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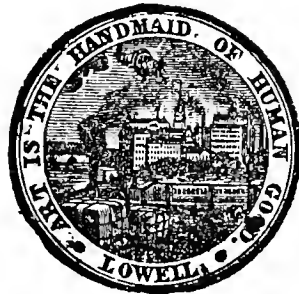
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History of Lowell and Its People

BY

FREDERICK W. COBURN



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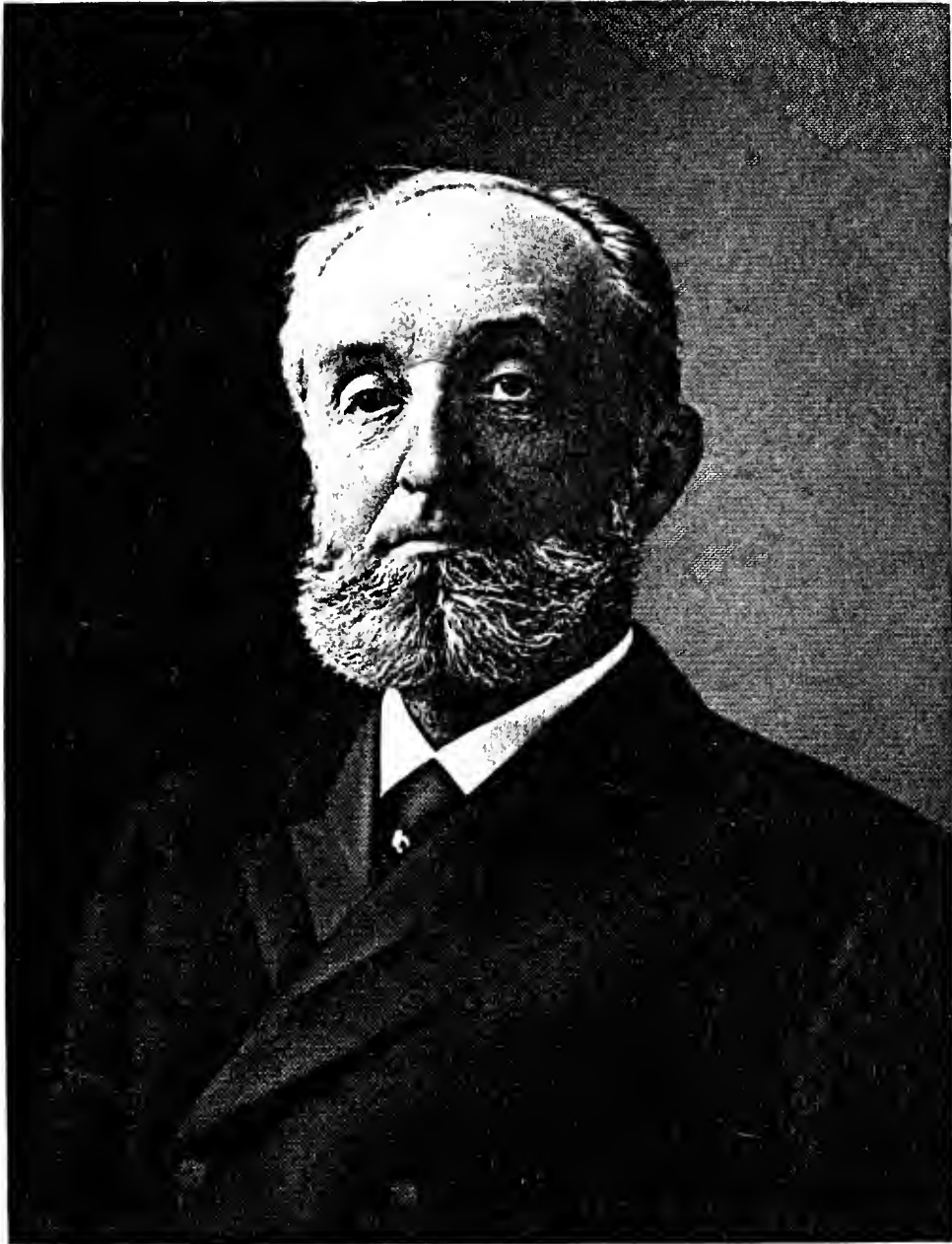
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HISTORY OF LOWELL

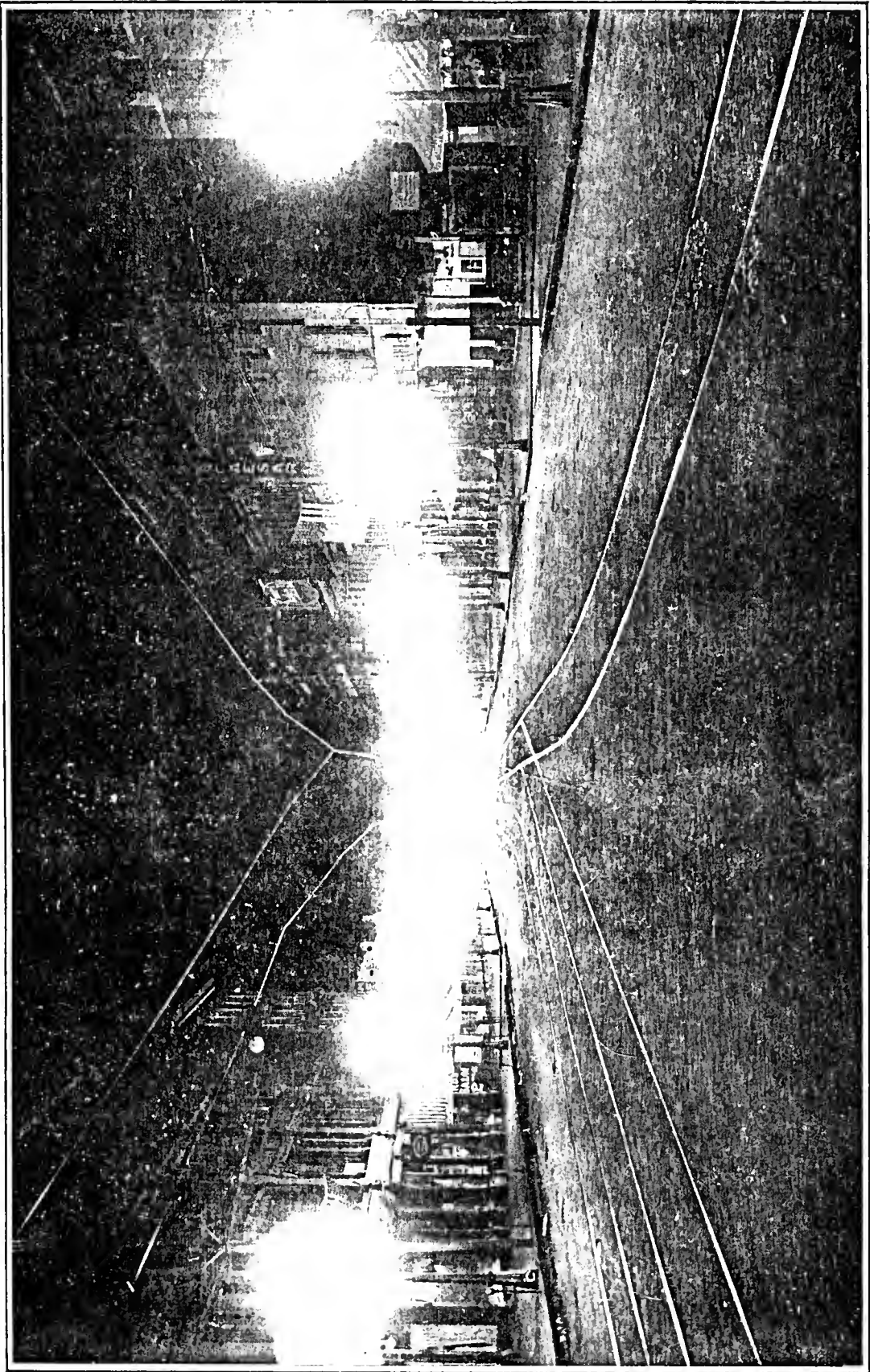
CHAPTER XII.

Lowell in the Quarter Century, 1893-1918.

Multiplication of civic problems, and efforts, more or less successful to solve them, hold the attention of whoever makes even a slight survey of the history of the city of Lowell in the past twenty-five years.

To the casual visitor, to the former resident returning for a day or a week, the problems are usually quite apparent; their solution so little obvious that a notion of a deteriorating community is sometimes obtained. It is easy to see that the population to a greater extent than ever before, and beyond the generality of American cities, is now made up of groups and colonies of most of the races of earth. Unity of thought and action among the many classes of citizens and non-citizens has become difficult of attainment. Barriers of race, religion and speech separate the people. The appearance of the older and more congested sections of the city has become unkempt and uncouth. Some of the charm of the outlying rural neighborhoods has disappeared. Motorists and other tourists are not brought to Lowell, as to one of the show places of New England.

That Lowell is a human laboratory in which some of the most fascinating solutions of social and individual troubles and perplexities are being sought out is not so clear to one who motors through as to one who really knows the place. The spirit of enterprise, initiative and kindness that has marked the community since it was first laid out as an example of the humanized factory system has never died, but is as vivid as ever as the hundredth anniversary of the town's incorporation approaches. It arouses pride every now and then in a loyal alumnus of the city's institutions to note the ready recognition which people of other communities give to the Lowell temper when brought for the first time into close contact with it. Three incidents from personal experiences may illustrate this effect upon others. A young motorman, whose acquaintance was made by chance on one of the suburban street car lines of Greater New York, proved to have served for two years on the Lowell-Lakeview line. He had been in electric railway work for twenty years in nearly as many American cities. Of all the places in which he had ever lived and worked he preferred Lowell. A Boston art dealer, who had occasion to attend two or three events under the auspices of the Lowell Art Association, expressed surprise and delight at the Lowell friendliness and the evident desire to be interested in the arts. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, in the presidency of Principal Henry H



CENTRAL STREET AT NIGHT.
Showing Model White Way System.

Harris, of the Varnum School, delegates from various local teachers' clubs reported on what their associations had been doing toward the common welfare. The report from Lowell was so much fuller and more inspiring than that of any other city that it drew unexpected applause and led a gentleman from Fitchburg, before telling his story of happenings in his own city, to deliver a quite eloquent address of congratulation to the city of Lowell that had inspired its teachers with a spirit so much more truly social than that of any other place of his acquaintance.

The good Lowell of the founders, in brief, is felt by most who are brought into contact with the animus of its activities to still be a good city to live in and to live for; to work in and to work for.

The Ever-Increasing Cosmopolitanism of Lowell—The hand of change has been heavier on Lowell in the past quarter century than during any earlier period of the same length. Many landmarks have disappeared, institutions been altered, innovations introduced. The city has shared the impetus which has been given to most communities through the new ideas, inventions and advancing desires of an age of rapid progress.

Each census, whether state or national, has borne sure statistical witness to a growing cosmopolitanism. The variety of races encountered in the streets and homes of the city surprises visitors from a distance who have a preconceived idea of what a New England community must be like.

The census of 1900 revealed that among American cities only Fall River, Lawrence and Manchester, all of them New England textile towns, surpassed Lowell in percentage of foreign-born to the entire population; that only Fall River, Lawrence and Chicago had a greater percentage of persons of foreign parentage. Lillian W. Betts, a writer for "The Outlook," who visited Lowell in 1901, asked a question of eleven children in the street before she discovered one who spoke English. The State census of 1905 found that the following nationalities or races were represented in Lowell by more than twenty representatives each of foreign birth: Armenia, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Canada English, Canada French, China, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Brunswick, Norway, Nova Scotia, Poland, Portugal, Portugal (Western Islands), Prince Edward Island, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Wales. This census showed that 41.7 per cent. of the people of Lowell were born in other countries and that 75.1 per cent. were of foreign parentage.

The Lowell of 1916, as revealed statistically by the Board of Trade's special census, was a city with total population of 114,336, of whom 114,039 were white people; 170 negroes; 1 Japanese; 50 Chinese, and 6 American Indians. Only 22,878 of these people were classed

as of native parentage on both sides. The native born with one or both parents foreign born were 45,744. The foreign born numbered 45,744. The nationalities represented in the population were: Austrian, 3,000; French Canadian, 24,600; other Canadians, 6,000; English, 7,500; Greek, 11,300; Irish, 27,500; Portuguese, 3,000; Russian, 3,300; Scottish, 1,700; Swedish, 1,200; other nationalities, 2,388; old Americans, 22,878. Even of those whose parents were both born in this country, it is certain that a large proportion must be the grandchildren of immigrants from the British Isles and Canada, who were among the first newcomers in the city of Lowell. Americans of colonial ancestry, if segregated, would make up but a small village in the city of to-day.

The cosmopolitanism of Lowell, increasing rapidly from 1890, has been reflected as obviously as perhaps anywhere in the annals of the Police Court. In Civil War days, and immediately thereafter, the papers carried details of occasional wondrously gruesome murders among native Americans and Irish, together with the usual grist of cases of drunkenness, thieving and immorality. The bulk of business before his honor continued to come from these racial elements down to about the beginning of the era under consideration. Now, however, one began to read of such cases as that in which Omar Abbey, Mustafio Adriss, Najil Mohammed and Zilfo Mohammed, Turks, waylaid and robbed Osma Jusef as he was leaving the Lawrence corporation. In another instance, the whole Portuguese colony came forth to sympathize with Rosa Silva, charged and convicted of stealing two aprons from a dry goods firm. A collection was taken among her fellow-countrymen to pay her fine of fifteen dollars. From the first days when the Greek colony became large, it has contributed at least its share of *delicta* of which the law has taken cognizance. The alleged crimes in many instances have not been committed with knowledge or malice, as when in 1896 some thirteen Hellenes were fined five dollars each for card playing on the Lord's Day, despite their attorney's protest that the said Sabbath coincided with the Greek Catholic New Year's Day, on which for many generations they had been accustomed to indulge in such harmless amusements.

A comparative study of arrests in 1890, 1900 and 1909, which Rev. George F. Kenugott made during his survey of the city, led to the conclusion that in intoxication the Irish still led all races. "The English, French-Canadians and natives are not far apart in their thirst for strong drink, though the French-Canadians show an increasing tendency not only with regard to drunkenness, but to crimes against property. The Polanders show a strong tendency to drunkenness and to crimes against the person. Drunken brawls are not uncommon

among them. The Greeks show considerable crime against person and property."

