Elias Boardman was brought up in the town of Saco and early displayed a passion for mechanics and for collecting insects. His mother was his moral mentor; his most helpful books he names as biography, history and travels; and his school attendance was



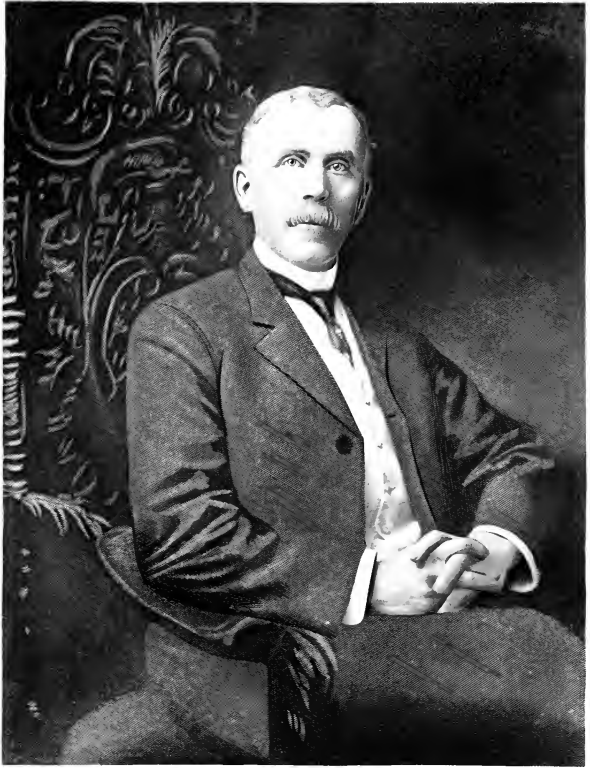
Haldo E. Boardman.

WALDO ELIAS BOARDMAN

tute of Stomatology, an associate member in 1904. He served as a member of the committee of organization of the Fourth International Dental Congress at St. Louis, Missouri, 1904; was chairman of the committee on publication of proceedings, member of the committee on nomination of officers and of the finance committee. The National Dental Association elected him an active member in August, 1899, and he was made a member of the necrology committee, 1900-03, and of the executive council 1902; vice-president for the East, 1903; president from September, 1904-05, and chairman Local Committee of Arrangements, annual meeting at Boston, July 28-31, 1908, and a member of the Federation Dentaire Internationale and of the Interstate Dental Fraternity, 1902, and the Dental Protective Association of the United States, June, 1892; a member of the Boston City Club since June, 1907.

His patriotic, civic and social affiliations include life membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association; Webster Historical Society (now defunct); was a member of the World's Columbian Dental Congress, 1893, Chicago, Illinois, and member of the Massachusetts State finance committee for that Congress. Is a member of the American Medical Association; honorary chairman for State of Massachusetts Lewis and Clark Dental Congress, Portland, Oregon, 1905, also honorary president of the Congress, and a vice-president of the Winthrop Town Government Association; and member of its executive committee; life member Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and a member in the Boston Art Club and the Boston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He served the Commonwealth as a Justice of the Peace from 1874 and as a notary public from 1876, by successive appointments made by the governor every seven years. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, but he parted from it on tariff and monetary issues. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist denomination. His recreation from his professional duties: walking, automobiling, gardening, fishing and golfing. He says to young men: "Assiduous attention to duty, and hard work combined with moral qualities will enable any young man with a fair degree of health to attain the summit of his ambition."

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Leroy T. Brown

LEROY SUNDERLAND BROWN

“**T**O be born on a Maine farm, reared in a country village, educated in a country school and a New England academy is one of the most fortunate things that can happen to a young man,” remarked an eminent New England editor.

This is the early history of many of the leading men of Boston and Massachusetts. Living “near to Nature’s heart,” early accustomed to hard work, learning habits of thrift and economy, impressed with the supreme value of education and religion by honest and God-fearing parents, they laid the foundations of successful careers.

This good fortune came to Leroy S. Brown, who celebrated the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord by appearing on the scene of action on April 19, in the year 1852, in the “down east” town of China, Maine.

It is a singular and interesting coincidence that Mr. Brown has recently acquired the old Jonathan Harrington house on Elm Avenue, opposite the Battle Green in Lexington. Jonathan Harrington, after being mortally wounded in the battle of Lexington dragged himself to the step in front of this house, and died in his wife’s arms. Mr. Brown also acquired the adjoining estate on Elm Avenue, owned and occupied at that time by Daniel Harrington (one of the Committee of Safety), where he intends to make his permanent home.

It is most fitting that he should thus commemorate this anniversary, for one of his ancestors, Col. Josiah Hayden, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, rendered distinguished services in the Revolutionary War as a brave officer. He was a branch of the Hayden family that in the early days of the country’s settlement migrated from Devonshire, England, where his maternal ancestry has been traced back to the Cromwells in the fifteenth century. Mr. Brown’s paternal grandfather and grandmother were born in Rochester, New Hampshire, and Milton, New Hampshire, respectively, and moved to Vassalboro, Maine, where Mr. Brown’s father, John Hanson Brown, was born.

LEROY SUNDERLAND BROWN

Mr. John Brown was a thrifty farmer, a man highly esteemed for his sturdy character and just dealings. He was a man of strict religious views and consistent Christian life. Young Brown's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Copeland Heywood, was a woman of superior mental and spiritual qualities, and her strong personality left a deep and lasting impression upon the character of her son. Young Brown was the sixth of a family of seven brothers and one sister.

To a farmer's boy in eastern Maine, the opportunities for an education were scanty in the fifties and sixties; but young Brown made the most of these, and when he had absorbed all he could find in the schools of his native town, he entered Houlton Academy, and he earned the money to pay his tuition. Being naturally a bright scholar, he found no difficulty in leading his classes in the country school and academy. At the early age of sixteen, he assumed the responsibility and dignity of a schoolmaster, with a success that indicated that he would have reached an eminent position in the teaching profession had he made that his life calling. The few books that were available he read with eagerness, being especially interested in the life of the great naturalist, Audubon. He was offered a position in his uncles' store, which he accepted, and this changed his career from school teaching to business pursuits.

To many ambitious boys, toiling on farms or clerking in stores, the lure of the great city is irresistible. Some yield to its fascinating call only to meet with disappointment and failure. They are not willing to pay the price of success in toil, self-denial and integrity. Young Brown, however, had served his apprenticeship with conspicuous fidelity. His life on the farm, in the home, at school and in the store had given him good health, a capacity for hard work, mental alertness and high moral ideals. With this splendid equipment he bade farewell to his native town and at the age of twenty began his real life-work, at the foot of the ladder, as clerk for Crosby & Blaney, flour and grain merchants, in the city of Boston. About six years later Mr. Brown became a partner, the firm name being changed to Blaney, Brown & Company, Mr. Brown remaining an active member of that reputable and successful firm during its existence of nearly thirty years, later entering extensively into the flour and milling business, with mills located in the West.

LEROY SUNDERLAND BROWN

His steady rise in the business world is the result of strict attention to business, the capacity to see and grasp new opportunities for growth, unswerving integrity and generous friendships.

To-day he is director and treasurer of Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, director and treasurer of the Bay State Milling Company, Winona, Minnesota, and is director in other important commercial enterprises.

He has for many years been an active member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and served as a director and vice-president of that organization. He is also a member of the Middlesex Club, Exchange Club, Boston Athletic Association, and Columbian Lodge and St. Andrews Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons. He has never been active in politics, but has steadily adhered to the political doctrines of the Republican party.

He is an attendant at the services of the Unitarian Church and has been a generous supporter of many philanthropic causes.

His early love of nature has not been destroyed by business cares, and he finds recreation in roaming through the woods or boating or fishing on the lakes as in the days of his boyhood. One who in early life has felt the charm of wood and field, lake and river, birds and flowers cannot get away from their spell in the maturer years.

On November 23, 1880, Mr. Brown was married to Geneva M. Philbrick, daughter of Merchant and Ellen Philbrick. In 1904 a great sorrow came to their home, when their only child, Maynard Philbrick Brown, was taken away at the age of nineteen, just as he was entering upon young manhood.

To-day there are boys on farms and in country stores dreaming of great business careers in a metropolis. To such Mr. Brown would point out, not the royal highway from farm to great heights of business achievement, but the plain homely path "of strict truthfulness, just dealings and hard, persevering toil."

WILLIAM MORTON BUNTING

WILLIAM MORTON BUNTING was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1855, of good English ancestry. His father, John Bunting (born in 1802), died in 1866, leaving his son fatherless at the age of eleven years. His mother, whose maiden name was Elvira Andrews, exerted a strong influence in the mental, moral and religious life of her boy, and did what she could to help him surmount the difficulties that lay in the way of his acquiring an education, which he obtained in the admirable public schools of his native city. In boyhood, as well as in manhood, he has enjoyed general literature, without specifying lines of favorite reading.

Not exhibiting an inclination toward his father's occupation as an engraver, he began active life as a clerk in a broker's office in Philadelphia. Then he was engaged in the firearms business in New York City till 1882. About this time his attention was directed toward what has absorbed his energies ever since, namely, the business of life insurance. For two years, 1882-84, Mr. Bunting was general agent in Massachusetts for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; since when, down to the present time, he has been manager for the same important company for all New England, with his office in the Penn Mutual Building, Boston. He is likewise a member of the firm of Plympton and Bunting that was organized in 1884. He is a trustee of the North End Savings Bank; a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Beacon Trust Company; member and trustee of the One Hundred Associates.

His eminent services as a citizen occasioned his appointment on the staff of Governors Greenhalge and Roger Wolcott in 1894, 1895 and 1896, with the rank of colonel, a position which he filled with distinction. He has from the first been identified with the Republican party, from allegiance to which he has never swerved. Though not directly affiliated with any religious organization, Mr.



*James
A. Sinking*

PULLMAN
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WILLIAM MORTON BUNTING

Bunting has sought to exemplify the virtues of truthfulness, honesty, industry and energetic service of mankind.

Few can realize how great has been the service of such a man, unless acquainted with the history of American life insurance — a task not contemplated in this sketch. Enough now to say that this interesting department of business has had more attention in the United States than in any other country; and that, although its history goes back to quite an early period, its main development has been made during the lifetime of Mr. Bunting. No company has done more to offer substantial security to its patrons than the concern whose affairs have been so ably managed by him for New England. The powers and responsibilities involved in such management are necessarily very great and varied. Only a man of unusual integrity and ability could meet the requirements of the position. When we consider the diversified interests that are thus safely provided for annually in thousands of homes where otherwise the calamity of death would be intensified a hundredfold, we see the value of such a man to the community which has the benefit of his labors.

Mr. Bunting stands high in the Masonic fraternity, having taken the 32d degree, and being a member of the St. Bernard Commandery. He belongs to a number of prominent clubs: the Algonquin Club, of which he is a director; the Boston Athletic Association; the Eastern Yacht Club; the Country Club, and the Tedesco Country Club, of which he was formerly president. These clubs have given him the recreation needed by a busy man; though now his main form of recreation is automobiling.

He married, in Philadelphia, December 19, 1881, Mary, the daughter of James H. and Sarah A. Alexander, a descendant from ancestors who came from Holland to America in colonial days. Two children have been born to them, namely, William M. Bunting, Jr., who follows his father's example by engaging in the insurance business, and Florence (Bunting) Rothwell.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CATE

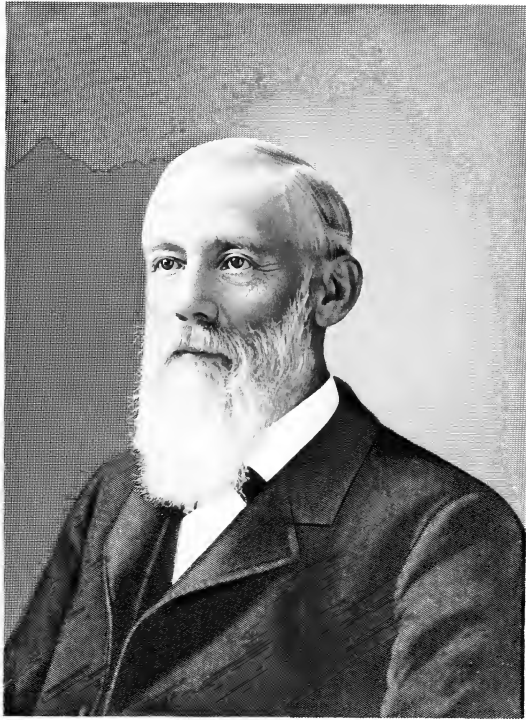
GEORGE WASHINGTON CATE, son of Jonathan and Mary (Johnson) Cate, was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, March 10, 1834. His father was born in 1796 and died in 1882. His mother was born in 1801 and died in 1870; his grandfathers were Daniel Cate, born in 1762, and John Johnson, born in 1758. His grandmothers' names before marriage were Sally Cate and Sally Jenness.

His father was a farmer and also filled the honorable position of teacher in the public schools of New Hampshire, schools that have done most excellent service in fitting men and women for high and influential positions in almost every State in the Union.

Mr. Cate's ancestors came from England and settled in Portsmouth, though the precise date of their arrival in the New World is not definitely known. The family tree will show that among their descendants are many men and women of splendid character and attainments, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Asa P. Cate, late of Northfield, New Hampshire, and George W. Cate, late judge of the United States Court in Wisconsin, and a member of Congress.

Mr. Cate was not reared in the lap of luxury, but early determined to depend upon his own honest exertion and faithful toil. His father's farm was the scene of his earliest labors, and it is a well-known fact that the average New Hampshire farm offers a fine opportunity for the development of patience, skill, and downright hard work, qualities that are essential to achievement.

The farm work, however, was in due time given up and the trade of shoemaker was mastered. At that time the shoemaker was a real artist and made shoes for manufacturers in Haverhill and Lynn. With work on the farm, making shoes and boots, and teaching school in winters Mr. Cate was able by his own efforts and such assistance as his father could give him to prepare for and complete his course in college. His good mother with a wise and steady hand guided



George W. Cate

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GEORGE WASHINGTON CATE

his thoughts and actions, and left the imprint of her moral and spiritual influence on all his after life.

Next to his mother's influence was the influence of the books he read in his early life. The speeches of Clay and Webster, the writings of Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson and Chief Justice Marshall furnished the pabulum upon which his intellect grew and gathered strength for the arduous duties of the legal profession.

He prepared for college at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1861, in the class with President Tucker, George A. Marden, and other well-known men.

He began his active life-work as a lawyer in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1866. Previous to this he had been school commissioner for Rockingham County, New Hampshire, secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Education, and assistant assessor of Internal Revenue in 1861. After locating in Amesbury, Massachusetts, he married Caroline C., daughter of David Batchelder.

While quietly sitting in his office in Amesbury one day in 1876, he was surprised at the entrance of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet and philanthropist. He invited Mr. Cate to take up his residence with him in his home place in Amesbury, where he had lived since 1836, and where his mother and sister had lived and died. Mr. Cate accepted and continued to live with him until his death, which occurred in September, 1892. He was one of Mr. Whittier's closest social and political friends, and at his death was appointed executor of his will without surety on his official bond.

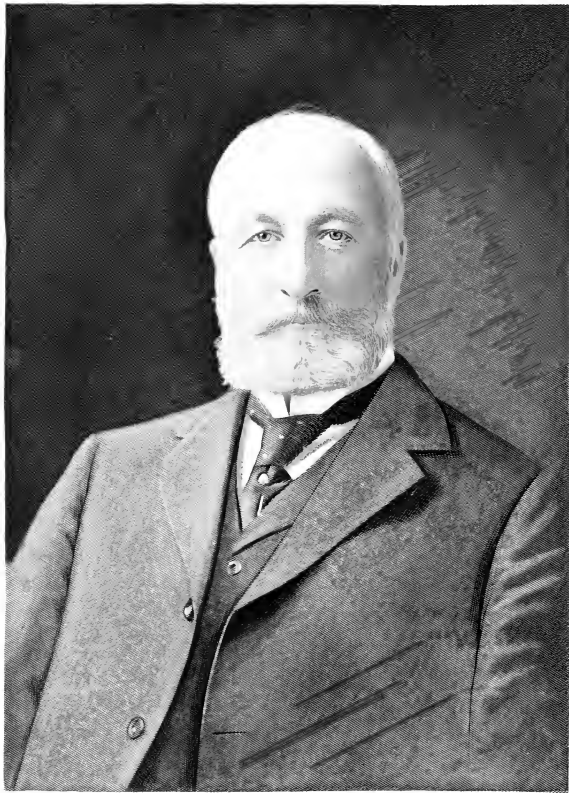
Since residing in Massachusetts, Mr. Cate served as trial justice from 1868 to 1888. Then on the establishment of the Second District Court of Essex County he was appointed judge, which office he has held to the present date. In the meantime he has been State Senator for two years, 1877-78, delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1884, and has been an active and influential citizen of Amesbury, and interested in all that concerns the best interests of the town and Commonwealth where he resides.

As the result of his experience on the farm, in the shoe shop and in working his way through college, and in his varied experiences as an attorney, he is firmly convinced "that the great need of the young man of to-day is honesty, industry, economy and perseverance, with a firm purpose to make the best possible use of time and opportunity."

CHESTER WARD CLARK

CHESTER WARD CLARK was born in the town of Glover, in the state of Vermont. He received his education at the Orleans Liberal Institute, Phillips Exeter Academy and from private instructors. He studied law for four years in the office of B. C. Moulton in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He has a law office in Boston, and his home residence is in Wilmington, Massachusetts. From the quietude of a country home, the pleasant associations of an intelligent neighborhood and the inspirations of the historic New England church, he draws steadiness of nerve and resources of energy and serenity of mind to meet the conflicts of life in the stirring and crowded city, and to give safe and fitting counsel for the conduct of the affairs of the Commonwealth. He has served for several years as a member of the Massachusetts Senate and the House of Representatives; and he has been appointed on the most important committees for the fulfilment of the ordinary duties of legislation and for the especial revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes.

He took a prominent part in the passage of the act to consolidate and re-incorporate the gas companies of Boston; and as chairman of the joint committee on public lighting he pushed through, against much opposition, the so-called "sliding scale" act, which benefited the consumers of gas in the city of Boston. This act provided that any increase of dividends to the stockholders should be dependent upon a corresponding decrease in the price of gas. As chairman of the joint committee on the judiciary, he was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the finger-print system for the identification of criminals; the establishment of the juvenile court of Boston; and the legislation providing for the enlargement of the Suffolk County court-house by the erection thereon of further stories, as opposed to the plan of constructing an additional building on adjoining land, thus permanently insuring a more symmetrical appearance of the architecture of that part of the city.



Clusia W. Clark

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CHESTER WARD CLARK

Mr. Clark has been called repeatedly to give the benefit of his sound judgment and large experience to the adjusting numerous matters pertaining to the interests of the Commonwealth. In all he has proved himself to be a wise counselor and a safe guardian of the public welfare.

Mr. Clark, in speaking in behalf of young men just starting out in life, says that "the key to business prosperity is the selection of an occupation for which one is adapted by natural endowment. Next in importance is the cultivation of patience and fidelity in devotion to every present duty and waiting for success to come in its time. The worker should remember two things: first, that in most cases success comes only after the constant work of many years; and second, that long, diligent and conscientious application in a particular line of duty will generally achieve success. Many a young man, because impatient of results, has shifted too often from one pursuit to another, and thus has dissipated those energies which ultimately would have secured an ample reward, if they had been directed in one channel, and if a single aim had been adhered to in the face of all discouragements."

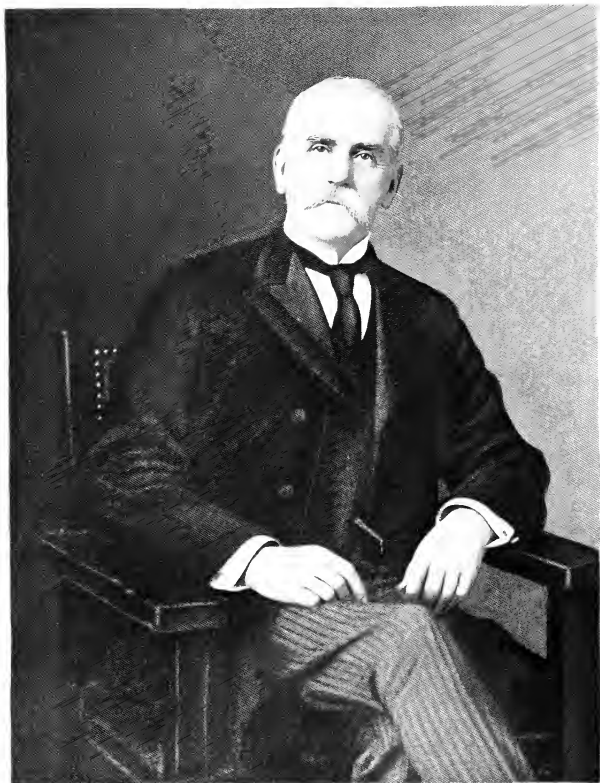
DEWITT SCOVILLE CLARK

DEWITT SCOVILLE CLARK was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, September 11, 1841. He was the son of Eli Benedict Clark, born in 1808 at Waterbury, Connecticut, died in 1889 at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Cornelia DeWitt, born in Milford, Connecticut, 1807, died at Chicopee, 1880. His father's parents were Eli Clark, born in 1764, died in 1843, and Rebecca Benedict. His father was a Congregational clergyman, for thirty-six years pastor of the First Congregational Church at Chicopee. He was a preacher of good ability and power, and was characterized by cheerfulness, thrift, sincerity, and sympathy. During his long pastorate he was greatly beloved, not only by his own congregation, but by the entire community.

Dr. Clark's maternal grandparents were Garrit DeWitt, born in 1761, died in 1847, and Elizabeth Baldwin. His mother was a woman of unusual refinement and culture and exerted a particularly strong influence upon the intellectual as well as the moral and religious life of her family.

On his father's side, Dr. Clark's ancestry may be traced to William Clark who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1637, and thence removed to Northampton in the same state, in 1659. On the mother's side, Dr. Clark's great-great-grandfather, John DeWitt, was made a freeman in New York, in 1748. His father, Peter DeWitt, probably came from Holland, though his name does not appear on the list of inhabitants in 1703. The family is believed to be descended from Cornelius DeWitt, a Dutch statesman who was murdered on account of his opposition to the House of Orange, and whose family is known, in consequence, to have immigrated to America.

Dr. Clark's boyhood was passed in attending the village school and in the performance of the small tasks likely to devolve upon a minister's son in the way of caring for the home. He was taught to be economical, but his parents provided everything that was



De Witt Clark

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DEWITT SCOVILLE CLARK

actually necessary in order to enable him to acquire an education. He held one of the "state scholarships" at that time established by the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

His early tastes were developed by reading the biographies of eminent soldiers and rulers, and especially Abbot's "Life of Napoleon." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" also greatly appealed to him, as it did to so many others, as it first appeared in serial form in "The National Era," and he was very fond of "Pilgrim's Progress."

It was not, avowedly, the wish of his parents that he should enter the ministry, but from the very first he knew that this would probably be his choice. He attended the Chicopee High School, a private school in Orange, Connecticut, Williston Seminary at Easthampton, graduating in 1859, and entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1863. He taught two years as master of the High School in Saxonville, Massachusetts, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1868. He was ordained pastor of the First Evangelical Church, at Clinton, Massachusetts, November 11, 1868, from which he resigned November 11, 1878, after a very successful pastorate of ten years. He was then installed pastor of the Tabernacle Church at Salem, Massachusetts, on January 15, 1879, and is at present serving the thirty-second year of his pastorate there.

Such long pastorates are the very best testimony that could possibly be given of the peculiar fitness of the man for the position which he holds, of his steadfast faithfulness to the responsibilities thrust upon him, and of his unqualified success. Nor is further testimony lacking, for Dr. Clark has been the recipient of many honors and has filled numerous positions of trust and credit. He was a member of the school board of Salem for fifteen years, from 1883 to 1898; a member of the Salem Civic League and of the Essex Institute; a trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; a member of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association; a director of the Board of Pastoral Supply; a trustee of Wheaton Seminary; a director of the Salem Y. M. C. A.; a director of the Salem Home for Aged Women. He was, for two years, president of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and was president of the Amherst Alumni, in 1903.

He has also rendered many distinguished public services, presid-

DEWITT SCOVILLE CLARK

ing as moderator of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches and serving as preacher for the same; and also as preacher at the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers; preaching baccalaureate sermons at Wheaton Seminary and Abbot Academy; presenting a paper at the National Congregational Council, to several of which meetings he was a delegate, as also to International Councils at Boston and Edinboro; delivering the Commencement Address at Yankton and Olivet Colleges, and Memorial Day Address at Salem and other places.

He has, for twenty-seven years, written sermons in the "Monday Club" Book upon the International Sunday School Lessons, and published occasionally other sermons; and has written articles for the reviews and religious journals.

Dr. Clark is a member of the Sigma Chapter (Amherst College), of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; of the "Monday" and "Winthrop" Clubs of Boston, and of the Essex Congregational Club, and has held the offices of secretary and president in each.

He is identified with the Republican party in politics, but keeps himself thoroughly independent, never voting the ticket simply because of the name. The recreations of which he is most fond are all out-of-doors — walking and travel, sailing, fishing, and driving.

Dr. Clark received the degree of D.D. from Amherst College at the Commencement in 1893.

He married, January 18, 1872, Emma T., the daughter of Hon. Joseph and Phila Freeman Wood, of Pawtucket, R. I., and to them four children have been born: Garrit DeWitt, a clerk in a manufacturing company; Leigh Freeman, a clerk in a brokerage house; Hilda Goulding, a graduate of Smith College in the class of 1905, who helps him in the parish work, and DeWitt Scoville, Jr., who graduated at Yale University in 1909.

From his long private and public service, Dr. Clark recommends, among the principles which contribute to sound ideals in our American life, — diligence, patience, courtesy, and the determination to succeed in the form of work which, for lack of any other, presents itself to be done.

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Frederic S. Clark

FREDERIC SIMMONS CLARK

FREDERIC SIMMONS CLARK, manufacturer, was born in Boston, October 9, 1850. His father, Nathan Clark, a well-known provision dealer, was born in 1810, and died in 1895, having led a life of exemplary purity, faith, and devotion. He was the son of Daniel Clark, born 1775 and died in 1825, and Susanna (Smith) Clark. His immigrant ancestor was Hugh Clark, who came over from England and is first mentioned as residing in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1641. The mother of Frederic Simmons Clark, Mrs. Miranda (Dearborn Bean) Clark, was strongly influential in giving shape and direction to the moral and spiritual life of her son. As a boy he was especially interested in works on history and biography. No peculiar difficulties stood in the way of his obtaining an excellent education at the English High School in Boston, from which he was graduated in 1867. He attributes his success in life mainly to home influence, seconded by admirable training in school, and rounded to completeness by subsequent contact with men whom he has met in public life.

Young Clark's circumstances made it advisable for him to begin the active work of his career in 1867, at the age of seventeen years, as a clerk with Rice, Kendall & Company, wholesale paper dealers in Boston, in whose employ he continued until 1883, when he entered the service of the Talbot Woolen Mills of North Billerica. He was made the treasurer of this company in 1884 and still holds the office. He was made general manager in 1885 and he is now the president. He is president of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers; vice-president of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, and director of the American Felt Company of New York and of the Home Market Club. Among other responsibilities that rest upon him, it may be mentioned that he is a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, Boston; a trustee of the Lowell Textile School, and a trustee of the Howe School, of Billerica. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His name also

FREDERIC SIMMONS CLARK

is recorded as belonging to the Union Club of Boston; the Merchants' Club of Boston; the Unitarian Club of Boston; the Country Club of Brookline; and the Vesper Country Club of Lowell. All busy men need occasional recreation, and Mr. Clark has taken his successively in baseball, rowing, tennis, and the sports of the gymnasium, and now enjoys golf and riding.

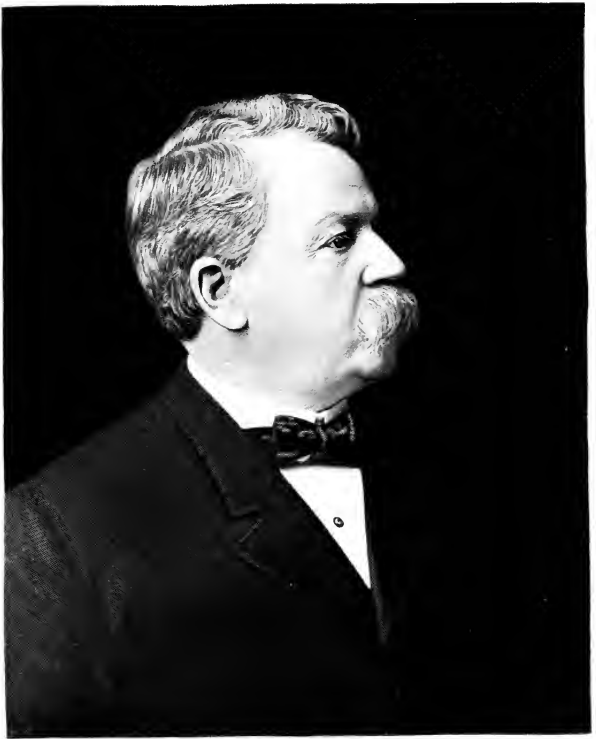
Politically and on principle Mr. Clark has always been identified with the Republican party, and has seen no sufficient reason to change his allegiance to it. Religiously he is a Unitarian and is identified with the Arlington Street Church in Boston and the First Parish in Billerica, Massachusetts.

Mr. Clark married, June 6, 1883, Isabella W., daughter of Governor Thomas and Isabella (Hayden) Talbot, and granddaughter of Charles and Phoebe (White) Talbot, and of Joel and Isabella (Smith) Hayden. Four children have been born to them, namely, Isabella Hayden, Thomas Talbot, Frederic S., Jr., and Lincoln.

Although extremely domestic and social in his habits and tastes, Mr. Clark shows what can be done by choosing one's business wisely, and then sticking to it faithfully as the best he can do for mankind. From the most remote periods of known history down to the present high degree of civilization, woolen fabrics have been in demand. The reputation of English woolens has been so high and so well established as to make it require courage and sagacity for American mills to try to compete with them; and it could never have been successfully done had there not been given to the business the justifiable protection afforded by national legislation. Mr. Clark keeps himself in touch with all measures and processes by which the making and selling of textile fabrics can be perfected on American soil. Those not familiar with the subject can hardly realize what ingenious and complicated machinery, and what intricate and often difficult methods, must be used in order to obtain the best results. Mr. Clark's long experience, close observation and perfect familiarity with business may well give weight to the counsel he offers to young men of the present day, concerning their principles, habits and ideals. He says, "Be honest, sincere, do your best, and more than simple duty requires, be public spirited, helpful in your church and in your community." Better advice could not be given; and those who follow it in any walk in life, or in any line of business, will be sure to achieve a measure of gratifying success.

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George A. Clough

GEORGE ALBERT CLOUGH

OF Scotch descent on both sides of the house, George Albert Clough has displayed throughout a busy and prosperous career the traits thus inherited. He is a man of strong moral character, strict business integrity and thoroughness in all undertakings. Mr. Clough was born at Blue Hill, Maine, May 27, 1843, being the son of Asa Clough, a noted ship-builder, and Louise (Ray) Clough, daughter of Matthew Ray, well known throughout New England as a manufacturer of axes. His early education was limited to the Blue Hill Academy, and at the age of fourteen years he entered his father's shipyard, where he gained an experience in practical matters that proved to be of great subsequent value to him. The wishes of his parents, together with his own personal preferences, led him to choose for himself the profession of an architect. To fit himself he studied with Snell and Gregerson, of Boston, 1863 to 1869, when he opened an office in Boston for himself. For the period of eleven years, namely, from 1873 to 1884, Mr. Clough was city architect for the city of Boston; after which he was again in business for himself. His designs have been adopted for many municipal, educational, hospital, and ecclesiastical buildings, as well as for private residences in the finest parts of Boston.

When we consider the infinite variety of notions men have entertained as to their dwellings, business houses, schools, theaters and temples, from the days of Egypt, Greece and Rome, down to the present time, we see what an opportunity there is for an American architect to exercise his taste, skill and sound judgment in order to meet the demands of a cosmopolitan people. Buildings arise in every part of America of a description unknown to ancient architects, or even to the best European architects of a century ago. Immense railway stations, colossal hotels, church buildings to meet the most modern ideas of combined sanctity and utility, private residences grander than many ancient palaces, mercantile structures justly styled "sky-scrapers," the multifarious requirements of

GEORGE ALBERT CLOUGH

our vast industrial and commercial expositions — these and other novel and unheard-of modern demands have confronted such an architect as Mr. Clough. The result of his work as architect for the city of Boston is evident to the most casual observer in the manifest improvement of the appearance and convenience of the city buildings.

Mr. Clough voted for President Grover Cleveland, at his first election, but has since become an Independent Republican. He attends the Congregational Church, and is a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge and Commandery of Free Masons, the New England Historical Society, and the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, whereof he is a trustee. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. His favorite forms of recreation are driving and yachting.

On the 19th of September, 1876, Mr. Clough was married to Amelia M., daughter of Lyman and Ann (Smith) Hinckley, of Thetford, Vermont. Four children blessed their union; (only three are now living): Charles Henry, Annie, Louise, and Pamela Morill. Their family residence is in Brookline.

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V. A. Cooper.

VARNUM AUGUSTAS COOPER

VARNUM AUGUSTAS COOPER, clergyman, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, July 8, 1835. He had by nature and inheritance the endowments and qualifications of a clergyman. His father, Rev. Calvin Cooper (March 31, 1779 to July 21, 1846), was the son of Rev. Nathaniel, Jr. (July 4, 1748 to July 16, 1821) and Mary (Aldrich) Cooper. He was a Baptist minister, an eloquent preacher, a believer in woman's rights, inviting them to speak in his pulpit, a man of great catholicity of spirit. His mother, Eliza (Carder) Cooper, was the daughter of Augustas (May 18, 1769 to February 24, 1852) and Hannah (Durfee) Carder.

Dr. Cooper is descended from John Cooper, who emigrated from Dedham, Essex County, England, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635; also from John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of *Mayflower* fame, 1620; also from Richard Carder, who came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1635 or 1636; and also from George Aldrich who came from Derbyshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631. John Cooper was selectman in Cambridge for thirty-eight years, town clerk for thirteen years and deacon of the First Church thirty-three years. What is called the oldest house in Cambridge was the Cooper homestead. Richard Carder was imprisoned in Roxbury for his religious beliefs.

In early life young Cooper possessed an insatiable longing for the sea, and followed the avocation of a seaman for seven years. Having a frail constitution this sea life laid the foundation of a long life of perfect health. He has never known what it was to be sick. The discipline of his sea life has proved of vast benefit to him. It taught him obedience, system in work, order, fidelity to duty and developed strong physical courage.

He found many difficulties in securing his education. The Bible, Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Pollock's "Course of Time" were helpful to him in his early as his later life. He prepared himself for college and entered Wesleyan University without conditions.

VARNUM AUGUSTAS COOPER

His theological education embraced the four years' course of conference studies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University in 1873, and of D.D. from Wiley University in 1889.