The French-Speaking Population—French-Canadian immigration reached its height by 1895. The French-speaking population of Lowell, numbering upwards of 20,000, had before then passed the bounds of Little Canada. Entire streets were occupied by them on the Centralville side about the Aiken street bridgehead and they were buying up some of the fine residences of upper Merrimack street. While the annual exodus to the farms of Quebec still made the Northern Station picturesque for several days each spring, more and more of these habitants were becoming permanent residents of the New England city. Their status was instructively described by T. Moreau, president of St. Jean Baptiste Society of Lowell, in a report read at a convention of these societies in Montreal in July, 1893. "In Lowell," wrote Mr. Moreau, "there are several enterprising French business men and real estate agents. There are two French lawyers, twenty-two doctors, five dentists, one veterinary surgeon, three justices of the peace and three municipal councillors. There are 1,065 naturalized French citizens in Lowell, and the number is continually increasing. One of the principal causes of immigration is the absence of varied industries in Canada. Another cause is the high tariff which prevents the farmer from selling his products to advantage in its natural market. It must also be admitted that the colonial tie has much to do with the depopulation of the Province of Quebec. To lessen this exodus the tariff must be reformed to permit the farmer to sell his goods here. Then the colonial tie must be served, for it is the cause of American capitalists' refusing to invest their money in a colony subject to the influence of English capitalists."

A great gathering of French-Canadian people in June, 1893, gave a home welcoming to Rev. Fr. Andrew Garin, O. M. I., who had been in France in attendance upon a convention of the world's oblates. Father Garin had been with the colony almost from its beginning, for he came to Lowell in 1868, when the French-Canadians were but a few hundred. He was unquestionably the most revered and best loved man of his race in the city.

Routine events of the French colony in the past twenty years have been sedulously chronicled not only in the French press of the city, but in the papers printed in English.

It used to be measurably true that the French-Canadians came into New England simply for the purpose of getting employment, and that after laying a little something by they would return to their own country, still ignorant of the customs and traditions of the Republic. A scathing indictment to this effect, it is well remembered, was made in 1881 in a report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor,

in which occurred several offensive assertions about the Canadian French. Yet the leaven of citizenship was even then working among the aliens. The sections of this report describing the indifference of the newcomers to American ideals met at once with "the earnest and patriotic condemnation of the Canadian French of New England," and it was shown conclusively that many citizens of French language were not indifferent to the claims of the new fatherland.

A gradual uninterrupted movement in the direction of assimilation of the French-Canadians has been going on in New England for a long time. These descendants of the 60,000 French-speaking folk whom France left to English dominion in Canada after Wolfe's victory, are clannish people. The standard histories of Canada tell why. Arriving in New England mill towns untrained as regards any of the better paying lines of employment, they have to take the job that offers. They have been under the handicap of a different language, of an inherited hostility toward the "Bostonians," the generic name under which public sentiment has more than once in the French districts of Canada been arrayed against the United States. They have been occasionally subject to the homesickness of all peoples who are perforce housed in the unsightly tenement districts of smaller cities. Nevertheless, it is even more true now than it was in 1896, when Professor William MacDonald, writing from Brunswick, Maine, to the "Nation," observed of the French Canadians in New England that "they are a permanent element in the population and that they are making rapid progress in the direction of useful citizenship is beyond question."

The hostility of the French-Canadians of Quebec to Canadian participation in the European War was not shared, as a rule, among the French-speaking inhabitants of Lowell. Some of the older people, readers of "La Presse" and "La Patrie" of Montreal, and especially of "Le Devoir," Bourassa's organ, took the habitants' attitude of indifference and actual distrust. The younger folk, on the other hand, were mostly "unhyphenated" Americans of French extraction. Since the Spanish War, French-Canadian youths had long been a source of possible enlistment in the army, the navy and the National guard. The five Lowell militia companies at the beginning of the European War went to camp with one-fourth or more of their men French-Americans. A French-American Red Cross group was formed and knitting became fast and furious among the girls and young women of the colony.

This disposition of the Lowell French-Americans, quite different from that of their compatriots in Quebec, was furthered not only by Americanization of the younger elements, but by the circumstance that a considerable number of Belgians and Alsations had come to the city. These families from countries especially affected by the perfidy and

ruthlessness of the "Boches," seem to have had much influence. It should be noted, too, that several of the local clergy were natives of France, as were the Marists, members of a religious brotherhood in charge of the boys' parochial school. Several of these Marists went from Lowell to the front soon after the call from France.

Coming of the Greeks—The first Greek immigrant to be recorded by the United States immigration authorities came in 1848. In 1852 two Greeks followed him. Between 1848 and 1864 a total of 77 was noted. Thereafter the numbers admitted continued to be very small: In 1870, 23; 1883, 73; 1885, 172; 1890, 524. In the nineties the exodus that has given Lowell its large Hellenic population was distinctly foreshadowed. These are the immigration figures, down to the census of 1910: 1891, 1,105; 1892, 660; 1893, 1,072; 1894, 1,356; 1895, 597; 1896, 2,135; 1897, 571; 1898, 2,339; 1899, 2,395; 1900, 3,773; 1901, 5,919; 1902, 8,115; 1903, 14,376; 1904, 12,625; 1905, 12,144; 1906, 23,127; 1907, 46,283; 1908, 28,808; 1909, 20,262.

The coming of the southern Slavs in the past quarter century has helped as much perhaps as any feature of population change, to alter the ethnographic chart of Lowell. Greeks and Albanians, of whom there were but a handful in 1890, formed by 1910 a compact town within the town, occupying the district along Market street from Worthen street north. Almost over night, as it were, Lowell acquired more people of Greek nationality than were to be found in any other American city except New York and Chicago, and a larger unified colony than that in either of these metropolitan communities. With more or less of sympathetic interest some of the many well drilled classical scholars who obtained their start in the ancient literatures with the late Frank B. Sherburne at the Lowell High School have witnessed the appearance on the streets of throngs of peasants and a few bourgeois from localities made familiar during study of Greek history and classical geography: from Sparta and Athens and the plains of Thessaly, with a few from the islands of the Aegean and from ancient Byzantium.

The larger story of this Greek migration to the United States has been told by Henry Pratt Fairchild and Thomas Burgess, in books of which the former represents an advanced student's application of the historical method in working out a Ph. D. thesis; the other, in large measure, an effort of propaganda looking toward some union of the Anglican and Greek Catholic churches, doubtless in opposition to Roman Catholicism.

These works, and books of travel such as Philip Sanford Marden's volume on the islands of the Aegean, tell of conditions in Greece and the adjacent parts of the Turkish empire which, long before the distressful period of the war of nations, led to almost wholesale migra-

tion from many villages to the United States. The causes of this remarkable exodus have been various. The cost of living in Greece began about 1890 to mount rapidly, while wages and salaries were very low, even according to European standards of compensation. A long established outlet for Greek laborers in Roumania and Bulgaria was closed by increasing hostility of the people and governments of these nations toward the Hellenes. The multiplication of ocean tonnage during the years of competition between the English, German and Italian lines led to a widespread exploitation of the Mediterranean countries in the interest of well filled steerages. Greeks are born traders and fonder of acquisition than perhaps any other people of southern Europe where individual thrift has long been practiced with an intensity surpassing that of the "nigh" in New England; the lure of American dollars became well nigh irresistible.

Just when the first of these pioneer Greeks came to Lowell is undetermined. There were certainly a few of them in the city at dates earlier than those given by Fairchild and Burgess. In 1884 and 1885 chocolates and Turkish candy could be bought from a Greek who had his stand in the alley alongside the old City Hall. According to Burgess, in 1882 there were about one hundred Greek merchant peddlers of one kind and another in the United States; evidently one at least of these found his way to Lowell.

The coming of the Greeks in large numbers dates from the depression of 1893. Members of the little group of traders already in the city, finding business dull, sought work in the mills. They presumably went to work for less money than was paid to other operatives. They stood up under the rough work of the picker rooms and dye houses at wages of not more than four dollars a week.

The overseers saw that they were sturdy and reliable, and asked if they knew any other Greeks who would like work. These employees at once communicated with others of their nationality, and soon a colony of them was in process of formation. At the beginning of 1894 some one hundred and thirty Greeks were employed on the Lawrence corporation, and a few were at work on the Tremont and Suffolk. In the following summer, on account of the continuing depression, the mills were shut down for several weeks, during which the little body of Greeks fared meanly on white bread and windfall apples. In the autumn, however, business picked up and the settlement grew rapidly. Laborers earning six or eight dollars a week saved their money to help their relatives and friends come to a city where they were quite sure of employment. In that winter the first coffee house was started in Market street, and a Greek bakery began to supply the colony with bread.

Exploitation of the newcomers was practised, as in a well known case which Burgess mentions. A certain Greek who knew English was paid ten dollars by an overseer for each Greek who he secured. The employee was charged twenty-five dollars for obtaining the situation. At about this time there came to Lowell a well educated Greek gentleman, Michael Iatros, who discovered what was going on and reported the case to a mill agent. As a result the offending overseer was discharged and the incipient padrone system broken up.

Greek men, mostly young, were virtually the entire colony in the first years. It is said that in 1896 one woman and her two young daughters composed the entire female population of Hellenic origin. A little later the men began to send for their wives and sweethearts, until by 1905 the women made up a sizable part of the community, probably at least ten per cent.

These Greeks were not established in Lowell without more or less display of animosity on the part of some of the people whom they began to supplant. The very commendation which the temperate Slavs received from mill agents, who welcomed workers unaccustomed to appear on Monday morning with a "dark brown hangover," incensed certain elements of the population. Burgess describes vividly this occurrence: "At night, when the mills poured out their operatives, the poor scared Greeks would gather twenty or so together, take the middle of the street and in close formation rush to Middle street, where they scattered to their lodgings like frightened sparrows and dared not stir until morning. But one day, when a Grecian youngster was attacked, he thrust a jackknife into a Frenchman (ordinary pocket knife, Greeks rarely carry 'concealed weapons,' reports to the contrary notwithstanding). This Greek was not arrested, and his stand had a most salutary effect. From that encounter all a Greek had to do was to put his hand to his lock pocket."

While the Greeks, like most of the southern Europeans, differ among themselves in loyalty to their church, enough of them were devotees of the Greek Catholic form of worship to make inevitable the early establishment of a religious society among them. Fairchild states that the Orthodox community was begun in 1893. Burgess gives the date as 1895, in which year a society was formed of which Mr. Iatros was president, while Rev. Kallinikos Delveis was called from New York as pastor. Burgess is probably right in his date, since in January, 1894, when Padagiotis Ganalopoulos, a Greek fruit vendor, was so unfortunate as to be fatally injured by an explosion of a can of naphtha, the resident Greeks sent to New York for the Rev. F. Calenekos to perform the funeral ceremony, some fifty of the unfortunate man's fellow countrymen accompanying his body to the burial place.

In 1897 came tidings of war between Greece and Turkey. The bustle of preparation among the Lowell Greeks to return to fight *pro patria* first called the attention of many citizens to the existence of such a colony in the city. A company of between two hundred and three hundred young men was enrolled for service. The Turkish war was brief, ending disastrously for the Greeks. After it was over most of the veterans from Lowell returned to New England, bringing with them many of their fellow villagers. The migration up to this time had come mostly from the neighborhood of Sparta in the Peloponnesus. In 1898, when there were already about a thousand Greeks in Lowell, there came a few Thessalians, Epirotes and Macedonians, whose racial characteristics are perhaps more purely Slavic than those of the people of the extreme south of Greece. These were followed by a considerable influx of Albanians.

The years 1898-1902 witnessed much wrangling and jarring in the Greek colony. This situation was not surprising to those who knew the Greeks in their native villages where both inter- and intra-community feuds are frequent. Just what had happened to divide the Lowell colony into opposing factions whose bitterness was like that of Guelphs and Ghibellines in Italy is still as obscure as it was in 1907, when a "Boston Transcript" contributor, writing on "The Greeks of Lowell," said:

It is a question, furthermore, if the factional differences which now and then break out among the Greeks, are not a very important part of the enjoyment of living in a strange land. Why the colony is divided into two parties whose hatred for each other every now and then produces a riotous flare-up I should hardly dare try to explain. The outsider cannot possibly comprehend family feuds. Besides, I have friends in both parties, as has every American who spends an occasional evening in the coffee houses. Suffice to say, therefore, that the feud is the outcome of religious and social complications, though the precise causes are probably as difficult to locate as those of a church fight in one of our rural or suburban communities. As an illustration of the temper of these modern Hellenes I recall vividly the great riot of the Greek national holiday five years ago this April [that is, of April, 1902,] when the then dominant faction under the leadership of this same consul, Mr. Iatros (a descendant, by the way, as his name would indicate, of the famous Italian family of the Medici) had nominated for the occasion a list of orators unsatisfactory to the opposing party. Arrived at the Savoy Theatre [formerly the Shattuck Street Universalist Church], where the exercises were to be held, a little group of Americans was surprised to find the auditorium in a hubbub, with a series of peculiar hissing noises varied by occasional catcalls. Everything portended a big fight. I seem to remember the flash of a knife or two, and there was at least one attempt to drag an orator down from the platform. About the middle of the programme, which in the circumstances was proceeding very lamely,

came the turn of an American girl of well known family, who had agreed to sing the national Greek anthem with such accent as she possessed. Directly upon her appearance the tumult ceased absolutely. The factions united in greeting her with rounds of applause, which were repeated after each stanza.

The Hellenic anthem is a long one. When it finally came to its close, no prima donna ever got a more vociferous ovation from a unanimous audience of admirers. The young singer finally succeeded in retreating from the stage. In an instant the uproar recommenced in so threatening a guise that the police, who had been summoned by telephone, hastily declared the hall closed.

The adherents of the ancient Greek Catholic plans were numerous enough, and far-sighted enough, despite the division of the colony into jarring elements, to put through a plan for the most ambitious edifice yet erected by members of this faith.

In 1901 an old building was bought in Lewis street, facing the Suffolk canal and St. Patrick's Church, Roman Catholic. In the basement of this church services were held while plans matured for a church building to cost about \$80,000. Some of the business men and professional men of the colony thought the scheme absurdly ambitious. By its advocates it was argued that pride in the accomplishment would help to stop dissensions. In the presidency, accordingly, of George Gonzoules building operations were begun, after a design worked out by Henry L. Rourke, a Lowell architect, who made a close and careful study of old Byzantine churches. As the structure grew local enthusiasm increased with it. A special meeting of the colony was called during Holy Week to decide whether or not to gild the domes at an additional expense of three thousand dollars. The money was secured easily. A German artist was engaged to paint eikons and other decorations at a cost of more than a thousand dollars. The basement was duly fitted out for a parochial school. Finally, in 1908, the church was completed, to stand against the equally imposing Gothic edifice across the canal, "Rome and Constantinople, no longer openly hostile but certainly not yet thoroughly reconciled."

Since the opening of the Church of Agia Trias (Holy Trinity) and since many of the older members of the colony have been more or less Americanized, the factional spirit among them appears to have lessened. It is said that many of the men are free thinkers in religion, but for reasons of sentiment most take pride in the maintenance of their historic religion. Efforts to convert them to the faiths professed by their native American neighbors have not been uniformly successful. It may be doubted, nevertheless, if the work of the missions merits such a display of temper as appears in Burgess's statement: "Instances have there been when some well meaning Protestant

churches have tried to proselytize the Orthodox Greeks; but the methods they employed and the display they made in their baptism (?) of one convert so embittered the Greeks that they despised and still despise the name Protestant even more than they did in Greece."

The Greek colony reached a population exceeding ten thousand, so it was estimated, just before the depression of 1907. Work was then abundant. The Mediterranean steamship service to New York and Boston brought thousands of shepherd boys from Grecian villages, many of whom came to "Lowelmas" to be among fellow countrymen. During the depressed months of 1907 and 1908 at least two thousand of them, it is believed, went elsewhere, not a few of them to California, which was making a strong bid for their labor. It is thought that the settlement since then has regained population, having, according to the Board of Trade census of 1916, about 11,300 people. In 1912 or 1913 Burgess's study found in the district three Greek physicians, two drug stores, two newspapers, one model saloon (which the reverend gentleman commends), ten confectioners' shops, twenty-five or more coffee houses. The number of families was estimated at about one thousand. Single men still formed a very considerable proportion of the population. Most of these people were housed, as from the beginning, along Market street and the intersecting streets. A few had taken up residences in suburban neighborhoods or farms outside the city.

The conditions in which the Greeks live have been far from satisfactory from a hygienic viewpoint. The old wooden houses dating back to the first days of the town of Lowell may be presumed to reek with tuberculosis. They are badly built as regards heating and ventilation. Into these rookeries crowded the peasants from the open country of Laconia. Under the necessity of economizing—often for the sake of financing other members of their families here or in Greece—they slept several in a room with unopened windows. Their hard work in the mills left single men little time or inclination to practise good housekeeping.

As a consequence of this insanitary mode of living, Lowell medical men about 1900 began to awake to a Market street problem. It was the problem of consumption that threatened to become epidemic.

Since then there has been visible improvement in Hellenic housing, though a campaign for demolition of insanitary tenements in the first year of the European war came to nothing. As Greek women began to arrive homes were created where better housekeeping prevailed than in the barracks peopled only by single men. In 1905 some of the younger physicians of the city started an anti-tuberculosis campaign among the Greeks with a memorable exhibit in Matthews hall. Hundreds of the listeners at these talks got the point regarding

the value of fresh air. Bathing facilities, which at first were shockingly lacking in the colony, were later furnished in a measure by installation of large shower baths over the coffee house of Mr. Spiropoulos, one of the oldest on Market street. As Greeks acquire a little competence they are quick to invest their savings in real estate which they do not as a rule allow to deteriorate.

No account of the compact Hellenic city within the city is complete without reference to the coffee houses in which every evening groups of gesticulating men sit at board tables, talking politics or playing their native card games. Public opinion in Lowell, which at first was hostile to the introduction of this Levantine institution, is now generally favorable to it; the coffee house is seen to have many social advantages that belong to the saloon without having its debasing associations. It is recorded that when first a coffee house was opened the chief of police protested to the Greek vice consul that it probably would not be permitted to operate and that in any case it was only allowed on sufferance. Within six months the ban was entirely removed, and one coffee house after another was opened. What these coffee houses are like may be indicated by quoting from the "Transcript" article already mentioned:

Enter with me one of their coffee houses—of which there is a long line on Market street—and you will find the only cafe chantant in cosmopolitan Lowell. From the beginning the Greek coffee houses have gone in strongly for music—always at least a player or two of the "bouzouky" and the "lagouto." One of them has lately added the attraction of a four-piece orchestra which three evenings in the week accompanies Helene Antonopoulos, professional coffee house singer of Constantinople.

The coffee house is without question the most potent of all influences in keeping the Greek content with his lot in this country. The good fellow works hard all day at the loom or spinning frame. He sleeps in a crowded and cheerless boarding house. But throughout the early hours of the evening he may at least enjoy the cheerful and smoke laden atmosphere of the "Kaffenoin," where one listens either to the national music or to the clatter of one's own amateur arguments regarding the destiny of nations. For the Greek now, as in the time of Aristophanes, is a born logician, alert to make the worse appear the better reason. The powerful Turkish coffee, furthermore, "gives ideas" as his phrase expresses it.

Whoso mine host honors is a guest of distinction. Presently you are surrounded by an animated group of "perioeci," who volunteer invitations to the next important function of the colony. Something momentous is always about to happen in which all the Greeks of whatever faction are intensely interested. The last evening I spent at one of the coffee houses I was presented with tickets for a motion picture performance of the recent Olympic games, something which I regret not having been able to take in. The time before that I accepted two admissions to a theatrical performance, a species of

Greek "Shore Acres" or "The Old Homestead," enacted at one of the local theatres by a company from Athens—a "show" which proved to be enjoyable as well as instructive.

Shortly after the above lines were written some twenty amateur thespians of the colony organized a company which has given on an average ten modern Greek plays a year.

Other Polyglot Colonies—Another nationality to come to Lowell in considerable numbers since 1890 is that of the Azorean Portuguese. The character of these industrious islanders is known to all who have summered on Cape Cod, where they are numerous. Typically they are peaceful and thrifty, less argumentative than the Greeks, less excitable than the southern Italians. The Cape Verde islanders, or "bravas," who are negroes, or at least of negroid race, should not be classed with the white Portuguese whom they resemble chiefly in that they speak the same language. About the beginning of this century, Portuguese began to settle in Lowell. Toward 1910 there was an acceleration in immigration from the Azores which was not checked when the new republic on the mainland gave simultaneously political freedom and increased tax bills to the islanders. From this immigration the Lowell mills profited to an appreciable extent. Many of the Portuguese soon acquired property. A church was erected in Central street near the corner of Floyd street. The Board of Trade's 1916 census indicated about 3,000 of these people in Lowell.

The 1916 estimate of 3,300 Russians in Lowell included Poles, Lithuanians, Letts and Finns. These races have not yet made any such impression on the place as has been made by the southern Slavs. The Poles, or "Polanders," as they are provincially called, presumably drift into Lowell by way of the cities of Western Massachusetts, where they are numerous; and the Finns from Fitchburg and Gardner, in which cities they have swarmed. The river front in Centralville, north of Bridge street, has been largely taken over by Polish people, who have there built a small Roman Catholic church. The Scandinavians have become a solid and unobtrusive element in the population.

Americanization of the divers peoples now represented in its citizenship has not been neglected in Lowell. Considering the magnitude, indeed, of the undertaking, it has gone on with marked success. The day schools and evening schools, in especial, have responded to the situation. The former have taken and are taking children of practically every European nationality, the total of foreign birth or parentage constituting about two-thirds of the whole enrollment. In the evening schools the sons and daughters of old Americans are hardly noticeable at all; a very large proportion must be taught the English language no matter what else they desire to undertake. That a wonderfully good work is done in these classrooms by teachers who in the

existing financial circumstances cannot be any too well paid for their devoted efforts is readily conceded by any one who has visited the evening schools in company with the superintendent. The Greeks, Portuguese and Poles among the later immigrants have proved themselves particularly eager to learn what the schools have to impart.

Decades of Business Expansion—The remarkable economic advance of Lowell in the present century was shown conclusively in the State census of 1915. In fifteen years the assessed valuation mounted from \$71,496,735 to \$92,716,047. Building permits in 1900 numbered only 190, representing a valuation of \$677,305; in 1915 they were 710, valued at \$1,128,638. Savings banks deposits increased from \$23,373,859 to \$40,689,751; the number of depositors from 58,027 to 95,137; the per capita deposits of the entire city from \$246.13 to \$424.13. Telephone subscribers in 1900 numbered 1,885; in 1915, 8,753.

The capital invested in Lowell industries, which in 1900 was \$45,510,000, in 1915 stood at \$78,714,844. The value of industrial products showed an even more notable expansion—from \$41,202,984 to \$80,740,300. Wage-earners were 29,254 in the former year; in the latter year, 46,666; their earnings rose from \$10,853,000 to \$33,018,222.

This showing of industrial vitality is worth emphasizing, if only because twenty-five or thirty years ago an opinion was generally prevalent in Massachusetts that Lowell had about reached its limit of rapid expansion and that it was destined to fall still further behind in relative rank among American cities. It has not, of course, shown such extraordinary growth as New Bedford, which has had an experience comparable to that of Western boom towns; but its material progress has certainly been well above that of the average American municipalities. The basic industries have, of course, been compelled by new national circumstances to readapt themselves to conditions of international competition. Their predominance in the city has been altered by the incoming of many new industries.

Even a sketchy review of industrial happenings in quarter of a century reveals progression from gloom to prosperity.

The fifty-eight-hour law, as applied to women and children working in the mills, went into effect in Lowell on July 1, 1892. Like other regulative acts it had been opposed by some interests as sure to drive the cotton manufacture to the South. It actually had no such effect, for the manufacturers of Massachusetts, even in the hard years after 1893, learned to live under it, as they have learned to live under many other laws designed for the conservation of human life.

In preparation for the Chicago Exposition, Lowell mill men were busy in the early part of 1893, despite the premonitions of a panic. The most conspicuous exhibit was a miniature cotton mill, with machinery of the latest type. This was planned conjointly by the Boott

corporation, the Lowell Machine Shop and the Kitson Machine Company. The mill, which attracted much attention throughout the fair, was in charge of Victor I. Cumnock. The Merrimack company, as the oldest Lowell corporation, was strongly represented by an exhibit of manufactured goods and other companies had individual exhibits.

The panic of May 5, 1893, in the New York and Boston stock markets did much to unsettle confidence in Lowell. In the succeeding weeks it was noted that though cotton goods were still in request, money to pay for them was hard to obtain. Goods began to accumulate in the warehouses in a manner to cause no little concern at the financial offices of the corporations. Half-time began on August 1 following in most of the mills.

An index of employment conditions in Lowell is the number of men looking for work at the city yard and in the street department. In October, 1893, it was reported that "many unemployed men are at the city's yard in Broadway every day, looking for work. They tell the most pitiful stories and plead with Superintendent Crowley and his assistants to give them work, which they have not to give. In the course of a week at least eight hundred men turn up there and ask for work." The situation was such as to warrant a special meeting of the Lowell Church League, at which Rev. G. C. Wright, of the ministry-at-large, gave details from his own observations. A report on the destitution in the city was later issued by this league, of which George W. Batchelder was president. It was signed by Charles L. Merriam, William H. Wiggin and Francis E. Saunders. Something of a sensation was caused when Rev. Dr. Dana, of Kirk Street Congregational Church, assailed the data and conclusions of the report, claiming that the mill agents were keeping ninety-eight per cent. of the spindles running to accommodate the needy and that there was no real reason, except the intemperance and unthrift of many of the poor, for any unusual amount of suffering.

A committee of the Church League, composed of W. H. Thomas and F. O. Hall, reached certain conclusions regarding the conditions of the poor of Lowell, which were brought forward in a report of October 10, 1893. They called attention, as others had often done before them, to the non-resident ownership of several of the largest manufacturing corporations in the city. The cotton mill dividends, averaging, according to their showing, about six per cent., were still largely spent outside of Lowell; though in the case of some of the corporations, as notably of the Massachusetts, the percentage of local shareholders was rising. Making due allowance for improvements in the situation, the report urged it as still largely true that "we are confronted by the worst kind of absenteeism. The profits earned go from here, while the mass of poverty, want and vice that accumulates in

every large manufacturing centre is dumped on the charity of our churches and the hospitality of our poorhouse. We see the dreary dwellings of the earners of scanty wages; we see the premature age and disability of those broken down by the rapidly increasing speeding of machinery; we confront the intemperance and vice that follow from hard conditions and hopeless despair of their bettering. The note books of our ministers are filled with sad cases of destitution, sickness and death, made peculiarly sad by the life history of the mill operative." Announcing this vision of the misery of existence for a large class of the population the report still did not favor the policy then much under discussion, of striking against an announced cut-down in wages. It was urged, on the contrary, that "with our sympathies fully aroused in behalf of the operatives, we venture to suggest that a more inopportune time for a strike could hardly be imagined than the present."

On the informational side this Church League report quite strikingly anticipated some of the later findings of Kenngott's industrial survey of the city. Tables furnished by the local Mule Spinners' Union, Thomas F. Connolly, president, showed that before there was consideration of an eight per cent. reduction of wages, better compensation for mule spinning prevailed in New Bedford, Fall River and Nashua than in Lowell.

The opposite case, one for contentment with conditions as they existed, was stated in a communication to the Church League from one of the oldest overseers of the city, who showed that the average mill operative was much better off in 1893 than he had been in 1853. It was only natural that such an observer should be surprised to find working people restive under far less arduous conditions than their parents had borne. "Lowell, to-day," he wrote, "is discontented. We will examine her condition. The earnings of her weavers average \$7 per week; section hands from \$9.50 to \$10.50; second hands from \$11 to \$13; overseers from \$15 to \$27 per week. Corporation boarding houses charge per week for female board, \$1.75; for males, \$2.75. When board is paid there remains \$5.25 for the female weaver; to the section hand from \$6.75 to \$7.75; to the second hand, from \$8.25 to \$10.25; to the overseer, from \$12.25 to \$24.25. Showing after our board is paid we have more spare change than their total earnings forty years ago."

One of the few considerable strikes of the Lowell neighborhood, up to this time, resulting from the manufacturers' policy of cutting wages during the period of depression, after the panic of 1893, occurred at the Dracut Navy Yard. As agent of the Merrimack woolen mills, then owned by Solomon Bachman, of New York, August Fels early in March, 1894, ordered a reduction of fifteen per cent. in all wages, an-

nouncing simultaneously that he had accepted a reduction of \$500 in his own salary. This announcement was not received in a spirit of satisfaction. About 300 workers promptly struck in protest. On March 19 Mr. Fels opened the mills as usual, but only seven people reported for work. The Lowell Central Labor Union supported the strikers. The State Board of Arbitration, on the other hand, urged the employees to return to their work. The strike was short-lived, ending in an complete surrender of the employees on April 7.