At nineteen years of age he commenced teaching school at Warwick, Rhode Island. In 1857 he joined the now-called New England Southern Conference and commenced the active work of his ministry at South Somerset, Massachusetts.

He feels greatly indebted to home influence, to private study, and to association with others for the success he has achieved in his advancing life. Dr. Cooper has been a man of great influence in every sphere in which he has moved, and a power for good in every community in which he has labored. As a teacher in public schools of Rhode Island in 1854-57; as pastor of Methodist Episcopal Churches in New London, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Nashua, New Hampshire; Worcester, Massachusetts; Lynn, Chelsea, and Boston, usually the largest church of his denomination in those places, grappling heroically and triumphantly with crushing church debts, his career has been memorable for labor, wisdom, sacrifices, and for successes the best might covet. From one of the largest churches he was called in 1886 to the superintendency of the Little Wanderers' Home in Boston. His sympathies quickly encircled every little waif which came under his care, and for twenty-one years wrought issues which eternity alone can measure. The work prospered financially. A new building was erected on West Newton Street at a cost of \$145,000, the current expenses kept up at a cost of \$30,000 per annum and the invested funds were nearly quadrupled. More than seven thousand children from all over New England were received and cared for.

He has also been popular as president of Boston Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as secretary of the Rhode Island Temperance Union. For seven months he served as chaplain of the 18th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of Post 5, G.A.R. and at one time was its chaplain. He has also served as vice-president of the Conference of Child Helping Societies. In politics he is a staunch Republican. His ministry has all his life been in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He tells us he has always been an enthusiastic trout fisherman, and in this he has found his rest and recreation for fifty years. His enthusiasm

VARNUM AUGUSTAS COOPER

never fails. Even in his retirement he is seeking to raise \$60,000 to swell the fund of the Preachers' Aid Society of his conference to the round sum of \$100,000.

April 25, 1856, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah P. and Abigail (Potter) Bucklin, granddaughter of Squire and Amy (Pray) Bucklin, and of Robert Knight and Sarah (Smith) Potter and a descendant of William Hingham Bucklin, who came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. Four children were born to them, of whom one, Hattie B. Cooper, a graduate of Boston University, keeps his home bright with her ministries since the death of her mother, December 10, 1894.

Dr. Cooper has the profound conviction that "it is indispensable to the perpetuity of a republic that the principles of Christian morality should be more generally taught to the rising generation. The principles which constitute statesmanship must be lifted above the selfish motives of merely political self-seeking. The virtues of the simple life must be exalted. The dissipations and sensual pleasures of wealth, as destructive to both soul and body, are not perceived or understood as they should be. Man belongs to two worlds, mortal and immortal. That which makes for a happy immortality must be more exalted among our people."

JOSEPH ARTHUR CORAM

A LARGE figure in the field of finance, and a power, especially in that magic development of our copper resources which is the industrial romance of the time, Joseph Arthur Coram, of Lowell, Massachusetts, has had a career of crowded achievement which ranks him worthily with the foremost of American business men. Mr. Coram is of a race of men who have won distinction, and won it in great and adventurous undertakings. One of his ancestors was Sir Thomas Coram, who was the pioneer of what has long been the vast industry of exporting timber from North America to the Old World — a merchant prince of his era, who not only amassed great wealth, but manifested a spirit of broad philanthropy, more rare then than now, by giving of his great wealth to create the Foundling's Hospital in the City of London.

Joseph Arthur Coram was born in the old provincial city of St. John, New Brunswick, which preserves many of the best traditions and boasts of some of the best blood of the English speaking people on this continent. His mother was of Scotch descent — Ann Bond, whose family, like his father's, was one long identified with the life and development of America. Mr. Coram as a lad secured a good education in the schools of St. John, and at Gagetown College, whence he graduated in 1874. His hereditary bent for active business disclosed itself while he was still an undergraduate — for he then purchased, successfully operated, and finally sold at a profit, a Nova Scotia coal mine — a transaction suggesting that he must have had some prophetic vision of the part which he was to come to hold in mining development in after years.

For a short time after leaving college Mr. Coram acted as the representative in Lower Canada of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. Then, with his father, he engaged in the lumber exporting business, under the firm name of G. & J. Coram — the very industry first created on American shores by his famous ancestor. But Mr. Coram saw greater opportunities in manufactur-



J. A. Goram

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JOSEPH ARTHUR CORAM

ing, and first at Bangor, Maine, and then at Lowell, Massachusetts, he won quick and notable success, and laid the foundation of his fortune. Even then, however, Mr. Coram found his thoughts turning to the rich, native resources hidden in the earth. As far back as 1878 he was interested in a valuable mica property in New Hampshire.

When the city of Minneapolis was in the days of its first swift development Mr. Coram for several years was actively engaged in the development of real estate there. But all these things were but the preludes to his career in the wonderful expansion of the copper industry of the Northwest.

It was in the autumn of 1886 that he first saw the possibilities of the now-celebrated Butte copper district in Montana. That was at a time when men were just beginning to fathom the possible value of mines like the Anaconda, and the day of great things was still far away. But Mr. Coram, with the vigor and incisiveness characteristic of him, grasped at once the potentialities of the Butte region. He realized that the opportunity of his life had come. Such was his standing that he could readily command large resources from those who knew and trusted him. It is said, as illustrative of his power to inspire faith and enthusiasm in other men, that he brought with him to Montana authority to invest five million dollars. The beginning of the celebrated Butte and Boston Company, now one of the strongest elements of the Amalgamated combination, was the result of this mission to the copper country.

Mr. Coram was a main factor also in the development of the Boston and Montana property, which stands as one of the chief assets of the Amalgamated. He threw himself with his whole energies into the task of studying, and knowing everything that was worth knowing about the Butte region — examining the mountains foot by foot and acquiring for himself the practical information of miner and prospector, added to the clear judgment of the thorough business man. To-day Mr. Coram is famous as an authority on copper properties among investors in Europe as well as in the United States.

He has carried his investigations beyond Montana, and has studied the copper fields in Mexico. The crowning achievement of Mr. Coram's career in copper properties thus far, is the successful organization of the Davis-Daly Estates Copper Company. This was a difficult undertaking, which could have been achieved only

JOSEPH ARTHUR CORAM

by financial skill of the highest order, combined with consummate knowledge of the copper region, and unflinching courage and perseverance.

Mr. Coram is the executive head of the Davis-Daly Estates Copper Company, also the Mexico Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. Among the other important properties in which he has been and is interested are the Butte City Water Company; the Montana Coal and Coke Company; the Kalispell Water and Electric Light Company; the Balaklala Consolidated Copper Company; Bingham Consolidated Copper Company and many others.

Mr. Coram married in Bangor, Maine, in 1877, Cora E. Work; and four children were born to them — Alice G., now the wife of Mr. William J. Freeman, one of Mr. Coram's trusted advisers and associates; Chester D., who is an able business lieutenant of his father, Ross A. and Cedric E. Mrs. Coram died several years ago, and Mr. Coram has since married Margaret J. Harrington, of New York.

Mr. Coram is devoted to his family, fond of horses and life in the open air, and a man of warm heart and generous impulses. One of his recent benefactions is a handsome gift toward the completion of the new library of Bates College, of which Mr. Coram is an associate fellow.

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C. H. Daniels

CHARLES HERBERT DANIELS

CHARLES HERBERT DANIELS, clergyman, secretary American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, July 6, 1847. His father, William Pomeroy Daniels, son of Joseph and Lucy (Harris) Daniels, and a descendant from the family of Robert Daniell, early settlers at Newtowne, now Watertown, Massachusetts, prior to 1636, was a builder and lumber dealer, a man quietly adhering to his occupation, and noted for his generous contributions to benevolent objects. He married Hepsy Ann, daughter of Nathan and Beulah (Wilmarth) Stark. Nathan Stark was a direct descendant of Aaron Stark of Mystic, Connecticut, where he settled in 1653, having emigrated from Scotland. Charles Herbert Daniels when five years old was taken by his parents from Lyme, New Hampshire, to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was taught first by his mother. Dr. Daniels writes, "My mother was once a school-teacher. She loved to read, was a devoted mother, unsparing of herself, careful for her children, and her influence was that of a practical woman, directing and inspiring her children to all that was good."

As a boy Dr. Daniels was instructed in manual labor, was made responsible for work about the home, cows, horse, wood-pile, etc. He also worked in the lumber yard and on the farm and was taught business methods, the results of this training proving of great value in his professional life. He was interested in reading American history, especially the early history of New England, and he had a great admiration for men of convictions, who obeyed conscience at any cost. After passing through the grammar schools of Worcester he was graduated at the Worcester High School, 1866, from Amherst College, A.B. 1870, and from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1873. To Christian teachers, such as Pres. Julius H. Seeley of Amherst and Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock and

CHARLES HERBERT DANIELS

Prof. Henry B. Smith of Union Seminary he gives great credit for instilling strong impulses to strive for high attainment, and he adds: "A good teacher is a great impulse to high ideals." Personal preference, heartily endorsed by his parents, after deliberate and careful thought determined his choice of a profession. He was in charge of a mission chapel in Brooklyn, New York, while a student at the Union Theological Seminary in 1873; pastor in Montague, Massachusetts, 1873-76; in Cincinnati, Ohio, as pastor of the Vine Street Church, 1876-83; in Portland, Maine, as pastor of the Second Church, 1883-88; was district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions with office in New York City, 1888-93; corresponding secretary of the Board with offices in Boston, Massachusetts, 1893-1903, and since 1903 pastor of the Grace Congregational Church of South Framingham, Massachusetts.

He was first married to Charlena Caroline Harrington of Worcester, Massachusetts, December 23, 1873, daughter of Loammi and Caroline (Goodell) Harrington. She died January 1, 1880, at Cincinnati, Ohio. One child is living of this marriage, Anna Louisa, teacher. He was again married May 28, 1884, to Mary Louise, daughter of Hon. Charles and Mary (Hawkins) Underwood, of Tolland, Connecticut, and there are two children born of this marriage, Margarete, and Agnes Carter, students.

He was, while in college, a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, and was elected a member of the Winthrop Club of Boston in 1895. He is interested in all athletics, especially baseball, and was captain of the college nine at Amherst. The training of those days, he said, stood by him in advanced life, when he found his recreation in constant walking and occasional riding. He is a Republican in politics. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1892. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; president of the board of trustees of the Jaffua College, Ceylon, secretary of the trustees of the Central Turkey College, Aintab, Turkey, and director of the Massachusetts Board of Ministerial Aid.

In speaking of his own life Dr. Daniels writes: "If at any point I have particularly failed it has been because I have failed to master those things, whether in study or practical work, which I thought I did not like, or which I thought I did not care to trouble with. In this way I lost an almost necessary discipline in self-mastery and

CHARLES HERBERT DANIELS

the mastery of hard-work problems." Of the principles, methods, and habits that contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life and are most helpful to young men he adds: "First, absolute and unswerving love of human freedom; second, loyalty to the best observances of the Sabbath as one of the foundation stones of a free people; third, love for the Bible as the best book from which to teach the laws of righteousness, freedom, and justice to all men, the best book for a republic like ours; fourth, fidelity to the ideals set forth in our public schools and a thoughtful interest in the schools of higher education which have done so much for our country; fifth, fellowship with the Christian church, not for its particular tenets or policies, but because more than anything else to-day our people need the fellowship of divine worship. Every man in this busy, bustling, hurrying age, needs to set aside time in which with his fellow men he may worship God."

FRED HARRIS DANIELS

MORE than thirty years in the service of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, one of the greatest of the industries of Worcester, Massachusetts, and its successor, the American Steel and Wire Company, have given Mr. Fred Harris Daniels a high standing in the business and professional life of the second city of the Commonwealth. Mr. Daniels is one of the conspicuous masters of that important branch of the steel industry of America which has to do with the production of wire. His mastery of this art is the result of careful preliminary training, long experience, and notable aptitude.

Mr. Daniels is a native of New Hampshire. He was born at Hanover Centre, near the seat of Dartmouth College, on June 16, 1853, the son of William Pomeroy Daniels and Hepsy Ann (Stark) Daniels. The older Daniels was a contractor and subsequently a lumber merchant, a man of vigorous character, tenacious of his opinions, benevolent and ardent in his championship of equal rights. In the stirring years of the anti-slavery agitation he was an eager and uncompromising abolitionist.

Mr. Fred Harris Daniels is of old and distinguished New England lineage. He is descended from Robert Daniell, an English colonist who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1636; from Thomas Harris, who came from England to Providence December 1, 1630; from Aaron Stark, who settled at Mystic, Connecticut, in 1653, and from Thomas Wilmarth, who established himself at Rehoboth in 1645. Thomas Harris was an associate of Roger Williams in the founding of Providence, and Aaron Stark distinguished himself in the Pequot War.

In his youth Mr. Daniels was fond of outdoor life and vigorous exertion. He preferred the sports and exercises of the boys of the neighborhood, or energetic manual labor, to the humdrum work of school, and he recalls that he sometimes had to apply himself very hard to keep up with his classes. But he persevered and by his



F. H. Daniels

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FRED HARRIS DANIELS

thoroughness and insistence gained an excellent education at the same time that he was hardening his frame by an active and wholesome out-of-door life. His parents believed in impressing upon their son the dignity of labor and the importance of thrift. They brought him up to work and gave him pay regularly for his tasks about the house and stable. In his school vacations in summer he worked for wages on a farm.

But Mr. Daniels as a youth was very fond of reading books on hunting, fishing, and adventure, and these brightened his course as a student through the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, wherein he equipped himself for the profession of the mechanical engineer.

His school days finished, he entered, in 1873, at the age of twenty, upon his active career as a draughtsman for the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company in Worcester. This calling was his own preference. He brought to it energy, enthusiasm, an alert mind, and a genius for mechanical undertakings. His inventive power, aided by his practical experience, has enabled him to take out upwards of one hundred and fifty patents, the most important of them relating to the manufacture of wire rods and wire. In this vocation, to which Mr. Daniels has given his entire life, he is regarded as a leader and authority throughout America.

The Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company has grown to have an international reputation, and the greater American Steel and Wire Company, which has succeeded it, is one of the strongest of American industries, dominating this country in the excellence and variety of its products and wielding a potent influence in the steel and wire market of the world. Mr. Daniels's remarkable technical skill, enterprise, and inventive ability have been invaluable to the great corporation.

Throughout his professional life he has remained a lover of out-of-door exercises. His favorite diversions are the hunting of big game and wild fowl, canoeing, boating, and swimming. He believes with all his heart that a strong brain is of small account unless it is combined with a vigorous constitution. His counsel to young Americans is, "When you play, play hard; when you work, put your entire strength and energy into the work; travel abroad and in your own country as occasion offers; above all, make all the friends possible and hold them."

FRED HARRIS DANIELS

A wide acquaintance and enviable affiliations have been acquired by Mr. Daniels in his busy life. At his home in Worcester he is a member of the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, and the Quinsigamond Boat Club; near Nantucket, of the Muskeget Gun Club. In New York he is a member of the Engineers and Machinery clubs, and in Pittsburg of the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Daniels in his professional associations is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Society of Mining Engineers, and of the Iron and Steel Institute. He has been vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. At the present time he occupies the position of chief engineer and director of the American Steel and Wire Company. He is consulting engineer for the Indiana Steel Company, now in process of construction at Gary, Indiana, and the Minnesota Steel Company, now being planned, at Duluth, Minnesota.

He attends the Central Church in Worcester (Congregational), and in politics is a firm and consistent Republican. Mr. Daniels was married on May 17, 1883, to Sarah, daughter of John C. and Mary L. (Clark) White, a descendant from Seth White of Uxbridge and Joseph Clark of Ward, a part of Worcester now known as Auburn. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have three sons — Clarence White, Fred Harold, and Dwight Clark, all of them students.

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Thos. H. Dodge

THOMAS HUTCHINS DODGE

RICHARD DODGE, a gentleman of means, emigrated from Somersetshire, England, in 1638, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. His name led the list of benefactors to Harvard College in 1653. The line of descent from Richard runs through his son Joseph, and his wife, Sarah Eaton; their son Elisha, and wife, Sarah Foster; their son Enoch, and his wife, Jael Cochran, who were the grandparents of Thomas Hutchins Dodge. His father, Malachi Foster Dodge, was born August 20, 1789; and his mother, whose maiden name was Priscilla Dana Hutchins, was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Hutchins. His father was a farmer, of strong religious convictions, highly patriotic and upright in all his business relations.

Thomas Hutchins Dodge was born at Eden, Lamoile County, Vermont, September 27, 1823, and died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 12, 1910. He was required to work on the farm, to be prompt, accurate, and thorough in all that he did, thus acquiring the habits that were retained through life. In boyhood he read eagerly books relating to inventions, machinery, mechanical improvements, and the natural sciences. Law books likewise interested him; and from childhood it was his twofold ambition to be both a lawyer and a manufacturer. After acquiring a common school education at Eden and Lowell, Vermont, he entered into the employ of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, as a roll-carrier, at the age of fifteen. This enabled him to observe the opening, picking, and carding of cotton, to be ready for spinning. By economy he obtained means for taking a course of study at the Gymnasium Institute at Pembroke, New Hampshire, where he had the distinction of being made the class orator. Returning to his former position he read books and papers relating to cotton manufacture, and continued his observations of the work in all its stages, till he was able to take another course of study in the Nashua Literary Institute. Then resuming his work under the Nashua Manu-

facturing Company, he soon was placed in charge of the warping, dressing, and drawing-in departments. He had meanwhile pursued a study of elementary law and had continued the study of Latin under a private tutor. His exact knowledge of every step in the art of manufacturing cotton goods, combined with his quick perception of facts and processes, led him to try to remedy some of the wastes and losses in the business. When twenty-two years old he invented the making of a small concavity in the ends of warp bobbins, making the task of the operatives more easy.

In 1850 Mr. Dodge published his important and highly novel and original work, the first of its kind, entitled, "A Review of the Rise, Progress, and Present Importance of Cotton Manufactures of the United States, together with statistics showing the comparative and relative remuneration of English and American Operatives." His experiments and discoveries as to boiler explosions from collapse of their horizontal flues solved a serious problem, and attracted notice by scientific men. As an illustration of Mr. Dodge's quick powers of perception and his ready adaptation of means to an end, we may mention the fact that one day, while watching a railroad train, it flashed upon his mind that the working of the parallel rod connecting the driving wheels of the locomotive was precisely what was wanted to enable the print to make an impression on a plain surface, and yet use the rotary motion necessary in printing from a roll of paper. He patented a rotary press in November, 1851, which began the new era of lightning-presses, by which blank paper is fed direct from the roll.

In that same year, 1851, by reason of the money received from the invention, Mr. Dodge began to study law with Messrs. Sawyer and Stevens, in Nashua, New Hampshire. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1854. Mr. Dodge's many gifts, as a manufacturer, an inventor, a lawyer, and a scientist, induced Hon. Charles Mason, who was at that time commissioner of patents, to offer him, in March, 1855, the position of assistant examiner, and a little later that of principal examiner, in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D.C. One of the most useful of Mr. Dodge's inventions was one enabling a driver of a hinged-bar mowing machine to control from his seat the entire cutting apparatus, lifting either end of the entire bar while the machine was in motion. This remarkable labor-saving device has been applied to all mowing-

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machines made since 1857, and it is said to have "saved during the haying season the services of more than a million and a half laborers."

In 1857 Mr. Dodge was made chairman of the court of appeals connected with the Patent Office, by whose decisions the business affairs of that office were greatly simplified and facilitated, thus giving a new impetus to inventive ingenuity everywhere.

While Judge Holt was at the head of the patent office, he reached the conclusion that a permanent board or court of appeals ought to be maintained in order to meet the public needs, and requested Mr. Dodge to name two members of the examining corps to be joined with himself as chairman, to constitute such a board, which body, under direction of the chairman, inaugurated new methods of procedure before the patent office, greatly simplifying and facilitating business, a change which was recognized and gratefully acknowledged by various applicants and their attorneys throughout the country. On the second day of November, 1858, Mr. Dodge, having decided to resume the practice of the law, handed in his resignation, which was accepted by Judge Holt in the following language:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1858.

Sir:

I have received with emotions of unmingled sorrow your letter of yesterday, resigning the office of examiner, the duties of which you have for years discharged with such distinguished honor to yourself, and advantage to the public interest. It would have been to me a source of high gratification could I have enjoyed for the future that zealous support which you have so kindly afforded me in the past. While, however, I feel that your retirement will be a severe loss to the service, as it will be a personal affliction to myself, I cannot be insensible to the weight of the considerations which have determined you to seek another and more attractive field of labor. I shall ever recall with the liveliest satisfaction the pleasant social and official relations which have marked our intercourse; and in accepting your resignation I beg to offer you my heartfelt thanks, alike for your personal friendship and for the high-toned, loyal and most effective cooperation, which, in the midst of circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment, you have constantly extended to me in the administration of this office. In

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whichever of the varied paths of life it may be your fortune to tread, be assured that you will bear with you *my* warmest wishes for your success and happiness.

Most sincerely your friend,

MR. THOMAS H. DODGE.

J. HOLT.

Soon afterwards he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. No lawyer probably ever ranked higher than he among those handling suits concerning various patents, especially those connected with sewing-machines, reapers and mowers, machines for making barbed wire, corsets, looms, etc. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that we owe to him the existing plan of returning to writers their letters if uncalled for within a specified number of days, a plan which he submitted to the Postmaster General, August 8, 1850, and which in due time became the general law of the land.

Mr. Dodge made Worcester, Massachusetts, his place of residence in 1864, and became one of the managers of the Union Mowing Machine Company. He organized the Worcester Barb Fence Company in 1881, in connection with Mr. C. G. Washburn; with whom he also invented and patented a four-pointed cable barbed wire which the company manufactured. Mr. Dodge's state of health obliged him to retire from professional labors in 1883; since when he has been the proprietor of the New England Stock Farm, and interested himself in raising stock of the best breeds; and he has also devoted much time to the promotion of Worcester's educational and benevolent institutions. Among objects to which he has largely contributed may be mentioned, the Piedmont and Union Congregational churches of Worcester, the Trinity Methodist Church, Clark University, the Worcester Natural History Society, the Classical High School, the State Home of the Odd Fellows, and a large tract of land known as "The Dodge Park," including thirteen acres.

Mr. Dodge was twice married: first to Eliza, daughter of John Daniels, June 20, 1843, who died March, 1907; and secondly to Cora Jeannette, daughter of Reuben G. W. and Caroline (Allen), Dodge, of Blue Hill, Maine, December 17, 1907.

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R. H. Gould

ROBERT DAWSON EVANS

ROBERT DAWSON EVANS was born in St. John, New Brunswick, September 30, 1843. His father, John Evans, was of Welsh extraction, a sea captain who was killed at sea by the falling of a mast. His mother was the great-granddaughter of Lord Dawson, of England. Soon after the death of his father, while Robert was a mere lad, the family moved to Boston. His education was obtained in the Boston public schools, closing with the English High School. While still a boy of eighteen years, upon the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, of the Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers,—Colonel Leonard. He served as private until the second battle of Bull Run, where he was twice wounded. After his convalescence, he was appointed captain in one of the early colored régiments and was sent to New Orleans. But already his army days were numbered, for his wounds broke out afresh and he was sent to the hospital in Washington, where it became apparent that he was too permanently injured to hope again to enter the service, and he was mustered out on February 17, 1863.

With the promptness and energy characteristic of his whole life, within one month after his discharge he entered business at ten dollars a week as an employee of W. W. Burr & Company, who were engaged in the rubber business. At the end of the first year his salary was advanced to \$1100 a year. But Robert D. Evans was not the man to remain permanently in any subordinate position. By force of circumstances he was compelled to begin life at the bottom rung of the ladder, but circumstances could not compel him to stay here. He was studying the rubber business with all his might, and very soon he had so far mastered the details of the business and had so far grasped the problems involved that he was ready to branch out for himself. With rare business foresight he saw the great future for this, at that time, infant industry. He believed in rubber. He saw even before the demand had come

that it must come, and he was ready to back his convictions with his energy and all the money that he could command. It was not long before the firm of Clapp, Evans & Company was a force to be reckoned with in the rubber world. It was not strange, however, that when the American Rubber Company was formed Mr. Evans was discovered to have obtained a controlling interest in it; nor that, later, he became head of the United States Rubber Company, when that concern absorbed the American Rubber Company.

It is rare that a man who has mastered one great industry sufficiently to acquire a fortune in it may venture with safety into another great field of industry. Much rarer is it for such a man to acquire an equal mastery in the new field. But Mr. Evans must be accounted an exception to the rule. As earlier he had seen with unerring instinct the possibilities in rubber, later he turned with the same true instinct to mining ventures. In 1899, after reorganizing the United States Mining Company, he became the head of that concern. So versatile was he that he became a keen, practical mining expert and, as such, early saw the possibilities of gold dredging and ultimately became one of the principals in the Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields, the largest dredging property in the world. It need hardly be said that he was a man of great executive ability. He frequently asserted that the one thing the business world is looking for and needs principally at present is men with executive ability — young men who, when brought face to face with any one of the secondary problems which are continually recurring in the running of large enterprises, can grasp at once the essentials of such a dilemma and handle it with tact, intelligence, and common sense.

It is natural that this man, who came to be known in the business world as "the man who wins," should have had fine fighting qualities. Indeed his success depended upon three remarkable qualities developed to a high degree. First, there was the capacity for great industry and painstaking care: second, that fine instinct which we sometimes describe as business foresight; and finally, the ability to fight hard when fighting was needed. This last characteristic was well illustrated in his remarkable coup in selling one hundred thousand shares of the United States Smelting Company rather than submit to policies he could not approve.

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But if Mr. Evans was a good fighter, he was as gentle as he was brave, as genial as he was courageous, and as amiable as he was persistent. Whether in private life or among employees and business associates, he bore himself not as an autocrat, but as a gentleman of simple tastes and human instincts. Though he was a man who by his very genius was born to command difficult situations, yet he was more than a mere business man, however successful. He was a big-hearted, dignified, brave, generous, genial Christian gentleman. Though he amassed a great fortune, he did not care for money for its own sake, but distributed it with a free hand, and had at the time of his death plans partly matured for large and more distinguished benefactions.

In religion Mr. Evans was a pronounced Unitarian of the noblest New England type. In politics he was a Republican, but with independence enough to lead him to the mugwump camp at the time of the Blaine revolt. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York, and of the Union, Algonquin, and Country Clubs of Boston.

Mr. Evans was married on October 1, 1867, to Maria Antoinette Hunt, the daughter of David and Antoinette (White) Hunt. To them one son was born, who died before the age of five. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Evans was one of rare harmony and sweet domesticity. Though carrying business burdens and performing tasks that were the constant marvel of his friends, he did his work so easily that he was never without a reserve of strength for the home life and leisure to enjoy it, and besides finding time for European travel.

It remains now to speak of his remarkable love of and taste in art, which is the more remarkable because of his early education and his tremendous absorption in business. His beautiful home at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Gloucester Street contains one of the finest private collections of the masters to be found in the city. Among this collection are to be found portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, Nattier, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others. One of these portraits by Van Dyck, the painting of Beatrice de Cusance, Princesse de Cante-Croix, Duchesse de Lorraine, is of inestimable value. Among his collections are also works of Turner, Daubigny, two Corots, and three Mauves, paintings by Millet, Constable, Diaz, Cazin, Innes, and many other

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illustrious artists. Mr. Evans was a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, and a most generous giver both to the Maintenance Fund and to the Building Fund.

Mr. Evans' favorite recreations were found in yachting and horseback riding. He was regarded as one of the best riders in the country. Yet it is a singular fatality that in this noblest of recreations, and with all of his skill, he met his death. While riding in Beverly, he was thrown from his horse, receiving mortal injuries from which he died on July 6, 1909, at the age of sixty-five.

So passed one of the noblest products of our New England life, typical at once of the energy and sagacity of the business world and of the taste and refinement so characteristic of older Boston.

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Sam'l J. Ford

DANIEL SHARP FORD

DANIEL SHARP FORD, editor, publisher, and philanthropist, son of Thomas Ford, proprietor of a modest manufacturing business, was born in Cambridge, April 5, 1822, and named after the Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D., at that time the most eminent man in Boston in the ministry of the Baptist denomination. Though the youngest of a family of six children, favoritism did not exempt him from the restrictions which surround humble households and enforce the elementary lessons of personal effort and self-support. The struggles of his early life made mental and moral capital for the young beginner — and were remembered with gratitude ever after. Accustomed to few privileges — and a liberal education was not one of them — he rose, as every industrious New England boy may do, to intelligent young manhood with the best equipment that the public schools could give him. He began his real life-work as a printer's apprentice. Diligent reading while at his trade taught him mental as well as mechanical composition, and in time his fluent writing showed how well he had assimilated the best style of "working" English. Naturally, the next position for him was an editor's chair; and the savings of his first active years were invested in a half ownership of the *Watchman* and *Reflector* of Boston, the organ of the Baptist denomination in New England.

Married October 21, 1844, to Miss Sarah E. Upham, he was now the father of a family, with a comfortable income and a growing estate. Success in his calling proved his native gift, and stimulated him to magnify his work. It became his ambition to make his paper the best religious journal in the country. Were it entirely in his own hands he believed he could do it. But he was frustrated in his desire for independence at the first step. His proposal to buy out his partner failed. The "buy or sell" option was obligatory between the owners, and the party of the second part succeeded in raising the money. Mr. Ford faced his severest disappointment.

What was left him (by the terms of the sale) was an incidental

property owned jointly by him and his former associate, a small Sunday-school paper with a subscription list of five thousand subscribers, purchased by them as a collateral and family weekly. Its name was *The Youth's Companion*, a little sheet first issued in 1827 by Deacon Nathaniel Willis, co-editor of the old *Boston Recorder*. It had been managed by Mr. Ford from the time it became a chattel of his firm, but more as an editorial avocation than an important part of his work; and it required the rallying of all his invention and resolute resource to make it an asset worth trading upon or trusting to as the nest-egg of a business for an active man. But the inspiration came to him, as it comes to every genius.

Established in independent quarters, he proceeded to improve *The Youth's Companion* by new attractions, and liberal but judicious expenditures, advertising freely, and calling to his aid the contributions of men and women whom the public knew, and would notice. The paper increased in size and value, and became a reality to be reckoned with. Imitations entered the market, but were soon outgrown or absorbed. In ten years its circulation rose to sixty thousand and demanded larger accommodations. In ten years more the list had doubled, and needed twice the room. It was only after three removals (the last to the present noble block built for it and bearing its name) that this family paper, with all its modern attractions, concentrated its business under a single roof; and by that time its weekly issues went to the homes of five hundred thousand patrons, reaching an average of two million readers in every state of the Union. These figures represent the circulation of the *Companion* at the time the great editor died; and since his death there has been no falling off.

‡ The above indicates, sufficiently perhaps, Mr. Ford's eminence as a publisher. It is worth remembering that he was a generous, even lavish, advertiser, and that he thoroughly understood and never forgot the character of his paper, promising much, but promising no more than what he could do. He was a publisher with a conscience, and a purist in his ideas of what the young could safely read, watching every issue with an eagle eye to eliminate every questionable sentence or phrase. It was an extremely rare instance that such a discovery came too late for the locked forms, when, of course, the presses were stopped, the impression thrown away, and the offending matter "killed." Unhesitating sacrifice to perfec-

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tion was uniformly characteristic of the man. His altruism insisted that the goods he manufactured for the public should never fall below his coveted model, whatever that ideal cost him. Although as a rule he gave higher prices to his contributors than any of his contemporaries (always in advance of publication), he would restore without repayment a purchased article to its writer, if after maturer consideration it seemed unavailable, or if press of matter had kept it long unprinted. His system of premium-giving not only paid young people for working up the circulation of the *Companion*, but often the nature of the prizes offered encouraged literary work and developed dormant talent. His expensive editorial page was a non-partisan forum where young readers learned from employed experts how to discuss every current question. It goes without saying that the moral tone of the whole paper was unimpeachable — and it remains as he left it.

As an altruist Mr. Ford began his career as soon as he began to make money. Began, it is better to say, as soon as he owned anything he could give away. When he had little he helped those who had less. The instinct for helping the needy was in his blood, for his Christian father had many years looked out for the poor and was familiar with their wants, as an almoner of church charities and gifts of the benevolent in the community who knew the faculty and the fidelity of the man.

The thought of wealth was a stranger to Mr. Ford, till wealth came; and when it came he bestowed in proportion to his rise in fortune. Afflicted families, feeble churches, widows struggling to save a mortgaged home, honest men in a business crisis, needing a timely loan, wornout laborers needing rest, young men of talent and promise with no means; these, and others innumerable, were the recipients of his habitual benevolence, besides all the obscure cases of assisted want that were never reported — for often the generous almoner would not let his left hand know what his right hand was doing. With all this free kindness to actual distress, he was never unmindful of his hundreds of wage-earners — some of whom had been with him more than thirty years. Their salaries were ample, but regularly through the last eight or nine years of his life a handsome sum of money, as a New Year's gift, found its quiet way to the hands of each one. It was better than profit-sharing, because it came not as an obligation, and with little or no question

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whether the last year had been what is called a "good year" or a bad one. The same beneficence marked his dealing with the sick among his helpers, the unfortunate, the necessarily absent, and with the families of the dead.

As a Christian philanthropist Mr. Ford's thoughts and theories were his own, and were the mature fruit of lifelong observation, and the suggestion, besides, as he believed, of a higher than human wisdom. He maintained that the Christian Church, in its possibilities and its divine aim, was the one organized hope of the reform and redemption of society. "Christ and His Church," he said, "embody the conservatism that alone can adequately, and will ultimately, restrain the selfishness that leads men to prey upon each other. The recognition of this should give energy and latitude and usefulness to the religious and benevolent activities of the church; for Christianity can do better and greater work for the soul than can be done by mere philanthropy, and more permanent and thorough work than can be secured by legislative enactment."

In furtherance of this faith and conviction he bequeathed upwards of a million dollars, in trust, to the Baptist Social Union, of which he had long been chairman of the lay and clerical "Committee of Church Work." This sum includes \$600,000 of real estate whose income shall be used "for the religious, moral, and intellectual improvement of working people," and \$125,000 of personal estate, in addition, for the same purpose, when a family life-tenure expires. The rest of the legacy (\$350,000) provided for a building with an assembly hall, a library, committee rooms, and conference rooms for ministers' meetings or associations for religious and benevolent work, and the rental of apartments to let (if any) to be used — after repairs and local expenses — for the benefit of working men and their families.

By the testator's request, also, the Social Union became virtually his corporate successor in the responsible charge of the Ruggles Street Church, the most important interest and the real center of his later religious activities and munificent contributions, the Union being entrusted with the management of its estate, and the carrying on of its ecclesiastical and institutional work.

A glimpse at this favored church, and its average methods and results, illustrates the ideal aimed at by Mr. Ford, who loved to say "almost every man will come to a church which comes to him."

Its ministries include a pastor, the responsible head of the whole organization; a responsible head of the benevolent and educational work; a salaried Sabbath-school Superintendent, with an assistant; an agent, cautious, kind-hearted, with keen perceptions of human frailty and sympathy with human misfortune, to attend to all applications for help; a scout to canvass the whole district twice a year, and watch and report on the entire field; a capable person in charge of an intelligence office; and other capable help selected by the head of the secular department. This ideal, of course, represents the mission of a Christian church in the congested districts of a city. To realize it Mr. Ford spent money almost without limit. During the last year of his life he gave forty-two thousand dollars. The operation of the plan, as sketched above, continues substantially as he described it before his death. "The attendance at all the church gatherings is large and is largely increased by the services of the church in the home. Those who come to the church find a welcome in the vestibule, a free seat within, the best possible music, and simple, brief, helpful preaching. Conversions are constant. The evangelic spirit pervades every service."