The gradual improvement of business after 1896 was reflected in the employment statistics of the Lowell factories. Especially after the Spanish War, looms and spindles were very busy.

The Strike of 1903—The first large strike of cotton workers in Lowell history occurred in the spring and summer of 1903. After the affair at the woolen mills in Dracut, just mentioned, no industrial disturbances of moment were noted during the years of depression after 1893; though there were minor walkouts in the Faulkner mills and the Belvidere woolen mills on questions of wages. Several small strikes were noted during the last years of the century; these were usually in lesser manufactories and were of short duration. In the period of industrial activity after 1900, however, the number of such disturbances began to grow. They affected special departments of the White Brothers' Company; Bigelow Carpet Company; Hamilton Manufacturing Company; Merrimack Manufacturing Company. They were settled without much difficulty or excitement. It was evident, however, that Lowell was experiencing more labor unrest than in previous eras. Considerable discontent among the working class regarding wages was evident.

In the spring of 1902 whole classes of operatives at Fall River were granted an increase of ten per cent. in their wages. The announcement of this good fortune that had befallen the workers of the rival city in Southern Massachusetts had its due effect in Lowell, where wages were currently believed by the operatives to be too low for the kind of workmanship now required.

A demand for an increase similar to that in Fall River was made upon the agents, who refused it on the ground that business conditions would not warrant such an increase. Threats of a strike began to be heard. A citizen's committee was formed to prevent the impending calamity. A truce between the opposing factions was patched up which continued until the following February. The textile council then renewed its demand for a ten per cent. increase in the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Boott Cotton Mills, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Tremont & Suffolk Mills, Lawrence Manufacturing Company and the Appleton Company. On March 1 the demand was renewed, meeting a third refusal.

As a strike now seemed almost inevitable, the State Board of Arbitration came into the situation, holding interviews with the mayor and the Board of Trade, as well as with representatives of employers and employees. The agents continued to urge that the industry was paying all that it could afford to pay. The union leaders on their side were obdurate. Accordingly, on March 26, by vote of the local unions concerned, the textile council was authorized to declare a strike. The Lowell Cotton Manufacturers' Association was notified that a strike was called to begin Monday morning, March 30.

Nearly fifteen thousand operatives were out of work during several weeks of the spring of 1903 in consequence of this action of the Lowell Textile Council. The strike was of sufficient consequence to attract National attention, as proved, for example, by the visit of George Kennan, correspondent of "The Outlook," whose article of May 30, on "The Strike in the Lowell Cotton Mills," conveyed much information and an interesting viewpoint. Mr. Kennan found in the city a marked difference of opinion concerning the number of operatives who really wanted to go out. The mill agents told him that not ten per cent. had any such desire. Members of the Textile Council, on the other hand, were positive in asserting that discontent was universal and that practically everybody favored the action which had been taken. "The Outlook" writer's own belief, after inquiry, was that about two thousand organized workers organized and precipitated the strike and that many of the unorganized laborers were so little informed about current happenings that their first intimation came when they found the mill gates closed.

The strike dragged on wearily, a cause of much misery to the workers and of anxiety to the local merchants and landlords. Only a small proportion of the employees of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company was originally involved, and most of these went back to work after a few weeks. The manufacturers stated their case quite fully to newspaper men. In especial, Agent W. S. Southworth, of the Massachusetts, who was virtually general manager of the situation, reaped the benefit of having always treated reporters with a consideration that has been denied in some New England mill offices. The Legislature interested itself and ordered the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to make a careful investigation. On April 9 a series of public hearings began at the City Hall, Lowell. Both sides of the controversy presented their claims. The treasurers of the corporations, which were affected, offered to produce their books in evidence of their contention that higher wages could not be paid. Counsel for the operatives did not dispute their figures, but urged that prosperity was widespread and that mill men in Fall River and New Bedford were paying better prices in the various classes of work than were

paid in Lowell and that these manufacturers gave no evidence of approaching bankruptcy.

The State board finished its investigations and prepared a report which was submitted to the Governor. He in turn made it public by transmitting it to the Legislature. The report approved the contention of the manufacturers that they were in no position to pay a higher wage. The finding of a public commission undoubtedly operated against the strikers. The agents on June 1 threw the mills open to any and all former employees who chose to resume work at the old schedule. Within two weeks about seventy per cent. of the dispirited and work-hungry operatives had returned to their places. On June 21 the Textile Council, by unanimous vote of all the locals concerned, declared the strike off. Kenngott states that no discrimination was made against the strikers "except in the cases of a few persons who were regarded by the mill managers as opposed to their interests; but under no circumstances would any of the employees be discharged from their employment to make room for strikers who wished to return."

Looking back it is evident that the Lowell strikers made their demonstration a few years too soon, from the viewpoint of organized labor. In the case of the unionized employees of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, it has since been established by an arbitrating board, of which a prominent State street banker was the deciding member, that it is the business of a business to be able to pay what is recognized as the going wage for a given line of work; and that if a concern has been so unfortunate in its management as not to be able to pay what others in the same line are paying, the employees shall not on that account be penalized. This principle, the ethics of which seems to be invulnerable, and to be worthy of the best traditions of Massachusetts in dealing with problems of justice, was not yet accepted, when the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation broke the backbone of the Lowell strike.

After 1903 only a few sporadic labor disturbances occurred in Lowell, of which the strike at the Bigelow Carpet Company in the winter of 1908 was the most serious. The city was but little affected, except sentimentally, by the great and menacing strike at Lawrence in 1912. Fears of a general flare-up in the Merrimack valley were expressed, but these proved to be groundless. As insurance against such trouble and defamations as befell Lawrence, Lowell had unquestionably a better community spirit, better municipal government.

The total of strikes and lockouts in all periods of Lowell history is stated by Kenngott to have been 136. Only three or four of these have been of real seriousness. Since the era of the Lawrence strike, labor has been too well employed in Lowell to be fractious. Especially after

the summer of 1914 and the deluge of war orders from abroad, employers were more inclined to make concessions to their workers than take any attitude which might cause a strike. The "Lowell Digest," issued by the Board of Trade in 1916, emphasizes the comparative contentment of local labor in the statement: "Official State documents tend to prove that less labor troubles are credited to Lowell than to any other city of its size in New England." One of Kenngott's generalizations is to the effect that the "textile corporations have been remarkably free from labor disputes as to wages, hours, objectionable workmen, trade-unionism or general conditions. Most of these disputes have arisen during the last fifteen years and have been due to the newer immigrants. * * * Though the employees have lost most of the single contests, they have won the battle for shorter hours and the recognition of the trade-unions."

Lowell, like most Massachusetts cities, came through the panic of 1907 and the spotty business years that followed with fewer hardships to business men and the working class than had been experienced in 1893. The multiplication of industries had become a safety factor. Even in the worst years the building trades were often active, for it has now apparently become an established principle among New England manufacturers to build new plant at times when business is hardly good enough to keep the old ones running. Even in 1913, when unemployment was general in Eastern manufacturing cities, Lowell showed no such stagnation as was experienced elsewhere.

The cotton industry in the city has undergone few radical changes in thirty years. The "trust" form of organization has never come to prevail, though the mill agents often act together in various matters affecting their interests.

American textile history in the present century has been greatly affected by the success of the American Woolen Company in stabilizing and standardizing a considerable portion of the woolen industry. The isolated and independent woolen and worsted mills of New England, taken as a whole, had long been in a far from satisfactory condition. Some were genuinely profitable; others, apparently so, but liable to discovery of loss of position through obsolescence; still others, struggling to continue in the business. In an era of great combinations of capital, Frederick Ayer, then of Lowell, and his son-in-law, William M. Wood, of Andover, took a prominent part in the incorporation, March 29, 1899, of the American Woolen Company, under the laws of New Jersey. The first officers of this "Trust," as it was predestined to be popularly called, though it has never had, and perhaps never aimed to have, a controlling interest in the wool business as a whole, were: President, Frederick Ayer, Lowell; vice-president, Joseph G. Ray, Franklin; treasurer, William M. Wood, Andover; assistant treasurer, Edward B. Chapin, Andover; secretary, Joseph T. Shaw, Boston.

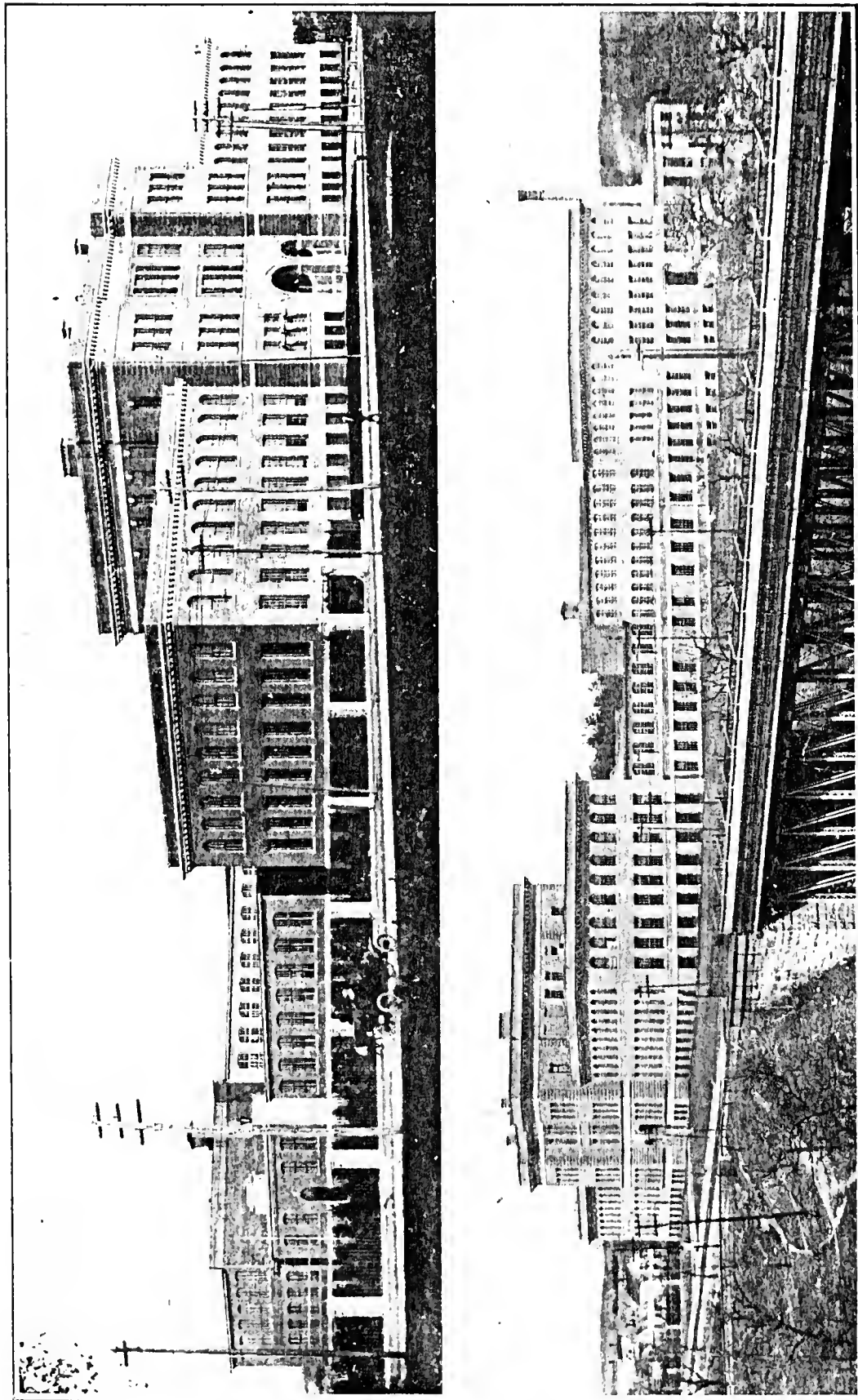
The first Lowell company to be included in the American Woolen Company "merger" was the Bay State Mills, situated on the west bank of the Concord river, which had been established in 1865, when Luther W. Faulkner, formerly of Billerica and Concord, New Hampshire, built and operated in Lowell a flannel mill. Through admission of the Faulkner sons, Frederic and John A., the firm became L. W. Faulkner & Sons, under which style the mills were operated down to 1897. In that year the partnership was dissolved and the business incorporated as the Faulkner Mills. On April 29, 1899, the property passed into control of the American Woolen Company, with John A. Faulkner as agent. The augmentation of equipment and capacity which followed were typical of the effect of the standardization undertaken by the new organization among its many plants. The Beaver Brook Mills in Dracut were also acquired by the American woolen interests.

The multiplication of industries, so essential to the commercial stability of a manufacturing community, went on apace. From the list of manufactures carried on in Lowell, when listed by the Board of Trade in 1916, it is seen that few cities of the size have had in this period a more surprisingly great large list of products.

The Lowell Textile School—Encouragement of technical skill in the textile trades has been made possible in Lowell within the past twenty years by the establishment of a great university of the textile arts. The situation which the manufacturing corporations of Lowell have had to face was well described in a paragraph of the "Lowell Textile School Bulletin" for 1909-10:

Not only did the unusual progress of the textile industry require such a school, but through the rapid development of the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics in the Southern States a crisis had occurred in the leading industry of New England which could be met only by wider and more thorough application of the sciences and arts for the production of finer and more varied fabrics.

The line of future industrial progress, in brief, has been well marked out in the Lowell of the present century. It appeared to be pretty generally understood, even before the World War supervened to lower the great European reservoirs of man power, that the future supply of cheap labor was very dubious. Except from the prohibited orient further large accessions of immigrants was unlikely. Most civilized countries, awake at least to the need of conserving human resources, were following the example of Germany in making inducements to the workers to remain at home. Even for such immigration as came to these shores in preference to other new countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, competition had become keen, with western communities offering extraordinarily high wages for both skilled and unskilled labor. It consequently has become clear



LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.
The Greatest Textile School in the World.

that skilled management and ever increasing use of machinery in place of human labor must take the place of dependence on large masses of relatively unskilled workers.

How much the Lowell Textile School has already done to forward such domination of brain power over hand power is well understood in the industry. The support of the manufacturing corporations, including the workers of textile machinery, has been liberal and uninterrupted.

Textile education in the United States, it may be said in amplification, had its beginning in Philadelphia, and at the outset of an aroused interest on the subject in New England there was a memorable meeting in Boston, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the formation of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at which the need of such education was presented by Theodore Corson Search, then vice-president of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Manufacturers from the New England textile towns listened to this exposition with appreciation that improvement of their industry lay in this direction, and after the meeting a resolution was offered by Hon. Charles A. Stott, of Lowell, expressing a belief that the future progress of the United States in these great industries must be along the lines of the most perfect workmanship and the highest artistic development.

The Lowell Textile School was incorporated June 18, 1895, by Augustus Lowell, A. G. Cunnock, Edward W. Thomas, Charles L. Hildreth, William S. Southworth, Eugene S. Hylan, A. G. Pollard, Jacob Rogers, Frederic S. Clark, A. S. Lyon, Frederick Lawton, Edward W. Atkinson, Thomas Walsh, Haven C. Perham, and James T. Smith. Subsequently, and prior to the opening of the school, Walter E. Parker, Franklin W. Hobbs, Frederick E. Clarke, Edward D. Holden and J. W. C. Pickering were elected additional permanent trustees. Augustus Lowell and Howard Stockton were appointed trustees by Governor Wolcott. Mayor W. F. Courtney and Superintendent of Schools A. K. Whitcomb became trustees *ex-officio*. Mr. Cunnock was chosen president of the trustees; Mr. Smith, clerk; and Mr. Pollard, treasurer. Under these auspices the school was opened in the Parker building, Middle street, with room covering about ten thousand square feet. Three times this floor space was required before the school was enabled to remove to a building of its own.

At the dedication exercises in 1903, Mr. Smith, who was in a peculiar sense the father of the school, told how during the panic of 1893 his attention was called to the undeveloped character of most New England textile products and to the relatively small value that was added by the manufacture to the cost of the raw material. While

a considerable variety of goods was made, these were mostly of the coarser sort representing but little addition of skill and taste. The first plan to train a superior textile artisanship aimed to utilize the historic Middlesex Mechanics' Association. The trustees were not unanimous in seeing the possibilities. The interest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was sought, but in vain. Finally in 1894 the scheme of a separate textile school was proposed at a meeting of the local mill agents and cordially approved.

The great opportunity of the Lowell Textile School came in 1900, when the Massachusetts Legislature voted a subsidy of \$35,000 toward a suitable building, on condition that the trustees raise a like amount for purchase of land and equipment. No popular subscription to raise this sum proved to be necessary, for the entire amount was volunteered by Frederick Fanning Ayer, whose great benefactions to his native city were then beginning. The purchase of land was specified in Mr. Ayer's gift, the condition being "that you acquire the land bounded by Stirling street, Moody street, Falmouth street and Colonial avenue, and that the school be located on said land and the first main building erected to be named and lettered Southwick Hall in memory of my grandfather who lived in Lowell and was himself a manufacturer closely identified with the purposes and prosperity of Lowell's earlier days. I make this contribution in the full conviction that the respective governments of your State and city will be ever ready to make the necessary liberal appropriations annually for the school's support."

Mr. Ayer's munificence toward the Textile School was continued in the following year, when the Legislature appropriated another \$35,000, and he a like amount. In 1902 he gave \$30,000, and in 1903, \$40,000. In memory of his grandfather, whose name is perpetuated in the main hall of the school, he presented on December 1, 1903, a full-length portrait of Royal Southwick, painted by Robert Gordon Hardie.

Since the first years of this century, under the successive principalships of William W. Crosby and Charles H. Eames, the Textile School has grown extensively and intensively at its site on the former Varnum land, overlooking the scene of the first wing dam and grist mill that stands at the very beginning of manufacturing at Pawtucket Falls.

The objects of the Textile School were stated at the graduation exercises of 1917 by President Cumnock. The institution aims to prepare both men and women for leadership in the textile industries. Instruction is given day and evening. In the day school there are five regular courses, three of which, those in cotton manufacture, wool manufacture and textile designing, require five years; those in chemistry and textile engineering, four years. In the school there are five

main departments, each with a head instructor and one or more assistants; cotton yarn, woolen and worsted yarn, design and power weaving; chemistry and dyeing; engineering, finishing, language and history.

Modern Industrial Lowell—The largest employers of labor in Lowell at the date of the Board's Trade Survey of 1916 were the following, the leadership of the Cartridge Company being due to the exceptional conditions of war time, which multiplied its working force by ten-fold:

United States Cartridge Company, 8,200; Lawrence Manufacturing Company, 4,200; Tremont & Suffolk Mills, 2,910; Merrimack Manufacturing Company, 2,900; Massachusetts Cotton Mills, 2,800; Boston & Maine Railroad, 2,000; Boott Mills, 1,900; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 1,800; Saco-Lowell Shops, 1,600; United States Worsted Company, 1,530; Appleton Company, 1,500; Newton Manufacturing Company, 725; United States Bunting Company, 700; American Woolen Company, 650; Shaw Stocking Company, 650; Lowell Bleachery, 600; Bay State Cotton Corporation, 550; Ipswich Hosiery, 550; Federal Shoe Company, 550; John Pilling Shoe Company, 550; Bay State Street Railway Company, 550; International Steel and Ordnance Corporation, 522; American Hide and Leather Company, 500; The Lamson Company, 425; Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company, 415; Bigelow Carpet Company, 400; Heinze Electric Company, 400; Barry Shoe Company, 300; Stirling Mills, 250; Lowell Gas Light Company, 240; George H. Snow Shoe Company, 225; Whitall Manufacturing Company, 225; Waterhead Mills, 200; Spaulding Shoe Company, 200; John C. Meyer Thread Company, 200; Harvard Brewing Company, 150; C. F. Hatch Paper Box Company, 140; A. J. Foster Shoe Company, 125; Courier-Citizen Company, 125; Adams Brothers Shoe Company, 100; Lowell Electric Light Corporation, 100; Stover and Bean Shoe Company, 100; Belvidere Woolen Mills, 90; American Mason Safety Tread Company, 90; Lyon Carpet Company, 70; Columbia Textile Company, 70; New England Bunting Company, 65; twenty-three machine shops and foundries, 514; twenty-two box and wood-turning shops and lumber, 400; 262 other industries, 2,610. These figures, making a grand total of 46,666 workers, were obtained direct from the industries concerned and are not estimates.

The list of articles made in Lowell manufactories is almost prodigious. The following is a classified list of such products:

Acids, advertising novelties, ale, aprons, ammunition, ammunition hoists, army uniform cloth, artistic needle work, artificial limbs, asbestos machinery, automobile tire fabrics, automobile top duck, automobile accessories, automobile parts, awnings, automobile wind shields, automobile horns, artificial flowers, ash sieves, artillery primers, army and navy blankets, artists' materials.

Babbit metal, badges, bakery products, bags, baking powder, barrels, batistes, beer, belting, biscuits, blank books, blinds, boats, bobbins, blankets (woolen and cotton), box calf, bleached goods, burlap, bath robes, bluing.

Cabinets, cakes, calendars, candy, canned goods, car plush, carbonated drinks, card clothing, carpets, carriages, cartridges, cash carriers, caskets, casket linings, castings, catalogs, calendars, celluloid novelties, cement blocks, cambric, chambray, chemicals, Chic underwear, chinchillas, church furniture, cider, cigars, cigarettes, clamps, cloth boards, clothing, cloth, coats, coffins, coke, cologne, combs, converting goods, copper stamps, cords, corduroys, corsets, cots, cotton blankets, cotton felt, cotton flannels, cotton machinery, couches, coupon books, crackers, crashes, crating, crayons, crepe, cupolas, cut stone, card grinders, cop tubes, copper boilers, corner bead, counter scales, cutlery, electric coils, copper coils, cash carriers, chairs, carburetors, curtains, cashiers' change makers.

Denims, dimities, doors, door plates, dress goods, drills, drugs, duck, dyetubs, dyers' drugs, dynamos, dry goods, dyewood drugs, dolls, duck tapes, duckling fleece.

Elastic fabric, elastic webbing, electric batteries, electric motors, electric signs, electric wire, electrical supplies, electrotypes, engines, extracts, engravings, essences, engine oil guards, electric elevators, electric horns.

Fancy dress goods, fertilizers, fibre rugs, files, fire escapes, flags, flannelettes, flannels, fluid extract, folding boxes, French flannels, furniture plush, furniture polish, filing boxes, flooring (waterproof), felt, fuses, fancy leathers, flavoring extracts.

Garments, gas, gasoline engines, gasoline tanks, gears, genapped yarns, ginger ale, gingham, gloves, glue, grillwork, gowns, granite monuments, grist mill products, graphophone needles, gutters (metal), gravity conveyors, gabardines.

Hair tonics, handscrews, hardware, harness, hat frames, horse collars, hosiery, hosiery yarns, household supplies, heddles, hides, honey.

Ice, ice cream, ink, insulated wire, insulators, interior finish, iron castings, ironwork.

Jewelry, jute machinery, jackspoolers, jelly.

Karbolith flooring, khaki cloth, knit goods, kyanized wood, kitchen ware.

Labels, lathes, lawn, leather, legal blanks, lithographs, looms, loom attachments, loom harnesses, loom straps, looseleaf systems, lumber, liquor, laundry soap, ladders, linen goods.

Machinery, machine knives, machine tools, machine attachments, machine brushes, machinists' tools, machine models, mattresses, medals, medicines, mercerized goods, metal letters, metal polish, mill baskets, mill supplies, millinery, mineral waters, mohair plush, mohair yarns, monuments, mops, molding, music cabinets, mailing tubes, men's clothing, magnetos, medicated soap.

Narrow fabrics, novelties, nursery stock, neckties.

Office supplies, office furniture, oil tanks, optical goods, organdies, ornamental iron work, overall cloth, olive drab uniform cloth.

Paint, paint boxes, paper napkins, paper specialties, paper tubes, paste, perfumes, paper boxes, phonograph needles, photographic supplies, photographs, pianos, piano stools, piano wire, piano strings, pickles, pies, pills, peanut butter, preserves, plush, polish, polishing wheels, postal cards, poultry supplies, power transmission machinery, presses, printers' supplies, printing, proprietary medicines, pulleys, pumps, patterns, photo engravings, picker pins, platform scales, plaster

boards, potato chips, pins, paper balers, pneumatic tube systems, Panama cloth, percales, poplins.

Ramie machinery, reeds, ribbons, rings, roll covers, roofings, rope, rubber specialties, rubber stamps, rugs, ribbon blocks, rubber belting.

Safety tread, sail cloth, salve, sarsaparilla, sashes, sateens, satins, sausages, scales, school supplies, screens, screws, scrim, seamless bags, sewing silk, sheetings, shipping packages, shirts, shirtings, shoe, shoe manufacturers' blocks, show cases, shuttles, signs, skewers, silk machinery, silk ribbon, silver polish, sinks, sleighs, slippers, soap, solid rubber covered wire, souvenirs, spools, starch, stationery, steel rolls, stencils, stockings, store fixtures, suspender webbing, suspenders, shafting, sheet metal work, shoe duck, shoe findings, shoe arches, shoe trimmings, show scenery, slasher combs, society emblems, spectacles, spring balance scales, skylights, split rim pulleys, sieves, shrapnel parts, safety ladders, spark plugs, steamer rugs, seersucker, serges, shoe buckles.

Tables, tallow, tanks, tape drive twister, tents, thibets, thread, ticks, tinsel cords, tinware, tire fabrics, toilet preparations, tools, tooth powder, tooth washes, trucks, trunks, tubes, twills, twine, tank towers, telephone cords, trusses, textile tapes, timing devices, toweling, Turkish towels, table felt.

Underwear (men's and women's), umbrellas, upholsterings.

Vases, vats, velveteens, velvets, vices, vulcanizing machinery, ventilators, vending machines, voiles.

Wagons, waste machinery, water motors, weather strips, white metal castings, wigs, wire cloth, wire goods, windows, wood carving, wood rim pulleys, wood tanks, wood blocks, wood-working machinery, wooden ware, woolen goods, woolen machinery, worsted goods, worsted machinery, worsted yarns, woolen yarns, wrappers, webbing, warpers, windmills, window frames, window weights, wire hat frames, wireknives, wire nettings, wood mantels, woven neckwear, women's clothing, women's hosiery.

Yarns, yeast.

The corporations paying the largest taxes to the Lowell city government in 1917, specifically all with tax bills exceeding \$1,000, were the following:

A. L. Brooks Company, Amasa Pratt Company, American Hide and Leather Company, American Woolen Company, Anglo-American Cotton Products Company, Appleton Company, Ayer Mills, Bay State Cotton Corporation, Bay State Street Railway Company, Belvidere Woolen Company, Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, Boott Mills, Boston & Maine Railroad, Burnham & Davis Lumber Company, C. I. Hood Company, Columbia Textile Company, The Connors Company, Courier-Citizen Company, Davis & Sargent Lumber Company, Everlastik, Inc., Cambridge; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Harvard Brewing Company, Hazard Cotton Company (Providence, Rhode Island), Heinze Electric Company, International Steel and Ordnance Corporation, J. C. Ayer Company, John Pilling Shoe Company, Lamson Company, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Locks and Canals Company, Lowell Bleachery Company, Lowell Electric Light Corporation, Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank, Lowell Gas Light Com-

pany, Lowell Hosiery Company, Lowell Institution for Savings, Lowell Insulated Wire Company, Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company, Mechanics' Savings Bank, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Middlesex Company, Nashua & Lowell Railroad Corporation, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Newton Manufacturing Company, Otis Allen & Son Company, Saco-Lowell Shops, Shaw Stocking Company, Proprietors of South Congregational Meeting House, Stirling Mills, Strand Theatre Company of Lowell, Tremont & Suffolk Mills, Union National Bank, United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company, United States Bunting Company, United States Cartridge Company, United States Worsted Company, Wamesit Power Company, Washington Savings Institution, Waterhead Mills, Inc.

Patent medicines reached the zenith of their National popularity some time between the Chicago Fair and the publication of certain articles in one of the muckraking weeklies of New York City. Lowell in this period was, with the possible exception of Rochester, New York, beyond peradventure the Nation's greatest patent medicine city. The initial successes of the Ayer and Hood enterprises stimulated others to try to win fortunes through manufacture and sale of proprietary compounds. Not all succeeded in their ventures, but rather a surprising number of financially prosperous businesses grew up in this field. Father John's Medicine, Hoyt's German Cologne, Rubifoam, Hilton's Specific, Ellingwood's Cough Balsam, Shaw's Life Guard, the Novelty Plasters, Magee's Emulsion were among the medicinal mixtures that came—and in some several instances still come—out of Lowell. Moxie, which was started by the late Dr. Thompson as a nerve tonic, soon acquired a popularity as a beverage which seems to have been steadily maintained. It was one of relatively few of the so-called temperance beverages to be commended in the celebrated Westfield pure food list.