As one of the leading ministers of Boston remarked, "Mr. Ford made his business a means, and not an end. His business was a great machine for the production of character."

Few men who have done so much have so constantly shunned publicity. Known by his own affectionate circle, by the churches and societies that were his beneficiaries, and more or less among the public activities of charity, religion, and literature, Mr. Ford was a stranger to his millions of readers. His name was never printed in his paper until after his death. He preferred to let his deeds speak for him; and while myriads of firesides are happier for the visits of the household journal whose value he created, influences as enduring will go from the permanent centers of moral and educational help which he made possible in the city where he spent his laborious life. A Baptist by tuition and belief, his sympathies embraced humanity. His heart went out to the unchurched masses, and he dreaded their growing alienation — a drift that might end in hopeless antagonism. A religion that would reach them and appeal to them was his ideal, and it was to that end that he committed his plan to the Baptist Social Union, and at his death left so large a share of his fortune of between two and three millions in their trust.

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The imposing building at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, Boston, is the monument of Mr. Ford's business success; the Ruggles Street Institutional Church, in Roxbury, with its manifold agencies, is one of the monuments of his piety and munificent devotion; and "Ford Hall," the superb structure at Ashburton Place on Beacon Hill, is the monument of his Christian philanthropy and social hope. Warned by his physician, when his cares began to accumulate, that he was breaking down under the burden, and must shift some of it to his young assistants' shoulders, he began to lighten the daily strain of habit, giving fewer and shorter hours to his office, denying himself to visitors, taking pleasure drives in the country and pleasure trips up and down the harbor in his yacht. But he began too late. Retirement was not recreation; and eventually increasing illness confined him to his house and to his bed. He died on the 24th of December, 1899, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Of his family, wife and three children, only the eldest daughter survives, Mrs. William N. Hartshorn, of Boston.

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Samuel P. Gates.

SAMUEL PEARLY GATES

IN 1638, in the good ship *Diligent*, sailing from Ipswich, England, came one Stephen Gates, who was the second son of Thomas Gates, of Norwich, England. He settled first in Hingham, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, the port at which he landed. He subsequently removed to Stow, in Middlesex County, where he purchased a three-hundred-acre farm of Edward Drinker, of Boston, and recognizing that the Indians might have a just claim upon the land, in 1684 he obtained from Benjamin Bowhoe, a sachem, a quit-claim deed. The greater part of this land remained in the Gates family until 1886 — more than two hundred years.

Paul Gates, a descendant of Stephen, and grandfather of Samuel P., was born at Stow, December 16, 1772, and settled in Ashby, in the same county, in 1799, and the following year married Elizabeth Hayward, who, according to family tradition, was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born of the Pilgrims. She was the daughter of Paul and Anna (White) Hayward, of Boxborough, Massachusetts, born October 7, 1776, and died in Ashby, May 8, 1855. The fine old family home in Ashby was for more than a hundred years the Gates family Mecca, and the recollections of the many happy gatherings there is a rich legacy to all those who participated therein. There Paul Gates died, August 10, 1819.

Pearly Gates, the father of Samuel P., was born in this old mansion, January 19, 1806. In a published work it is said of him, that he was a very successful farmer and a most excellent judge of farm stock, in which he took great pride. "He was a far-seeing and honest man in his business relations, and in his family he was kind, affectionate, and patient. He had a calm and pleasant disposition, and was fond of religious poetry and the beautiful in nature. Religion and righteousness in his mind stood far above riches and fame."

He married October 1, 1834, Mary, daughter of Robert Waterman and Susannah (Butler) Burr, of Ashby. She was born Novem-

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ber 10, 1810, and died November 19, 1888, her husband having died May 13 of the same year. Of her it is said: "She was a woman of strong personality, who attracted those around her, and exerted a marked influence, socially, morally, and religiously. She was an excellent soprano singer and entered the choir at the early age of ten, continuing a member for forty-two years. She taught in the Sunday school for about fifty years. She possessed great moral courage, and her faith in God and the future life never wavered."

That branch of the Gates family of Stow who resided in Ashby were very much interested in the prosperity of the old local church and were among its strongest supporters. Howard Gates and Paul Gates, brothers of Pearly Gates, and Julius K. Gates, son of Howard, each represented Ashby in the Massachusetts Legislature, and several of the Gates family were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Samuel Pearly Gates, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ashby, June 8, 1837. He was brought up in the good old-fashioned way of New England farm life. He cared for and drove the horses and cattle, took part in all the farm work, had the hottest place on the haymow, and in addition, while the elders and the "help" whiled a half-hour away and rested after dinner, he had to go to the pasture and bring in the cattle or horses for the afternoon's farm work. But, notwithstanding all that, there has been no scheme yet devised that will begin to compare with being "brought up on a farm," with good God-fearing people, where a boy will acquire habits of industry, self-reliance, lay the foundation for good health, good character, good everything. It is better for him than riches.

The boy attended the town schools and the State Normal School at Bridgewater, where he graduated in 1857. During the long winter evenings at home he read and studied biographies, history, geography, travels, and mathematical books as well as lighter literature.

Soon after leaving school he began what proved to be his life-work upon entering the office of Bates Hyde & Company, at Bridgewater, as clerk and bookkeeper. The firm manufactured cotton-gins. The office work was attractive to him and suited to his taste and talents, and with the exception of fifteen months' military service during the War of the Rebellion, his connection with this firm and its successors, the Eagle Cotton Gin Company, and the

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Continental Cotton-Gin Company, has continued to the present time.

He served the concern as clerk from 1858 to 1877, and was then elected treasurer, which position he now holds, and in addition has been president of the Eagle Cotton-Gin Company since 1901, and is practically manager of that concern.

During the first years of the Civil War, cotton-gins were not in great demand, but good men for the army were. Mr. Gates felt it his duty to respond, and enlisted in the regular service for five years. He was detailed to serve in the adjutant-general's department at Washington under Major Samuel Breck, an assistant adjutant-general and was later made a sergeant.

His duties were very congenial, and he enjoyed the privilege of seeing and in some instances of becoming acquainted with the great men of that trying period of the nation's history.

The business of the Cotton-Gin Company having revived with the opening of the cotton ports, in August, 1864, the managers of the company, wished Mr. Gates to resume his duties with them and, through the influence of General Breck, Secretary Stanton issued an order for Mr. Gates's discharge from the army, and he resumed his duties at Bridgewater.

The business of the company has been abundantly successful, and Mr. Gates has often been called upon to make business trips to the Southern states in connection therewith. In 1872, through his own efforts and that of others, the Bridgewater Savings Bank was chartered, and Mr. Gates was elected its treasurer and still continues in that position.

He gives of his time freely in the discharge of those duties which fall upon citizens who have shown their ability to care successfully for their own business affairs, and is trustee of the Bridgewater Public Library; the Bridgewater Academy; the Bridgewater Cemetery; and is president of the Bridgewater Cooperative Bank.

He is a much interested member of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church and has been treasurer of the organization and chairman of the church committee for many years. Mr. Gates had been called upon frequently to act as executor or administrator in the settlement of important estates, and has often been appointed trustee for continuing bequests. In politics he has been a thorough-going Republican for forty-two years, but never sought a public

SAMUEL PEARLY GATES

office. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Bridgewater and thoroughly fond of social life and games. He is partial to driving, as a relaxation from business cares, and formerly, more than at present, took exercise upon horseback.

Circumstances largely controlled his action when he entered business life, and in laying the foundations of his character while young, home influences, school life, and contact with experienced business men, each had its share, but the mother's influence excelled.

Mr. Gates has during all his mature life been a very busy man, and has had little time or opportunity to develop his literary taste; nevertheless, he and his cousin Julius Kendall Gates performed a good and satisfactory work when they compiled the "Gates Book," containing the genealogy of the Gates family of Ashby.

Mr. Gates married October 26, 1871, Marcia E., daughter of Jacob and Joan (Holmes) Jackson, of Plymouth. She was a descendant of Governor Bradford, the historian of old Plymouth Colony. She was a student of the Normal School, a woman of high ideals, literary in her tastes and of dignity and strength of character. A daughter was born to them who lived but about six months. The mother died January 20, 1873, nine days after the birth of her child.

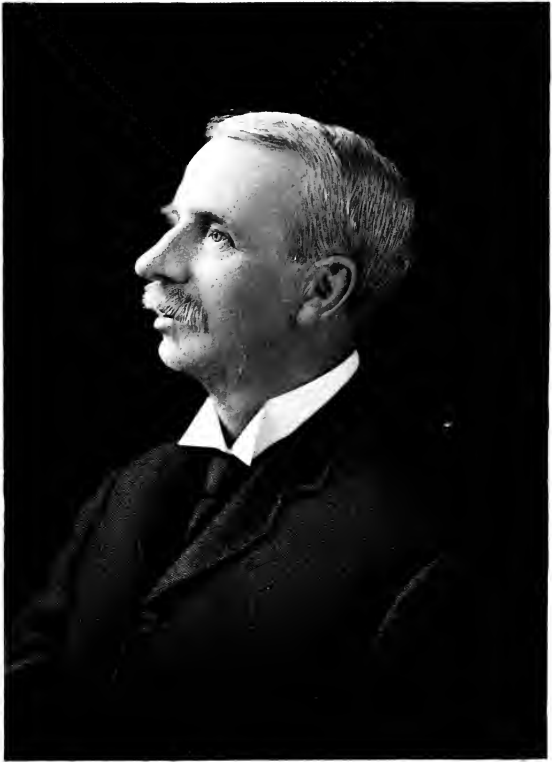
Mr. Gates is a member of Bridgewater Post 205, G. A. R., and was honored by National Commander Gen. W. W. Blackmar, in 1904, by appointment upon his staff. He is also member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society. Sketches of his active life have been published in the before-mentioned "Gates Book," and in the Plymouth County History.

Mr. Gates would have the young Americans "seek good religious influences and give strong support to the church. It is very important to have good companions. Cultivate habits of industry. Be known to be reliable and faithful to every duty. Always try to be cheerful and thus add to the world's stock of cheerfulness."

Tacitus was bold enough to say of a friend, "Not because of any extraordinary talents did he succeed, but because he had a capacity on a level for business and not above it."

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Ms. F. Garin

MICHAEL FREEBERN GAVIN

ACCORDING to John O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," the name Gavin, Gaven, Gavine, Given, was common in Ireland as early as 1689. In that year Richard Gavan, Jr., was an officer of the Exchequer. He gives a description of the family coat of arms.

Michael Freebern Gavin was born in Roscommon, Ireland, in May, 1843. His father, named John, was born in 1808 and died in 1882. He was the owner of a manufacturing establishment, a man of good business ability, upright and honest in all his dealings. He was able and willing to give his son the advantages of a good education and felt amply repaid for his forethought and kindness as he witnessed in his old age the success of his talented son in his chosen profession.

Dr. Gavin's mother was Mary Freebern, whose father was Robert Freebern, who was born in 1780, and died in 1858.

While yet a youth Dr. Gavin was interested in general literature, spending much of his time in reading good books, and showing a decided interest in the study of physiological subjects, an aptitude which indicated his early choice of a profession. Much of his study was classical, and he was particularly fond of reading Plutarch's Lives. He received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School at the early age of twenty-one years. He left the Harvard school in 1864 and obtained a Fellowship degree in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1866, and afterwards did post-graduate medical work in the University of Paris for two years.

The young doctor having completed his very thorough preparatory studies, entered with zeal upon the practice of his profession in Boston in 1868. His choice of a profession was his own unfettered preference, and his ardent love for his early calling is still unchanged. He has in his professional career done much work in the Boston City Hospital. He was for a time visiting surgeon in its out-patient department; senior resident physician in 1864-65;

MICHAEL FREEBERN GAVIN

visiting surgeon from 1886 to 1907; trustee of the hospital from 1878 to 1884, and is now its consulting surgeon. He was also consulting surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and professor of clinical surgery in the Boston Polyclinic, from 1888 to 1891. He has been visiting surgeon of Carney Hospital since 1880. Dr. Gavin was also United States pension examiner in 1885-86. He is a trustee of the Union Institute for Savings and a director in the Mattapan Deposit and Trust Company.

Dr. Gavin has also to his credit a military record, as he was acting-assistant surgeon in the United States Navy in 1863, and was assistant surgeon in the 57th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers in 1865. He has contributed scientific and literary articles to book reviews and periodicals, the most notable being, "The Treatment of Burns," published in the "Dublin Medical Press," and "Comparative Statistics of Suicide," in "Appleton's Weekly."

Dr. Gavin is a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; the Boston Society for Medical Observation; American Medical Association; British Medical Association; the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland; the Papyrus Club, and the Boston Athletic Association.

In his political affinities he is an independent Democrat. He is loyal to the religion of the Catholic Church taught him by his mother, who by her influence exerted a strong influence in the early formation of his moral and spiritual life. He is of the opinion that "the study of good literature and keeping in touch with the passing events of the day is about the best form of amusement and relaxation," although he is very fond of fishing and hunting and other field sports. He is particularly fond of riding horseback for exercise, and considers it of "great benefit to those of sedentary habits."

Dr. Gavin, when well settled in the practice of his chosen profession, married on November 22, 1876, Ellen Theresa, daughter of P. and M. A. (Walsh) Doherty, and granddaughter of William and Margaret Walsh and of John and Mary Doherty, who came from Ireland to America about 1790. Of the three children born to the doctor and his wife there survive Basil Gavin, who is in business, and Hilda T., who resides at home.

The controlling impulse which inspired the busy life of Dr. Gavin has been "sincere application to duty, honesty, and truthfulness, and a broad outlook on life."

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Arthur Gilman

ARTHUR GILMAN

ARTHUR GILMAN was born in Alton, Illinois, June 22, 1837, and died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 27, 1909. His father was Winthrop Sargent Gilman, son of Benjamin Ives and Hannah (Robbins) Gilman; grandson of Judge Joseph and Rebecca (Ives) Gilman; great-grandson of the Rev. Nicholas and Mary (Thing) Gilman; great-great-grandson of Judge Nicholas and Sarah (Clark) Gilman; great-great-great-grandson of Councilor John and Elizabeth (Treworgye) Gilman, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Edward and Mary (Clark) Gilman of an ancient Welsh family. The name was Gilmin before the removal of the family to Norfolk, England, when the spelling was changed to Gylmin, Gilmyn, and at last to Gilman. Edward Gilman with his wife and son left Gravesend, England, in the ship *Diligent* of Ipswich; arrived in Boston, August 10, 1638, and settled in Hingham. Their son, John Gilman, the royal councilor of New Hampshire, 1680-83, and speaker of the House of Representatives, was married June 20, 1657, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Catherine (Shapleigh) Treworgye. Their son, Judge Nicholas Gilman, held also important offices in New Hampshire. His son, Nicholas Gilman, Jr., was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1724 at the age of seventeen. He was a clergyman, a friend of George Whitefield and Sir William Pepperell, and died in 1748. His son, Judge Joseph Gilman, was chief member of the Board of War of New Hampshire during the Revolutionary War. At its close he joined the officers of the American Army who formed the Ohio Company and founded Marietta in 1788, and was made judge of the Northwestern Territory by President Washington. His son, Benjamin Ives Gilman, grandson of Benjamin Ives, of Beverly, Massachusetts, was a member of the Ohio Convention of 1803 that framed the state constitution, afterwards removing to Philadelphia and New York. His son, Winthrop Sargent Gilman, went from New York to Alton, Illinois, at the age of twenty-one,

ARTHUR GILMAN

and established himself in business. On the occasion of the "Love-joy Riot," in 1837, he was by the side of the anti-slavery martyr when he was shot. It was he who received the printing-press that caused the tragedy. He was in business in St. Louis, Missouri, 1843-49. In 1849 he returned to New York City, where he was prominent in business and banking circles, and in the Presbyterian Church. He married Abia Swift, daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Martha (Swift) Lippincott, descended from the family that came to Boston in 1640. Their son, Arthur Gilman, was, as a child, of delicate health, fond of reading and writing, and by reason of his lack of physical vigor was given no youthful tasks which involved severe labor. He often spent his summers in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts.

In 1857 he began his business life as a banker as partner in the firm of Halsted & Gilman. His father subsequently joined the firm, which became Gilman, Son & Company. He was married, April 12, 1860, to Amy Cooke, daughter of Samuel Ball, of Lee, Massachusetts, and four children were born of the marriage. After some years of active life in the busiest of financial centers his failing health warned his physician to advise rest for recuperation and he selected the neighborhood of the home of his wife and purchased an estate near Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, which he named "Glynlyn." Here he gave himself to agriculture and at the same time engaged in literary studies and interested himself in the condition of public education in Berkshire County. He was twice chosen a member of the local school committee, and he spent much time visiting schools and colleges in various parts of the country, lecturing on education in its numerous phases, and studying the various methods of imparting instruction. He visited England in 1865, to gain data in preparing his genealogical history of the Gilman family, and he extended his visit to Paris and Rome. In 1867 Williams College honored him by conferring upon him the degree of A.M. His health had so far improved in 1870 that he accepted an offer from Houghton, Mifflin & Company, of the Riverside Press, where his first book on English literature had been published, to interest himself in that concern, and he removed to Cambridge and devoted himself more to authorship. He was for a time editor of the publications of the American Tract Society and wrote much for periodicals.

ARTHUR GILMAN

At the time of the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, 1876, Mr. Gilman's attention was turned towards the education of women. His first wife died in 1875, and he was married again in Cambridge, July 11, 1876, to Stella, daughter of David and Stella (Houghton) Scott, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a woman of high attainments and widely interested in philanthropic movements. He had long been devoted to the consideration of problems connected with the higher education of young women, having in immediate view the wants of his own daughters. This want led him to formulate a plan intended to make it possible for young women to profit by the courses of instruction given to men in Harvard College. After mature consideration and discussion with intimate friends, the plan was communicated to President Eliot. Many members of the faculty of Harvard approved the plan at once, and President Eliot gave counsel without which the first steps could not have been taken. A body of seven influential ladies took charge of the work, and a few years later the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women" was incorporated. Mr. Gilman was secretary, executive officer and director. The project was at once nicknamed "The Harvard Annex," and later became Radcliffe College, of which Mr. Gilman was the first regent. The plan, as at first outlined, comprehended as the final issue of the experiment the establishment of organic relations with Harvard University, and Mr. Gilman so set forth the plan to President Eliot at its inception, also saying that when the time arrived he would withdraw from its further management. In 1886 the needs of Mr. Gilman's younger daughters led to the establishment of a school for girls, first known as "The Cambridge School for Girls," but which gradually took the name of its founder and became officially as well as locally known as "The Gilman School for Girls." Mr. Gilman resigned as regent of Radcliffe College in 1896, but he retained his position as a member of the Radcliffe corporation, and was always recognized as an important factor in its growth. At the time of his resignation the students and friends of the college established the "Arthur Gilman Book Fund of Radcliffe College Library," the books, history and literature to be selected by Mr. Gilman.

His release from the personal oversight of Radcliffe left him free to give his entire time to the directorship of the Gilman School for Girls. In September, 1896, Helen Keller, the blind, deaf girl entered

the school as a candidate for college preparation, with Miss Sullivan as interpreter of the instruction of the teachers. Mr. Gilman carefully trained himself for this work, and gave the preliminary Harvard examinations to Miss Keller, by means of the manual alphabet. His pupil passed them with eminent success.

Mr. Gilman was a charter and honorary member of the American Historical Association; charter member of the Authors' Club of Boston and of the Episcopalian and St. Botolph Clubs, Boston, of the New England Agricultural Society and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge; corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society and of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society; a founder and secretary of the Longfellow Memorial Association and of the Lowell Memorial Society. He also served as secretary of the Cambridge Humane Society for many years; served on the board of visitors of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, of which he was secretary, and on the board of visitors of Wellesley College. Harvard University conferred on Mr. Gilman the honorary degree of A.M. at the Commencement of 1904. Previous to that time he had been for twenty-five years the only member of the governing bodies of Radcliffe College not holding a degree from Harvard. The day after Commencement he was elected an honorary member of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He was affiliated with the Republican party from its inception, but voted for Mr. Cleveland for President. He was a contributor to "The Atlantic," "The Century" and other magazines. One of his articles which received much notice appeared in "The Atlantic" in August, 1904, under the title, "Rhoda's Teacher and her School." In it he embodied some of his ideas concerning the education of girls.

Mr. Gilman edited the "Genealogy of the Family of Gilman in England and America." He edited and contributed to "Boston, Past and Present" (1873); "Library of Religious Poetry" (1880); "The Kingdom of Home" (1881); "Magna Charta Stories" (1882); the "Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" (3 vols., 1896) for the series of "British Poets" which had been edited many years before by Professor Child of Harvard University, but from which he had excluded Chaucer on the ground that no suitable text existed. The Chaucer Society had since partially supplied the deficiency, and Professor Child gave assistance in the work of Mr. Gilman. He com-

ARTHUR GILMAN

piled an "Index to the Complete Edition of the Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge" (1884); and is the author of "First Steps in English Literature" (1870), which passed through many editions; "Kings, Queens, and Barbarians" (1870); "First Steps in General History" (1874); "The Cambridge of 1776" (1876); "Shakespeare's Morals" (1879); "History of the American People" (1883); "Tales of the Pathfinders" (1884); "The Story of Rome" (1885); "Short Stories from the Dictionary" (1886); "Story of the Saracens" (1896); "The Discovery and Exploration of America" (1897); "The Making of the American Nation" (1887); "The Story of Boston" (1889, new ed. 1895); "The Cambridge of 1896" (1896); Dryden's "Palemon and Arcite" (1898). He collaborated with Baring-Gould, Church, Stanley-Lane-Poole, Mahaffy, and Rawlinson in Putnam's "Stories of the Nations" series, — The Story of Germany, with Baring-Gould (1896); The Story of Carthage, with Professor Church (1886); The Story of the Moors in Spain, with Stanley-Lane-Poole (1886); The Story of the Turks, with Stanley-Lane-Poole (1888); The Empire of Alexander, with Professor Mahaffy (1887), and Egypt, with Rawlinson. For the series he wrote "The Story of Rome" and "The Story of the Saracens."

ETHAN DENISON GRISWOLD

THIS descendent of the well-known Griswold family of Connecticut, although for many years past he did business in New York City, was a native of Colrain, Franklin County, Massachusetts. The Griswolds were prominent early settlers, the national census of 1790 showing at that time in the new nation 205 heads of families, and 967 others of the name: 8 families residing in New Hampshire, 21 in Vermont, 13 in Massachusetts, 128 in Connecticut, 32 in New York, and 3 in Pennsylvania.

Ethan Denison was the first born of the children of Joseph and Louisa (Williams) Griswold. He was born March 11, 1831, and died at Poland Spring, Maine, July 22, 1910. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Ethan Allen Denison, who died in 1814 when twenty-seven years of age, leaving as his widow Eliza (Williams) Denison.

Mr. Griswold's paternal grandfather was the Hon. Joseph Griswold, of Buckland, Massachusetts, who at the time of his death, in 1843, was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate. He was one of the strong men of the western part of the State in his day and generation. His wife was Louisa White, a woman of most remarkable ability and tact. She survived her husband for fifteen years. Her father, Joseph White, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died in Denmark, New York, about 1820. Her mother was Parna Brooks, born in Sterling, Massachusetts, and died in Charle-
mont, Massachusetts, aged about thirty-five. The parents of Major Joseph Griswold were both from Lancaster, Connecticut, and died in Delhi, New York, each aged about seventy-five years. Sketches of the lives of Joseph and Lorenzo, younger brothers of the subject of this sketch, are to be found in this work, in which information concerning the Griswolds who were prominent in founding the Connecticut colony may be consulted.

At the time of the birth of Ethan Denison Griswold, his father, Joseph Griswold, Jr. (as he was then called), was struggling to estab-



E. D. Griswold

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ETHAN DENISON GRISWOLD

lish himself in a manufacturing business, his entire capital being his determination to succeed, his good bodily health, his ability to work from fourteen to sixteen hours out of each twenty-four, and success in convincing other people to believe that he was sure to accomplish whatever he undertook to do.

As soon as the lad was of such age as to be of assistance in the village store or about the mills, and school attendance did not interfere, he, being fond of mechanics, willingly aided his father in his many undertakings. His father, having been a school teacher of large experience, felt the necessity of suitable education for his children, and his son was sent regularly to the district schools and then for a season to Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. The son inherited a goodly supply of the restless energy of his father, and could not spare the time necessary for a college course. At an early age preference and circumstances determined that he should become a manufacturer.

His school days over, he gave his time and efforts to aiding in the management of his father's affairs at the cotton mills in Colrain. January 13, 1852, he married Sarah D., daughter of Captain John Wilson, of Colrain. She died April 15, 1865. Of the three children born of this union, only Frank D. Griswold, now the agent and director of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company and the Turners Falls cotton mills, survives. August 4, 1868, Mr. Griswold was again married to Florence A. King, of Malone, New York. Florence Louisa was the only child of this marriage and she died in infancy.

In 1865, the business of the company having largely increased, three of Mr. Joseph Griswold's sons were admitted to participation in the concern. Ethan D. Griswold, as treasurer, became the New York agent for the purchase of supplies and the sale of manufactured goods. The other offices of the company were filled by the members of the Griswold family as they became able to perform satisfactorily the duties of their positions.

The remarkable success which has resulted from the able management of the corporation these many years is witness of the sagacity and forethought of the man who laid its foundations so broadly and firmly, and transmitted to his progeny those characteristics which made his business career so successful.

Ethan D. Griswold was a Republican in politics, but never took upon himself public office, and took no active part in the turmoil

ETHAN DENISON GRISWOLD

of the unsavory partisanship which bargains for public office. In his religious affinities he remembered with the greatest affection the sweet influences of his sainted mother, and worshiped with those of the Congregational faith. He was always passionately fond of fishing and hunting, and when a boy roamed over the foot-hills of the Green Mountains in search of game, and fished in the many beautiful rivulets which made up the sizable river upon which stood his father's mills. In later years opportunities for the enjoyment of these sports were nearly always taken into consideration, when choice was made of a place to spend his vacations.

A long and busy life spent in keeping in touch with the cotton and cotton goods market of New York must test to the utmost a man's physical and mental qualities. That Mr. Griswold was so long able to successfully perform these duties, and continue the work in his advanced years to the satisfaction of himself and his associates in business, plainly indicates that he was a "Captain of Industry."

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Jos¹ Eriswold
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JOSEPH GRISWOLD

A STRONG, successful business man who has just crowned an active career with a deed of fine philanthropy, Mr. Joseph Griswold, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, has long been honored as one of the foremost citizens of the western portion of the Commonwealth. Mr. Griswold is of an old New England family, distinguished in these later generations for its ability in manufacturing. His father, Joseph Griswold, Sr., was a famous pioneer in the manufacture of cotton.

The first Griswolds were leaders of the Puritan migration. Some of them landed in New England in 1638. Joseph Griswold and his brothers are descended from Michael Griswold, who settled in Weathersfield, Connecticut, about the year 1645. Sound, vigorous, sagacious men were these Griswolds of the Connecticut colony, and they came into more and more commanding influence. One of them, Matthew, was governor of Connecticut in the years immediately following the Revolution. Another was Chief Justice and president of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. Another, a son of the Chief Justice, sat on the Supreme Bench of the State, and there was a second governor of the Griswold name just before the War of 1812.

Joseph Griswold, Sr., had received an excellent education and was a schoolmaster in early life. His trained mind and native New England shrewdness were quick to perceive the industrial opportunities of Massachusetts in the effort which the new nation was making to win its economic independence of Europe. He established a small mill, devoted largely to wood-working, and later changed this into a cotton-mill. From the very first he was successful — for he was a man of extraordinary energy and perseverance.

The younger Joseph Griswold was born in Colrain, Massachusetts, July 9, 1840. Fortunate was he to be brought up under the guidance of such a father. The boy was given six months of the year for school, and then for six months he worked with his father in his

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

various occupations of farming, lumbering, storekeeping and the cotton-mill. This life called for versatility as well as unflagging industry, and it was the best possible training for a man of business.

The lad's mother, Louisa Williams (Denison) Griswold, guarded carefully the moral and spiritual welfare of her son. He was fond of good reading — especially of scholarly orations and of history, regarding this reading as pleasure, not as work. He read Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus Gibbon's Rome and Current American Histories before he was sixteen years of age. His studies at the district school were supplemented occasionally by attendance at select schools, and he rounded out his education by a course at the Powers Institute, Bernardston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Griswold's first important business venture came when he joined his father and brothers, in 1865, in building mills for the manufacture of cotton goods. His father's influence and example were the prime factor in determining him to become a manufacturer. Mr. Griswold was successively the superintendent, the agent and the vice-president of the Griswoldville Manufacturing and Turner's Falls Cotton Mills. He took up his home in Greenfield, where he has long resided as manager of the mill at Turner's Falls, while his brother Lorenzo remained in Colrain, and another brother, Ethan, represented the business as sales agent in New York City. Mr. Griswold and his associates have seen their interests steadily expand and their name become an honored one in the textile industry of America.

Mr. Griswold has been sought for important business responsibilities outside of his own special interests in manufacturing. He was one of the founders of the Home Market Club. For twenty-seven years he has been a director of the Crocker National Bank of Turner's Falls, and for twenty-three years a trustee of the Franklin Savings Institution of Greenfield — for eight years on the Finance Board. He is an important factor in the Board of Trade of Greenfield, and his counsel in practical affairs is highly regarded by the business men of this part of Massachusetts.

His first vote was cast for the Democratic party, but Mr. Griswold has long been an earnest Republican. He has presided at many political meetings, and has spoken often and acceptably before political gatherings in western Massachusetts. He is a master of the important question of the tariff, and has been urged to run

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

for Congress, under circumstances where he was certain of nomination and election if he had been willing. But Mr. Griswold has regarded the demands of his business as paramount, and has declined every suggestion that he become a candidate for public office, save when he served, in 1892, as one of the Republican Presidential electors from Massachusetts.

Mr. Griswold was married in Mystic, Connecticut, on September 5, 1865, to Fanny E., daughter of Joseph and Fanny (Stanton) Cottrell. His wife died in 1901, leaving no children. For the past two years Mr. Griswold has been building a beautiful library in his native town of Colrain to the memory of his father, mother and wife, and this structure has been recently dedicated and given to Colrain with a generous endowment to support it. It is of artistic design, standing on an elevation on the main street of the village. It contains a collection of oil paintings, the gift of Mr. Griswold, and the bookstacks have a capacity for twenty thousand volumes. This memorial library is a great benefaction to Colrain, and it has won for Mr. Griswold the enduring gratitude of the people of the town, with which his family has been for eighty years so closely identified.

Mr. Griswold's counsel to the young people of our State and country is drawn from the experience of his own busy and productive life. "I believe," he says, "in spending half the year in study and half in manual labor. All work makes Jack a stupid boy; all study makes Jack a dull boy."

In his home town of Greenfield Mr. Griswold enjoys to a remarkable degree the respect and admiration of his friends and neighbors. He is a member of the Greenfield Historical Society, the Greenfield Club and the Coaching and Country Clubs of Greenfield, and he is an honorary member of several Grand Army posts. He is a member also of the New England Society of the city of New York. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

THE Griswolds, whose English home was at Kenilworth in Warwickshire, were represented in New England as early as 1638. Michael, who arrived in America about 1645 and settled in Weathersfield, Connecticut, was the ancestor of the Joseph Griswold who is the subject of this sketch. The men of this family figured largely in the early history of Connecticut. Matthew, one of the first settlers of the name, often represented Saybrook in the General Court and was frequently mentioned in the published correspondence of John Winthrop, Jr., who was governor of Connecticut from 1657 to 1676, with the exception of one year. A later Matthew was governor of that state from 1784 to 1786, and Roger Griswold served ten years in the National Congress; was judge of the Supreme Court in 1807, and governor of the state from 1811 to 1813.

With such family antecedents it may well be assumed that when Maj. Joseph Griswold left the place of his birth at Litchfield, Connecticut, about the year 1800, and removed to Buckland in old Hampshire County, in the Bay State, he possessed those elements of character which in later years proved creditable to his distinguished ancestry.

Major Griswold was a man of action and prominent in town and state affairs, serving in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature with honor and credit. Joseph, Jr., as he was known until the decease of his father, was the fourth of the fourteen children of Major Joseph. He worked in his father's carpenter and cabinet-making shop, where he became an adept in the use of wood-working tools; attended the district school of the neighborhood when in session, and later, Sanderson Academy, in the adjoining town of Ashfield. There he had for a companion in his studies, Mary Lyon, who afterward conducted a school for young ladies in his father's house.

While at the academy he gave much attention to the study of



Joseph Gussow

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Latin, as he at that time intended to become a physician. He had no capital and, like many another able and ambitious New England youth, taught school, being very successful in Colrain and Ashfield. When about twenty years of age the young man took a journey west, traveling as far as Detroit, Michigan. While on this outing he first saw the manufacture of sash, blinds and doors, by machinery. Being skilled in their manufacture by hand, he was deeply interested and determined to give up preparation for a professional life and become a manufacturer. He first began making sash, blinds and doors at Ashfield, but soon removed his business to Buckland. While teaching in Colrain he for the first time met Miss Louisa W. Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut. The acquaintance ripened into affection, and resulted in their marriage at Stonington, November 23, 1828.

In 1828 Mr. Griswold decided to locate his manufacturing business upon North River in Colrain, and at once built a house and a shop. The erection of these buildings was mostly the work of his own hands, and he toiled from daylight until dark with untiring energy. It is related of him that he carried up the ladder and laid upon the roof of his barn, in one day, seven thousand shingles.

Mr. Griswold soon added to his business the manufacture of wooden lather boxes, for which purpose he invented a machine to cut them out of maple plank. He also made gimlets and augurs. But his active mind was bent upon larger industries, and after making investigation concerning the business at North Adams and elsewhere, he decided to undertake the manufacture of cotton cloth. Therefore in 1832 he built a wooden structure sufficiently large to contain sixteen looms and the other necessary machinery, and before the end of the year he had doubled its capacity.

Being successful in this venture, he three years later added to his water power, and built a brick mill, for which he made his own brick. This mill accommodated one hundred and forty-four looms. Two years later came the financial crisis of 1837, and after a severe struggle Mr. Griswold, like hundreds of others, was compelled to yield to the storm. The apparent disaster proved a blessing. By his industry and admirable management of business affairs, he had established a fine reputation among the city merchants with whom he dealt, and they, wishing to retain his custom, furnished financial aid, enabling him to reorganize under the name of The Griswold-

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

ville Manufacturing Company, with increased facilities for business. But few years elapsed before Mr. Griswold was able to purchase all the stock of the company and become virtually the sole owner of the property.

The little hamlet which had grown up about the mills had become "Griswoldville," and had its store and post-office. The business of the company created a market for the produce of the surrounding farms, the young men and women of American parentage found employment in the mills and the community was happy and self-respecting.

In 1846 the company established a commission house in New York for the sale of the manufacture of its own and other mills, and the purchase of supplies. Mr. Griswold now having spare funds purchased a fine farm in Stonington, Connecticut, and for six years made it his home. Here he raised fine stock, and to some extent became interested in shipping and whaling ventures.

In 1851 the old wooden mill was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Griswold returned to Griswoldville, and on the old site built a larger brick mill. Five years later the company lost by fire the original brick mill, and a new one was immediately built and equipped with two hundred and ten looms. About 1865 the company purchased the "Willis place" in Colrain, with which was connected a fine water power, and proceeded to develop it by the erection of a large mill and the necessary tenements for the employees. The business of the company being more than doubled, Mr. Griswold admitted to active participation in its affairs three of his sons, Ethan Denison, in charge of the New York office, Joseph Jr., and Lorenzo.

Mr. Griswold had never found time for recreation, but he was indulgent toward his children in this respect. About this time he varied his active life by purchasing several farms in Colrain, and taking up agricultural improvements with his characteristic energy. Some of these farms joined each other and he caused his son Joseph to put into practical use his knowledge of surveying by a thorough running out of the old lines, and the making of a plan of the consolidated purchases. He proved equal to the task.

But nothing could divert Mr. Griswold from expending his energies in the direction of increasing the productiveness of his factories. He desired larger power than could be obtained upon the small streams in Colrain, and watched with interest the develop-

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

ment of Turners Falls, where he soon made a purchase. In 1874 he began the erection of a large mill and tenement block at this place, proceeding with much caution, cutting the necessary timber from his own farms, manufacturing his lumber at his own mills, making his own brick, and carefully supervising the whole work. The mill was completed about 1879, and is now operated under the personal supervision of his son, Joseph Griswold.

During the construction of this mill, Mrs. Griswold kept accurately all the complicated accounts relating to it. She was a woman of energy and superior worth, faithfully devoted to her husband and the care and training of the many children she bore him. She made the family home sunny and attractive and was beloved by all the community in which she lived and was the acknowledged leader. The poor and suffering who sought her aid never went empty-handed from her door. The father was kindly and indulgent to the children, but it was the refined influence of the mother which bore fruit in the formation of their characters. Of all the successes of his busy life, Mr. Griswold's most advantageous transaction was when he persuaded Louisa W. Denison to become his wife.

November 23, 1878, the six surviving children and their children, and numerous other friends and relatives, helped the father and mother celebrate their golden wedding. On the 17th of the following March Mrs. Griswold died.

Mr. Griswold occasionally contributed articles of much value to the local press. They were always remarkable for their convincing style, which showed that the writer possessed much talent and literary ability. He was at times persuaded to deliver an address upon some public occasion, and one delivered in his own yard, July 4, 1837 or '38, is recalled, which bristled with wit and wisdom. In 1879 he gave the centennial address in his native town of Buckland. In his characteristic manner he recited interesting reminiscences, illustrating by anecdotes of prominent characters of his boyhood days the habits and customs of those who had passed on.

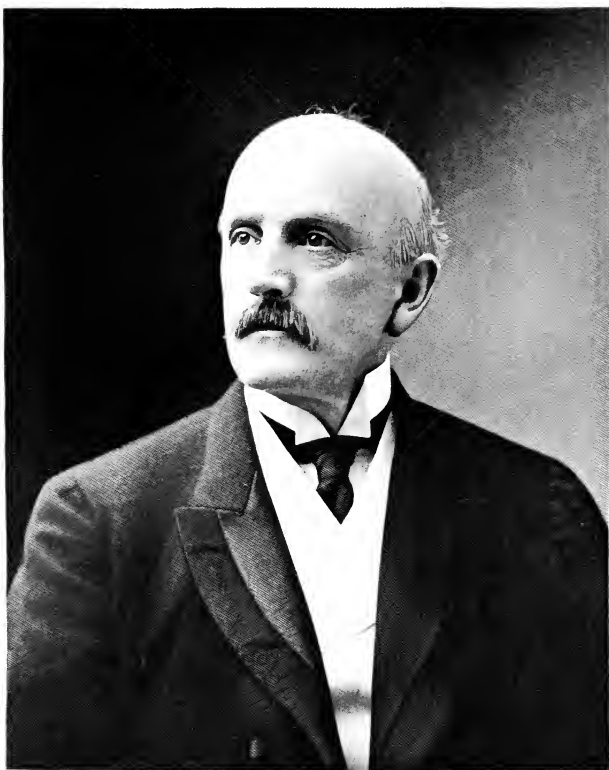
Although the industries which he had founded paid more than one fifth of the annual tax levy of Colrain, Mr. Griswold could seldom or never be induced to take town office. He, however, exerted great influence in the management of public affairs. His life, begun at Buckland, August 9, 1806, ended suddenly at Colrain, October 23, 1883.

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

It is the privilege of but few people to so impress their individuality upon the community in which they dwell. All the honors due to the memory of a public benefactor are due from the people of Colrain to the memory of Joseph Griswold. By his good judgment, untiring energy, and remarkable tenacity of purpose the town is indebted for a large share of its material prosperity.

The substantial library building recently erected and endowed by his son and namesake, and dedicated by the donor to the memory of his wife and his father and mother, is not only a beautiful memorial to those most dear to him, but an enduring evidence of the desire of the giver to promote the welfare and happiness of the community with which the Griswold family have so long had close association.

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Lorenzo Griswold.

LORENZO GRISWOLD

THE son of a manufacturer and himself a manufacturer who has won conspicuous success, Mr. Lorenzo Griswold, treasurer and director of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company and Turner's Falls Cotton Mills, is a fine type of the thoroughness and thrift of the best New England character. He was born in Mystic, Connecticut, on January 5, 1847. His father, Joseph Griswold, was a manufacturer of cotton cloth and a man of remarkable enterprise, courage and determination, well equipped to fight the strenuous battles that had to be waged in the earlier development of the textile industries of New England. The mother of Lorenzo Griswold was Louisa W. (Denison) Griswold.

The Griswold family is one of the oldest and most honored in Connecticut. It is descended from Edward, Matthew and Francis Griswold, who came from Warwickshire, England, to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638; and from Michael, another brother, who came from the same English county to Weathersfield, Connecticut, about 1645. It is this Michael Griswold who was the direct founder of that branch of the family to which Lorenzo Griswold belongs. Matthew Griswold was governor of Connecticut in 1784-86, chief justice of Connecticut for some time, and president of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788. Roger, his son, was judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1807, and governor of the State in 1811-12. Few families of the old Puritan stock have given more of energy and wisdom to the upbuilding of New England.

Lorenzo Griswold was studious as a boy, fond of declaiming, debating and writing in school. His life as a youth was one of regular and wholesome industry. Out of school hours he worked systematically either in the labor of the farm or, more of the time, keeping books in the office of his father's cotton-mill and assisting as a clerk in the store connected with this establishment. While yet a boy he mastered the principles and details of business and learned the lesson of close application to the work in hand, which

LORENZO GRISWOLD

many lads not so fortunately circumstanced do not acquire until they have reached manhood.

He was fortunate in his home environment. His father inspired him with an ambition to follow in his footsteps and become an active business man and capable manufacturer. His mother impressed upon him the value of upright living and a firm and honest character. The boy had no difficulty in securing an education. His father determined for him that he should have what in that time was a good education, and though he was not sent to college he did secure a broad and useful training at Powers Institute in Bernardston, Massachusetts, and at the well-equipped and celebrated Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Griswold was a good scholar, and outside of the regular course of the schools took delight in reading the best authors, finding especial interest in Carlyle and Emerson.

Finishing his school days at eighteen, Mr. Griswold, in 1865, entered the office of his father's mill in Griswoldville, Massachusetts, as a bookkeeper. He already had some acquaintance with the business, and he devoted himself to mastering all of the details of management. His father died in 1883, and the control of the business came into the hands of Mr. Lorenzo Griswold and his brothers and nephews. Mr. Griswold has now been for twenty years treasurer and director of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company and the Turner's Falls Cotton Mills, and is regarded as one of the soundest and most successful manufacturers of the Franklin County section of Massachusetts.

Mr. Griswold's ability in mercantile affairs has won recognition outside of the immediate limits of the industry with which he is identified. He has been for eighteen years president of the Shelburne Falls National Bank, conducting it with marked fidelity and skill. He has been for ten years a director of the Shelburne Falls and Colrain Street Railway. He is also president of the trustees of Arms Academy of Shelburne Falls. Mr. Griswold has led a busy life as a man of affairs, but he has never lost his early fondness for literature and for scholarship, or forgotten the love of his boyhood days for writing. He is the author of a volume of "Short Stories," printed by the Trow Press in 1907, and he had written earlier a novel, "Priest and Puritan," which is published by Brentano's, New York.

LORENZO GRISWOLD

To the Congregational Church Mr. Griswold has given devoted service. For forty years he has been the treasurer of the Congregational Society of Colrain, Massachusetts. He is a Republican in his political allegiance. The diversions of which he is most fond are riding, tennis and walking. He is a member of the New England Society of New York.

Mr. Griswold was married on April 6, 1869, to Lizzie, daughter of Thaxter and Eliza A. Shaw of Montague, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Capt. John Wilson of Colrain, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have two children living — Lorenzo Griswold, Jr., who is an undergraduate in college, and Vivian, who is married.

Mr. Griswold is true to his New England ancestry. His forefathers were men of affairs indeed, devoted men of business, masters of their profession. But they recognized that there is more to life than the mere earning of a livelihood or the attaining of material ambitions. They were students of history, interested in the past and interested even more in the events of their own time. Often the busiest men among them had a taste for literature and sometimes an ability to achieve something of their own in literature. Mr. Griswold's career is proof that the fine, strong qualities of the old New England race have been transmitted to this generation.

AMOS LAWRENCE HOPKINS

PRESIDENT MARK HOPKINS' third son, Amos Lawrence Hopkins, was born April 10, 1844, at Williamstown, Massachusetts. He became a business man and has spent his life in active employments. His mother was Mary Hubbell, who survived her husband several years.

The Hopkins family has long been identified with Berkshire County, first for a considerable period with Stockbridge and later with Williamstown.

The identification of Dr. Mark Hopkins with educational work made the early training of his household in intellectual life easy and inevitable. The mother, Mary Hubbell, was a kindly, lovable woman, who aided the discipline of the family, and both parents had that great dignity which establishes and readily maintains culture. The children had free access to books. Amos Lawrence Hopkins was fond of history, biography and the novels of Scott and Dickens. His name, Amos Lawrence, was given him in recognition of the gifts of Amos Lawrence to the college. Amos Lawrence Hopkins was trained in the schools of Williamstown, and graduated at Williams College in 1863.

He, from the outset, was inclined to active employments, and easily took up the occupation which he ultimately pursued. He entered the army in August, 1863, as second lieutenant in the first regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry. He was promoted as captain and major; was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, and mustered out in 1866. He then took up the railroad business.

Railroads in their early history in the United States very generally failed financially. This was in part due to a lack of experience and in part to the fact that commerce was slow to accept and flow freely in the new channels. It has rarely happened that so many railroads and fragments of railroads in a bankrupt condition have waited on any man who was possessed of sufficient constructive power to handle them successfully. Men like Amos Lawrence Hopkins,



A. Hopkins.

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AMOS LAWRENCE HOPKINS

with a speculative and enterprising temper, responded to the opportunity. For some time railroads were combined and extended to the advantage of the country and often greatly to the advantage of the large number of persons to whom they gave employment. The circumstances gave opportunity for a management that developed the roads to the great advantage of their patrons and stockholders. It was when the organizing and speculative movement was in full swing that Colonel Hopkins began his railroad work. The eminence he attained in it is sufficiently indicated by the positions he came to occupy.

He was, in 1868, superintendent of the Housatonic Railroad; in 1871, superintendent of the Kansas, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. Later he was vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad; receiver of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad; vice-president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific; the Missouri Pacific; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Railroad. In 1896 he was president of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, and receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At this period he retired from business.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York; of the Military Order Loyal Legion; of the University and St. Anthony Clubs of New York City; Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.; Union and Country Clubs of Boston; and the Jekyl Island Club of Georgia.

He is a member of the Republican party. He was married, January 30, 1892, to Therisa B. Dodge of Boston, Massachusetts. He is trustee for several estates in Boston, and has a winter residence at 46 Commonwealth Avenue.

He counts farming among his amusements. He bought several adjoining farms in Williamstown, extending from the valley westward over the foot-hills up the mountains. The site is one of unusual beauty. Meadows, pastures and forests, glens, cascades and brooks, make it a choice place even in Berkshire. It has been developed with much good taste and compares favorably with any location in the country. Mr. Hopkins has shown in this "amusement" a skill and industry which farmers would do well to emulate.

HENRY HOPKINS

HENRY HOPKINS was the oldest son in a family of children, eight of whom, four sons and four daughters, reached adult years. He was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, November 30, 1837. His parents were Mark Hopkins and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins.

He graduated at Williams College in the class of 1858. He spent two years in Union Theological Seminary and finished his work of preparation under the instruction of his father. He entered the ministry in 1861 and at once accepted duty in connection with the Civil War. He was chaplain in the hospital at Alexandria, and chaplain of the 120th New York Regiment. He was with the Army of the Potomac during the trying experiences that closed the war and was commended in general orders for gallantry under fire. This extended service was in keeping with his patriotic impulses, and served to strengthen and consolidate his character. His love of country found still further expression in the aid he gave in the formation of national cemeteries, those solemn monuments of the cost of liberty. He became pastor of the Congregational Church in Westfield in 1866, where he remained until 1880. He was then called to the First Congregational Church in Kansas City. He held this charge for twenty-two years and was then appointed president of Williams College, which post he occupied for six years.

Henry Hopkins was fitted for ministerial work by a sober and well-furnished mind and by a warm and sympathetic heart. He spoke to his people from a fixed conviction of Christian truth, and called out their affections by the constancy of his own life and work. This cordial open temper fitted him especially for work in the West. On his departure from Kansas City a public dinner was given him which was attended "by the leading men of the city. The speakers on that occasion were full of regret at his departure." He formed wide ecclesiastical relations and held important positions. He was vice-president of the American Board of Commissions for



Henry Hopkins

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HENRY HOPKINS

Foreign Missions, of which his father was so long president, and vice-president of the American Missionary Association. He was also trustee of Williams College. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams College and that of LL.D. from Amherst College.

Induced by age and ill health he resigned his position of president at the close of the college year 1907-08. His years of administration were signally prosperous in the increase of funds and in the erection of buildings; particularly of the beautiful Thompson Chapel. He called out the love of the students, the regard of the faculty and reduced to a minimum those frictions which are incident to college life. At the close of his service he went abroad with his family, hoping to restore his health, which had become during the last years somewhat impaired. He was attacked with pneumonia on the voyage, and died at Rotterdam shortly after landing, August 18, 1908. His body was brought to this country and rests in the College Cemetery. Few men have found their labors accompanied with a like amount of good will, and few indeed have been able to inspire such high regard.

Henry Hopkins was married to Alice Knight, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor H. G. Knight, of Easthampton. She died in 1869, and in 1876 he was married to Jeanette M. Southworth, of Bennington, Vermont, a woman well fitted to aid and support him in all his work. There are two sons, Albert and Henry; and two daughters, Louise and Alice. Albert graduated at Williams in 1900 and is engaged in business in New York. Henry, also in New York, graduated in the class of 1903 and at the Harvard Law School.

Among the last words addressed by President Hopkins to young men were these: "In the four years we have been together you have realized some ideals and fallen short of others. We are still children picking up pebbles on the shore. I wish to leave this impression with you. The truth still remains to be realized. Go forth into the light; be not afraid of the darkness. Continue to be students. Have a vocation within your conviction, remembering that there is a Holy Spirit that dwells within and guides us."

The following is from the *Kansas City Star*, Tuesday, August 16, 1908: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away.—Psalms 90:10.

HENRY HOPKINS

"This passage from the great psalm of Moses, which we have all heard so often as it has broken the solemn hush that the presence of death commands, seemed to be prophetic in its application to Dr. Henry Hopkins, in whose life and death the world beheld an example of perfect maturity and symmetry. He passed the allotted period of threescore years and ten by some months. The margin, in harmony with all of the rich blessings by which his fruitful life was crowned, was not wide enough to give place to labor or sorrow beyond the measure of the debt which Nature, at the last, exacts of all her children. His period of suffering and of the anxiety which comes to the strongest and the most victorious with the encroachments of disease was brief, and we who knew him well may believe that as he looked down into the Valley of the Shadow it was with the strong confidence and composure which is the priceless reward of those who keep the faith, and make the law of life the fulfilment of righteousness.

"There is no call at this time for a panegyric on the life and character of Dr. Hopkins. His record is ineffaceably written in the memory of all who loved him, and that means all who knew him. His great goodness, his rare refinement, his gentle heart, his high mind, his helpful sympathies, his unusual talent for usefulness, all come crowding up for recognition and generous praise, and with such a responsive offering of affection and appreciation as only those who are great in their fiber and purpose can command.

"It is a source of the greatest pride to Kansas City that it was the home of Dr. Hopkins for twenty-two years; that for that period of time the community was permitted to draw from the rich inspiration of his fine intellect and his finer soul. He died far from the scene of his labors here. An ocean separates his body from his native land. But he is as near to-day to this community, and as present in the influence of all his good works and his spiritual strivings for the people as if he had closed his eyes for the final sleep within the confines of this city, instead of sending his last thoughts of us all from across the sea."

The following minute was adopted at a special meeting of the President and Trustees of Williams College on the death of Mr. Hopkins:

"Gathered to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, our late President, we spontaneously think of his life of blessed

HENRY HOPKINS

service in various spheres of usefulness; manifold results of which have already come and will hereafter come increasingly. His activities were more than usually diverse. He had scarcely entered upon his chosen work of the Christian ministry when the Civil War began; and he was among the first to perceive the imperative need of Christian service in the hospital and in the army. His chaplaincy at Alexandria was a personal appointment made by Mr. Lincoln in response to his own desire, before any such office was created by law. It was the inauguration of a spiritual movement which brought new forces to bear upon men who were in circumstances of peculiar need and were cut off from all ordinary influences of moral support and quickening. From the hospital Dr. Hopkins went into the field, with quick discernment of need or opportunity, undertaking many kinds of service and aiming to establish them as permanent methods of organized usefulness. It is not too much to say that such work, in hospital and army, was in many ways a transforming power, giving a new and higher tone of life to the soldier, making him truer in his loyalty and more efficient in the performance of his duties.

“Thus Dr. Hopkins served the nation to the end of the war; then turned to the work of his profession in Westfield and afterwards in Kansas City. In both communities he was a recognized and growing power. Especially in Kansas City his activities were even more diverse — in the church and the municipality, and in all forms of sociological transformation. His power over young men was said to be phenomenal, giving them new ideals and animating them with a new spirit. His services were sought in various wider fields of Christian and philanthropic work; in the State and in the denomination to which he belonged; and everywhere he showed original and inspiring power.

“In his late maturity he was called to the presidency of this college — an office in which his revered father had been most illustrious. Of his service here we have already spoken in a minute adopted June 25, 1907. He came with no previous experience in academic administration, and the duties of his office were doubtless more of a strain upon him on that account. But he filled out the term that he had set for himself when he accepted the office. He was evidently much exhausted in strength at the close of his service. But we hoped that he would remain among us for a decade or more, in the serenities of a loving home and in the consciousness

HENRY HOPKINS

of public esteem, still bringing forth fruit in ripest years. It was not so to be. The strain of his work had kept him up to the last moment. When the release came he sank at once.

"The death of a faithful Christian man is not a calamity, come when or how it may. To such, death is birth into a new and higher realm where activities are fresher, larger, more fruitful. It is not a prolonged separation from kindred or friends or fellow workers in the Kingdom of our Lord. It is not an occasion of lament for the departed, but of congratulation. For us who remain, it brings consolation and inspiration, which we would appropriate for ourselves, and commend to all who loved Dr. Hopkins, and who now and here are in sorrow for his absence from them."

The following memorial was prepared and adopted by the New York Alumni:

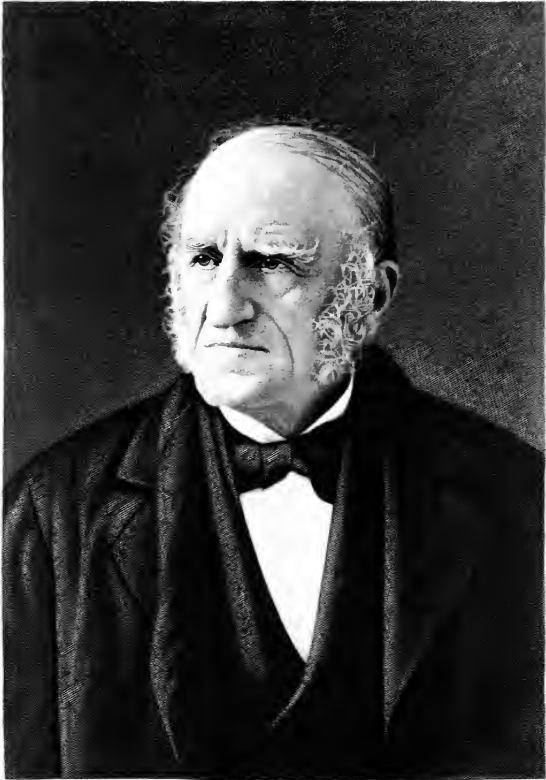
"The Williams Alumni Association of the City of New York desires to place on its records a minute expressing the deep sorrow that its members feel in consequence of the death of Dr. Henry Hopkins, who retired during the present year from the presidency of the college. We desire to record the keen appreciation felt by the members of our Association of the admirable character, the tender humanity, and the unvarying and constant love that he bore our alma mater.

"His personal charm, the loveliness of his character, the graciousness of manner, and the cordial sympathy that was extended to every student was all impressed upon the young men who were brought into relations with his administration, in such a way as to make a distinct contribution to their uplift and development.

"The noble struggle which he made against advancing disability will always be recalled with deep admiration by those who knew the record of his life in the service of the college. He sought and obtained the confidence of a large number of the student body, and by his unwavering belief in the good impulses of young men, encouraged the development of the best that was in them "

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Mark Hopkins

MARK HOPKINS

MARK HOPKINS, the fourth president of Williams College, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, February 4, 1802. He came of families distinguished in the history of New England. One of his great-grandfathers was the Rev. John Sargent, the first teacher of the missionary school for Indians at Stockbridge. Mr. Sargent's wife was the daughter of the first Col. Ephraim Williams, the father of the founder of Williams College. Mark Hopkins' grandfather on the Hopkins side, Col. Mark Hopkins, was not merely a distinguished soldier, but had inherited from his father, Timothy, a prominent citizen of Waterbury, Connecticut, a love of freedom and a devotion to public affairs that made him active and prominent in the agitation preceding the Revolution. He was a delegate to the county convention held at Stockbridge in July, 1774, and a member of the committee that drafted resolutions professing loyalty to the king but insisting on certain rights for the colonies. He died at White Plains, of typhoid fever, in the active service of his country, October, 1776. He was a younger brother of the theologian, Samuel Hopkins, who was trained in theology by Jonathan Edwards. The great pupil may have had somewhat less fame than the great teacher, but his departures from Edwards' doctrine were softening features of that system. Mark Hopkins' father, Archibald, was a farmer, a man of excellent character and position, if less well known than his father or his son. Mark Hopkins' mother was Mary Curtis, a woman of large intelligence and force, and to her he owed some of his finer traits.

He was fitted for college partly at Clinton, New York, and partly at the Stockbridge Academy. Before entering college he taught a school of a few pupils, for one year, in one of the interior counties of Virginia. He entered Williams College as a sophomore in 1821, and graduated in 1824. He studied medicine in the school at Pittsfield during the following year. He became tutor for his alma mater in 1825, and held that position for two years. He resumed

MARK HOPKINS

the study of medicine in 1827 and was preparing, in 1830, to settle in New York City as a physician when the professorship of moral philosophy and rhetoric in his college was offered to him and accepted. Having been professor for six years he became president in 1836, and remained in that office thirty-six years, teaching every senior class a large part of each year. After his resignation in 1872, he continued to teach the favorite subjects of his lifelong study, intellectual and moral philosophy, until his death, June 17, 1887.

His entire active life was thus closely identified with Williams College. Within the circle of the hills of Williamstown he was a student and teacher from 1821 to 1887, with interruptions amounting at the most to five years. He was called repeatedly to other positions, to professorships in theological seminaries, to the pastorate of city churches, to the presidency of at least one Western university; but he remained steadily identified with his own alma mater, having a large conception of the service he could there render. Such activities outside of the college as were consistent with his duty he cheerfully rendered. He preached on important occasions, gave courses of Lowell lectures, lectured in theological seminaries, and was president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for thirty years, presiding over its great meetings with striking dignity and power.

It was in the presentation of truth, whether in the class-room, in the pulpit, or on the platform, that his influence was most stimulating and produced the largest results. He made his mark on the graduates of fifty-nine college classes, as tutor, or professor, or president. His personal presence was impressive and commanding, and when deeply moved, as when in the discussion of certain fundamental principles he encountered what he deemed a pernicious doctrine, his analysis and refutation were most enlivening. He was a master of the Socratic method, questioning and answering questions with the patience, deliberation, and skill that elicited the warmest admiration of his more thoughtful pupils. It is a pity that the examples of his brilliant repartee in the class-room were not carefully recorded. They would constitute a most instructive teachers' manual, as well as give entertainment to a large circle of general readers. His efforts were always directed to the awakening of thought and conscience, and to the development of reverence and charity among his pupils.

MARK HOPKINS

The college, in the early years of his presidency, was without large resources and equipments; indeed, one may say it was in great poverty. He taught anatomy and physiology for a few weeks at the beginning of each senior year as the necessary basis of his mental and moral philosophy. When at length he secured a much needed manikin for this instruction, he was obliged to give his own note for the amount of the purchase and to go about in the winter vacation, packing the manikin in his sleigh, to deliver lectures to secure money wherewith to pay for the manikin.

In his teaching he imparted to his pupils a breadth of view and a wisdom that ignored the petty and loved the great. He inspired them with a longing for the stalwart, indomitable manliness that scorns unessential accidents, that says, with John Heywood, "The loss of wealth is loss of dirt," and seizes the true centers and sources of power. His delight in universal principles and laws, his calm movement along the starry heights where feeble heads grow dizzy, did not preclude a reaching far down of the outstretched hand to help upward the dull pupil who had a true desire for improvement. The essential meaning of Christianity, the unity of the sublimest principles with the tenderest condescension for individuals, was the theme that called out his loftiest eloquence. His baccalaureate sermons and his addresses before the American Board are the noblest of his discourses. But the occasional sermon, often profoundly stirring a great audience, could not produce such permanent results as did the prolonged daily teaching in the class-room. He was one of the last examples in New England of the college president as father, teacher, counselor, and friend. No president ever taught so long, or with such massive simplicity and aptness, and no president probably had behind him so large and so loyal a body of grateful pupils.

To many his conduct of evening prayers, a daily exercise for the larger part of his presidency, was deeply impressive. He used often to read the nobler passages from Isaiah, which treat of God's majesty, with such dignity and power that the attention of even the most careless was arrested. His pupils still speak of the evening service with gratitude.

He was not a prolific author, but the works that he published had a far-reaching influence. "The Evidences of Christianity," lectures delivered in Boston in 1884, was used as a text-book in

colleges for many years and is an eloquent exposition of the evidences as then usually presented, and not without new and striking analogies. "Lectures on Moral Science," delivered before the Lowell Institute in 1862, first presented his doctrine that obligation to choose the higher good is intuitive and ultimate, and that "right" itself is not an intuitive idea. This doctrine found fuller treatment in the "Law of Love," also a course of Lowell lectures, published in 1869. "An Outline Study of Man," published in 1873, was an analysis of man's faculties and the laws of their action and was used by him as a text-book until his death, as was also "The Law of Love." "The Scriptural Idea of Man," lectures before the Yale Theological Seminary, published in 1883, at the age of eighty-one, is a contribution to the exposition of the harmony of the Scripture with reason. It is a noble testimony to the rationality of the Christian system and endorses and justifies the present exaltation in theology of the Son of Man. From the beginning to the end of his career his devotion to his great work was inspired and guided by loyalty to Christ as the root and center of true psychology as well as the Saviour of the world.

One of his most distinguished pupils described the final mission of the later psychology as destined "to flood and transfuse the new and vaster conceptions of the universe and of man's place in it — now slowly taking form and giving to reason a new cosmos and involving momentous and far-reaching consequences — with the old Scriptural sense of unity, rationality, and love beneath and above all." Words could hardly more fully formulate the aim of all the thinking of Mark Hopkins. He stood always for unity, for reason, for love in his philosophy and in theology. As illustrating these traits and at the same time exhibiting the sweep of his eloquence, two or three sentences from a baccalaureate discourse may be fitly here introduced. Speaking of God and the study of His thought and its unity, he said:

"He it is that through uniformities and resemblances and tendencies whispers into the ear of a philosophy, not falsely so called, its supreme truths; and as we begin to feel and trace more and more these lines of relation that bind all things into one system, the teaching of any one of which may vibrate to the fixed stars, this communion becomes a high and thrilling science and is no longer cold. It lives and breathes and glows and in the ear of love its voice is always a hymn to the Creator."

MARK HOPKINS

These words from his sermon to the class of 1872, on Christ's giving, have great breadth of imagination and nobly exalt the power of Christ's love: "He gave not as he gives whom giving does not impoverish, but He gave of His heart's blood till that heart ceased to beat. He planted His cross in the midst of the mad and roaring current of selfishness, aggravated to malignity, and uttered from it the mighty cry of expiring love. All the waters heard Him and from that moment they began to be refruent about His cross. From that moment a current deeper and broader and mightier began to set heavenward, and it will continue to be deeper and broader and mightier till its glad waters shall encompass the earth and toss themselves as the ocean."

In the sermon on the death of President Garfield he says: "He pursued of his own accord the ends proposed by the institution." Then follow sentences full of wisdom and enforcing the supreme value of sound home training as a preparation for the successful college education. "Give us students who will do that and it is all we ask. To teach a class of such young men would be a joy. Full cooperation throughout between teachers and students is the one thing needed for the best results of the college. For this nothing can be substituted; but this cannot be, unless the students have been well trained at home. The family, not the school and the college, is the seed plot of society. If the students sent us are indifferent or averse to study, if they are of the caliber and taste to do hereditary tricks and perpetuate hereditary annoyances, if they tend to mischief, dissipation, and fun, or even to distinction in intercollegiate games rather than in collegiate studies, they may be advised to leave college, or patience and hope may tide them over the four years, but the ends proposed by the founders and benefactors of our colleges and sought by their trustees and teachers will not be reached."

In his address to the class of 1870, at the close of his baccalaureate sermon, occur these words: "I have said to you that the carbon of the diamond and the quartz of the rock crystal and the lime of the calc-spar are seeking their ideal. After this, too, it is that the oak and the elm are struggling and battling with the elements. It is the tendency to this in the movements of all things in nature that gives them their beauty. They all call to you to come into harmony with them and to struggle towards that higher ideal of

MARK HOPKINS

your higher nature which is the glory and crown of these lower works of God. It is to the life of struggle towards this ideal that the Saviour calls you, and He calls you to suffer only as it may be incidental to that. That ideal He Himself was and is."

The resolutions passed by the trustees of the college at the time of his resignation in 1872, and similar resolutions adopted by the alumni, may fitly close this sketch:

"Under a deep sense of gratitude to God that He has so long preserved the life and strength of their distinguished president, Mark Hopkins, and also of unfeigned sorrow that he is constrained by his own convictions of duty to resign the office which he has held during the last thirty-six years, the trustees of Williams College do record a faint expression of their views and feelings in the following resolutions:

"1st. That the administration of the college, under the presidency of Dr. Hopkins, has been, from the beginning to its close, in the highest degree honorable to the president, grateful to the board, and eminently useful to the college which, in his administration, has attained a distinction and power unequaled in its history.

"2d. That the instruction of Dr. Hopkins in the department of Mental and Moral Science have marked an era in their study and have impressed on the minds of successive classes, for nearly forty years, great principles, which have exerted on them controlling influence in their subsequent career.

"3d. That the contributions of Dr. Hopkins to human knowledge, by lectures and through the press, are part of the heritage which we shall cherish as our own, and that the renown which he has so justly won is shared by the college to which he has given so much of his illustrious life.

"4th. That the trustees congratulate the college upon the fact that Dr. Hopkins will continue to give instruction in the professorships of Theology, and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, which he has hitherto held, and that his invaluable instruction will here be enjoyed, we trust, through many years to come.

"5th. That into the retirement from the presidency which he has so long dignified and adorned, the good wishes and prayers of the trustees will go with him, that the remainder of his days on earth may be as peaceful and happy as his life thus far has been useful and honored.

MARK HOPKINS

"6th. That the trustees record with lively interest their pleasant recollections of the family of Dr. Hopkins, whose graceful hospitalities and genial society have so largely contributed to the enjoyment of the friends of the college.

"7th. That the close of Dr. Hopkins' administration is hallowed by the death of his learned and beloved brother, Prof. Albert Hopkins, whose loss we deeply deplore, and whose memory will long be fragrant, alike in the college and the town.

"8th. That these resolutions be indelibly engrossed, presented to the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, and entered upon the records of the board."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Alumni:

"WHEREAS, since the last annual meeting of the Alumni, President Hopkins has signified his intention of retiring from the presidency of the college; and

"WHEREAS, the administration of his great office has been so honorable to him and so advantageous to the institution, that we cannot permit him to lay it down without expressing our appreciation of his services and our respect for his character; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have heard of the intended retirement of President Hopkins with deep regret that he should have found the cares of office incompatible with the repose to which his long and brilliant career as president and instructor entitle him, and we hope that even yet the college may have the benefit of his counsel, and the students may receive some portion of his instruction.

Resolved, That, looking back over the six and thirty years during which he has stood at the head of this institution, we find everything to praise and nothing to regret, but their close. He has raised the reputation of the institution and extended its usefulness. He has fulfilled all its duties with a zeal, fidelity, and vigor worthy of all commendation. Firm and conciliatory as master, unrivaled as teacher, he has won the respect and affection of all, whether as officer or student, who have any official relation to him.

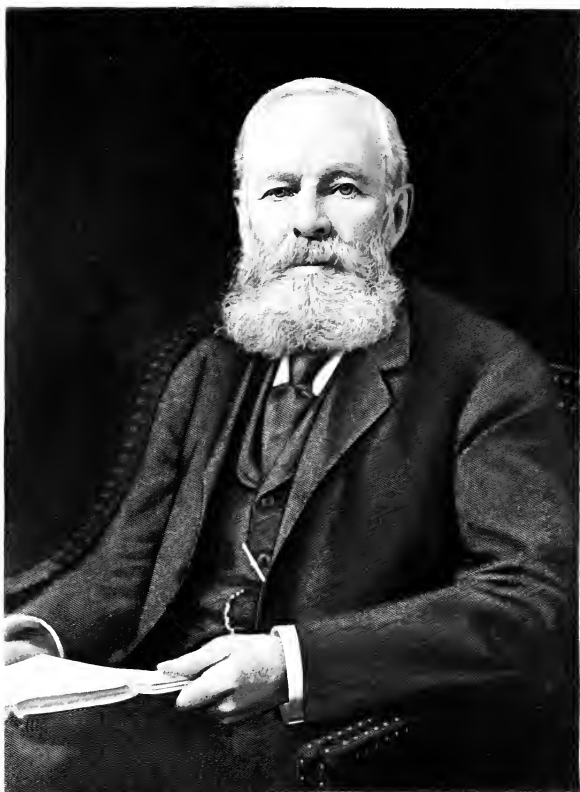
Resolved, That, in now closing these relations, we beg leave, one and all, to tender him the expression of our thanks, our admiration, our affection, and our wishes for his future welfare."

JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL

JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL, merchant, antiquarian, historian, genealogist, was born in his father's house, 13 Green Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 3, 1832. His father, James Hunnewell, was a son of William and Sarah (Frothingham) Hunnewell; grandson of William and Elizabeth Hunnewell, and a descendant from Ambrose Hunnewell of Devonshire, England, who settled about 1660 on Hunnewell Point, Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec; and from his son, Charles Hunnewell, who removed in 1698 to Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony; and from William and Ann Frothingham, who settled in Charlestown in 1630. "Both the Hunnewells and Frothinghams were good reliable subjects and citizens throughout."

James Hunnewell married Susan, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Frothingham) Lamson, of Charlestown. He was a shipping and export merchant, principally with the Hawaiian Islands. He was noted for his good works, integrity, courage and enterprise; throughout a business life of nearly half a century, ending with his death in 1869 at his home in Charlestown.

James Frothingham Hunnewell was not a strong child, and his special tastes were those that developed in his mature life. He grew in strength through care and frequent visits to the country, but his eyesight was not strong. His instruction, therefore, was confined to private schools and a six months' term at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He engaged in mercantile business with his father when he was eighteen years old, and after learning its details and management, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the foreign ports with which his trade was carried on, he relieved his father of many of its cares and responsibilities. He always liked a good ship, was methodical in his habits and fond of travel and observation, especially of natural scenery and places of historic interest and of art as applied to architecture. His tours have included the United States and Canada from sea to sea and twenty-four in the Old



James F. Hunnewell

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JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL

World. In these visits he made notes of fully one thousand buildings of interest in history and art; attempted to gather and preserve information on various matters of interest and importance, with which he enriched his books and writings. His early reading, besides the Waverley Novels, for which he confesses a lifelong interest, were books on art, history and architecture, and these encouraged his taste for investigation, and in 1866, when he closed his active career in business affairs, he gave more time to literature and historical research.

He was married April 3, 1872, to Sarah Melville, daughter of Ezra and Sarah Melville (Parker) Farnsworth, of Boston, and their only child, James Melville Hunnewell, was graduated at Harvard University A.B. 1901, LL.B. 1904. Mr. Hunnewell's public services include neither military nor political positions and never a salaried office. He held, however, various offices that required much of his time, labor and thought, including, in his native town, chairmanship of the standing committee of the First Parish, Charlestown, in which he was an officer for nearly forty years; trustee and committeeman for the purchase of books for the Charlestown Public Library for eight years; school committeeman by three elections; vice-president of the Associated Charities of Charlestown; trustee and vice-president of the Five Cent Savings Bank for many years; director, and for twenty years president of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company; vice-president of the Winchester Home, and dispenser of hospitality every day of his life from his home, which was also the home of his father for over half a century. Through his interest in history he became a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1869; of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member of the council; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of which he is a life member and was for years a director; Bostonian Society, of which he is an original and life member, for years a director and now president; Bunker Hill Monument Association, of which he is a director; Archæological Institute of America, of which he is a life member; American Archæological and Numismatic Society; Prince Society, vice-president; Society for Propagating the Gospel (founded in 1787), of which he was a member of the select committee twenty years; Pilgrim Society; Essex Institute; Wisconsin Historical Society; Sons of the American Revolution; Union Club from 1865; St.

Botolph; Round Table; University; Odd Volumes, of which he has been president from 1895, and numerous other clubs and societies, over fifty in number.

In connection with Hawaii, besides his business interests, he was for years president of the Hawaiian Club; for thirty-two years treasurer in the United States for Oahu College, and corresponding member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. His interest in books led him to collecting what grew into a library of unusual value in many departments, and consisting of valuable pamphlets as well as bound volumes. He also inherited a number of volumes and pamphlets from his father, who, while not a collector, saved his books and pamphlets. Of his books on Hawaii he says: "In regard to a country with which we have for the past eighty-five years had much to do, I wrote 'Civilization of Hawaii,' and my part of 'Bibliography of Hawaii,' privately printed, one hundred copies, large quarto (1869); 'Voyage of the Missionary Packet, Boston to Honolulu,' 1826, privately printed, one hundred copies, large quarto (1880), besides sundry later historical papers." Of his work in behalf of historical record of his native town, he says: "I with my own hand copied two hundred years of the ministers' records — some of the most important of all the local records, and I had them printed largely at my own expense: Part 1632-1789, large quarto (1880), also a 'Bibliography of Charlestown and Bunker Hill,' (8vo., 1880); 'A Century of Town Life', 1775-1882, with illustrations from rare originals (8vo. 1882); 'Commemoration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Church' (8vo. 1882), besides historical papers variously printed." His delight in the works of "the great magician" led him to visit and describe the numerous places associated with his works, and resulted in "Lands of Scott" (1871), republished in Edinburgh. Later he wrote "The Historical Monuments of France" (1884); "The Imperial Island" (1886), republished in London as "England's Chronicle in Stone"; "History of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," (for Centennial of Society, 1887). "Relation of Virginia by Henry Spelman" (1609) he printed privately (1872), with introduction.

At the request of the Club of Odd Volumes he prepared five volumes of American poetry, in which a number of works of primitive literature, almost unattainable, were reproduced in the style

JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL

of the original with facsimile reproductions, and "Triumphs of Early Printing" (1902). He issued at considerable cost of labor, time and money, — in order to determine his first ancestors in America, from what country they emigrated and the time and settlement in this country, — "Hunnewell, Chiefly Six Generations in Massachusetts." He also reprinted from Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, a limited edition of his papers on "Illustrated Americana," with reports of several other papers read before that society and elsewhere, with reproduction of views and manuscript.

He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Beloit College in 1858.

James Frothingham Hunnewell died at his residence, 289 Beacon Street, Boston, on November 11, 1910.

CHARLES ACKERMAN JACKSON

THE life of Charles Ackerman Jackson, portrait painter, strikingly illustrates the truth that native power will come to its own whatever the environment of youth. He is an example of the men of fine artistic temperament who have strangely sprung from a stern Puritan ancestry.

Charles Ackerman Jackson was born in Jamaica Plain, now a part of Boston, August 13, 1857. His father, Charles E. Jackson, was the son of William and Sarah Jackson, and lived as a boy in the old Jackson House, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Mr. Jackson's mother, Caroline E. Ackerman, was the daughter of Charles and Lucy Ackerman, of Providence, Rhode Island. His maternal grandmother, Lucy E. Metcalf, was descended from the Fairbanks family, and from Michael Metcalf who lived in the famous old Fairbanks House at Dedham. Presumably he inherits his artistic nature largely from Lucy Metcalf, for she was a writer of merit, and a friend of all the older generation of New England poets and essayists.

Charles Ackerman Jackson, as the oldest of a large family, spaded the garden, raised the corn and vegetables — and cordially hated the work withal. He much preferred to join his fellows at football and other out-door sports, or to steal away to the woodlands and watch the varying pictures as the day's changes of color came and went. While early hours and much out-door life were thus not wholly his choice, they certainly confirmed his heritage of health, for despite a most strenuous life he has never been sick.

In school young Jackson was one of the best scholars, for his parents saw that home study was not neglected because of his fondness for music, drawing and chess. While at school he always led his class in average rank, and was always first in drawing, for his talent was evident in youth. At the age of ten he painted in oils a creditable portrait of his mother. His early instruction by



Charles A. Jackson

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CHARLES ACKERMAN JACKSON

private tutors was in music, and this art has proved a prized relief and recreation throughout life. He was taught to play the pipe organ by the late W. J. D. Leavitt, and he now turns from the seven tones of color on his palette to harmonies of the seven scale tones on the organ in his studio for rest and inspiration.

Among all his teachers at school, one made a marked impression. Col. John D. Billings entered the school with a virile force that has made his influence and memory a power with his boys throughout life. He won their devoted adherence by entering into their life and sports, and by taking those deserving special reward on long tramps connected with the nature studies which he introduced. Mr. Jackson testifies that these trips afield established a life habit of observing intelligently the geography of any region visited. While a high-school boy in West Roxbury, impressed by the hard times and family needs, Mr. Jackson sought work in Boston, and served Dana Estes in the book business for a fortnight. He did not like this line and after the big Boston fire changed to the wholesale dry goods trade with Morse, Hammond & Company. After having served his time as a stock boy, he traveled as a salesman for a number of years throughout the West and South. He served successive firms and corporations, his last position being that of treasurer of the Central Oil Cloth Company of New Jersey.

During these years of busy commercial life, Mr. Jackson never failed in his love of art. Wherever he traveled he sought out the studios, in search of suggestions from fellow artists. He read much on art; critical essays, of which he holds Ruskin's writings first; and text-books, among which Bouvier's was most helpful. He read widely among books on metaphysics and in the novels of Bulwer Lytton. As an artist and musician, his mind has always felt the presence of an unseen world whence fleeting ideals and creations appear as though some spirit moved him at his work. As a portrait painter he acknowledges special indebtedness to the veteran artist, John Arnold, of Providence, who was ever kindness itself to the young commercial traveler, going out of his way repeatedly to instruct him in details of the art. At last Mr. Jackson gave up commerce wholly for art, and work soon came in abundance to his Providence studio. His portraits of women and children excel in subtle delicacy of flesh tones. His portraits of men are carefully drawn and truthfully painted, having vitality and ex-

CHARLES ACKERMAN JACKSON

pression, giving a speaking likeness of the real man, for each portrait possesses an individuality of treatment characteristic of its subject. In his portrait work Mr. Jackson paints the eyes in full detail first. This explains the appreciative criticism an English writer makes upon his portrait of William Morris, noting "the light in his eyes," and "the vigorous Viking look," in happy contrast to the usual sad expression of his photographs.

Among the many portraits which Mr. Jackson has had the pleasure of painting are those of Bishop Phillips Brooks, now hung in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; of Dr. Alexander Quint and Dr. Dexter, at the Congregational Library; Dr. A. J. Gordon, in the Ford Building; Albert Metcalf, at the Dennison Tag Company; also Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer, Dr. Alexander McKenzie and Fayette S. Curtis, of Boston; Judge Wm. B. Beach, at Indianapolis Court House; Hon. Francis Colwell, in the Superior Court, Providence; Mayors Frank Olney and E. D. McGuinness, in the City Hall at Providence; Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, at Brown University; Dr. Peck, at Oberlin College; Professor Metcalf, at Normal College, Normal, Illinois; Col. John D. Billings, at the Webster School, Cambridge.

Mr. Jackson, although a member of the Jamaica Club, is too devoted to art to while away time in club life, but he is a valued member of the American Art Society. He has two children: Howard B., born in 1896 of his first marriage, and Florence E., born in 1905, a daughter by his wife Minerva E., whom he married in 1901. His wife is the daughter of William and Mary E. Eddy, of Providence. The family spends the summers at Humarock Beach, Seaview, on the south shore of Massachusetts Bay. In this vacation colony of artists Mr. Jackson finds enjoyment in sketching the shore and inland scenery, scattering the product among his friends and the many customers for his recreation work. Rightly honored as an artist, delightful as a friend, his life is a worthy and helpful example.

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Chas. H. Jones

CHARLES HENRY JONES

CHARLES HENRY JONES was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, April 10, 1855. He is the son of Isaac Rodney Jones and Harriett Sears.

His father, before his marriage, was a sailor, but turning aside from that occupation he became a painter and dealer in paints and oils, etc. He was distinguished for his honesty, his integrity, his frankness and his energy — the qualities which lie at the foundation of genuine American citizenship.

In his youth Mr. Jones was especially fond of out-of-door sports, and that tendency has had a natural development, as his present favorite diversions, or amusements, are shooting, yachting and farming. Hence we find that he is a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, the Massachusetts Yacht Club and the Beverly Yacht Club. In politics he is strictly independent, votes either ticket in whole or in part as suits his ideas of what is wisest and best. He bases his action in regard to political matters on the views he has of the issues at stake and the fitness or unfitness of the candidates.

Formerly he was affiliated with the Society of Friends, but of late years, as a matter of convenience, he has worshiped with the Baptist people. He enjoyed the advantages of common and high schools, and one year, 1873, he spent in Dartmouth College.

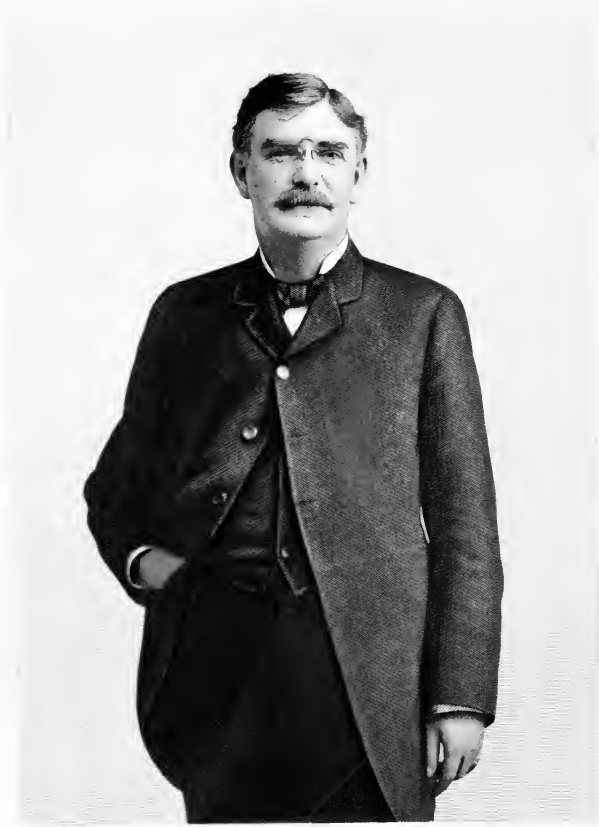
In 1881 he started in business for himself, under the firm name of Charles H. Jones & Company, but in 1884 this co-partnership was merged in the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, of which Company he is now president.

He was married in 1882, December 21, to Bessie, daughter of John M. and Emily C. (Pratt) Roberts. Five children have been born to them, of whom Paul, Elizabeth, Charles H., Jr., and Harriet M., survive. His convictions in regard to the needs and duties of young Americans are very clear and pronounced. This is what he says: "Be pure in heart. Sin, even if freely forgiven, leaves an ugly scar. Develop a sound body, for without it your usefulness is con-

CHARLES HENRY JONES

fined within very narrow limits. Get all the education you can, for it is so much easier to learn from the recorded experience of others than to work out every problem for yourself. Develop a capacity for work; your achievement never exceeds your effort."

Mr. Jones has had an unusually long and continuous career in manufacturing in Massachusetts, all of it passed in the most successful manufacturing cities of the State. He has seen the shoe and leather industry pass through many vicissitudes and all branches of the business expand to great proportions. Massachusetts holds its own well with other and rival States which are nearer the sources of material and nearer certain important markets. In spite of much lamentation over the decay of certain Massachusetts industries, the great industries of the State do not decline. That they maintain a healthy growth in these days of intense competition is due to men like Mr. Jones, to men of integrity, vigor, and alertness who have a profound knowledge of every detail of the calling and an unerring business judgment. Massachusetts is fortunate in the possession of such sterling men as these among her manufacturers. This is the personal factor, perhaps the most important factor in all prosperity, which guarantees the continued growth of the vital industries of the Commonwealth.



A. P. Langtry

ALBERT P. LANGTRY

ALBERT P. LANGTRY was born July 27, 1860, in Wakefield, Massachusetts. His father, Joseph Langtry, had come to Massachusetts from New Brunswick, the family having earlier come from Ireland. The father conducted a typical little village harness shop and was a man who was very strongly attached to his children. His mother, Sarah Jane Lakin, was of English descent, a woman of deep religious convictions and of moral force. During his boyhood, Albert P. Langtry was brought up in the village, assisting his father in the harness shop. He took a lively part in the sports of the village, and early showed an interest in politics. He was fond of reading, but was able to obtain only a grammar school education. He began work as a boy in an office in Boston. He was married, August 3, 1886, to Sarah C. Spear, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

His life-work was determined considerably by circumstances, though his own preferences and the wishes of his parents were a material factor. Newspaper work became his ambition, and it was not long before he was a successful reporter on the *Brooklyn Union*. From that time on his course was rapid, for he possessed the three qualities that are rare in a newspaper man, but which are practically certain to achieve success. He had the newspaper sense or point of view, he had business capacity, and he had a natural inclination towards and understanding of political affairs. From the *Brooklyn Union* he went to the *Brooklyn Times*, as manager of the Long Island edition, and his success in that position enabled him to take the opportunity to become editor and publisher of the *Springfield Union*, nineteen years ago.

As the publisher of the *Springfield Union* he has made a striking success. When he became editor and publisher of the paper the *Union* was weak financially, and in policy it trailed behind its older and more firmly established competitor. Editor Langtry at once made the columns of the *Union* ring with the sturdy and aggress-

ALBERT P. LANGTRY

ive Republicanism which has characterized it ever since, and which has made the paper known as about the most definitely Republican in all New England. Of late years it had been considered better policy for a newspaper to avoid vigorous partisanship, but Editor Langtry's success with the Springfield *Union* has demonstrated the soundness of his belief that a paper with party convictions has a mission in these days. His party loyalty, however, has never led him to the support of candidates who were unworthy. His business acumen has gone along with his newspaper ability, so that Editor Langtry's paper is one of the most prosperous in the East. It has a large circulation and influence, and it has brought the publisher the material rewards that come with success. His business sense was well displayed when he aided in founding the Associated Press, of which he was the first member east of Pittsburg and was for many years a director. Eventually the entire newspaper world followed him into the organization.

Mr. Langtry's Republicanism is of the same kind as his paper's, and his personal influence in his party councils and in Republican administrations has grown even more than the influence of his paper. He is one of the few men in the inner party councils of Massachusetts, and officially he is secretary of the Republican State Committee, besides being a member of the Middlesex Club and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Through his interest in politics he has developed into a forceful, effective, and easy public speaker, who has been heard in almost every part of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Langtry is affiliated with the Universalist Church, and is a member of various social clubs in Springfield. His principal recreation is whist, upon which he is an authority, but he has found time to take up automobiling and enjoys his car thoroughly.

His word to young men is summed up in "Be enthusiastic," a motto that well becomes him, because his own success has been due to the enthusiasm he has displayed in his life-work.

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C. E. Lindsay

CRAWFORD E. LINDSEY

BOOTH as a manufacturer and as public-spirited citizen, Hon. Crawford Easterbrooks Lindsey has made a deep impress on the life of southern Massachusetts. Mr. Lindsey was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on August 19, 1838, the son of William Lindsey and Eliza Ann (French) Lindsey. His father was a manufacturer and merchant of sound American stock, his mother descended from one of the pioneers who settled about 1680 in Raynham, Massachusetts.

Crawford Lindsey as a boy was characterized by an absorbing thirst for knowledge, and his desire for a thorough education was heartily encouraged by his parents, who aided him in every possible way. He was taught in his home with the utmost care those habits of thrift and industry which should make him an efficient business man and a useful member of the community.

He was educated in the public schools of Fall River, in a private school of Providence, and in Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts. Having acquired a good, solid, practical training, he left school at the age of nineteen and entered the career in which he was destined to achieve such distinction. First as a clerk and later as a bookkeeper of the American Print Works, he won attention by his precision and firm grasp of business affairs. After three years of service in the office of the American Print Works, Mr. Lindsey was appointed selling agent for the concern in Boston — the company having, mainly on Mr. Lindsey's suggestion, changed its method of selling goods from the commission to the direct form.

For nineteen years, until 1879, Mr. Lindsey continued to act as the selling agent for the American Print Works, and during this time and afterward he engaged largely in other successful manufacturing enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, and was long one of its directors. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Fall River Bleachery, serving until about 1882. He helped to organize the

CRAWFORD EASTERBROOKS LINDSEY

King Philip Mills of Fall River in 1871, and became the first president of that corporation, a position which he retained for many years. In 1880 he and his associate purchased the Mount Hope Mill property, in connection with which the Conanicut Mills corporation was organized, with Mr. Lindsey as agent and treasurer — posts which he held until his death. The Conanicut Mills grew and prospered greatly under Mr. Lindsey's management, and achieved remarkable success in the production of fine cotton goods.

In 1889 Mr. Lindsey was elected agent and treasurer of the Slater Cotton Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and removed to Providence. He retained these official connections with the Slater Cotton Company for thirteen years, and then resigned the posts and returned to Fall River, devoting his time and energy thereafter to the Conanicut Mills. As a manufacturer Mr. Lindsey always manifested careful and progressive ideas, and the work which he accomplished is a notable part of the development of the great textile industries of New England.

Though a very busy man in his own engrossing profession, Mr. Lindsey gave liberally of his strength and sagacity to the public affairs of the city of his residence. In 1869 and 1870 he served as a member of the Common Council of Fall River, in the latter year being honored with election to the presidency of that body. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the school committee of Fall River. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1874 Mr. Lindsey again became a member of the Common Council and again its president. His services to the municipality were handsomely recognized in 1878 by election to the mayoralty of Fall River. After a remarkably successful term he was reelected in 1879, practically without opposition. These were dark and trying years for Fall River; because of local defalcations by which several corporations were ruined, the manufacturing on which the life of the city hung was embarrassed and in part suspended. Great numbers of operatives were thus thrown upon the charity of the city for support. Moreover, in the second year of Mayor Lindsey's administration, there was a disastrous strike of mill operatives, the most serious that the city had ever seen. These sinister occurrences threw upon the mayor of Fall River extraordinarily heavy responsibilities, and yet it was acknowledged that Mr. Lindsey proved fully equal to the emergency. In 1882 he was

CRAWFORD EASTERBROOKS LINDSEY

appointed a trustee of the Fall River Public Library and served eight years.

Throughout his career Mr. Lindsey was always a Republican in politics. His business ability was of particularly large use to the community through his long service as trustee, and for some years, until 1895, as the president of the Fall River Savings Bank. Mr. Lindsey was married on May 27, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of Oliver and Mary E. (Allen) Chace, a member of a family distinguished in the life of Fall River and its neighborhood. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, William Oliver Lindsey and Charles Chace Lindsey, both of whom died in infancy.

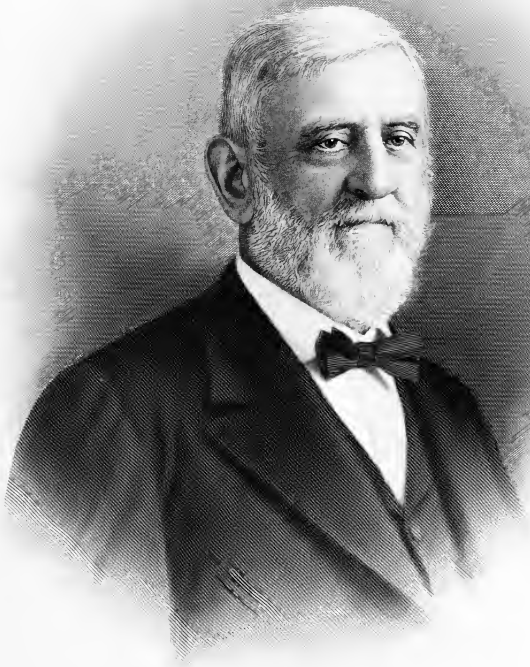
The fine, crowded, successful career of Mr. Lindsey was closed by his death on August 15, 1907. He is deeply mourned and has ever since been keenly missed by his friends and associates in Fall River.

JOHN WILLIAM LINZEE

MR. LINZEE was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 23, 1821, and baptized in Trinity Church, by Rev. John Sylvester John Gardner. He was the son of John Inman Linzee (March 10, 1781–January 29, 1859). His mother was Elizabeth Tilden. The grandfathers were Capt. John Linzee, R. N., and Capt. Joseph Tilden; the grandmothers were Susannah Inman and Sarah Parker. The father was in the office of the treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was a man of integrity, of a simple, genial life. The grandfather, Capt. John Linzee, who died at Milton, Massachusetts, October 8, 1798 (born at Portsea, England, March 28, 1742), was the son of John Linzee and Rose Guisage, and grandson of John Linzee and Rebecca Goven. Captain Linzee commanded the British frigate *Falcon* at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Another ancestor was Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*.

John W. Linzee was fond of sports and had a special interest in sailing. He was educated in the Boston public school and graduated from the English high school in 1837. He found employment in the office of Mr. J. J. Dixwell and in 1842 went out as supercargo of the ship *Cato*, Capt. Bangs Hallett, in the Calcutta trade. His natural tastes led him to a commercial life, and one connected with the sea. He felt the influence of his home, of the men with whom he was placed in his early and later companionship, of his schools and his private study. He arranges the influences in this order. He was in the Calcutta trade from 1842 to 1876, and was the United States Vice-Consul-General at Calcutta from 1862 to 1871. He served in the Cavalry Volunteers at Calcutta during the mutiny. He is a Royal Arch Mason of the Lodge "Industry and Perseverance" of Calcutta. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Episcopal church. He was fond of the gymnasium in his youth and later of horseback riding.

He was married July 26, 1856, at Calcutta to Anne Brigette Mahé, a descendant of Olivier Mahé, lord of Kerguegen and his wife



Mr. W. Linzee

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JOHN WILLIAM LINZEE

Francoise de Kerbiguer. They have had five children, of whom three are living: Lewis Linzee, Josephine Warren Linzee, and John W. Linzee, Jr.

His has been a long life, with much variety, calling for varied ability and faithful adherence to duty. The record is honorable.

GEORGE E. LITTLEFIELD

GEORGE E. LITTLEFIELD, "A Great Authority on Books," who has for many years had his "den" in a corner of his bookstore at 67 Cornhill, was born in Boston, August 29, 1844. His father was Jacob Littlefield, born March 23, 1815, died September 11, 1877. His mother's name before marriage was Sarah Hill, a descendant of Abraham Hill, of Malden, Massachusetts. His father was a farmer and truckman, noted for his honesty, intelligence, activity and perseverance. His ancestor, Edmund Littlefield, came from England in 1637, settled first at Exeter, New Hampshire, and later moved to Wells, Maine, with Rev. John Wheelwright. The Littlefield family has an honorable record in the annals of Maine down to the present time.

From his early childhood Mr. Littlefield has been fond of books. In his early life no regular tasks which involved manual labor were required of him, and he had no special difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. The special line of reading which helped him most in fitting for his life-work has been American history, including both general history and detailed local history. His education was received from the Boston public schools, including the primary school, Phillips Grammar School, and the Boston Latin School. In the latter institution he was prepared for college. He graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1866. He began his active life-work in 1866 as a partner in a Boston bookstore. The choice of his profession was solely from his own preference.

Mr. Littlefield, having made the acquaintance of Charles F. Sprague, who had learned the business with the late T. O. H. P. Burnham, the most noted antiquarian bookman of his day, formed a partnership with him and opened a shop on Brattle Street for the sale of rare books. After two or three years Mr. Sprague retired, and in 1870 Mr. Littlefield moved his business to No. 67 Cornhill where for nearly forty years he has kept an ideal antiquarian bookstore of the olden time,—such a place as Dickens would



George Emery Littlefield

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GEORGE E. LITTLEFIELD

have chosen for one of his stories of Old London. Mr. Littlefield has the reputation of possessing a rare private library of Americana at his home, but he is very modest in speaking of it himself. He says: "It does not do for a dealer to be a private collector. He hates to part with a good thing, yet he ought to sell. My library is a small yet select one, of very early imprints by American authors, printed by such printers as Samuel Green, Marmaduke Johnson, John Foster and Benjamin Harris, and early American school-books." The first published book from Mr. Littlefield's pen was entitled "Early Boston Book-Sellers," which was published in the year 1900. In 1904 was published "Early New England Schools and School-Books," and in 1907, "Early Massachusetts Press." All of these works were published by The Club of Odd Volumes.

Mr. Littlefield is a member of the Maine Historical Society; the New Hampshire Historical Society; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars; Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay; Western Reserve Historical Association; Club of Odd Volumes; Prince Society; and the United States Geographical Society. He has been the governor of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and the librarian of the Club of Odd Volumes. He is identified with the Republican party in politics and affiliated with the Universalist denomination in religion. He is much interested in the game of golf.

ALEXANDER McKENZIE

ALLEXANDER McKENZIE was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 14, 1830. He was the son of Daniel McKenzie, born 1794, died 1854, and Phebe Mayhew Smith. His father's parents were Martin McKenzie and Hephisah Waterman, the father himself being a sea captain who sailed out of New Bedford in the days when that city was the most famous port for whale fisheries in 'the whole world. He was distinguished among his associates for his intelligence, courage, enterprise, and goodness.

Dr. McKenzie's mother was a woman of superior intellectual and spiritual attainments, and by reason of the father's absence most of the time at sea, the boy was very intimately associated with her. She thus came to have a particularly strong influence upon the development of his character and especially on his spiritual life. Her parents were Benjamin Smith and Grace Sprague. Dr. McKenzie is unable to trace his ancestry beyond these grandparents, but it is certain that they originally came to this country from Scotland.

As a schoolboy, Dr. McKenzie was fond of reading, especially along the lines of history, biography, and travels. This is what would naturally be expected since nearly every kinsman of his was a sailor. His duties at home involved more responsibility than those of the ordinary boy, owing to his father's absence, and developed early the qualities of carefulness and faithfulness.

After completing the studies of the common schools in New Bedford and of Phillips Academy, young McKenzie found himself unable to enter college at once and accepted a position as a clerk in New Bedford. This he held for a short time and then obtained a better position with Lawrence, Stone & Co., manufacturers and commission merchants of Boston, with whom he served for four years. This seems like lost time and an unfortunate delay to the average youth, and oftentimes to his parents, but it is really one of



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ALEXANDER McKENZIE

the best things that can happen to an earnest and intelligent student. Dr. McKenzie expresses the experience of almost every man to whom this has happened when he says, "My years in business became an excellent preparation for after life, and made up for the delay in entering Harvard. I was ordained in 1861, but that was young enough, and I had a considerable experience behind and with me."

He returned to school in 1853, this time to finish his course at Andover, from which he entered Harvard College. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1859, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1861. He received from Amherst College the degree of D.D. in 1879, and the same degree from Harvard in 1901.

His personal convictions had early determined his choice of the ministry for his life work, and he was ordained pastor of the South Church in Augusta, Maine, in 1861. He ministered to this church for five years, and then accepted a call, in 1867, to the First Church, Congregational, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he has just completed forty-three years of continuous service and been made pastor emeritus.

During this time he has been the recipient of many honors, has held many positions of trust and responsibility, and has rendered public services whose value it would be difficult to overestimate.

These include the position of overseer and secretary of the overseers of Harvard College; preacher to the University; president of the trustees of Wellesley College; trustee of Phillips Academy at Andover and of Hampton Institute, Virginia; president of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society; and president of the Boston Port Society. He has also served on the school committee of Cambridge, and as a trustee of the Cambridge Hospital. His is one of those rare minds that can take up social and ethical questions and deal with them in a candid, rational, and unbiased manner. His writings and utterances upon temperance have commanded special attention.

Dr. McKenzie has published the following books, beside many pamphlets and addresses: "Two Boys," 1871; "First Church in Cambridge," 1876; "Cambridge Sermons," 1884; "Some Things Abroad," 1887; "Christ Himself," 1891; "The Divine Force in the Life of the World," Lowell Institute Lectures, 1898; "Getting One's Bearings," 1903; and "A Door Opened," 1897. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, serving on the Publishing Committee. He is

ALEXANDER McKENZIE

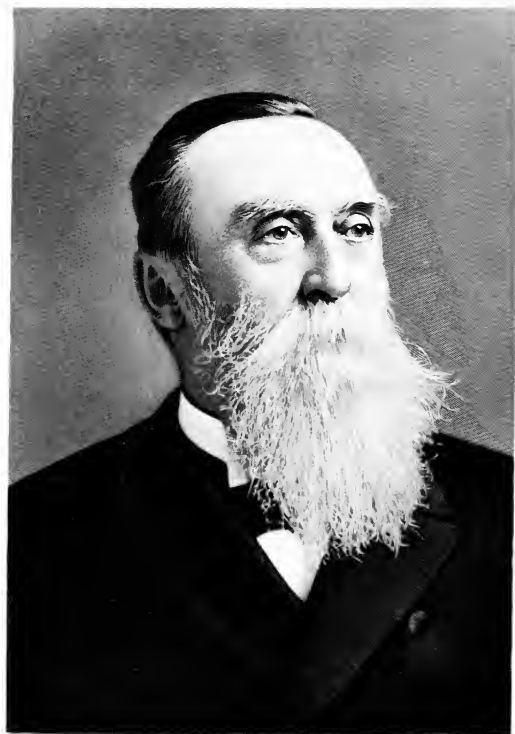
identified with the Republican party in politics, but candidly declares himself a "Mugwump," which in his case means that he is not ashamed to vote for the best man. He finds his recreation in reading and travel, the latter especially by sea.

Dr. McKenzie was married January 25, 1865, to Ellen Holman, daughter of John H. and Martha (Holman) Eveleth, granddaughter of John and Sarah (Hale) Eveleth, and of Silas and Elizabeth (Ather-ton) Holman, and a descendant from William Holman, who came from Northampton, England, to Cambridge, Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century.

They have had two children: Kenneth, who is now assistant professor of romance languages at Yale, and Margaret, who is at home.

The suggestions which Dr. McKenzie offers to young Americans are really a summing up of his own life. He would bid them "be brave and independent, honest and generous; be religious; have a part in church life and work; associate with men for work, especially men older and wiser than yourself; belong to something, some institution, and live with it, and prolong your life."

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Willard Francis Mallalien

WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU

WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU was born in Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 11, 1828.

In the spring of 1830 the family became permanent residents of the adjoining town of Millbury.

The father was John Mallalieu (born September 28, 1784; died June 23, 1871). The mother was Lydia Emerson, born October 7, 1792. The grandparents were Jonathan Mallalieu, Mollie Hocart; Willard Emerson and Rosina Marsh.

The father was a manufacturer, one of the first to undertake the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States. He was true in all things, patriotic, philanthropic, and Christian. His earliest American ancestors came from England: Richard Davenport, 1628; Rev. John Marsh, 1635; Thomas Emerson, 1638; all settled in Essex County, Massachusetts. The name Mallalieu is of Huguenot origin.

The boy Willard was fond of out-of-door life and also of books. From eleven to eighteen years of age he worked in the woolen mill and learned the business. He thus acquired habits of diligence, thrift and enterprise.

The influence of his mother, both intellectually and spiritually, was unusually strong and persistent. He worked his own way largely through preparatory schools and college. He was fond of history, biography and natural science, travels, explorations and English classics, and above all the Bible. He prepared for college at East Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island, and Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

He graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in the full classical course, taking the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He has received the degree of D.D. from Grant University and that of LL.D. from New Orleans University.