An industrial development of much importance to Lowell, though it has not thus far resulted in so great an accession of high grade population as expected, was the establishment of the Boston & Maine Repair Shops just over the line in North Billerica. Since the autumn of 1913 the repair work of the southern divisions of this large system has been centralized on a tract of 130 acres of land. Several hundred high waged mechanics were moved down from New Hampshire. Some of these settled in Billerica; others in the adjacent city. The financial condition of the railroad company, subsequent to the dismemberment of President Charles S. Mellen's "merger" of virtually all the New England lines, has presumably prevented full fruition of the plans for this work shop. As it is, it has been a factor in stabilizing prosperity in the neighborhood.

The passing of the carpet works in Market street was one of the regrettable occurrences near the end of this period. The decision of the owners of the property to transfer their operations to Thompsonville, Connecticut, to a neighborhood where other large carpet plants were already in operation, resulted in the old property of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, where Bigelow carpets were first made in the forties, being vacant for a short time. The industrial loss to the city was insignificant, for the plant was soon taken over by the United States Cartridge Company, then at the beginning of a great period of expansion caused by the outbreak of the European War. The city did not even lose the great part of the former carpet weavers, for very many of these declined to go to Thompsonville, and remained to take over other occupations which were easily secured in the war years, either in other textile factories or with the Cartridge Company. So long, however, had the name of Lowell been associated with superior carpets that the loss of this prestige seemed deplorable.

To the local banking facilities the Morris Plan, with its facilities for loans to wage-earners and small-salaried people, was added in December, 1916, by the organization of the Morris Plan Company, with Robert F. Marden as president, and John H. Murphy, treasurer. How admirably this plan has served in many American cities as a substitute for the so-called "loan sharks," lending money to deserving borrowers at reasonable rates is familiar to all students of sociology. It met with immediate success in Lowell.

Cost of Living in Lowell—Dissatisfaction regarding wages in Lowell, which came distinctly into public consciousness in the last years of the nineteenth century, was undoubtedly based on a real differential operating against high compensation and hence, often against efficiency in the oldest of our factory towns. The standing excuse for the existing wage scales was that living is cheaper in Lowell than in most American communities. This popular notion, unfortunately, has not been borne out by all the facts. An investigation of the ratio of cost of living to wages in 28 American cities was made in 1911 by the British Board of Trade, and reviewed by the "Boston Transcript." Taking New York as the "index," with a rating of 100 in each classification, it was found that for rents and food prices combined, Lowell had an index number of 90. Food prices in Lowell were actually above those in New York (102 as against 100). In the important items of living expense, in other words, it costs at least nine-tenths as much to live in Lowell as in New York; and on the showing of typical occupations covered by the British inquiry, Lowell wages for skilled and unskilled laborers were only about three-fourths what they were in the metropolis. Salaries, too, it is a matter of common knowledge, have been low in Lowell in at least an equivalent proportion—an explana-

tion of the loss of thousands of the brightest boys and girls trained in the public schools who of late years in increasing numbers have gone elsewhere in search of employment.

Lowell Board of Trade—The Board of Trade, which was tentatively organized in 1890 began soon to play an important part in civic affairs. It was the outgrowth of the Lowell Business Men's Association, which was formed in May, 1887. The name was changed in October following to the Lowell Board of Trade. Three years later it was determined that the organization ought to be incorporated, and on January 16, 1890, a meeting toward that end was called. The charter was duly issued by the Commonwealth on February 8, 1890. Charles E. Adams was elected president. The other incorporators were Francis Jewett, Charles W. Wilder, Roswell M. Boutwell, Edward N. Wood, Charles A. Stott, P. O'Hearn, Charles H. Coburn, J. L. Chalifoux, Arthur G. Pollard, G. Winfield Knowlton, J. Tyler Stevens, George A. Marden, A. M. Chadwick, Amasa Pratt, George H. Marston. The first executive secretary was Charles W. Eaton, elected February 4, 1890; he was succeeded June 18, 1891, by James T. Smith.

The Board of Trade became a very active and influential body during Mr. Smith's secretaryship, which continued down to 1901. It interested itself in a movement for charter revision which was successfully consummated in November, 1896. It was unsuccessful in the effort to abolish the grade crossing in Middlesex street, though a resultant compromise gave Lowell its new railroad station. Improvement of the postal delivery service was a reform in which the board met with distinct success. Movements to develop trade in the suburban area, to protect credit-giving businesses and many other necessary routine accomplishments stood to the credit of the board prior to its service in promoting the adoption of the commission form of government for the city. The successive presidents since the incorporation have been Charles E. Adams, Charles A. Stott, Joseph L. Chalifoux, George A. Hanscom, H. K. White, Jesse H. Shepard, Walter S. Watson, George H. Marston, Charles H. Conant, Elisha J. Neale, Alonzo G. Walsh, Henry A. Smith, Harvey B. Greene, Arthur L. Gray, George M. Harrigan, Robert F. Marden and John H. Murphy. The work of the Board of Trade has been done chiefly by secretaries who have given practically all their time to the position. After Mr. Smith's resignation in 1901, Benjamin Hodgman was chosen secretary, continuing through until January 18, 1905, when he was succeeded by John A. McKenna. On June 1, 1910, John H. Murphy became secretary.

Much of the remarkable work of the Board of Trade in these years has been due to the persistent energy and executive ability of the secretary, J. H. Murphy, a typical good citizen of a type that

Lowell schools and other institutions have been producing. Mr. Murphy, who was born in the city in 1881, was graduated from the high school in 1900, and four years later from the Textile School. His grasp on industrial problems, his tact and good management, have been assets of no slight moment in the organization whose many activities he has coördinated since 1911.

The advent of the European War, with its prospect of heavy burdens of public indebtedness, prevented or postponed a well formulated plan of the Board of Trade of Lowell and of other cities to make the Merrimack river navigable for coal carriers and other freight boats. As early as January 22, 1892, the board circulated petitions for investigation of this project, and the then Congressman, Moses T. Stevens, promised to do whatever might be possible.

Previous navigation of the Merrimack from Lowell to the sea has not been extensive. When, indeed, in July, 1865, the little steamer "Traveler," run by Dustin & Webster, made the trip up to Hunt's Falls, it was hailed by the newspapers as the first steam vessel to go over the course. Promptly, however, an older citizen recalled the story of the "Herald," which in 1835 plied for a time on the river above Lowell and which was taken from its landing place near the McFarlin ice houses and replaced in the river at about the site of the present Aiken street bridge. It thence proceeded under its own steam to Newburyport, having taken on board Joseph Bradley, General Simon Coburn, and several other Dracut men anxious to make what was then a unique voyage. The "Herald," it is recalled, was later used on the Hudson river.

Present-Day Lowell Newspapers—Improvement in the quality of its newspaper press has been a subject for general congratulation in Lowell of late years. In 1893 the situation was that of many over-newspapered American cities. In a city of fewer than one hundred thousand people there were nine newspapers printed in English, to say nothing of several foreign-language publications: The "Courier," the "Citizen," the "Mail," the "Times," the "Star," the "Sun," the "News," the "Vox Populi," the "Journal." Seven of these were dailies; two weeklies. While none of these newspapers was "yellow" in the sense in which the word is now used, several of them were on a cheap and nasty order—unpleasant in appearance, badly written and edited, much given to blackguarding each other. None of them was assured a decent living from circulation and advertising, so close was the competition among them.

Several causes eliminated the weaker newspapers of this group: increasing costs of producing a newspaper; dissatisfaction of leading advertisers with the situation; the passing of several of the older generation of newspaper people; the general tendency of the age toward

combination into larger and more efficient units. The "Mail," "Times," "Star," "News" and "Vox Populi" died. The "Courier" and "Citizen" were consolidated, and the "Journal," a weekly edition with a considerable county circulation, was continued until quite recently. The "Sun," a Democratic newspaper with an able and aggressive ownership, naturally profited from the elimination of other organs of that party. The "Courier-Citizen," during the period in which it established its supremacy as the "class paper" of the city, had the advantage of being owned by a company whose printing business, which includes that of the manufacture of directories for the New England and other telephone companies, has become the largest of its kind north of Boston. With such connection the "Courier-Citizen" has been able easily to "beat out the field" as an independent Republican paper. The quality of this newspaper as a manufactured product advanced greatly from about 1897 onward, and its influence has grown apace. Before and since the accession of Philip S. Marden to the editorship, the "Courier-Citizen" has been recognized among exchange editors throughout the eastern part of the country as a newspaper worthy of the same careful consideration given to the columns of the Springfield "Republican" and Providence "Journal." The "Sunday Telegram" has achieved popularity as a local supplement of the Boston "Sunday Post." All three of the foregoing, the chief newspapers now published in English in Lowell are ably edited and may well give the citizen a feeling that, in respect of its journalism, Lowell is far in advance of the other cities of the Merrimack valley.

Abandonment of Corporation Boarding Houses—Decline and partial disappearance of the corporation boarding-house system has been one of the notable changes of the past quarter century in Lowell. As lately as the eighties this system, inherited from the first days of the town, seemed to be as immutable as the industrial life of the community itself. The corporations always had interested themselves in providing residences for their employees where the total expense for board and lodging would be less than the prevailing rates in privately owned boarding houses. A woman of good family, left a widow, might consider among the recognized honorable means of subsistence the chance of securing a corporation boarding house. The plain but artistic brick houses shaded by elms in streets adjacent to the mills were kept in repair and attractive appearance by their corporate owners. Every visitor commented upon their advantageousness to the working class. It would have surprised a Lowell youth of 1890 to hear it predicted that before he reached middle age most of the historic corporation boarding houses would be privately owned, and, many of them, decrepit, overcrowded and progressively unsanitary.

A premonition, nevertheless, of the forthcoming breakdown of the

whole system of corporation boarding houses might have been noted in March, 1893, when a newly formed association of boarding-house keepers met to consider raising the price of meals by ten cents each. Either advancing costs of commodities or standards of living, or both, appear already to have affected these ancient institutions. It was contended at the meeting that "the agents did not care if the boarding-house keepers got \$5 a week for mealers." Not long after this the disposal of such holdings began to be recorded on the assessors' books.

Why the corporations welcomed opportunities to sell their boarding house property has been carefully and convincingly explained by William S. Southworth, agent of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, in a communication which Kenngott prints in his survey. In substance, Mr. Southworth shows that the increasing racial complexity has made successful maintenance of a boarding house for employees only a very difficult matter. These houses were built with comparatively large rooms in which it was meant that from two to six persons should sleep. Six New England Yankee girls, of the same social habits and manner of speech, used to share one of the big rooms with more or less pleasure in each other's society. How to associate a collection of women workers of a dozen different nationalities and as many religious creeds became a problem that was beyond the average boarding-house keeper's diplomacy to solve harmoniously. Many of the newcomers were of a type to resent the rules of the establishment. The requirement that all the meals be taken in the house was much resented. Rising costs of living made it harder and harder for a house manager to get even a bare living, and the corporation agents began to receive requests for permission to throw two houses into one under a single keeper. A custom of eking out by entertaining large numbers of "mealers" was not favorably regarded by the ownership, the Boarding-House Keepers' Association to the contrary notwithstanding. The boarding houses for men had long since ceased to be attractive to the class for whom they were intended; those for women were tending toward the same condition. For these and other reasons the boarding houses were given up just as fast as good offers made a sale desirable.

From the standpoint of present appearance and health conditions, the new estate of the corporation boarding houses seems to be less desirable than the preceding. Under individual ownership the property is often allowed to deteriorate. The charges for board and lodging have been greatly advanced.

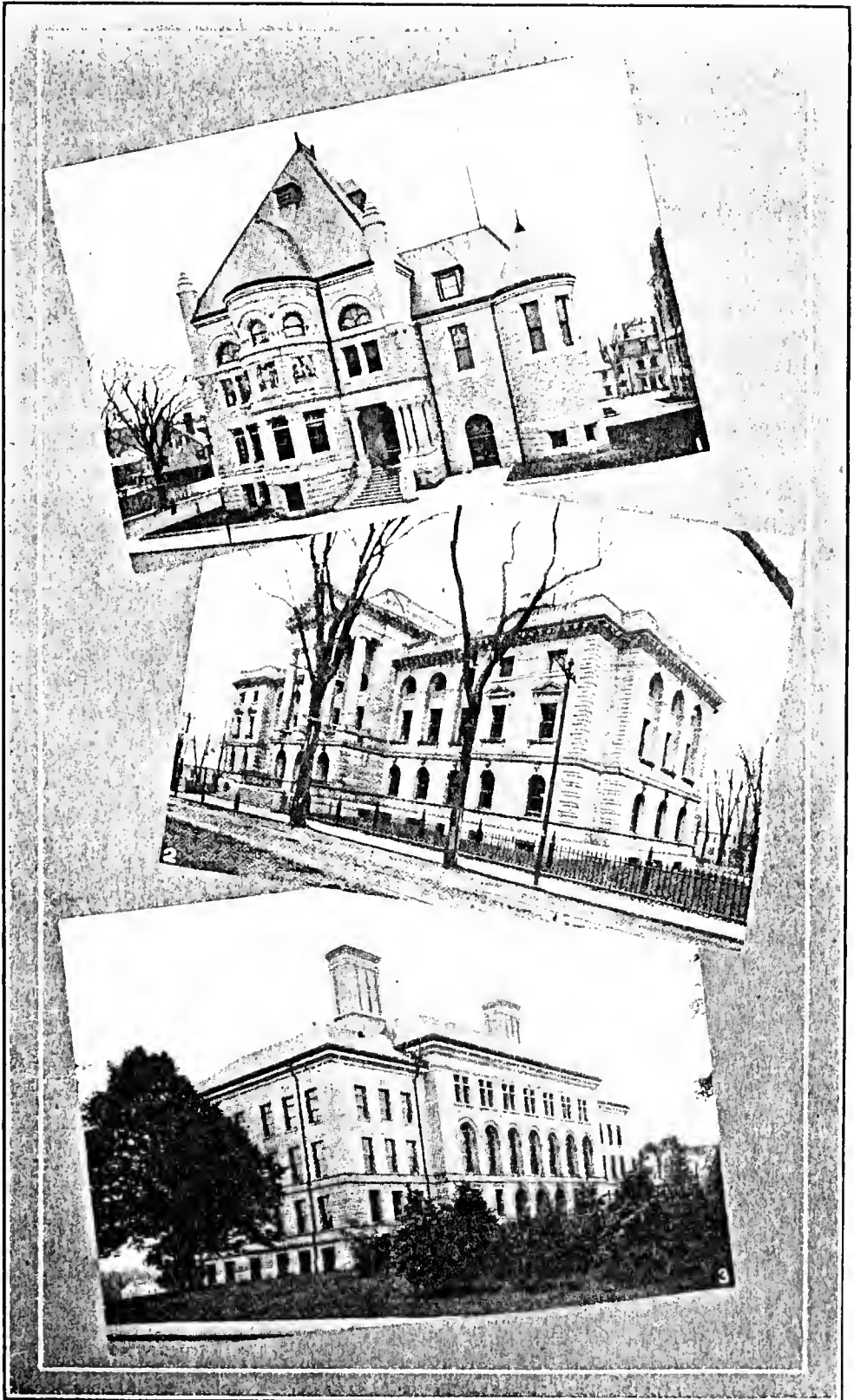
The individual houses owned and rented by the corporations have, like the boarding houses, very generally outlived their original plan of usefulness. They were built primarily to keep the families of the better paid employees, such as the overseers, second-hands and skilled mechanics, near the mills and still comfortably housed. The rents

were so low as to be of very great advantage in disbursing the family income. A man on from fifteen to forty dollars a week was enabled to live in a manner characteristic of much wealthier people. Yet as attractive suburban areas were built up, the families of the average overseer would presently demand to live among people of their social class in Centralville, the Highlands or elsewhere. So the neat and sightly corporation houses came no longer to be prized by their tenants. Many aspiring women folk were ashamed to live "on a corporation." "When the corporation could no longer see any advantage to itself," writes Mr. Southworth, "in furnishing houses, when its best men refused to live near the mills, and the most desirable of the ordinary workers preferred to live elsewhere than in the tenements or boarding houses offered them, the whole system was ready for abandonment."