He commenced his life-work as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1858, as a member on

WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU

trial in the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Home influence, contact with men, the impressions of school life, and of companions, concurred in this choice. He held numerous pastorates in and around Boston, was presiding elder of the Boston District in 1882 and became Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1884. He was a member of the General Conference of his Church in 1872, 1880 and 1884.

He has published "Why, When and How of Revivals," "Words of Cheer and Comfort" and "Fullness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ," now in the twelfth thousand. He has in a forward state of preparation for the press three books with the following titles: "The Holy Ghost the Comforter," "The Divinest Immanence" and "Moses, the Servant of God and the Mightiest of Men." For years he has been and still is a voluminous contributor to the religious and secular papers and magazines. He is an Independent Republican Prohibitionist.

His favorite recreation has always been pedestrianism. He is confident that walking in the open air, especially in the country, is the cheapest, healthiest, most invigorating and most conducive to longevity of any form of physical exercise.

He was married, October 13, 1858, to Eliza Francis, daughter of George and Pauline (Freeman) Atkins and granddaughter of William and Tryphosa (Goodspeed) Atkins and of Thomas and Betsey (Fish) Freeman. She is a descendant of Edmund Freeman, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630. There have been two children: Willard Emerson, still living, and Ellen Bromfield, deceased March 17, 1874.

Bishop Mallalieu has presided at nearly two hundred annual Conferences, without missing a single one to which he was assigned, and was never late but once, which was occasioned by a railroad accident.

He has presided over Conferences in every State in the Union; in 1888 over Conferences in Europe; in 1892 in Mexico; in 1892 and 1893 in Japan, Korea, China and India. In 1892 he ordained in Honolulu the first Methodist preacher ever ordained in the Hawaiian Islands. During the twenty years of his presidency of Conferences, he appointed more than twenty thousand preachers, not one of whom ever refused to accept the work assigned him.

He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU

He is trustee of Boston University; of New Orleans University; American University; East Greenwich Academy; Wesleyan Academy; and Massachusetts Bible Society. He is president of the trustees of East Greenwich Academy; ex-president of the Boston Bible League; member and vice-president of New England Methodist Historical Society; member and ex-president of the Massachusetts Anti-saloon League; chairman of Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society; ex-president and chairman of executive committee of General Conference Commission on Aggressive Evangelism; vice-president of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; life member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; member of the Boston Evangelical Alliance and of its Board of Directors; of the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade, and one of its directors; of the New England Sabbath Protection League; of Massachusetts Civic Alliance; of American Peace Society; and of American Health League, etc.

In 1875 he made a six months tour of Europe, visiting most of its principal cities, to study their ecclesiastical, political and social conditions. In 1888, while in Europe, he visited Finland, inspecting the infant mission of his Church in that country; thence he proceeded to St. Petersburg, with a view of establishing a mission in the capital of the Russian empire.

He had been interested in the educational work of his Church in the South, and during twenty years prior to 1904 he raised for Southern schools on the average more than one thousand dollars per month. The prosperity of the New Orleans University is largely due to his efforts. The John D. Flint Medical School, the Sarah Goodridge Nurse Training School and Hospital, all connected with the New Orleans University, owe their existence to his untiring labors.

For the past five years he has been especially active in behalf of the fourteen secondary schools of the Church east of the Allegheny Mountains, and of all the schools of his Church in the South; in mission work among non-English speaking immigrants; in the temperance reform, total abstinence and anti-saloon agitation; the establishment of civic righteousness; the defense of Methodist doctrines; polity and experience; and the advocacy of Arbitration of all national disagreements.

At present he is constantly occupied in evangelical, patriotic, philanthropic and reform work. From 1904 to 1908 he wrote, or

WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU

dictated, nearly sixteen thousand letters; wrote for publications about two hundred articles; has preached and lectured many times at camp meetings and in churches in more than a dozen States of the Union east of the Mississippi. He has frequently preached in Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian pulpits, and lectured on various platforms. Many thousands of his books have found a ready sale. He is still in vigorous health, a genuine optimist, a loyal American, a devoted Methodist, a leader constantly active in religious, patriotic and philanthropic work.

His counsel to young men is, "First of all, keep the Ten Commandments. Fear God, and do right at all times. Be a steadfast follower and disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. Then make the most of time and opportunity, and be persistent in efforts to attain the best by all legitimate and laudable means.

The Bishop is a man greatly revered and beloved by many friends.

His intellect is of a high order, clearly grasping the salient points of truth, and giving them their wisest application. As an administrator he has won enviable distinction and has oftentimes advanced most important interests in a masterly way. Providence has opened for him a wide door, and his sagacity, faith and courage have enabled him to richly improve his opportunities to bless mankind.

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H. A. Moses

HORACE AUGUSTUS MOSES

HORACE AUGUSTUS MOSES is a descendant of John Moses, who came from England in 1632 and landed at Portsmouth, where he settled, engaging in the business of ship-building. Horace was born in Ticonderoga, New York, on April 21, 1862. His father, Henry Harvey Moses, by vocation a farmer, was born October 9, 1832, and is still living. His mother was Emily J. Rising. His paternal grandparents were Augustus and Calista (Jarvey) Moses. The grandfather died in the year of Horace's birth.

Being a son of a farmer, Horace had the excellent training which life on a farm usually affords. He had to do whatever work falls within the capability of a boy. Besides attending to tasks which made up the round of daily duties, he illustrated and developed that spirit of enterprise which has been so important an element in his career as a business man: he made money by picking up nuts, by raising poultry and by keeping bees, thus turning many an honest penny.

The influence of his mother on his intellectual and moral development was strong; to it more than to any other single cause he owes his lifelong interest in religion and the moral life. His opportunities for systematic study under competent teachers were very limited. His father being unable to send him to any other than the common school, Horace borrowed money and entered the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont, where at the end of two years he graduated from the Commercial Department.

At the age of twenty-two young Moses engaged as shipping clerk for the Agawam Paper Company at Mittineague, Massachusetts, following his own tastes in the choice of this vocation. His success in business has been pronounced. This is evidenced especially by the following important positions which he holds: he is president and treasurer of the Mittineague Paper Company and also of the Woronoco Paper Company, and he is a director of the B. D. Rising Paper Company of Housatonic, Massachusetts, a company

HORACE AUGUSTUS MOSES

which he helped to organize, and of the Chicopee National bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Moses' interest and influence in educational and religious enterprises are shown by the fact that he is a director of the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association and a trustee of Boston University, the Troy Conference Academy, the Robert Hungerford Industrial School in Eatonsville, Florida, and of five churches. His practical benevolence is signalized by the gift of the Moses Hospital to his native town, Ticonderoga, New York. He is an active and efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The influences, next to that of his mother, which have been strongest in shaping his character are those of the school, of early companionships, and of association with men in the various engagements of business, philanthropy and religion. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Nayasset Club of Springfield, Massachusetts, and of the Arkwright Club of New York City. While not a devotee of any particular form of sport, he has found moderate enjoyment in fishing, but of late he has engaged in farming as his chief diversion, thus getting back again to nature.

On the 7th day of October, 1894, he was married to Miss Alice Elliott, daughter of William and Nellie Elliott, and has one child, Madeline.

Mr. Moses' advice to young people is a transcript of his experience: "Early acquire the habit of thrift and learn the value of money. Give liberally to worthy objects. Carry on your business with close attention to detail. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Don't fear to tackle a thing because it is hard; any one can do easy things." This advice he has exemplified in his own career. He is now a valuable and esteemed citizen of Springfield, in the prime of life and with a public spirit which promises much for the city.

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William A. Mowry

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOWRY

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOWRY is a native of the town of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, where he was born on the thirteenth day of August, 1829. He is the son of Jonathan Mowry and his wife, Hannah (Brayton) Mowry. His father was born in Uxbridge, February 2, 1801 and died November 21, 1832. His mother was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, August 27, 1800, and died March 21, 1872. Mr. Mowry's grandfathers were Gideon Mowry of Uxbridge, born July 7, 1778, died February 4, 1866 and Preserved Brayton, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His father's mother was Ruth Wheeler, and his mother's mother was Hannah Slade. His father was a farmer and shoemaker whose characteristics were industry, honesty and practical piety.

Concerning Mr. Mowry's ancestors in America, it may be said that Roger Mowry came to this country from England early in 1631. He lived first in Plymouth, then in Salem, and about the year 1650 he migrated to Providence, Rhode Island, where he died in 1666. Roger Mowry's wife was Mary Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, of Roxbury. He was a member of the church of Salem, a prominent citizen there, and subsequently one of the leading men of Providence. His son, Nathaniel, was a prominent citizen and a large landowner in what afterwards became the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island. He had a son, Captain Joseph Mowry, who was the father of Captain Daniel. Captain Daniel had three noted sons, Colonel Elisha, prominent in the Revolution; Judge Daniel who was a member of the Continental Congress in 1781-82, and for forty years one of the most prominent citizens of Rhode Island; and the third son, Lawyer Joseph, a counselor at the Rhode Island Bar, a man of unusual ability, who died in 1764 at the age of forty-one years. Among Joseph's sons born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, was Richard Mowry, preacher, who removed to Uxbridge in or before the year 1778. He was a farmer, a carpenter, a cider-press builder, a carriage maker. He wrote wills and deeds, and in many cases prescribed for the sick

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOWRY

in the neighborhood. He was a regular preacher in the Society of Friends and ministered in the old brick meeting-house in Uxbridge for fifty-six years, from 1778-1834. He died January 23, 1835, aged nearly eighty-six years. His son Gideon, mentioned above, was Mr. Mowry's grandfather. He was a man of large ability, a farmer, tanner and currier, and shoemaker. He held many offices and died in the year 1866, aged eighty-seven and a half years.

Mr. Mowry was brought up on a farm, — the best way in the world. He early learned industry and the practice of economy. His mother was a strong woman, who, after the death of his father, lived a widow forty years, and whose influence upon her only son was strong both on his intellectual and moral life. Mr. Mowry was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of thirteen years. For the next five years he earned his living by hard labor and averaged four months' schooling each year. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, and subsequently he was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, where he graduated with the class of 1854. In that year he entered Brown University, where he remained two years, when he was obliged to leave study on account of ill health. During all these years he had earned his way, but was obliged to borrow some money. This with interest was entirely paid within six years after leaving college. The books which at an early age he found helpful were the Bible, "Life of Franklin," "Life of John Quincy Adams," "Paradise Lost," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In 1866 Mr. Mowry received from Brown University the honorary degree of Master of Arts; in 1882, from Bates College, Maine, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and in 1906, from Whitman College, Washington, the degree of Doctor of Laws. He taught district schools in Rhode Island and Massachusetts from 1847 to 1852. He was principal of the English High School, Providence, from 1859 to 1864. He was founder of the English and Classical School, Providence, and senior principal from 1864 to 1884. He was managing editor of the *Journal of Education*, Boston, 1884-86; of *Education* (magazine) 1886-91. In the dark days of September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers. He was commissioned captain and commanded his company in the Virginia campaign till mustered out by the expiration of the term of service, July, 1863. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Rhode Island Militia, 1863.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOWRY

He has written and published the following works: "The Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry," 1878; "Richard Mowry, His Ancestors and His Descendants," 1878; "Studies in Civil Government," 1890; "Talks With My Boys," 1892; "A History of the United States," 1896; "The Uxbridge Academy, a Brief History," 1897; "First Steps in the History of our Country," 1898; "American Inventions and Inventors," 1900; "Marcus Whitman and Early Oregon," 1901; "The Territorial Growth of the United States," 1902; "American Heroes," 1903; "American Pioneers," 1905; "Essentials of United States History," 1906; a thorough revision of "First Steps in the History of Our Country," 1907; (and he has now in press "Recollections of a New England Educator"); also many pamphlets and addresses.

Dr. Mowry was president of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute from 1887 to 1905. He has lectured in twenty-six States, the District of Columbia and the Province of Quebec, mostly before teachers' institutes, delivering about eighteen hundred lectures and addressing fully eighty thousand persons, mostly teachers.

Dr. Mowry is a member of the Alphi Delta Phi Fraternity; the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the executive committee of the American Peace Society; the board of directors of the Indian Industries League; for twelve years a member of the Lake Mohonk Conference for International Arbitration; member of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction; the Massachusetts Teachers' Association; the Massachusetts School Masters' Club; the Barnard Club; the American Institute of Instruction; the National Educational Association; was a charter member and for two years president of the Providence Congregational Club; a member and sometime vice-president of the Boston Congregational Club; a member of various historical societies, including the American Historical Association of which he was a charter member; and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He has been president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction; the American Institute of Instruction; the department of Higher Education in the National Educational Association, and other organizations. From its inception he has been allied with the Republican party in politics, and for more than sixty years has been a member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOWRY

He was married April 29, 1858, to Caroline Eliza, daughter of Ezekiel and Eliza (Daniels) Aldrich, a descendant from George Aldrich of Mendon, one of the early immigrants who came to Boston from England. They have had three children: Walter Herbert, now with the W. B. Clarke Company, booksellers, Boston; Arthur May Mowry, teacher and author, who died in 1900; and Ruth Mowry Brown, author, wife of Edward W. Brown, Hyde Park, Massachusetts.

Dr. Mowry would suggest to the young people of to-day, as a contribution to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life and to help attain true success in life, the following five points: "Industry; integrity; energy; a strong ambition to do one's best; and a strictly religious life."

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Wm E. Murdoch

WILLIAM EDWARDS MURDOCK

NO book exists of more practical utility than the "Directory." It was certainly a bright man who first had the happy thought of making an alphabetical list of all the inhabitants of a city, giving their names, residences, and places of business; also classifying them in groups according to their official stations or business occupations; and putting all this diversified information into book form for ready reference. Only very able men can carry out such a comprehensive plan so as to make the directory sufficiently accurate to be serviceable. Among the most successful and best known of these benefactors of the general public a foremost place may be assigned to Mr. William Edwards Murdock, president of the Sampson and Murdock Company, of Boston. A visitor to the office of this company is astonished at the number of different directories issued by it for cities and towns in America; and also at the similar works collected from all over the civilized world. Such a visitor, by permission of the clerks in charge, could readily ascertain the names and places of residence and business occupations of all persons bearing his own name throughout the entire United States, and also in the largest cities of Europe.

William Edwards Murdock was born at Candia, New Hampshire, September 15, 1844. His father was the Rev. William Murdock, who was settled there in 1841, and dismissed in 1853, after a most useful and successful ministry of twelve years in that town. The early settlers of Candia were of Puritan stock and regarded the institutions of religion as essential to the welfare of the community. In the list of godly ministers who successively occupied the pulpit were some who were widely known for their gifts and zeal. The records show that during a single week, under Mr. Murdock's pastorate, sixty-five members of his Sabbath school, all under twenty years of age, were received into full communion in the Church. He was a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary; was born July 3, 1813, and died November 13, 1879.

WILLIAM EDWARDS MURDOCK

His father, Artemas Murdock, born September 6, 1776, died June 21, 1855, was descended from Jackson Murdock, who emigrated from Scotland to Roxbury about 1660. The maiden name of Rev. William Murdock's wife was Mary Jemima Read, daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Wheeler) Read. She died when the subject of this sketch was but four years old, thus depriving him of a mother's care and maternal influence during his later boyhood and youth. This loss was partly made up by his father's singular unselfishness and devotion. The lad loved his home, and took delight in reading and study, being especially attracted by religious works, volumes of history, travels, biography, and philosophy, as well as by the study of foreign languages, in several of which he became proficient. His career was not particularly influenced by manual labor, although he did some work on his uncle's farm, which helped to develop physical vigor. His studies were pursued in the public schools, the Howe School at Billerica, Massachusetts, and the Lancaster Institute. At the age of sixteen, by his personal preference, and with his father's consent, William began the active work of his life, as a printer's apprentice, at Worcester, Massachusetts.

When the call came to arms, young Murdock responded by enlisting as a private soldier in the 25th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His previous experience gave him success as government printer for nearly a year, at New Bern, North Carolina. His army life covered three years and eleven months, from 1861 to 1865, during which time he was in eleven battles, serving in the Burnside expedition and in the 18th and 23d Army Corps.

At the close of the Civil War Mr. Murdock resumed his calling as a compositor at Providence, Rhode Island, and soon after was a proof-reader at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1866 he became a clerk in the Directory office of Sampson, Davenport & Company; in 1874 was made a manager of the same; and in 1876 a partner. In 1893 the firm became the Sampson and Murdock Company, of which Mr. Murdock has been and still is the president. He is also the treasurer of the Drew-Allis Company, of Worcester.

Although laying no claim to literary reputation, yet he has laid the entire public under obligation by his share in compiling numerous directories, gazetteers and registers, whose merits and utility can hardly be too highly praised. He has had the honor of being the president of the Association of American Directory Publishers;

WILLIAM EDWARDS MURDOCK

president of the Roanoke Association; director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association; president of the Globe Chess Club, and Master of Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Murdock is a prominent Knight Templar, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Boston Typothetæ; North American Civic League; Franklin Typographical Society; Grand Army of the Republic; 25th Regimental Association; Boston Art Club; Young Men's Christian Association; Congregational Club, and other societies. Politically he is a Republican, though reserving his right to support the best men nominated for office. He belongs to the Old South Congregational Church of Boston. Amid the extremely active and busy life thus indicated, Mr. Murdock has found time, or taken it, for chess-playing, motoring, and for travel in this and foreign countries. Without undue commendation it may be said that his well-rounded and useful career has been worthy of his New England ancestry. As a Christian, a patriot, a business man, and in everyday life, he has been animated by high and worthy motives, meeting loyally and faithfully the varied and often extraordinary demands made upon him by social and commercial life, by the community, the church, and the world at large.

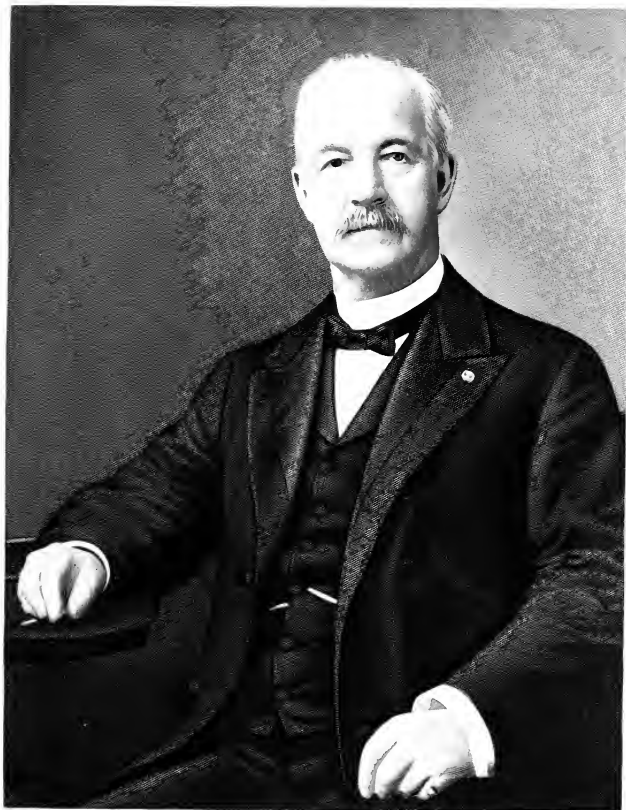
On the 29th of November, 1877, Mr. Murdock married, at Somerville, Massachusetts, Hattie E., daughter of Rev. Ichabod and Sarah (Gill) Marcy, who was the granddaughter of Thomas and Anna (Henry) Marcy, and of Elijah and Rebekah (Hawes) Gill, and a descendant from John Marcy, who came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1685. Their only child died in infancy.

MOSES GREELEY PARKER

MOSSES GREELEY PARKER, M.D., of Lowell, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, October 12, 1842, being the son of Theodore and Hannah (Greeley) Parker. From both paternal and maternal lines he received the good old New England blood, being descended from Deacon Thomas Parker of Reading, who came to this country in 1635, and from Andrew Greeley, who settled in Salisbury before 1640. Notable Americans have sprung from both of these, Theodore Parker, the great preacher and reformer, and Horace Greeley, the famous editor, being two examples.

After attending the district schools of his native town for a time, young Parker entered the Howe School at Billerica in the fall of 1857, where he remained one year. Of a mathematical turn of mind, he had already given proof of his later inventive ability by constructing a key to Greenleaf's and Day's Algebras while yet attending the district school, and upon entering Phillips Academy at Andover, in 1858, he was, in consequence, excused from further study of this subject. While at Andover he decided to become a physician. His father, who was a prosperous farmer and mechanic, did not at first favor his entering this profession, but, through the influence of his mother and sister, consent was finally obtained and, leaving the academy, Parker began the study which led to his chosen profession, at the same time teaching school in Hudson and Pelham, New Hampshire. His medical education was continued at the Long Island College Hospital and at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in March, 1864.

Dr. Parker's grandfather served in the Continental Army while his great-grandfather was one of the Minute Men who responded to the alarm at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, and it was not surprising that he felt called upon to offer his services to his country, then engaged in a great Civil War, and so, in one week from the time of his graduation, we find him commissioned as assistant surgeon and assigned to the 57th Massachusetts Infantry. He was not, however, destined to serve with this regiment as General



Moses Greeley Parker

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MOSES GREELEY PARKER

Benjamin F. Butler at once requested that he be transferred to the 2d United States Colored Cavalry, then at Fortress Monroe. With this regiment he served at Suffolk, Williamsburg, Drury's Bluff, Point of Rocks, and the siege of Petersburg, where he was in the trenches at the explosion of the mine, July 30, 1864.

On the 9th of August he was detached from his regiment and assigned to the 18th Army Corps Base Hospital, where he had charge of the First Division, receiving the wounded from Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Cold Harbor, Dutch Gap, and nine hundred and fifty of the wounded at the taking of Fort Harrison. Later in the season he built the Point of Rocks Hospital, winter quarters, with four thousand beds. Shortly before the fall of Richmond, Dr. Parker, as officer of the day, had the honor of receiving President Lincoln and General Grant and staff, and he also met the former at the home of Jefferson Davis just after the fall of the Confederate capital. During the latter period of his service he served as council of administration over the effects of twenty-one hundred soldiers who had died in the hospital. Having been honorably discharged he journeyed from Washington to his home in Massachusetts on his favorite horse which had served him so well through his campaigns. The enthusiasm aroused by the sight of a Union officer can hardly be understood by the present generation. Everywhere the people of Pennsylvania and New York greeted him with the questions, "Is the war really over?" "Has peace really come?" and with exclamations of "God bless you."

Arriving in Lowell the young physician at once settled down to the active work of his profession, and by close application to duty and with his native ability soon rose to the front ranks of the medical fraternity of the city. He had already, before entering the army, served as physician at the Tewksbury State Almshouse, and in 1867 he became assistant at St. John's Hospital, three years later being elected a member of the Medical Staff. The same year he was the first to apply electricity to fibroid tumors and carbuncles with beneficial results.

Desiring further to perfect himself in his profession, the doctor spent the years 1873 and 1874 studying in London, Paris, Florence, Rome, and Vienna. Returning to Lowell, his interest in the welfare of the poorer classes was shown by his opening, in the following

MOSES GREELEY PARKER

year, of a free dispensary under the auspices of the Ministry-at-Large, at a time when his services were in constant demand and when any time given to a work of this nature meant pecuniary loss.

In 1876 he invented a Thermo-Cautery, and the same year we find him president of the Lowell Medical Journal Society and a member of the International Congress of Ophthalmology at New York. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1878 patented an improvement in the process of producing and maintaining a high degree of heat by hydrocarbon, and in the following year he received a diploma from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association for an Incandescent Cautery.

Dr. Parker has been interested in photography from the days of wet plates to the present time, and was the first to photograph tubercular bacillus from Dr. E. W. Cushing's microscopical specimens, making lantern slides, which were shown by the latter before the Worcester and Hartford Medical Societies, in 1886 and 1887, and in the former year was the first to show, by photography, the rotary motion in the fire of lightning. In 1887 he was a member of the 9th International Medical Congress, and in 1898 and 1899 served as president of the Middlesex North District Medical Society.

In 1878 Prof. Alexander Graham Bell first exhibited his great invention, the telephone, in Lowell, and one of the most interested in the audience was Dr. Parker, who quickly appreciated its great value and, upon the organization of the Lowell District Telephone Exchange, in 1879, became financially interested. He had already built a private line from his house to his office, and believed that the day was not far distant when the telephone would be of commercial value. Such was his interest and faith that the next year found him a director in several licensed companies, which with his assistance were, in 1883, combined in the great organization of to-day, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. From that time to the present he has served as a director and member of the executive committee, and much of the actual management of this great corporation, with a capital of \$36,000,000 and three hundred and seventy-five thousand subscribers, has fallen to him. For several years he personally examined all patents of telephone apparatus submitted to the company, and is to-day often called upon to decide delicate questions requir-

MOSES GREELEY PARKER

ing both tact and expert knowledge. Dr. Parker was one of the first to foresee the necessity of the telephone directory in alphabetical form and the calling by number rather than by name.

With all his duties, both professional and in connection with the Telephone Company, Dr. Parker has found time to lend his aid in various measures for the upbuilding of his home city. He has been president of the Ayer Home for Children for several years, a trustee of the Lowell General Hospital, and was, in 1909, elected president of the Lowell Day Nursery Association. Taking the Ayer Home when it contained but twelve children, the number was quickly increased to one hundred when the promised endowment of \$100,000, given by Frederick Fanning Ayer of New York, became available, thus making it possible to extend the work of caring for children of the city whose parents are unable to furnish them with the necessities of life.

Dr. Parker early realized the value of the work to be done by the patriotic societies which have come into existence in the past two decades. He became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1892, and, after serving as president of Old Middlesex Chapter of Lowell, was elected president of the State Society in 1905 and 1906. During his two terms he visited every chapter in the State, meeting the members and arousing interest in local historical work. In 1906 Dr. Parker was elected Vice-President General and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Society since that year. While he has devoted a large part of his time to the Sons of the American Revolution, he has found time to assist in other patriotic work, having served as a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars since 1902, and as member of the executive committee of the Lowell Historical Society in 1910. The Parker Historical and Genealogical Association was organized in Boston December 21, 1909, and Dr. Parker was unanimously elected president. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Sons of the Revolution; Bunker Hill Monument Association; Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors; the Haverhill Whittier Club; the Bostonian Society; the Lincoln Farm Association; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; the National Geographic Society; Ancient York Lodge A. F. and A. M. and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

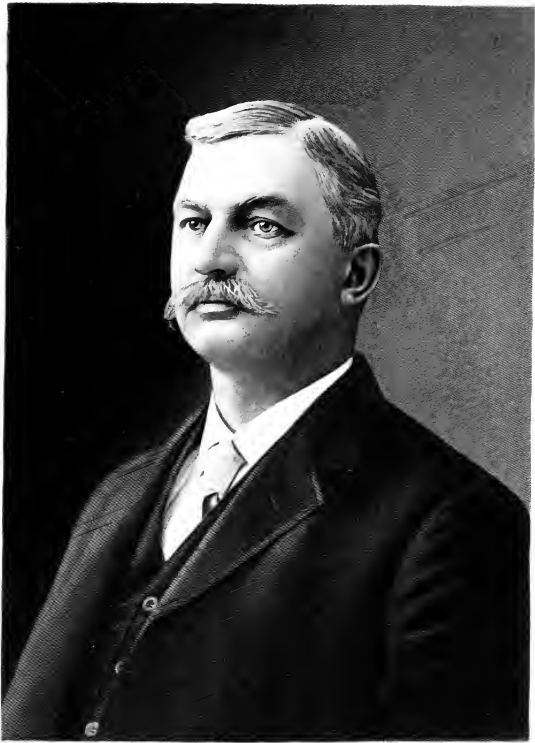
MOSES GREELEY PARKER

In 1904 he was appointed by Governor Douglas on the commission to consider and report at the next session of the Massachusetts General Court relative to a movement in honor of Chevalier de St. Sauveur. In 1907 he was a delegate to the National Arbitration and Peace Congress at New York; and in 1908 he was a member of the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Parker is unmarried and lives in a quiet manner in the same house in Lowell which has been his home for forty years, surrounded by books and collections rarely equalled in interest and value.

At the 22d Annual Congress held at Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1911, Dr. Parker was unanimously elected President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

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Lewis Parkhurst.

LEWIS PARKHURST

WIDELY known as a business man, and in earlier life as an educator of youth, is Lewis Parkhurst, a native of Dunstable, Massachusetts, where he was born July 26, 1856, being the son of the late Thomas H. and Sarah Newton (Wright) Parkhurst. His father was a farmer and lumberman, noted for honesty, good judgment, and a happy disposition. Joel Parkhurst, an ancestor, was a Lieutenant in the War of the Revolution. His immigrant ancestor, George Parkhurst, was born in Guilford, England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he died in 1648.

The subject of this sketch was obliged to begin a life of hard work when eleven years of age by laboring on a farm at eight dollars a month and his board, and although his parents did what they could to help him get an education, he had mainly to work his way through the academy and college, aided by a friendly loan of five hundred dollars, which he repaid during his first year after graduation. His preparatory study was at the Green Mountain Academy in South Woodstock, Vermont, and he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1878, with the degree of A.B., and received the honorary degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1908. His eminent success in life was largely aided by the influences and associations of his years in school and college, and continued contact with the men with whom he formed friendships in those days. He served successfully as principal of the grammar school in Fitchburg, and of the high schools in Athol and Winchester. In 1886 he entered into the employment of Ginn and Company, publishers of school and college text-books, and became a member of the same firm in 1889, and its business manager. In 1897 Mr. Parkhurst built and has since managed the Athenæum Press, of Cambridge. He organized and was first president of the Middlesex County National Bank, in Winchester, Massachusetts, and for many years was a trustee of the Winchester Savings Bank. In the same locality he

LEWIS PARKHURST

served for seven years on the water board, was a member of the school committee, and a trustee of the Public Library. He was chairman of the committee that built the Winchester High School building, and held the same position on the building committee of the Winchester Unitarian Church, with which he is affiliated. In 1908 Mr. Parkhurst was elected as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; and served as a member of the Railroad committee; and in that same year was made a trustee of Dartmouth College, and president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association in Boston.

While in college Mr. Parkhurst was a member of the Greek fraternity known as "Delta Kappa Epsilon," and now belongs to the University Club of Boston. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, where he is chairman of its Library committee. A loyal Republican, Mr. Parkhurst has seen no reason for changing his party allegiance. At intervals in his remarkably busy life he has found recreation in fishing, hunting, golf, and traveling. He married, in Weston, Vermont, November 18, 1880, Emma, daughter of John and Sarah (Cragin) Wilder, whose ancestors lived at Hingham, Massachusetts. Two children were born of this marriage, one of whom now living is Richard Parkhurst, born in 1894.

No one can fail to perceive, from even a brief sketch of such a career as that led by Mr. Parkhurst, that his main aim all along has been to "do the duty next to him," whether as a boy on the farm, a lad at school, a student in college, a teacher, a trustee, a banker, a publisher, or a member of the legislature of his native state. He served with remarkable public spirit the town where his home is made, and rejoiced to make its buildings more commodious and its streets more attractive. People have trusted him with weighty responsibilities, and he has borne the burden faithfully, evidently seeking as his best reward the satisfaction of knowing that by his diligence and intelligence others have been made happier, wiser, and better.

Mr. Parkhurst's words of advice to young men are: "Be willing to work and always live within one's means. Ready to perform any public service when requested so to do without expecting any reward except the satisfaction of making the community in which one lives a little better by this service."

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Charles Lawrence Peirson.

CHARLES LAWRENCE PEIRSON

CHARLES LAWRENCE PEIRSON, soldier, and merchant, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 15, 1834. His father, Dr Abel Lawrence Peirson, was born November 25, 1794, and died May 6, 1853; and his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Lawrence, was born July 4, 1793, and died November 13, 1870. They were married April 18, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Peirson, was born in Boston, February 22, 1759, and died at Biddeford, Maine, May 22, 1852; and his maternal grandfather, Abel Lawrence, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, July 31, 1754, and died at Salem, Massachusetts, December 4, 1822. His paternal grandmother, Sara Page Peirson, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, February 11, 1758, and died at Biddeford, Maine, September 29, 1802. His father was graduated from Harvard University in 1812, and later received from it the title of M.A. He was also a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, with the title of M.D., in 1815. He was a favorite pupil of Dr. James Jackson, of Boston.

As a surgeon he was especially skilful, and as a man he was cheerful, genial and friendly, and in the family he was faithful and devoted to the duties of his domestic life.

Among noted ancestors were the following: His great-great-grandfather Peirson came over from Yorkshire, England, in 1699, with William Penn, and settled in Philadelphia. He and his wife were of the Society of Friends. Moving from Philadelphia to North Carolina, they were murdered by the Indians, with all their family, except two children. Captain Samuel Peirson, born in Philadelphia in 1731, commanded the first ship that ever made the passage by way of the Cape of Good Hope to China. His grandfather, of the same name, served as adjutant of the New Hampshire troops, and was in the Battle of Saratoga. He was afterwards private secretary to General Washington. On the maternal side, the first of the name of Lawrence came from England in 1630, with John Win-

CHARLES LAWRENCE PEIRSON

throp, and settled at Groton, Massachusetts. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Abel Lawrence, was married in 1780, and moved to Salem, where he was a ship owner and merchant in foreign trade till his death in 1822.

Charles Lawrence Peirson received in course the degree of S.B. from Harvard University in 1853, and the honorary degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1898, with the statement that it was given to one who was "a resolute soldier in the Civil War, and an upright man of affairs."

The necessity of immediate earnings, as well as his own personal tastes, led young Peirson to begin active work as a civil engineer in surveying the route of the Erie Railroad from Franklin, Pennsylvania, to Meadville, and thence on the Western line of the state. He was afterwards employed in the office of J. B. Henck, civil engineer of Boston; and later still went to Minnesota on similar work, combined with farming.

This outdoor exercise for three years helped to fit him for the military life that he led from 1861 to 1865. It was indeed an arduous as well as a highly distinguished career. He began as first lieutenant and adjutant in the Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1861-62, including three months spent in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, after he was taken captive at the Battle of Ball's Bluff. Subsequently he was adjutant-general on the staff of Brig.-Gen. N. J. T. Dana; and was on the personal staff of Major-Gen. John Sedgwick. He was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac before Richmond. These battles, as given officially, were: Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and also Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and the Weldon Railroad. He was made lieutenant-colonel, afterwards colonel, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, August 30, 1862, in the First Corps, Second Division, of the Army of the Potomac. He also served in the Second Corps, and in the Fifth Corps, Third Division. In the hotly-contested battles of the Weldon Railroad he was wounded by a shell in the breast, shot in the arm, and finally shot through the body. He was discharged for disability on account of these wounds, January 4, 1865. For his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania he was made colonel by brevet, to rank

CHARLES LAWRENCE PEIRSON

as such from the 13th of March, 1865; and from the same date as brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in battles on the Weldon Railroad.

At the close of the Civil War General Peirson formed a partnership with General Robert Hooper Stevenson, of Boston, as dealers in iron. He was treasurer for three years of the Lowell Machine Shop. He was a director of the Union National Bank in Boston; a trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank; one of the corporation of the Provident Institution of Savings; director and president of the Atlantic Cotton Mills; director of the Glendon and other iron works; member of the personal staff of Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; and Justice of the Peace for all the counties. For two years he was commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and he is a member of the Military Historical Society of Boston, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of the Somerset Club of Boston and of St. Botolph's Club of Boston.

General Peirson has always been a Republican and has never seen occasion to change his party allegiance. In religious affiliation he is a Unitarian. His favorite mode of exercise, until prevented from its further enjoyment by the wounds received in battle, was riding; and since then his chosen amusement has been playing golf.

On the 19th of January, 1873, he married Emily, the daughter of George Robert and Sarah Shaw Russell and the granddaughter of Jonathan and Silvia A. Russell, and of Robert Gould and Eliza (Parkman) Shaw. They had no children.

As a schoolboy in the Salem High School, a student at Harvard, a civil engineer running a railroad through Pennsylvania, a farmer and civil engineer in Minnesota, a soldier amid the perils and carnage of battle, a prisoner in Libby prison, a wounded officer retiring from active service amid many honors, a merchant, a manufacturer, this man among men, even down to his retirement amid the comforts of his home, has uniformly illustrated by example the wisdom of his advice to young men: "Avoid indolence; cultivate will power; always have an ideal goal; accept defeat and success with equal composure; never stay beaten; be gracious to every one; be loyal, faithful, and true."

CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER

A MAN'S ancestors must be regarded as a part of his life, and few men have owed more to their ancestors than did Dr. Porter. The Porter family is one of the most remarkable medical families in America. They have always been doctors, and nothing but doctors. Charles Burnham Porter was the seventh physician in his family in direct descent from that original hard-fisted old immigrant surgeon and bone-setter, Daniel Porter, who settled near Farmington, Connecticut, about 1650. Fathers and sons, there have been in that family eighteen physicians of whom we have record. All of them lived active and laborious lives, in western Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Not least among these useful sons was James Porter of Revolutionary times; Charles Porter's great-grandfather. James was a man of courage and conviction, for he was that rare anomaly, a Vermont Tory. He secured a commission as surgeon under the British flag and served with Howe's army of invasion on Long Island. That was the Porter whose wife, Lucy Burnham, brought her surname into the family, where it has remained to the present generation. Revolutionary James Porter died when he was but thirty-five, leaving a son James, who in turn was followed by a son, James Burnham, the father of Charles Burnham, who was born at Rutland, Vermont, on the 19th of January, 1840.

Charles Burnham Porter grew up a vigorous, out-of-doors lad, under the eye of his father in Vermont. The old man lived until 1879, and to see his son already distinguished. From Vermont, the son, when eighteen years old, came down to Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard in 1862. At once he began the study of medicine in the old North Grove Street Medical School, and passed from there to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he served as interne in 1864. In 1865 he received his medical degree from Harvard; and went at once to Washington looking for army service. At that time medical service in the army was thoroughly organized,



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CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER

while both hospital and field work were carried on in a fashion far more effective than in the earlier days of the war. Dr. Porter's method of getting the hospital work he wanted was characteristic. Presenting himself at the Armory Square Hospital, he showed his credentials and asked the Chief Surgeon for work as dresser. He was told that there was no vacancy. Not discouraged, he applied again and again. At last he impressed himself on the surgeon in charge, who asked why he continued to apply. "Because I want work, and I'm going to stay until I get it," was the answer. "If that is the way you feel about it, we will put you on duty to-morrow," was the reply. Within a month he was in charge of a great ward full of serious cases, and at the close of the war was in charge of the officers' ward. Seventy-four compound fractures, requiring two daily dressings, fell to his share at one time.

On June 1, with leave of absence, he came home to marry Harriet A. Allen, of Cambridge. He returned with his wife, and they remained in Washington until the military hospital was closed. Three years later he went abroad with his wife and two children, and studied for nearly two years in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. He took up these studies just at the beginning of the new era in surgery. Lister was at work in Glasgow while surgical sepsis was raging through Europe. Anesthesia had encouraged painless operation, but asepsis was not yet known. Dr. Porter returned to Boston thoroughly equipped and then followed a series of events and appointments such as many a young and successful physician knows. He became physician to Out-Patients, Massachusetts General Hospital (1866); District Physician (1866); Physician to the Boston Dispensary (1867); Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy (Harvard Medical School, 1867); Demonstrator of Anatomy under Oliver Wendell Holmes (1868); Visiting Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital (1875); Instructor in Surgery under Dr. Bigelow (1879); and then the higher and more responsible appointments, until he retired from the Chair of Clinical Surgery at Harvard in 1903. He had taught medical students for thirty-seven years, and had been surgeon to his hospital through the same years; a record almost equal to Henry J. Bigelow's, 1846 to 1886, forty years at the same hospital.

Dr. Porter was a man of singular simplicity; rarely given to speech in public, or the writing of professional papers. The arts of the medical politician seem to have been strange to him; and his

advancement in the University, as well as at the Massachusetts General Hospital, followed the natural course of seniority and merit.

Before all else, Dr. Porter was a physician. He looked at disease in the wise, old-world fashion, which recognized no distinction between medical and surgical diagnosis. He followed general practice, though he employed primarily his profound knowledge of surgical therapeutics. He enjoyed life as he knew it, and he knew it as a successful doctor. So he attached to himself countless grateful patients and admiring students and physicians. Always his teaching and his hospital seem to have taken precedence of his private practice. Dr. Porter never forgot his anatomy, his accurate and minute knowledge of which, added to a congenital but at the same time a highly trained surgical sense, aided decision as to when and how to operate and gave him an enviable confidence during the operation.

One sees him then, a vigorous man, in the prime of life, forceful, active, quick-stepping, as he tramped briskly through the hospital corridors, with steam always up, pushing through task after task done, and everything thoroughly done. He inspired confidence. He knew his business, the healing of the sick; and all men recognized in him that fact. There is scarcely a well-known family in Boston that has not at one time or another sought the advice and services of Dr. Porter. As a practitioner of medicine and surgery, he succeeded early and he held his place.

Mere success in private practice, however, gives a man no great claim to professional distinction, though we admit that such success is sweet. Dr. Porter was peculiarly attractive to students. He was wise; he was sufficiently dignified; he was happily democratic; he was an enthusiast; he taught from the patient, not from the case, and he loved young men, particularly those from the country. Nothing gave him greater delight than helping them; not only with sympathetic advice, but in procuring for them opportunities to rise. This was characteristic both in and out of his profession. He was always an out-of-doors man, a woodsman, wholesome and sound. For twenty years he took an annual vacation in the Maine woods with his son, Dr. Charles Allen Porter, who also became a surgeon.

He did not care for shooting, but loved the life of the camp, fishing, canoeing, and a flower never escaped his eye.

Above other men of his generation, Dr. Porter was a lucid and

convincing teacher of surgery. One remembers his deft, sure hands, and his perfect technique. We see other men operate greatly and effectively, but there is left no such master of style as Dr. Porter. He was an irresistible clinical surgeon and compelled admiration.

One knew him then as a sound teacher and a great operator. On these accomplishments his reputation rests. Unfortunately, he produced little; he was averse to writing, though some short essays remain.

Though engrossed with his teaching and practice, and a member of the prominent clubs, he found his greatest enjoyment in his family. To an unusual degree, their interests were his interests, and their life was a large part of his.

He drove straight and true through his course, until by the rule of age limitation, he was retired from the Medical School and Hospital in his sixty-fourth year. A chorus of applause and regret from his juniors and associates followed him in his retirement. The staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital gave him a great reception, at which men from distant cities shook his hand for the last time, while distinguished educators, physicians, and surgeons stood in the line. Old age came upon him quickly, but he refused to break. The manly way in which he faced the facts and cheerfully submitted to his limitations was an example to those who are growing old. He traveled, he kept his friends, he saw his old patients, and then he died suddenly on the 21st day of May, 1909.

It was a full and useful career; a happy life. Fortune and honors; few of us ask for more. *Mors non ultima; linea rerum est.*

His wife and four children survive him: Charles Allen, Hortense Isabelle, Edith Elise (Mrs. Percy Musgrave), and Rosamond.

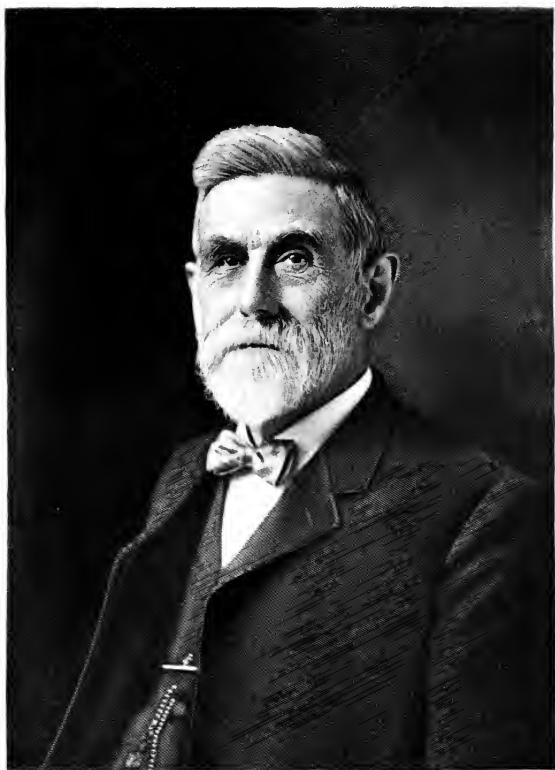
The genealogy of the Porter family in America is here given arranged by generations. It is a very unusual record, and therefore very interesting:

1. Dr. Daniel Porter, of Farmington, Conn.; *b.* 1625, *d.* 1690.
 Dr. Daniel Porter.
 Dr. Richard Porter.
2. Dr. Samuel Porter, of Farmington; *b.* 1665, *d.* 1740(?)
 Dr. Ezekiel Porter.
3. Dr. Hezekiah Porter, of Northampton; *b.* 1717, *d.* 1780(?)
 Dr. Samuel Porter.

CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER

4. Dr. James Porter, surgeon in British army; *b.* 1745, *d.* 1780.
Dr. Hezekiah Porter.
Dr. Ezekiel Porter.
Dr. Samuel Porter.
5. Dr. James Porter, of Rutland, Vermont; *b.* 1777, *d.* 1851.
Dr. Henry Porter.
6. Dr. James Burnham Porter, of Rutland; *b.* 1806, *d.* 1879.
Dr. Cyrus Porter.
Dr. Hannibal Porter.
7. Dr. Charles Burnham Porter; *b.* 1840, *d.* 1909.
Dr. Charles Allen Porter.

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Yours truly
Francis Procter

FRANCIS PROCTER

FRANCIS PROCTER was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, March 16, 1833. His father was a sea captain, and pursued his chosen occupation with industry and perseverance. His ancestors passed through the terrible times of the Salem witchcraft delusion and some of them were personal sufferers from the strange fanaticism which pervaded the whole community. His mother was descended from Rev. John White, who was pastor of the First Church of Gloucester for fifty-eight years, and on his father's side he is descended from Francis Higginson, the first minister of Salem, and from Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill fame.

Francis Procter began his education in the public school, but his father died when he was thirteen years of age, and the support of himself and two younger brothers came upon his mother, who soon afterwards lost her eyesight. Borrowing of her one dollar, he bought thirty-three copies of "The flag of Our Union," and so started a business which grew into printing, publishing, bookselling, stationery, wall paper, and a general newspaper trade. In 1855 he took in his brother, George H. Procter, as partner, under the firm name of Procter Brothers, which was incorporated in 1903 as the Procter Brothers Company. They started in July, 1853, their first paper, *Procter's Able Sheet*, a monthly advertising sheet which was printed until October, 1855. The *Gloucester Advertiser* was started June, 1856, and published monthly until June, 1857, also as a semi-monthly until November 7, 1857; the name was then changed to *Cape Ann Advertiser*, and continued as a semi-monthly until October 23, 1858, inclusive. On November 5, 1858, it was extended as a weekly and continued until July 1, 1901, when it was merged with the *Gloucester Daily Times*, which was started June 16, 1888, and is still published.

Mr. Procter was a delegate to the first Free Soil Convention, at Worcester, served as auditor of the town accounts, attended the Liberal Republic Convention of 1872, was a member of the Conference Committee that nominated Charles Sumner for governor. He

FRANCIS PROCTER

is a member of the Independent Christian Society, the oldest Universalist Church in America, and has served as chairman of its Parish Committee for seven years. He is a member of several press associations and has traveled extensively. The winters of 1879-80 he spent in Bermuda for his health. He has acted as treasurer, president and director in various companies and commissions for the transaction of business or for promoting the public welfare. He helped organize the Massachusetts Press Association at Worcester in 1869, and has served as secretary, vice-president, and president and has been delegate to many national editorial conventions. He has been a diligent reader of newspapers and has secured his education mostly from intercourse with men in daily life. He has taken prominent part in all movements for the preservation of the early memorials of his native city and for its social and commercial prosperity. He served as alderman in 1876 and has been a member and secretary of the Gloucester Board of Park Commissioners since its establishment about twenty years ago. He is also a director in the Gloucester Board of Trade and the Gloucester Cooperative Bank. He served, in 1892, as general secretary and as chairman of the Press Committee for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the incorporation of Gloucester as a town, which was largely attended by many sons of Cape Ann from all over the country, and which was a success in every way.

Mr. Procter married Mary Melissa, daughter of Soloman Rice, of Marlboro, Massachusetts, March 15, 1856. She died suddenly at Lynn, Massachusetts, July 2, 1907. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, March 15, 1906. Mrs. Procter took a lively interest in her husband's affairs and in church work, and was much beloved by the entire community. She left three children, Frank R. and William A. Procter and Mrs. M. M. Fisher; another son, George R., died in infancy. The two sons are active members of The Procter Brothers Company, established in 1903. Mr. Procter built the house corner School and Procter streets in 1859 and has occupied it for nearly fifty years.

ASTOR LENOX
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G. N. Procter

GEORGE NEWTON PROCTOR

GEORGE NEWTON PROCTOR, one of Worcester County's most energetic mercantile and industrial leaders, has been for more than forty years identified with the coal trade and various manufacturing and other industries of Fitchburg, where he was born July 31, 1842. His father, Sullivan G. Proctor, who was one of the prosperous merchants of the place, a man of energy and sterling honesty, was born July 1, 1808, and died March 20, 1902, his parents having been John Proctor (1768-1858) and Sady (Chamberlain) Proctor. He married Mary Newton, born March 2, 1810, the daughter of Martin Newton (1786-1863) and Betsey (Snow) Newton. John Proctor was of the fourth generation from Robert Proctor, who is found — with John, Richard and George Proctor — among the early emigrants from England to Massachusetts. In 1645 Robert Proctor married Jane, the eldest daughter of Richard Hildreth, of Concord and Chelmsford, the ancestor of the Hildreths of America. In compliance with a petition of 1653, the General Court granted a section of land six miles square, on the Concord River, to Robert Proctor, Richard Hildreth and twenty-seven others, and on this site the settlers organized the town of Chelmsford in 1654.

In his early years George Newton Proctor had a healthy boy's love of sport, in which he was able to indulge freely. With no special difficulties to overcome, he attended the common schools of the town, then fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and finally took an incomplete course with the class of 1865 at Harvard College.

Impelled by circumstances that arose at the time, he sought employment in Chicago late in 1863, becoming cashier in a wholesale hardware store. Tiring of the western city, however, he gave up this position after a few months, and, returning to Fitchburg early in 1864, he entered the firm of Proctor & Wright, retail dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. Here he remained for about two years. Deciding then upon another change, in April, 1866, he joined J. F. D. Garfield in the coal business under the firm

GEORGE NEWTON PROCTOR

name of Garfield & Proctor. A large and prosperous trade was soon built up, and was continued, steadily growing, for more than twenty years without change in management. In 1888 the establishment was incorporated under the title of the Garfield & Proctor Coal Company. Mr. Proctor was at first general manager for the new corporation, but a little later became both president and general manager, which places he retained until he sold out his interest in 1906. He is now president of the Union Coal Company, also of the Eastern Pocahontas Coal Company, King Coal Company, and Buchanan Company.

Mr. Proctor has taken a prominent part in the development of the manufacturing interests of Fitchburg. The Fitchburg Worsted Company of South Fitchburg, which was incorporated in 1880 with Mr. Proctor as treasurer, makes over \$1,500,000 worth of fine worsted suitings yearly. He is also treasurer of the Star Worsted Company, which began operations in 1882, and has an annual production of half a million dollars' worth of worsted yarn. In addition he is vice-president of the Bellevue Mills.

Mr. Proctor has been deeply concerned in everything tending to promote the welfare and substantial betterment of his native place, and has been active in its financial affairs, in plans to develop its picturesque beauties, in giving new advantages to the outlying farming districts, and in improving the facilities for local intercourse. He is president of the Wachusett National Bank, and was one of the trustees of the Worcester North Institution for Savings. He is president of the Fitchburg Park Company; and was also president of the Worcester North Agricultural Society. He is one of the directors of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway; also of the Leominster, Shirley and Ayer Street Railway.

He was married February 21, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth Newton, daughter of Martin S. and Elizabeth Newton, of Rochester, New York. Two sons have blessed the union — George Newton Proctor, Jr., born October 9, 1882, who is employed in a Boston banking-house; and James Sullivan Proctor, born September 12, 1884, now a student at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Proctor is a Republican in politics; and he is affiliated with the Unitarian Church. He is a member of the Park Club of Fitchburg, and of the New Algonquin and the Exchange Clubs of Boston. He puts away the cares of a busy life occasionally and takes a vacation with his sons, and in this way gets his chief and most enjoyable recreation.

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EXCHANGES



John Lead

JOHN READ

JOHN READ, is the son of William and Sarah G. (Atkins) Read. He married Elise W., daughter of Wilson J. and Elizabeth T. Welch, and his sons are John Bertram, William and Harold W. Read.

John Read was born, and has always lived, in Cambridge. He secured his elementary education in the public schools of the city, and was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1862. When the nation needed men to defend its honor and life it found him ready for its service. He served three years as paymaster in the United States Navy. It was his fortune to be often where the fighting was fiercest, participating in ten different engagements; and in April, 1863, he had the experience of the vessel which bore him going down riddled with shot. It was the *Keokuk*, turreted iron-clad ram, which met its fate in making an attack on Charleston, South Carolina, being one of the fleet which was under the command of Admiral Dupont in that memorable contest. The engagement was a terrific one, the *Keokuk* receiving such a fire as up to that time had been almost unknown in naval warfare. She was at the head of the attacking fleet, and received the combined fire of all the forts in the harbor. In twenty minutes her armor was penetrated by nearly a hundred shots, and she sank.

His next service was in the West Gulf Squadron. Here one expedition and engagement followed another, and he had his place in them all, for many months during the last two years of the war his vessel taking part in many contests, and also doing blockade duty off the Louisiana and Texas coasts. He was in the battle of Sabine Pass, where the Union forces met with disaster and great slaughter. He also was in all the engagements of the occupation of the Texas coast by General Washburn in the winter of 1863, and took part in the capture of Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass, and Matagorda.

But an experience even more severe than that of battle awaited

JOHN READ

him, that of imprisonment. In May, 1864, during an engagement at Calcasien Pass, Louisiana, he was captured. For eight months he was confined in the prison camps in Texas, suffering hardships and exposures so terrible that only thirty-two of the one hundred and eleven men who were captured in May were living when release came in December, exposure without shelter and insufficient food having ended the lives of seventy-nine of his comrades. This state of mortality put the Texas swamp prison camps among the worst in the entire South, equaling in their horror the terrible records of Andersonville and Libby. Only thirty-two sick and wasted men survived, and, as these were too sick to cook their own rations or care for themselves, the Confederates closed the camp, and sent them to the Union lines. But for this the entire company would soon have been obliterated.

In spite of all that he had suffered, he essayed to do further duty, and was assigned to the United States sloop of war *Kearsarge*, but the privations and suffering of his previous service had broken his health, and near the close of the war he resigned.

After his return from the war Mr. Read became a partner of William Read & Sons, but also found time for public service. He was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in the years 1880-81; of the Board of Aldermen in 1882-83; of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1888; of the Massachusetts Senate in 1892 and 1893.

He was on important committees in the Legislature, being chairman of committees of military affairs, water supply, and federal relations, and also member of banks and banking, education, and prisons. In the election of 1891 he was elected by a very handsome majority, wiping out the Democratic lead of the previous year, and being elected by a majority of three hundred and thirty-four, thus turning to the Republican party a gain of eight hundred and fifty-four votes over the previous year.

As a legislator he has been much interested in the improvement of the public service, and gave his support to the Australian ballot law. No temperance measure failed to receive his vote. He was recognized by his fellow members as a clear-headed, practical business man, with an excellent capacity for stating his views clearly and forcibly in the debates, in many of which he took part. The modification of the bill in relation to truant schools for

JOHN READ

Middlesex County, so that small institutions may be established instead of one large one, was due to Mr. Read's management.

He introduced and carried through the Senate the petition for authority to issue five hundred thousand dollars additional water bonds for Cambridge; also the petition for authority to make a loan for public parks, securing an amendment providing for the appointment of park commissioners. He also secured passage of an act for taking land in Belmont for a high service reservoir for Cambridge, in spite of strong opposition from Belmont. He also had charge of, and was instrumental in, passing the bill for the increase of the Massachusetts naval militia. This arm of the service was originally created by a bill presented by Mr. Read when he was in the Legislature in 1888.

But his most important work was upon the Cambridge annexation question. There was in the Senate a combination of circumstances which made it seem probable at one time that the decision might be adverse to Cambridge. The committee on cities recommended that the matter be "referred to the next General Court." Senator Read was not satisfied with the semi-approval, and was unwilling that the subject should lie open to the next legislature to be again taken up, and therefore determined to kill it. His principal opponent was confident of success, having with him the committee on cities, backed by the advocates of annexation. Against both these elements he alone made the fight, with the motion that the whole question be "indefinitely postponed." After a long and hot debate Mr. Read carried the Senate in favor of this motion. A reconsideration was attempted at a later day by the advocates of annexation, but Senator Read again carried the day, and the proposition was thus killed and thrown out of the Legislature for good. These facts are mentioned as showing Mr. Read's ability as a legislator and his influence in the Senate.

Mr. Read has always been a Republican in state and national politics. In city politics he has been a hearty supporter of the Cambridge non-partisan methods of selecting officers. He is greatly interested in all public matters, and the spirit which prompted him to offer his life to the nation in the days of peril has never ceased to control him when there was opportunity to promote the public interest.

In the fiftieth anniversary Cambridge celebrated in 1896, Mr. Read was chief marshal, and was in a large measure responsible for

JOHN READ

its notable success. He was also chief marshal of the naval procession in the G. A. R. celebration in Boston in 1904. He delivered the Memorial address at Harvard University in 1900 — also has lectured on the development of Armor-Guns, and the growth of the Iron-clad American Navy; on Nautical Training Schools and other subjects.

At present he is president of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association; trustee of the National Sailors' Home; State commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School and School Ship *Enterprise*; commander of the Association of Union ex-prisoners of War; commander of the Massachusetts Naval Order; a vice-commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of Post 56, G. A. R.; member of the Kearsarge Naval Veterans Association, and a vice-president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

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B. D. Kierney

BRADLEY D. RISING

A CONSPICUOUS figure in the paper-making industry of the Connecticut Valley was the late Bradley D. Rising, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who passed away at his summer home at Pine Orchard, Connecticut, August 17, 1903.

Mr. Rising started out in early manhood without a dollar, but with a determination to make a name and a place for himself in the world. He was in every respect a self-made man, depending upon his own ability and resources, and bringing to every aim a stern, unyielding purpose to succeed. Though decided in his opinions and emphatic in his business methods, he was an extremely benevolent man, and his life was marked by deeds of Christian charity.

Mr. Rising was born at Hague, New York, on the shores of Lake George, September 12, 1841. His father, Zenas Rising, son of Abel and Lucinda (Kent) Rising, was a farmer, as his ancestors had been before him. His mother was Roxy Balcolm. Bradley D. Rising derived his early education in the school that the village afforded, and remained on the farm with his father until his twenty-first year, when he started out in life for himself. He first taught school for a year and then entered the employ of a pocket-book factory at Barre, Massachusetts, for a short period. Removing to Springfield he found employment for three years with Samuel Bowles and Company, printers and publishers of the *Springfield Republican*. In 1868 he made his start in the paper-making business as bookkeeper and salesman for the Southworth Paper Company in Mittineague, Massachusetts, three years later becoming manager and treasurer of the John H. Southworth Paper Company at South Hadley Falls. This position he held for two years, and then returned to Mittineague, where he remained as treasurer and manager of the Agawam Paper company until its absorption by the American Writing Paper Company. Mr. Rising then organized the Rising Paper Company and built a large mill at Housatonic, Massachusetts, which was in successful operation at the time of his death.

BRADLEY D. RISING

Mr. Rising was a Mason, and a member of the Arkwright Club of New York and the Winthrop and Nayasset clubs of Springfield. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought or held public office. Aside from his business affairs and home attachments, his principal interest was in church and charitable work. He had been identified with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years, and for the greater part of that time was a steward and member of the official board. He was also Sunday-school superintendent for ten years. His were the largest contributions to the church work, and his private benevolences were many and varied.

Bradley D. Rising was a man of rare natural acumen and keen insight with regard to men and motives. He also possessed great self-reliance and firmness; combined with the latter he had fine power of attaching employees and friends. With these qualities he was enabled to win his way unaided and in his maturity he became a captain of industry, respected, honored and beloved.

Mr. Rising married Henrietta L., daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Norton) Reynolds, September 5, 1870. They had five children, one of whom died in infancy; four are living. These are Rachael, Edith, Richard, Robert.

Mrs. Rising died very suddenly October 30, 1909, of angina pectoris at her home, 298 Union St., Springfield, Massachusetts.

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Stephen Herbert Roblin .

STEPHEN HERBERT ROBLIN

STEPHEN HERBERT ROBLIN has been for more than twenty years pastor of the leading Universalist church of America. It is the church of which the distinguished Rev. Alonzo A. Miner was for a long time the pastor, and this fact indicates in some degree the dignity and importance of the position. His life has not been confined to his professional duties but has had outside interests both for his own advantage and for the enlargement of his influence.

He was born in Pieton, Ontario, Canada, October 4, 1858. He was the son of Joseph Ryerson Roblin, who was born in 1829 and died in 1898, and Rachel Louise Reynolds. His grandfathers were Stephen Roblin, 1790-1865, and Isaac Reynolds, 1794-1872. The maiden names of his grandmothers were Allison and Clark.

The father was a farmer, merchant, and manufacturer, a man of energy, of a genial spirit, and inclined to travel as he had opportunity. The ancestors were early residents of Poughkeepsie, New York and Newark, New Jersey, but during the War of the Revolution they were loyalists and removed to Canada. In the line of ancestry was Sir Joshua Reynolds, the eminent artist.

Stephen H. Roblin as a boy was fond of the country life and greatly enjoyed reading. In his youth he worked on a farm and by this labor acquired strong physical qualities while at the same time he learned lessons in frugality and industry. The influence of his mother upon his mental and moral life was marked. He was helped not only by the training in his home but also by that which he found in schools, and in his private study and in his association with men. These influences have continued as he has moved on.

He finds and has always found reading profitable in the departments of learning to which he has naturally and necessarily turned. The range of his reading has been wide and has had an important bearing upon his mental growth and upon his chosen work. There were many difficulties in the boy's way when he sought an education.

STEPHEN HERBERT ROBLIN

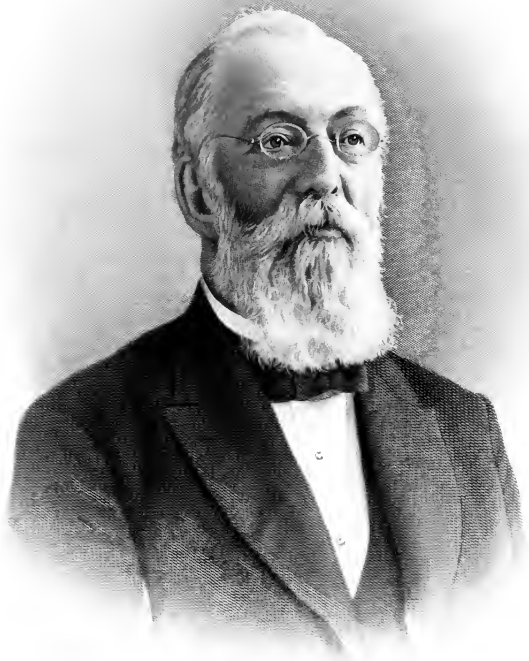
These he was able to overcome. He studied in the public schools and pursued special college and theological studies at St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York. This university honored him in 1897 with the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He has been a pastor of Universalist churches in Genoa, New York, 1881; at Victor, New York, 1883; at Bay City, Michigan, 1884, and since 1891 at Boston, Massachusetts, in the position which he continues to hold. He has been president of the Universalist State Convention of Massachusetts, 1902-04; trustee of the Universalist State Convention of Massachusetts, 1894-97; Secretary of the Universalist Convention of Michigan, 1886-90; trustee of the Universalist Publishing House, 1908; chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1897 and 1909; chaplain also of the Fifth Regiment, M.V.M. Besides his regular preaching he has made addresses, and written articles for the press upon questions of social, civic and moral reform and the new psychology, having given special study to this field. Somewhat beyond strictly clerical relations, he is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Boston Monday Club, the Social Union, Universalist Club, the Canadian Club, the Knights Templars and is a 33d degree Mason. He has attained to the position of Most Wise and Perfect Master of the Mount Olivet Chapter Rose Croix of Boston; and of President of the Social Union. In politics he has always been a Republican. His amusements are billiards, baseball, walking and automobiling.

He was married July 31, 1882, to Lillian Lynes, and on October 10, 1906 to Mary Ethelwyn McMullen. He has three children: Fred W., a lumber merchant, and Herbert A., by his first marriage, and Mary Ethelwyn by his second.

These brief notes make it evident that Dr. Roblin is a laborious and industrious man; interested in his profession; and in his position as the pastor of a prominent church, is an influence in his denomination, with wide, collateral interests in which he has found profit and happiness. He teaches out of his own experience the value of "fair dealing, thrift, ambition, an intellectual activity, reverence, and an earnest desire to make the world better by living in it."

EX
IONS



Samuel Russell

DANIEL RUSSELL

DANIEL RUSSELL, selectman, loan commissioner, State Senator and bank president, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 16, 1824, and died at his home in Melrose, January 23, 1907. His father, Daniel Russell, a shoemaker, married Mary, daughter of Calvin and Phebe (Cole) Walker. She was a descendant of Philip Walker, son of Widow Walker, who immigrated prior to 1643, was married in 1654, and is known to have signed a deed dated at Rehoboth, 1653. Calvin Walker was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and was a pensioner.

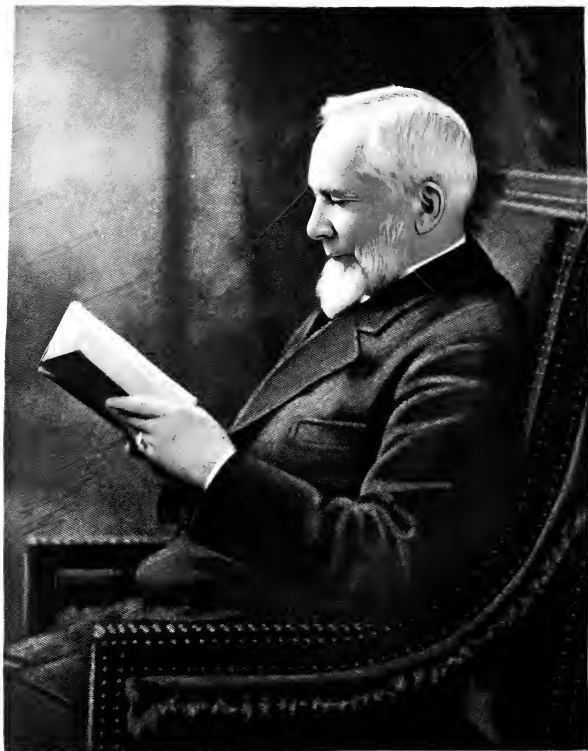
Daniel Russell was one of a large family and at fourteen years had to leave school, going into his father's shoe shop, and when seventeen he was apprenticed for four years to learn the trade of carriage painting. He suffered from poor eyesight and could read with great difficulty. He removed to Middleboro, where he engaged as a carriage painter for two years. In 1847 he, with a fellow craftsman, went to Boston, where they engaged in selling small wares by sample. In 1849 he was on the eve of his departure for California when the Hon. Nathan Porter offered him attractive employment in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1852 he returned to Boston as salesman in the clothing house of Edward Locke & Company, changing in 1855 to the wholesale clothing house of Isaac Fenno & Company. He was made a member of the firm in 1861 and retired with a competence in 1869.

He was married October 21, 1850, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Kimball) Lynde, of Melrose, Massachusetts, and their children were William Clifton and Daniel Blake Russell. In 1856 he established his home in Russell Park, Melrose, Massachusetts. He served for three years on the board of selectmen of the town and was subsequently made commissioner of the water loan sinking fund, and president of the Melrose Savings Bank. He was elected to the State Senate in 1878 for the Sixth Middlesex District and reelected in 1879, serving while in the Senate as chairman of the Com-

DANIEL RUSSELL

mittee on Insurance and as a member of the Committee on Agriculture. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880. He invested money in the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and in the Putnam Woolen Company, and was made a director in each corporation. He was a Mason and served for forty-two years as organist of the Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templars. In his home he also caused a large organ to be built, and it became a special delight to gather around him musically-inclined companions, and give both piano and organ recitals, adding to the entertainment reproductions of comic songs and other light vaudeville through the medium of a large Edison phonograph. He was a member of the Universalist denomination and gave a fine organ to the Universalist Church in Melrose. He was a leading citizen in all the affairs affecting the improvement of the streets, parks and sanitary conditions of the city of Melrose.

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Nathaniel P. Rust

NATHANIEL JOHNSON RUST

NATHANIEL J. RUST was born in Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine, November 28, 1833. His father, Meshach Rust, born in 1796, lived to the age of seventy-eight, and his grandfather, William Rust, born in 1765, lived to the still more advanced age of eighty-six. His mother's name was Martha Frost, her father, the maternal grandfather of Nathaniel J. Rust, was Nathaniel Frost, who was born in 1777 and died in 1830, but his wife, Content Hamlin Frost, survived him for fifteen years, and died at the age of sixty-six.

Mr. Rust traces his ancestry back to Henry Rust, who came from England to Boston in 1634, — so more than two centuries of New England blood runs in his veins. His most prominent ancestor in those early days was Major Richard Waldron, who was a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1654 and for twenty-five subsequent years. He was Speaker of the House for the years 1666-68 and 1673-79. Then for three years he was a member of the Council of New Hampshire, from 1680 to 1682, and in 1680 was vice-president and in 1681 the president of that Council. He was killed by the Indians at Dover, New Hampshire, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1689.

Mr. Rust missed a mother's care and influence on his life. She died when he was only sixteen months old. The influence of his father must have been deep and lasting. His father's trade was that of a tailor, and the son's record of him is that he was always ready for active, hard work and that he was tenacious of truth and justice. For three years the youth worked on a farm and then he entered the drug business, with the determination to know it well, and he succeeded, never hesitating to do any part of the work necessary to learn the business. This spirit, inherited from his father, urged him also to do the extra work necessary to secure an education. He was graduated from the Gorham Academy at Gorham, Maine, and then from the Oxford Normal Institute at South Paris, Maine. In

NATHANIEL JOHNSON RUST

this latter town he started in the drug business, and two years later (in 1851) he began active work in Boston.