The future of those boarding houses and individual houses still owned by the corporations in 1917 cannot be predicted with certainty. Many of them stand on land which with the continued growth of the city will become valuable for business purposes.

Continuance of Absentee Ownership—Two reasons why Lowell has continued to be relatively a poor city are notable in the persistent "absenteeism" of the ownership of the larger mills, and in the disposition of thrifty foreigners employed in the mills to send their savings abroad. Kenngott found in 1911 that three-fourths of the profits of the mills and nearly one-tenth of the wages in the mills left the city in the form either of dividends or of remittances to the "old home." Some writers have undoubtedly exaggerated this evil of earnings spent elsewhere. The dividends sent to Boston help to maintain establishments in the Back Bay whose members buy textiles and other articles made in Lowell. Much of the money that before the war was forwarded to Greece or Poland or the Azores helped to bring hither more workers whose energy, skill and thrift are a communal asset. It is narrowly parochial to insist that every dollar earned in a place should be spent there. Yet beyond doubt Lowell has been at a disadvantage in later as in former years through foreign ownership of some of the most profitable of the local enterprises.

The situation in regard to ownership did not especially improve after 1895. Several of the old established businesses, indeed, fell into the hands of outsiders during the era of trust expansion. The Kitson Machine Company, the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company, the White Brothers tannery, the O'Sullivan rubber heel enterprise, are conspicuous examples of the tendency of local managements to yield to the persuasiveness of New York, Boston or Western capitalists. That this development is not altogether unfortunate despite the outflow of dividends, may be argued in view of the marked extensions of plant and service which the new and larger ownership sometimes



1. MEMORIAL BUILDING AND PUBLIC LIBRARY
2. MIDDLESEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
3. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

makes possible. The extraordinary branching out of the former Kitson company in recent years, for example, might be accepted as evidence that it may be a good thing for a concern to fall into the hands of a trust.

Recent Municipal History—The city as a municipality thrived in accordance with its industrial prosperity during the years under review. The town of Tewksbury, on April 30, 1906, was for a fourth time mulcted of a portion of its territory to the advantage of the city of Lowell. The growth of the Wigginville suburb, beyond Concord river and south of the Lowell cemetery, justified a demand that this district have urban facilities. This latest annexation was one of 1,087 acres. It brought the total area of the city up to 14.1 square miles. The successive increments of area, by way of recapitulation, have been as follows: Original annexation from Chelmsford, March 1, 1826, 2,874 acres; Belvidere, taken from Tewksbury, March 29, 1834, 384 acres; Centralville, set off from Dracut, February 28, 1851, 680 acres; Pawtucketville, a part of Dracut until May 18, 1874, 2,168 acres; the Highlands, separated from Chelmsford, May 18, 1874, 1,129 acres; additional Belvidere territory, taken from Tewksbury, June 5, 1874, 210 acres; additional Pawtucketville territory, annexed from Dracut, April 1, 1879, 395 acres; additional Belvidere territory, from Tewksbury, May 17, 1888, 220.6 acres.

The New City Hall and Library—The era under consideration began with a rehousing of the municipal government which involved creating a civic centre and making a notable addition to the city's architecture. For many years one of the first features of modern Lowell to be shown to a returning native of the city has been the "new City Hall and Memorial Building." Occupancy of the fine structures dominating Monument Square was a sign of the evolution of the community into a modern city.

Land for a city hall to replace the outgrown hall in Merrimack street was purchased in December, 1879, from the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the lot being that between Merrimack and Moody streets and facing Monument Square, on which the agent's house formerly stood. The deed of this land was made over to the city in January, 1880. It was planned that the debt thus incurred should be extinguished in ten years.

In the winter of 1888, Alderman Alfred M. Chadwick, as chairman of the lands and building committee, introduced a measure, which passed both branches of the city government, calling for immediate construction of a city government building and for appointment of a commission to do the work. The commissioners, consisting of the mayor and six other members, one from each ward, were to serve without pay. No expenditure was to be incurred without authorization of

the City Council. On August 18 Mayor Palmer appointed the original commission. It was an admirable sextet of able and eminent citizens, whose qualifications should be briefly noted.

John Fairfield Phillips, a lifelong railroad man, born at Saco, Maine, in 1840, was one of the best division agents in New England. He had served four years on the Board of Aldermen. He died July 28, 1892; before the work of the commission was completed.

Charles Francis Plunkett, M. D., who succeeded Mr. Phillips, was one of the city's foremost physicians, born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1844, and educated at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Coming to this country in 1864, he saw surgical service with the 183rd Ohio Regiment, the Berry House Hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina, and the Invalid Corps, Washington. After the war he settled in Lowell as a general practitioner. He was on the original staff of St. John's Hospital, was president of the North District Medical Society, and otherwise active in his exacting profession.

The secretary of the commission, to whose editorship is due the remarkably complete, lucid and human book of the City Hall and Memorial Hall installations, was Prentiss Webster, son of William Prentiss and Susan Hildreth Webster. Mr. Webster was graduated from the Lowell High School, and would normally have entered Harvard College. In 1869, however, his father received an appointment as Consul-General at Frankfort-am-Main, and the son decided to enter the University of Heidelberg as a law student. Later he studied at Strassburg, from which he was graduated in 1871. In 1873 the younger Webster was made Consul at Mainz, which position he held until 1877, when he returned to Lowell to continue the study of law. In 1880 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. In the year following he entered into partnership with General B. F. Butler, with whom he was associated until the latter's death in 1892. He wrote extensively for the law magazines. His work on the city hall commission was perhaps his foremost public service.

The career of former Mayor George Runels has been sketched.

John F. Howe, contractor and builder in Lowell for forty-five years, was born at Barrington, New Hampshire, in 1824. After schooling at Rochester, he learned the carpenter's trade. At age of twenty-two he came to Lowell and formed a copartnership with his brother, Henry C. Howe. His firm erected many factories. The Hotel Vendome, Boston, was one of his constructions. Mr. Howe had had several years' service as alderman and councilman before his appointment to the commission. He died September 25, 1891, while in office.

William E. Livingston, son of William Livingston, whose important place among the founders of Lowell has been described, was born in 1832. He was educated in Lowell public schools and Williston

Seminary Easthampton. After his father's death in 1855 he took over the business of dealing in lumber, grain and building materials. He was prominent in banking circles and was several times called to serve in the city government. In October, 1891, he was chosen to succeed the late John F. Howe as one of the city hall commissioners.

John Welch, born at Lowell in 1849, became a drummer boy of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment when twelve years old. Before he was fourteen he had taken part in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristol Station, Chantilly and Fredericksburg. He later was at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Locust Grove, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Weldon Railroad. He witnessed Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In 1876 Mr. Welch entered the furniture business, which he pursued successfully. He had two terms in the Board of Aldermen, and in 1886 he was elected to the State Senate. Long prominent in Grand Army of the Republic affairs, he was chosen commander of Post No. 42 in 1886.

James Bicheno Francis has already appeared several times in this narrative. His work on the city hall commission was his last public service. On account of increasing infirmities of age, he resigned in March, 1891.

Mr. Francis's successor was Colonel Albert A. Haggett, born at Lowell in 1839, being a son of the first station agent of the Boston & Lowell railroad. He attended Lowell schools until he was fifteen, and then entered the office of the Middlesex Company, of which he became paymaster. His military title was derived from his colonelcy on the staff of Governor William Gaston in 1875. He served frequently as alderman and councillor. In 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the State Board of Health. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Lowell, holding the office throughout President Cleveland's first term. He later left Lowell and died in New Hampshire in 1916.

Mr. Webster's narrative of the deliberations of this commission is an admirably written document, filled with touches of quiet humor.

At the first informal meeting of the commission two of the gentlemen who had passed each other in the streets daily for twenty-five years were introduced for the first time. "The question of junkets and banquets was frowned upon." Several trips to quarries were arranged at members' own expense. Only two lunches appeared in the expense accounts, these when the commission was called away from Lowell. The members also showed no inclination to "accept of banquets or junkets from persons outside the commission, except a lemonade treat from one of the architects at a meeting held in his office." No political party lines were drawn, and it was "quite generally agreed that they should not be raised or appeals made to the public in search of either moral support or certificates of character."

Consideration of a petition five years old was one of the first duties of the newly appointed commission. In May, 1883, the City Council had received a request that some suitable memorial be created to "those Lowell men who, in the War of 1861-65, on land and on sea, sacrificed their own lives that the Nation might live." In this petition it was urged that a useful building would be preferable to an obelisk or other monument, and that such a structure, which it was suggested might be built on the newly acquired city hall lot, should shelter the city library. The petitioners were: Benjamin F. Butler, F. T. Greenhalge, A. St. John Chambre, C. H. Richardson, W. A. Stimson, A. A. Davis, Charles A. R. Dimon, Freeman B. Shedd, Smith Baker, Charles A. Stott, J. G. Peabody, J. C. Abbott, Charles Cowley, H. M. Jacobs, John J. Donovan, John Welch, Michael O'Brien, George N. Howard.

The commission readily approved the idea of including plans for a memorial building as well as a city hall on the triangular plot of ground in their charge. Power to act upon this proposal was lacking, however. Hence an application for enlargement of the commission's powers was made. It resulted in a joint resolution of the aldermen and council under which "the same powers" be and hereby are conferred on said commission as regards a memorial building to be used for a city library as were conferred on said commission by the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission."

As news that Lowell would erect these two buildings spread, the commission received letters of inquiry from some sixty-seven architects. "Only in one instance," writes Mr. Webster, "were the sympathies of the commission aroused from the ordinary business course, which was where an architect took especial pains to notify the commission that he was not in it for the money but for fame." The mass of correspondence that ensued became somewhat stupendous. Finally a competition was decided upon and details were sent out to all inquiring architects, inviting submission of designs for a city hall to cost \$200,000, and a memorial building to cost \$100,000. Sketches for this competition were submitted under mottoes and sealed.

Inspection of the twenty-three submitted designs soon eliminated eighteen of these as obviously undesirable from the commission's viewpoint. Of the five that were seriously considered two were finally dropped. That left three for which as many prizes of respectively \$1,200, \$800 and \$500 were awarded. When the envelopes were opened it was disclosed that two of the prize winners were Lowell architects, one a Bostonian—a result distinctly gratifying to local pride. None of the prize-winning plans for the two buildings appeared to the commission to be quite satisfactory. "The result of the work thus far was that three sets of plans had become the property of the city, none of which could be adopted. These plans consisted of perspectives and

floor arrangements for the transaction of business. Yet none of the architects whose plans were awarded prizes could demonstrate the possibility of the erection of the buildings respectively for \$100,000 and \$200,000."

Having ideas of their own, the commissioners invited one of the prize winners and one not a prize winner to perfect their plans along lines suggested by the commission. When a meeting was called to view the new designs, it was somewhat surprising to find the plans of three architects hanging on the walls. How the third man got wind of the suggestions and had the presumption to come in without invitation, was something of a mystery; though he adhered to a statement that "he was ignorant of the action of the commission, and was unaware that the commission had passed the vote which it had." It is equally certain that he received no invitation pursuant to any vote of the commission.

Finally there developed a contest in the commission to award the work to one of the prize winning architects. Forty-seven ballots were taken during seven meetings. Four members at last got together in caucus and adopted a plan by which they won over another needed vote, by which the city hall was given to the third prize winner, the firm of Merrill & Cutler, and memorial hall to F. W. Stickney. The revised plans of these Lowell architects now stand exemplified. The architects thus chosen were favorably known in their profession and in the community.

Otis A. Merrill, senior member of the firm awarded the larger contract, was born at Hudson, New Hampshire, in 1844. He served three years in the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, participating in every battle and skirmish which his regiment was in, and winning a medal for gallant and meritorious conduct on Morris Island. After the war he learned carpentry in Haverhill, and at the same time began to study the principles of architecture. In 1869 he came to Lowell, at first as a carpenter and from 1873 on he devoted his whole time to architecture. In 1883 Mr. Merrill received into partnership Arthur S. Cutler, born at Andover in 1854, educated in the public schools of Lawrence and at a Boston art school, and since 1876 a draughtsman in Mr. Merrill's office. Prominent buildings designed by this firm, prior to the city hall commission, included the First Congregational Church, Lowell; the Lowell Armory; the Young Men's Christian Association building, New Bedford; and the town hall at Wilton, New Hampshire.