On the 28th of April, 1863, he was married to Martha C. Carter, who was the daughter of Enos and Martha (Haines) Carter and granddaughter of Samuel and Rhoda Libbey Haines. In 1635 an ancestor of Mrs. Rust, named Samuel Haines, sailed from England to New England on the ship *Angel Gabriel*, built by Sir Walter Raleigh. So the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rust can look back to Puritan ancestry on both sides of the house. Four children are still living, Martha C., Mary Alice, Nathaniel J. and Edgar C.

If we turn now to the honorable position held by Mr. Rust in Boston and New England, we shall not be surprised to find a record of quiet, slow, but real accomplishment. There is the greatest encouragement to the honest, faithful performance of duty in the steady and certain rise of this man.

In 1874-76 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1878-79 he was a member of the Boston City Council. In 1891-92 he was in the Boston Board of Aldermen. He was president of the North End Savings Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, the Boston Storage Warehouse and a director in many corporations. At this time he is a director in fifteen different corporations. His interests are not confined to purely commercial undertakings. He is interested in the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is the president of the Boston Art Club, and for twenty years has been a member of the Commissioners of Sinking Funds of the city of Boston, and at the present time is chairman of that Commission. He is a member of the Merchants, Unitarian and State of Maine Clubs. Mr. Rust finds the most enjoyable relaxation in travel.

Throughout his life the one maxim about which his strong and noteworthy deeds have clustered is this: "Be honest, truthful and upright, ready to do whatever honest work is required to attain the position desired; above all, be temperate and frugal, avoiding low associates." These words should be cherished in the heart of any young man who goes forth, like Nathaniel J. Rust, to build up slowly but surely a useful and successful life.



Wm. R. Sessions.

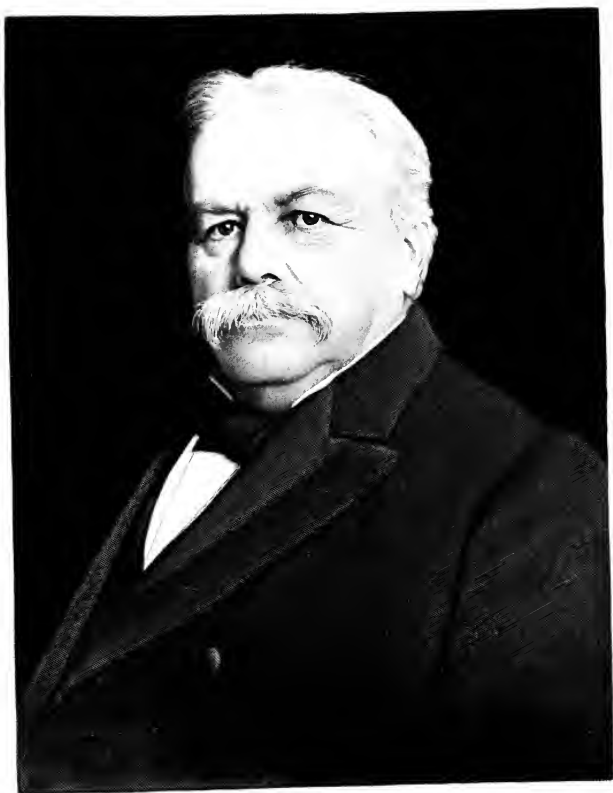
WILLIAM ROBERT SESSIONS

WILLIAM ROBERT SESSIONS, farmer, soldier, legislator and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was born in South Wilbraham (after March 28, 1878, Hampden), Hampden County, Massachusetts, December 3, 1835. His father, William Vyne Sessions (born September 16, 1801 — died April 9, 1897), was a son of Robert (1752-1836) and Anna (Ruggles) Sessions; grandson of Captain Amasa Sessions of the Colonial Army in the French and Indian War; and a descendant from Samuel Sessions, a native of England, who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 and located in the town of Roxbury, subsequently removing to the town of Andover. William V. Sessions was a farmer, characterized as religious, saving and industrious. He married Lydia, daughter of Cyrus (1765-1849) and Rhoda (Osborn) Ames. Robert Sessions was one of the party who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, and served in the American Revolution as a lieutenant.

William Robert Sessions was brought up on his father's farm, and when not attending school worked on the farm after his eighth year. As a young farmer he could plow when nine years old, mow when ten, cradle grain at fourteen, and at that age could do a full day's work with the best farm hands. He loved work, and during his evenings read the newspapers, history and biography, and in this way made up for limited school training which was gained in the district school and a select school three miles from his home, and one term in Westfield Academy. He had great help from his mother, an experienced teacher, who encouraged him to be constant and punctual at the district school, though it required a long walk in all kinds of weather. He taught school winters for four years, and was married March 11, 1856, to Elsie W., daughter of Joseph B. and Elsie (Walker) Cunningham, and remained at home, working his father's farm "on shares." He was partially disabled from doing hard work by an accident, and he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile business in the spring of 1857,

WILLIAM ROBERT SESSIONS

but failed in the financial crash of that year. He worked as a foreman in the weaving department of the South Wilbraham Manufacturing Company for one year, and then returned to the farm. He enlisted on August 14, 1862, for nine months' service in Company I, 46th regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and became sergeant of the company. He was a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, June, 1863, and was discharged from the service July 25, 1863, on being paroled, and returned to the homestead farm in Wilbraham. He served his native town as moderator of town meetings from 1864 up to the formation of the town of Hampden, March 28, 1878, when he was made moderator of the new town and served as such for many years. He was selectman of Wilbraham for six years and of Hampden from 1878 for a number of years. He served the Commonwealth as Representative in the General Court in 1868, as State Senator in 1884 and 1885, and as Justice of the Peace from 1886. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1879, and served as secretary of the board 1887-99. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1885. He removed to Springfield May, 1899, where he has since resided. He served the city as alderman in 1904 and 1905. He became a Mason in 1862 and was a member of Newton Lodge of Wilbraham; was also a member of Hampden Harvest Club from 1869, and of the Franklin Harvest Club from 1893. Of the five children born to him William Joseph remained on the homestead farm; Elsie Mary became the wife of J. Coolidge Hills, of Hartford, Connecticut; Lucy Maria, wife of S. Ives Wallace, of Clinton, Massachusetts.



John C. R. Wadsworth.

JOHN LOW ROGERS TRASK

JOHN LOW ROGERS TRASK was the son of Joshua P. Trask (born July 23, 1805, died September 14, 1862) and Mary Ellery Rogers. He was born in Hampden, Maine, December 19, 1842. His parents were born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, were married there in 1830, removed for business reasons to Maine in 1837, returned to Gloucester in 1847, and died there. His grandfathers were Joseph Trask and William Rogers; his grandmothers were Susanna (Hovey) Trask and Elizabeth (Low) Rogers. His father was a lawyer and municipal judge, keen in intellect, courageous, generous, and aspiring. Of his ancestors, Osmand Trask came from England to Beverly in 1650; Daniel Hovey came to Ipswich in 1638. Reverend Nathaniel Rogers came to Ipswich from Essex, England, in 1636, and Thomas Low from England the same year. The Rogers family gave six generations of learned, able and godly ministers to the New England churches. The two Dudley governors were connected by marriage with the Rogers tribe, and thus with the ancestors of Mr. Trask, for John Rogers, president of Harvard College, son of Rev. Nathaniel, married Elizabeth Denison, daughter of Patience Dudley, who was daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley and Dorothy Yorke.

John Low Rogers Trask was, as a boy, studious and observing. He was given the ordinary tasks of a boy brought up in a village, and he found it easier to do them than to get rid of them. His mother was a substantial New England woman, of good judgment, cheerful, decided and religious. She had been a teacher in a common school. John Low Rogers Trask read everything at hand, especially biographies, the better forms of fiction, and books of travel. He was greatly helped by the lectures of the old Gloucester Lyceum. He received his education in the common school, the Gloucester high school, the Dummer Academy at Byfield, Atkinson Academy, New Hampshire, and at Williams College, graduating in 1864. He received the degree of A.M. in 1867, and that of D.D.

JOHN LOW ROGERS TRASK

from the same college in 1889. He commenced his ministerial work as pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1867. He was governed in a choice of a profession by his own feelings and the feelings of his parents, and by family history—seven generations on his mother's side having been preachers of the Word of God. Private study, contact with men and early companionship helped forward this selection. He was made a trustee of Mt. Holyoke College in 1878, and has been secretary of the board for twenty years. He was pastor of the Holyoke Second Congregational Church from 1867–1883, pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church, Lawrence, 1883–1888, and of the Memorial Independent Church of Springfield, 1888–1903. He founded with others the Public Library in Holyoke, and established a mission church. An oration given at the anniversary of the founding of the town of Gloucester in its two hundred and fiftieth year was published by the city in 1892. Various lectures and addresses have been published. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; of the Connecticut V. T. C. and the Club of Springfield; of the Winthrop Club of Boston; and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Republican party and of the Congregational Church. He has spent part of two years touring in Europe, visiting cathedral towns and the early homes of his forbears, of whom he has made long and careful genealogical studies. His chief exercise is walking.

He was married, August 1, 1871, to Abby, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Bassett) Parker, a descendant of Edward Winslow. There have been three children: Frederic Parker, Amherst College; Elizabeth Rogers, Mt. Holyoke College; and Mrs. Mary Ellery Loomis, Smith College, 1900.

He bids young men to "form early a high purpose, make a serious use of time, mingling labor with sane pleasure, and to have an open eye for opportunity. These, with judicious reading, wise listening, pure-minded friends, a sacred regard for truth, cheerful diligence, and a loyal devotion to Jesus Christ should help young people to attain true success in life."

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Lucius P. Miller

LUCIUS TUTTLE

LUCIUS TUTTLE, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad and of the Maine Central Railroad Company, is a thorough-going New Englander by birth and lineage. He was born in one of the most characteristic of New England cities, Hartford, Connecticut, on March 11, 1846, the son of George Tuttle and Mary (Loomis) Tuttle. His father was a descendant from William Tuttle, who came from St. Albans, England, to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, landing from the ship *Planter* in the town of Boston and removing, in company with his wife Elizabeth, to New Haven Colony in 1638. The Tuttle family is of old English origin, and the name was variously written Tothill or Totehill, signifying Lookout Hill, an eminence or high place of observation. Mr. Tuttle's mother was descended from Joseph Loomis of Bristol, England, who came to America in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, in July, 1638, landing at Nantasket, and settling the next year in Windsor, Connecticut. Thus President Tuttle is doubly linked to that sterling race of men and women who laid the first foundations of New England.

Receiving a good sound education in the Hartford public grammar and high schools, Mr. Tuttle at twenty years of age began his career as a railroad man, starting at the lowest grade and mastering one after another the elementary details of the great trade of transportation. He held positions successively with the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill, the New York & New England, the Eastern, the Boston & Maine, and the Canadian Pacific Railroads between 1865 and 1889, rising steadily from one grade to another through sheer merit and proved ability until, in 1889, he was called to the important post of commissioner of the Trunk Line Association. This was a notable mark of confidence in Mr. Tuttle on the part of his fellow railroad men. They believed not only in his practical ability but in his integrity and sense of justice.

This post of commissioner Mr. Tuttle had held but for about a year when he was offered and accepted the general management of

LUCIUS TUTTLE

the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, one of the most important railroad systems in the United States. Two years later Mr. Tuttle was promoted to the vice-presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, resigning this place when a year later, in 1893, the directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad elected him the president of that system, which holds as important a relation to northern as the New York, New Haven & Hartford does to southern New England. In 1896 there was added to the honors and responsibilities of Mr. Tuttle the presidency of the Maine Central Railroad Company. Thus Mr. Tuttle became the dominant personal factor in the northern New England railroad situation.

This record of unbroken progress is eloquent of the industry and power of Mr. Tuttle as a railroad manager — of his genius for organization, for controlling men, and for meeting every emergency that arises in the complex and difficult work of transportation. His natural abilities are great, and they have been constantly broadened by his many years of large, practical experience. He is unquestionably one of the most remarkable of the men of power whom the American railroads of our time have developed. Mr. Tuttle has shown himself to be not only a great railroad manager but a great force in every way in the rich and populous community served by the Boston & Maine system.

He has seen this system expand under his control until in point of mileage, and more particularly in tonnage carried, it has come to rank as one of the most efficient transportation plants in the entire world. The Boston & Maine under his management has more than kept pace with the demands of industrial New England. He has provided an ever-improving service, and at the same time has substantially lowered rates. The contrast between railroad conditions in northern New England when he took command and conditions now is manifest to every traveler and business man who is at all familiar with the Boston & Maine system. The advancement in the efficiency of this property has been achieved in such a sagacious way that never at any time has there been a serious strain upon the resources of the road, and it has become more valuable and profitable than ever to its stockholders. Mr. Tuttle's career at the head of the Boston & Maine has been an era of unbroken and unparalleled prosperity.

Not only has Mr. Tuttle wrought a distinct evolution in the

LUCIUS TUTTLE

character of the local railroad service throughout northern New England, but he has improved the relations of the Boston & Maine system with the great trunk lines reaching the far West of the United States and Canada and tapping the mighty reservoirs of export trade. This has been an especially difficult undertaking because of the fierce competition of other ports and sections of the country, possessing many natural advantages and, moreover, aided often by discriminatory regulations and legislation. Nevertheless, President Tuttle has persevered and has been a masterful leader in the fight for fair play for Massachusetts and New England. He has made the Boston & Maine count more heavily than ever as a power in the export trade, to the profit of its owners and the benefit of the towns and cities through which its lines run to reach the seaboard.

Though a very busy man, President Tuttle has been conspicuous throughout his residence in Boston for his alert interest in large public affairs. He has contributed materially to the successful movement for the deepening and improvement of Boston Harbor so that its great terminal facilities may have the advantage of constant connection with the largest and, therefore, the most efficient and economical of ocean steamers. He has shown consummate tact and fairness in all his dealings with the great number of men in his employ, and he is recognized throughout New England as one of the wisest and most genuine of friends of industrious and deserving labor.

A member of many of the chief mercantile and philanthropic associations of Boston, Mr. Tuttle is one of the most conspicuous and influential citizens of the community. His habit of quick, decisive thought and frank expression has won for him a post of leadership in the consideration of many an important public question. He is a ready and forceful public speaker, combining the directness of the business man with much of the ease and grace of the finished and accustomed orator. President Tuttle has been called frequently year after year before legislative committees, and his counsel has been solicited and carefully studied by public men. His wide experience, his breadth of view and the confidence with which his fellow men have learned to listen to his judgment have been powerful to avert hostile legislation in the New England States and have helped mightily to hold their legislation along conservative lines at a time when the country at large has seemed to be seized with an infatuation for persecuting railroad properties.

LUCIUS TUTTLE

Perhaps the railroads of some other states and sections would have been more fortunate if they had possessed more men like Mr. Tuttle who believe unequivocally in the principles of the Golden Rule and never forget that the great corporation has very great and serious obligations to the public. Mr. Tuttle has always taken advanced views in regard to the duties of the railroads. He has advocated reasonable rates and has earnestly opposed preferential or discriminating rates. Time and time again he has urged in railroad conferences and elsewhere that first of all the freight rates of the country should be adjusted on a basis that all competent railroad men could maintain without injustice as between communities or individuals. Mr. Tuttle is a firm believer in co-operation and he holds that the laws of trade are inexorable, and that like the laws of nature they will in time prevail over all unwise attempted regulations which are contrary to the inherent necessities of trade and commerce. He does not disapprove of combinations that are properly organized and wisely and fairly managed — and he has good proof here in his own system, which, unified and ably controlled along broad lines, has done far more than the old, separate, unsympathetic and discordant lines could do for the upbuilding of New England. President Tuttle believes in publicity as to all corporations in whose securities the people are asked to invest. He is, in a word, a broad man of genuine statesmanlike caliber, of a type of which it would be well if there were many more in the railroad service of America.

His experience has covered every department of transportation, both of passengers and of freight. He has been brought for many years into close contact with people of many kinds. He has an intimate knowledge of human nature. His profession, as exacting in many ways as the most arduous military service, has kept his naturally great powers trained to the highest point of efficiency. Such a man is quick to understand and sympathize with other men, and is wonderfully well equipped for the leadership of other men in every undertaking for the benefit of the community.

A descendant of the Puritans, Mr. Tuttle is of the Congregationalist faith, and an active figure in the historic Old South Church of Boston, which he and his family have attended for many years. He is a conspicuous member of the Old South Club and a frequent speaker at the various conventions of the benevolent and social organ-

LUCIUS TUTTLE

izations of the church. Mr. Tuttle has been one of the Bostonians who have loyally upheld the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and made it such a force in this community. He has been interested especially in the branches of the Association that have been devoted to the welfare of the young men employed in our railroad service, a line of effort in which the Association has been of late years notably active and successful.

President Tuttle has a fine, hospitable city home on Beacon Street, Brookline. He was married on October 14, 1875, to Estelle Hazen, daughter of George H. and Sarah (Hopkins) Martin, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have three daughters; all of them are married.

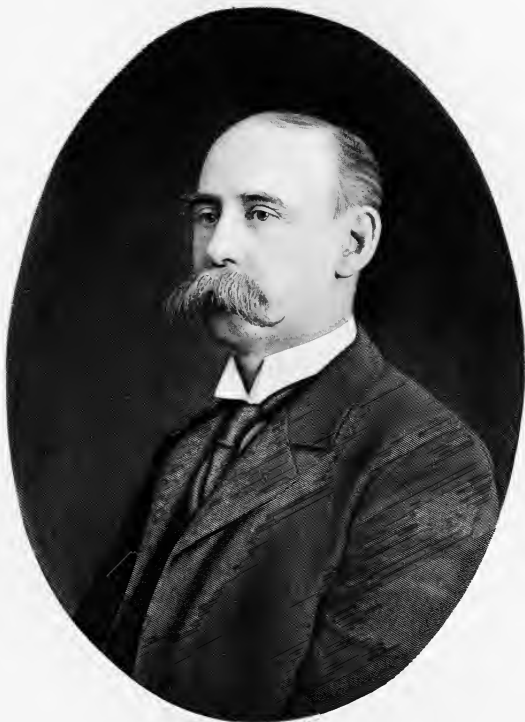
Mr. Tuttle is a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a trustee of Clark College, Worcester; president of the New England Civic Federation; director of the Second National Bank, Boston; director of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; member of the Algonquin, Commercial, and Merchants Clubs and of the Beacon Society.

ALONZO G. VAN NOSTRAND

IT is becoming more and more a matter of common knowledge that the men of to-day who count in the affairs of life are the men who do things. There are fresh proofs every day that heredity counts, either for good or bad, and that there is a distinct advantage in clean, active and level-headed ancestry. No man is doing more to show that the pride of ancestry may be an aid to commercial and personal advancement than Alonzo G. Van Nostrand, proprietor of the Bunker Hill Breweries, Charlestown, Massachusetts, who has been identified with Massachusetts' patriotic, social, and business activities for a long time. Mr. Van Nostrand, on his father's side, is the eighth in the direct line of descent from Jacob Jansen Van Noordstrand, who landed in New Amsterdam (New York City), in 1638, settled Rensselaerwyck in 1652, and received a patent from the crown for land in Albany, where he built and operated a brewery, one of the first in the colonies.

Mr. Van Nostrand's father, the late Hon. William Treadwell Van Nostrand, was born in Hempstead, New York, in 1821, and was a pioneer in this country in the business of dealing in malt, hops, and brewers' supplies. Mr. Van Nostrand has inherited the brewing instinct as well as qualities that have made the Dutch for generations a helpful, leavening influence in the New World, and which have left their permanent impress on New York City and along the Hudson. Not only was Mr. Van Nostrand's first ancestor in this country a brewer, but also Mr. Van Nostrand's father, and therein we find one reason why, under the present ownership and control, the Bunker Hill Breweries, established in 1821, have advanced steadily in magnitude and popularity. There is an old saying that if you wish to make a gentleman you must begin with his grandfather, and this, certainly, if true, should apply as well to the making of a brewer. In the case of Alonzo G. Van Nostrand, the making began, apparently, more than 270 years ago.

But Mr. Van Nostrand, tracing descent on one side from sturdy



A. G. Nordstrand

ALONZO G. VAN NOSTRAND

Dutch forbears, can turn to the maternal line and trace his ancestry from those who settled in New England, who suffered the deprivations of the early colonists, who participated in the wars with the Indians and French and finally in the Revolution, and who helped to make this part of the United States what it is to-day. Mr. Van Nostrand's mother's maiden name was Mehetabel Bradlee. She is the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Howard) Bradlee, and was born in the old house at the corner of Tremont and Hollis Streets in Boston, from which her grandfather and other patriots disguised as Indians sallied forth as members of the Boston Tea Party in 1773. Her ancestor in direct line was Daniel Bradley, who came from London in 1635 in the ship *Elizabeth*, settling in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was killed in the Indian Massacre of August 13, 1689.

Alonzo G. Van Nostrand was born July 4, 1854. He was not quite eighteen years of age when, graduating from the English High School, he was given a clerkship in the small brewery on Alford Street. During the three years following he worked his way through every department, gaining a comprehensive and practical knowledge of the business and its possibilities. In 1875 he was taken into partnership by his father. Thereafter the development of the plant and the business was steady and significant. It was in 1875 that the P. B. trade mark was originated and adopted. A bottling building was erected, with a storage capacity of 240,000 bottles. In 1891 the brewing of Bunker Hill Lager was begun in a new brewery. Later another brew house was completed at a cost of \$100,000 to meet the increasing demand. At the present time the breweries cover an entire block of four acres and there is no room for further expansion, except by increasing the height of buildings.

Mr. Van Nostrand made a trip around the world in 1907. He is married and has one son now in Harvard College. Mrs. Van Nostrand's maiden name was Jane Bradford Eldridge. She is a daughter of Captain Eldridge, of Fairhaven, and is a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, who landed from the *Mayflower* in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Van Nostrand occupy the Van Nostrand residence at 482 Beacon Street.

Mr. Van Nostrand holds membership in a score or more of clubs and associations, including art and historical societies in Boston and New York, and is a member of the leading yacht clubs.

ALONZO G. VAN NOSTRAND

He considers that the best advice that he can offer to young men just starting in life can be tersely stated as follows:

“Be honest, and particularly with yourself. Concentrate your efforts on one thing at a time. Undertake only what you believe you can accomplish, but when once started, never give up.”

Mr. Van Nostrand has developed a group of splendid, modern brewery buildings, each equipped for a special purpose, but those buildings would be useless, that equipment would rust in idleness, were it not for the fact that, in the midst of intense competition and in resistance of the constant temptation to consolidate forces and reduce standards, he has chosen his own path, has sought to produce, without regard to cost, malt beverages that will surpass any of domestic brewing and will compare with the best of Europe, and has made the P. B. Brewery the standard by which all others in New England are gaged, or seek to be gaged, in public estimate. And that takes us back to the original point that pride of ancestry is a good thing and that business ability is better; but that, when pride of ancestry and superlative business ability are blended and aged in the vat of commercial experience, the output is inevitably as good as can be asked for, the best that can be obtained.

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Geo. Whitaker.

GEORGE WHITAKER

THE career of a Methodist minister is one of much variety. If he lives to an advanced age he has labored in many places, under varied conditions, and his influence is beyond his finding out. While in this part of the world the itinerant system has given way to more settled pastorates, and the time limit is extended and is more conditional upon circumstances, the period of residence is still usually restricted, and the terms of service in one place are brief.

The life of George Whitaker is the portraiture of a typical and creditable minister of the great Methodist Church.

George Whitaker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 14, 1836. His father was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, August 27, 1807, and he died November 10, 1883. His mother was Catherine Cravath Holland. His grandparents were Rev. Jonathan Whitaker, born 1771, died 1835; and Mary Kimball Whitaker, and on the mother's side, Captain John Holland, 1758-1824, and Sarah May Holland, 1772-1849.

The father was a dry goods merchant and afterward a clerk in the Boston Custom House, auditor of New Orleans Customs, and clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. He was a reader of good books, a man of religion, a reformer, a good writer and speaker, an enterprising, generous and public-spirited man. An account of his life is given in the History of Norfolk County, Massachusetts. His ancestors were Saxon in origin. Jonathan Whitaker was born in England in 1690, and came to Connecticut, then to Long Island and New Jersey. John Holland is believed to have been the grandson of John Holland of Dorchester, England. John May was born in England in 1590, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 28, 1670. The great-grandfather of George was Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, a noted pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, Massachusetts, during the war of the Revolution. Before that he raised in England funds for the founding of Dartmouth

GEORGE WHITAKER

College. Deacon Samuel May, of Boston, was the brother of George's grandmother, and a successful and respected merchant.

George Whitaker was brought up on a farm where he was industrious and had much useful discipline. He learned to make a prudent use of his time, and gained good health and a robust constitution. The influence of his mother upon his character was strong, although she died while he was yet a boy. The family resources were limited so that it was not easy for him to obtain the education he wished; but he was fond of reading in a general way, especially of the biographies of successful men. Among other books he had the Life of John Wesley, George Whitfield, and Marshall's Life of Washington. He read the History of Methodism and Watson's Theological Institutes. He studied in the West Newton Model School, the Bridgewater Normal School, the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1861. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Nu Theta fraternities. He was made Master of Arts in 1864, and a Doctor of Divinity at Fort Worth University, Texas, in 1888. He joined the New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861, and became pastor at West Medway, Massachusetts. He chose his profession from a sense of his duty "to preach the Gospel."

He has especially felt the influence of the many men with whom he has been associated, but he knows also the influence of his home, his schools, his private study and his early companions. He has been president of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, 1888-90; president of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, 1891-92; president of Portland University, Portland, Oregon, 1899. He has been a pastor at West Medway, 1861-62; South Walpole, 1863-64; Roxbury, 1865-66; Lowell, 1867-69; Westfield, 1870-71; Lynn, 1872; East Boston, 1873; presiding elder, Springfield District, 1874-77; pastor at Ipswich, 1878; Cambridge, 1879-81; Somerville, 1882-84; Worcester, 1885-87; Portland, Oregon, 1893; Detroit, Michigan, 1894-96; Beverly, Massachusetts, 1897; Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1898-1905; Lowell, 1905-06; Orient Heights, 1907; Linden, 1908.

He was a member of the school committee in South Walpole, and he has given many lectures and addresses in connection with Methodist institutions and churches and on various public occasions.

He has been one of the Sons of Temperance, a Good Templar,

GEORGE WHITAKER

of the Temple of Honor, is a Free Mason, a member of the Evening Star Chapter of Westfield, Massachusetts. He belongs to the Republican party. He has found recreation in reading and fishing; in travel, croquet and boating; in civil engineering.

He married June 22, 1861, Harriet, daughter of George H. and Huldah Woodruff Clark, a granddaughter of Lemuel and Hubbard Clark and Eben and Rhoda Coe Woodruff, a descendant of William Clark, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. They have had four children. There are now living, George Edgar, publisher of *Zion's Herald*, Boston; and John Holland, reporter and correspondent of the daily press in Singapore, Straits Settlements.

His counsels to youth, — obedience to parents, faithful study of books, and entire consecration to the service of God and man. He advises a wise choice of a field of labor, and an earnest effort for self-improvement and a wide influence for good, which will fill the years with an accumulating beneficence. His long and faithful life enforces his counsel.

GEORGE HENRY WHITCOMB

ONE of the great manufacturers of Worcester County, and an active and conspicuous citizen of Worcester, George Henry Whitcomb has had a business career full of instruction and inspiration to the younger men of Massachusetts. Mr. Whitcomb is a native of Worcester County. He was born in Templeton on September 26, 1842, the son of David and Margaret (Cummings) Whitcomb. His father was a manufacturer of tin ware, a man of upright life and of devoted loyalty to the church and to the interests of education. The Whitcomb family is of the oldest in New England, tracing its origin back to English colonists of 1630.

Under the loving care of his mother Mr. Whitcomb, as a lad, was fortunate in his boyhood home. His father saw that many of the leisure hours of the boy were utilized in tasks about the house or in the workshop and its attached office and store. It was the wish of Mr. Whitcomb's parents, and his own desire, that he should be carefully educated for some useful calling. With this end in view he entered Phillips Academy in Andover, and, finishing his course there, went to Amherst College, whence he graduated in 1864. Three years later he secured from Amherst in course the degree of Master of Arts.

In 1864, the year of his graduation from Amherst, Mr. Whitcomb began the making of envelopes in Worcester. He continued in this business until August, 1898. Investing about \$30,000, Mr. Whitcomb sold out for \$450,000, having derived from his remarkably successful business not only his living and expenses but the sum of more than \$1,000,000 between 1864 and 1898.

Mr. Whitcomb has always manifested remarkable foresight, sagacity and executive ability in his business undertakings. He has won success by deserving it. Always an earnest Republican, Mr. Whitcomb has held no political office, but he has borne a prominent part in the religious and educational activities of Massachusetts. The same qualities which have given him so much strength as a



Samuel J. May

MAJORITY
ACTOR, LETTER
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

GEORGE HENRY WHITCOMB

manufacturer have qualified him for wise counsel and successful leadership in other fields. He has been affiliated with the Congregational Church since 1859, and has devoted much of his time and thought to the work of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

A loyal alumnus of Amherst, Mr. Whitcomb has been a trustee of the college and, after the sudden death of the treasurer some years ago, he consented to serve as treasurer of Amherst until a successor could be elected. For many years Mr. Whitcomb has been a member of the finance and executive committee of Amherst, which owes much to his zeal, his executive power and his business ability. Mr. Whitcomb has been also a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, of Oberlin College and of Mt. Holyoke College, and has given these institutions such service as is always expected of the best citizenship of Massachusetts.

Mr. Whitcomb is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He has been treasurer of the Gamma Chapter Corporation of Psi Upsilon at Amherst from its organization. He has also been president of the Congregational Club of Worcester, and president of the Massachusetts Ministerial Relief Association.

Mr. Whitcomb was married on October 11, 1865, to Abbie Miller, daughter of F. C. Estabrook, of Dayton, Ohio, and who died June 1, 1900, and he has three sons living — Henry Estabrook, David and Ernest M. Whitcomb. His only daughter, Carolyn M. Whitcomb, died May 30, 1902. He married January 22, 1902, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wickware, of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Whitcomb's favorite recreation is driving or riding with his family.

Each of Mr. Whitcomb's sons has had a college training and instruction in law, and each is an active, capable and reliable man of business. Since 1898, when Mr. Whitcomb sold out his envelope manufacturing, he has given much attention to the development of Pueblo, Colorado, and Seattle, Washington, where he has large real estate interests. He has also built several important structures in Worcester. Mr. Whitcomb has always been a notably good and generous employer. Many a young man has been helped by him to a successful start in business — aided not only by careful training and by the soundest advice, but by an adequate amount of capital,

GEORGE HENRY WHITCOMB

and many are the men who have good cause for lively gratitude to their benefactor. Mr. Whitcomb's liberality has always been the more beneficent because guided by sound, practical judgment.

To "early discipline in a Christian family and the Christian Church and to association with cultivated people," Mr. Whitcomb attributes much of the success which he has achieved. He counsels the young to "practise habits of frugality, economy and thrift, to keep away from idle and base companions, and always to have some instructive or useful book at hand by which to utilize their leisure moments."

These were principles of conduct which Mr. Whitcomb, under the guidance of his parents, learned to adopt in early life. His career is one more exemplification of a fact of which Massachusetts furnishes many a fine instance, that the highest success in business is thoroughly consistent with an unswerving conscience and a lofty Christian character. Though not now burdened by the executive responsibilities of the manufacturing which he directed so long and so efficiently, Mr. Whitcomb is still a man of indefatigable energy. His judgment is unerring and his advice and cooperation are eagerly sought for in many a business enterprise by other large men of affairs of Massachusetts.



Isaac F. Woodbury

ISAAC FRANKLIN WOODBURY

JOHN or WILLIAM WOODBURY came from England and settled at Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1630. From this immigrant descended Asa Woodbury, the paternal grandfather of Isaac Franklin Woodbury, the subject of this sketch. This Asa married Elizabeth Thom. Their son, Isaac Woodbury, born August 11, 1822, and still living — a strong Methodist who believes it to be his duty to combat evil in all its forms — married Caroline Willard, daughter of John Parker. They were the parents of Isaac Franklin Woodbury. He was born at Salem, New Hampshire, October 31, 1849. The father was a farmer, and the boy had his regular tasks upon the farm, and his allotted chores about the house and barns. The faithful performance of these duties firmly fixed in him habits of industry and thrift, much to his benefit in after years. His home life and the influence of his mother for good in an intellectual, moral and spiritual way were all that could be desired.

His means of education, so far as the study of text-books was concerned, was confined to the common schools and two terms at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire. He, however, broadened his intelligence by systematic reading and the study of general literature.

In May, 1868, he became apprenticed to Standish & Woodbury, masons and builders, and began learning his trade. He served his masters faithfully, keeping close watch of all the intricacies of the building business, for seven years, and then felt himself qualified to enter the field as a contractor upon his own responsibility.

He began business for himself on May 6, 1875. On the first day of June following he formed a partnership with George E. Leighton, and the firm of Woodbury & Leighton began a general building business. The new firm was soon full of business, building dwelling-houses, schoolhouses, churches, mercantile blocks and office buildings. They were the builders of the Boston Public Library, the largest of their contracts for public buildings. This great work had several years of incubation before March 30, 1887, when

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a contract was entered into between the city of Boston and McKim, Mead & White to design and supervise the construction of the new building, and plans were finally prepared and approved by the trustees, certain foundations already constructed being modified to conform to the accepted plans.

Mayor Hugh O'Brien delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone, a monograph of the proceedings being printed by the city, in which it is said: "With the balance of the amount appropriated by the city at their disposition, they (the trustees) contracted with Messrs. Woodbury & Leighton, August 1, 1888, for the building of the basement and first floor within one year, relying upon the city government to appropriate sufficient to complete the edifice. By extra labor, the contractors forwarded the work so that the corner-stone was laid on the 28th of November, 1888; and it may be said in general terms that everything seems propitious to the speedy completion of the new building."

All the subsequent contracts of Woodbury & Leighton were carried out to the full satisfaction of the trustees. In these days of labor troubles, with strikes of stone-cutters, carpenters, bricklayers, iron workers, plumbers, teamsters, and laborers, together with the increasing cost of every kind of material which enter into the construction of buildings, a contractor, in order to meet with success, must be a man of great business sagacity, of iron nerve and intrepid courage, calm and determined, and able to command the respect and confidence of those in his employ as well as his employers, or he will meet with disaster.

Mr. Woodbury is a member of the Republican party, and is connected with the Allston Congregational Church. When time and season permit he enjoys a good game of golf as a more mild antidote to sluggishness than the athletic games in which he formerly indulged. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Boston Art Club, and the Allston Golf Club.

He married, June 1, 1873, Emma F., daughter of Washington and Dolly Woodbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury ten children were born, six of whom, Alice L., Clarence P., Robert L., Willard D., Helen H. and Frances C., are living.

Mr. Woodbury recommends for young people: "Regard for truth and righteousness, with liberal and sympathetic consideration for others; labor and perseverance; temperate, plain diet regularly; out-door exercise and recreation."

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