Mr. Stickney, architect of Memorial Hall, was born at Lowell in 1853, a son of Daniel and Betsy Stickney. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was awarded a prize offered by the Boston Society of Architects for the best school work of the year. After an apprenticeship as draughtsman in the office

of Hartwell & Swarz, Boston, he opened offices of his own in Boston and Lowell. Later he associated with him William D. Austin, of Boston. Mr. Stickney was architect of the Lowell High School building erected in the early nineties, and of the new Moody and Chelmsford street schools.

The troubles of the commission continued to be many, even after the architects were satisfactorily chosen. The question of cost gave much perplexity. A request for a larger appropriation than that originally voted was denied by the City Council, and an order introduced to investigate the commission, "which," Mr. Webster says, "would have met with frankness and candor from the commission had it been instituted. Later on, in the process of construction of the buildings, the same request was renewed, which was granted, and the same results were reached without any suggestion of inquiry." Press representatives were denied admission to the meetings of the commission by a vote of five to two, because the majority "individually preferred peace to notoriety; in this respect they enjoyed both." Criticism of their conduct was rife for many months, but they appear to have gone forward in the belief that "the buildings would stand as the result of the work of the commission and as an instructor to the children of the critics when the critics were no more."

When bids were accepted after negotiations which had occupied, counting eight hours as a working day, nearly thirty full days, excavations began promptly. A popular belief that an underground river provided an unknown depth of quicksand at this point was dispelled. Only in one spot was a weak stratum found. When the foundations had so progressed so far that the cornerstones could be lowered into place, a report spread that these "stones were to be receptacles in which articles could be placed which perchance might be opened by future archaeologists, centuries hence, as curiosities of the present age. The aspirants for recognition by distant posterity became numerous. They called with their autobiographies, newspaper sketches, business cards and photographs, anxious to perpetuate the good or evil they were doing in the world."

Even the exercises at the laying of the cornerstones of City Hall and Memorial Hall were not conducted without friction, in this case over a question of Masonic participation. A sub-committee of the commission to consider the exercises reported on September 23, 1890, that "in the judgment of the subcommittee the cornerstones of the respective buildings should be laid with attendant ceremonies; a parade should be had; the Masonic fraternities should lay the cornerstone of City Hall, and the Grand Army of the Republic should lay the cornerstone of the Memorial Building; both in connection with the City Council of the city of Lowell." This report was accepted, and it

was voted that arrangement be left with the sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Webster, Phillips and Welch.

Soon thereafter the city government received the following petition signed by twenty-three Roman Catholic clergymen and four thousand, six hundred and forty-two Roman Catholic laymen :

To the Honorable the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Lowell :

We, the undersigned, Catholic citizens of Lowell, respectfully petition your honorable body that you take such action as will prevent the laying of the cornerstone of the new City Hall by other than purely civic ceremonies, and that such civic ceremonies shall be conducted by representatives of the City Government.

This petition was approved as follows :

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 7, 1890. Read and referred to the sub-committee of the City Hall Commission on laying cornerstones ; sent down for concurrence. GIRARD P. DADMUN, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Oct. 14, 1890. Read and referred in concurrence. DAVID CHASE, Clerk.

Mr. Webster's statement of the action of the body of which he was secretary is brief : "The Commission duly considered the petition, and having concluded its arrangements and issued the invitations, did not withdraw them."

A very long procession brought a notable gathering to Monument Square, where Hon. George Runels, in behalf of the commission, announced that the cornerstone of the City Hall was in readiness to be laid, and turn over to the mayor and the gentlemen of the Common Council that duty. A response was made by Alderman John H. Fuller, chairman of the Board of Aldermen, in which, in the opening sentence, he called attention to the fact that the invitation had been extended by the commission "to the different organizations and societies, in fact to all of the people of Lowell, irrespective of party, sect or opinion, to participate in the exercises." Prayer was offered by J. M. Greene, D. D. Then Mayor Palmer said :

Mr. Chairman, it is in continuance of an ancient custom, and in conformity with the wishes of the City Hall Commissioners, that we are assembled in presence of the City Council, the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and these distinguished military and civic bodies to lay the cornerstone of a building to be erected for the use of our municipal government.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I invite you to proceed with the laying of this cornerstone with the ceremonies and according to the usage of your ancient order.

Then followed the reading of the scriptures in accordance with Masonic rites by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, grand chaplain; depositing of articles in the cornerstone box by the grand treasurer, Solon W. Stevens; the ceremony of the application of the jewels to the stone, performed by the grand master, assisted by Deputy Grand Master Benjamin A. Gould, Senior Grand Warden Charles A. Norris, and Junior Grand Warden George H. Rhoades; the libations of corn, wine and oil by the same dignitaries; the presentation of the tools to the architect, and an address to his brethren of the Grand Lodge by the grand marshal. The exercises ended with a benediction from the grand chaplain, and a rendering of the "Pilgrim Chorus" from Tannhauser by Carter's Band.

About the cornerstone of Memorial Hall, Hon. John Welch invited President Walsh, of the Common Council, to attend to the pleasant duty. After prayer by Rev. George Batchelor, Mr. Walsh deputed his function to Mayor Palmer, who in turn extended the invitation to the commander and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The honor was accepted by Commander E. T. Rowell, of Post No. 42. As at the other building, various records were placed in the cornerstone. Addresses were made by Mayor Palmer, Frederick T. Greenhalge, John J. Donovan, George F. Richardson, Jeremiah Crowley.

It may interest a coming generation to know what records will be exhumed, when, if ever, the historic municipal buildings of the late nineteenth century construction, are torn down.

In the cornerstone at City Hall will be found: Charter and ordinances of Lowell, 1883; Lowell city documents, 1859-90; municipal register of Lowell, 1890; water commissioners' report, 1873; tenth decennial celebration of the incorporation of the city of Lowell, 1886; manual of the General Court, 1890; Lowell directory, 1890; report of trustees of Lowell cemetery; contributions of the Old Residents' Historical Association, volumes 1, 2 and 3; a document entitled "Half a Century of an Old-Time Massachusetts Savings Bank;" statistics of manufactures of Lowell and neighboring towns; Lowell year book, 1889-90; specifications of city hall building for Lowell, 1890; specifications of memorial building to be used as a public library for Lowell, 1890; resolutions of City Council relative to the city hall lot and the erection of city hall and memorial buildings; constitution of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; organization of the Grand Lodge, with a list of past officers and permanent members, bearing date of 1890; roster and table of the regular meetings of the Masonic bodies of Lowell in 1890; map of the city of Lowell; articles from the manufacturing corporations of Lowell; one copy of each of the following newspapers: Lowell "Daily Courier," Lowell "Weekly Journal," Lowell "Daily Citizen," "Vox Populi,"

"Saturday Vox Populi," "Sunday Critic," Lowell "Morning Mail," Lowell "Evening Mail," Saturday "Evening Mail," "Morning Times," "Evening Star," "Le Drapeau National," "Le National," "L'Etoile," "Odd Fellows' Gazette," Lowell "Daily News," Lowell "Weekly Sun," "L'Union;" set of current silver coins from Railroad National Bank; Ayer's Almanac, 1890; illustrated book, C. I. Hood & Company; school directory; "Origin of Lowell," by Nathan Appleton.

The contents of the Memorial Hall cornerstone are identical in many respects with those of the City Hall stone. They differ, however, in containing no Masonic data, in place of which are found: Package from Post 42, Grand Army of the Republic; package from Post 120, Grand Army of the Republic; package from Post 185, Grand Army of the Republic; account of the obsequies of Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd.

Trials and tribulations of the commission did not cease after the cornerstones were laid. New Hampshire granite of a reddish hue tint had been specified, but the granite-cutting firm presently proposed to finish with grey granite on the ground that a sufficient supply of the other stone could not be had. "It could not be reasoned that the colors would blend to the eye and present a becoming exterior, and so this proposal was not accepted." The Central Labor Union protested the whole system of supplying the stone and the appearance of such sections of it as were in place. Defective color in the granite was likewise charged by the architect "in a letter to the Commission, which two days later was followed by one from the Commission to him, written by him, to which he requested the signatures of the Commission, to which on the same day was a reply to the effect that the architect disclaims any responsibility for the bad effect which the same will have upon the appearance of the building when completed." It was decided, after due consideration, to hold the contractor rigidly to the terms of his contract.

Finally in April, 1893, the secretary of the commission, was able to inform the city government that Memorial Hall stood completed. It had been erected at a cost of about twenty cents per cubic foot.

On the day of dedication, October 14, 1893, a simple, impressive ceremony, according to the ritual of the Grand Army, was held outside the hall. Within the hall a longer program was followed, consisting of prayer by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, D. D.; presentation of the keys to the city by Mr. Webster; response by Mayor Pickman; address by Hon. Charles A. Stott; presentation of a bust of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler by the colored citizens of Boston, through Luther A. Dandridge; poem, Lieutenant Edward W. Thompson; address, Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge; benediction and prayer, Rev. William H. Thomas.

Still more elaborate were the exercises at the dedication of City Hall. It was decided that the old hall, which had served the purposes of the town government and city government of Lowell for sixty-three years, should be vacated with becoming formality. To that end each and every living member of former governments was invited to gather in the historic structure, and after a last look over the quarters in which they had transacted municipal business, to form a procession, headed by Chief Marshal Edward J. Noyes, for marching over to Monument Square.

In the afternoon of October 14, the City Hall was dedicated according to a program of which the outstanding features were: Prayer by Rev. Ransom A. Greene; presentation of the keys by Colonel A. A. Haggett, a member of the commission; reception of the keys and address, Mayor Pickman; brief addresses by former Mayors Charles D. Palmer, George F. Richardson, John J. Donovan, and by Hon. William F. Courtney and Hon. Jeremiah Crowley; benediction by Rev. Robert Court, D. D. In the evening of the same day the American Orchestra, E. J. Borjes, conductor, gave a concert with R. McDaniel and J. H. Jeanotte as soloists.

The City Hall, which was thus completed through the efforts of a singularly able, discreet and conscientious commission, stands at this writing as one of the most creditable municipal buildings in New England. Its allowance of floor space, nearly 40,000 square feet, was held to be sufficient for the probable requirements of half a century.

The City Hall Commission was about to cease its work, when on March 6, 1894, the City Council requested it to "to lay out, grade and curb the City Hall lot and portions of streets abutting thereon." The duty was rather reluctantly assumed, for the commissioners, busy men with other interests, had already given in the public service the equivalent of 195 business days at public meetings, to say nothing of inspection work voluntarily undertaken by individual members. Several schemes for improvement of the triangular space in front of the hall were considered, and one was decided upon which would have changed the triangle to a circle, on grade with the front of the hall and would have removed the Victory statue to a position between City Hall and Memorial Hall. Just before this renovation, proposed by the leading American firm of landscape architects, was finally authorized, a protest was filed as follows:

To the City Hall Commissioners:

The undersigned citizens of Lowell respectfully ask that they may be heard before your honorable body upon the proposed removal of the statue of Victory from its present location in Monument Square and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) Charles A. Stott, William H. White, O. H. Moulton, William H. Anderson, W. S. Southworth, A. G. Cumnock, P. C. Gates,

James G. Smith, Sullivan L. Ward, Frederick Lawton, John J. Colton, Edward J. Noyes, Jacob Rogers, D. B. C. Bartlett, A. St. John Chambre, Charles M. Williams, John A. Faulkner, Charles H. Coburn, Fred P. Marble, William H. Spaulding, Francis Jewett, Emmanuel J. Medina, Samuel A. Chase, Austin K. Chadwick, Benjamin Walker, George S. Cheney, G. F. Penniman, James Francis, E. T. Rowell, Frank Coburn, Harry Dunlap.

A hearing was held as requested. In consequence of which the "Commission pondered. History repeats itself. Tarentum had an altar and a statue of Victory; it was a female set up standing on a globe with flowing garments, expanded wings, and a crown of laurel in her outstretched hand. * * * Lowell has a pedestal and a statue of Victory; when set up she was decorated with roses. It was a gift to the municipality, accepted with grand ceremonies and located by the donor, in conjunction with the City Council, on land restricted in the grant to the city. The Board of Aldermen refused to ask the removal of these restrictions, which, together with possible legal obstacles and the protest, led the commission to change its contemplated action and adopt a plan which conformed to the irregular lines of the city hall lot and leaves the monument triangle in its present condition." This arrangement has persisted through the period covered by the present narrative. As for the commissioners, after providing for suitable sidewalks around the monument, they "ended their labors save the payment of outstanding bills and claims, mindful of the words,

Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt,
And every grin, so merrily, draws one out."

Commission Government for Lowell—In January, 1893, Secretary James T. Smith read a paper before the Board of Trade, in which he called vigorously for reform of the municipal charter. James Bryce, from whom he quoted, had then recently given an observing Englishman's view of the weaknesses of urban government in the United States. Mr. Smith went into an elaborate comparison of Lowell and Birmingham, England, showing that the latter had superior civic advantages over those of the American city at about one-sixth the cost per inhabitant. As the State constitution, according to the interpretation of a bare majority of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, stood opposed to the ordinary forms of "municipal trading," which are so characteristic of British urban communities, the comparison with Birmingham could not lead to direct copying of its enterprises. This agitation, however, resulted in a rather inconclusive modification of the charter in 1896, and was a precursor of the adoption of government by commission in 1911.

The commission form of government, modeled on that of Galveston and Des Moines, was authorized for Lowell by the Legislature of

1911. The new charter, entrusting the affairs of the municipality to a mayor and four aldermen as "elected selectmen," is still under trial, with the best informed local opinion not very enthusiastic as to its success in its first years. The plan, in general, is that which has been adopted in several Eastern cities. As the final authority the municipality elects a council consisting of a mayor and four aldermen. There is also a school committee of five members, with specially delegated powers. The annual election is held the second Tuesday of December. Party designations are abolished. The municipal council is organized in the forenoon of the first Monday of January, with a president who may act as the mayor. All meetings are public. The council does, without the approval of the mayor, the various things which formerly the city council, board of aldermen, common council, board of charities, board of trustees of public cemeteries, and water board did with the mayoral approval. The council determines the administrative policies of each and every municipal department, the individual commissioner having full power to carry out in detail the plans adopted by the council for his department. Appropriations are safeguarded, and participation by members of the council in contracts is made a criminal offence. Under the council are the following administrative officers: City clerk, city treasurer and collector of taxes, city auditor, purchasing agent, city engineer, city physician, city messenger, board of health of three members, board of park commissioners of five members, city solicitor, chief of the fire department, superintendent of police, sealer of weights and measures, board of sinking fund commissioners of three members, board of assessors of three members.

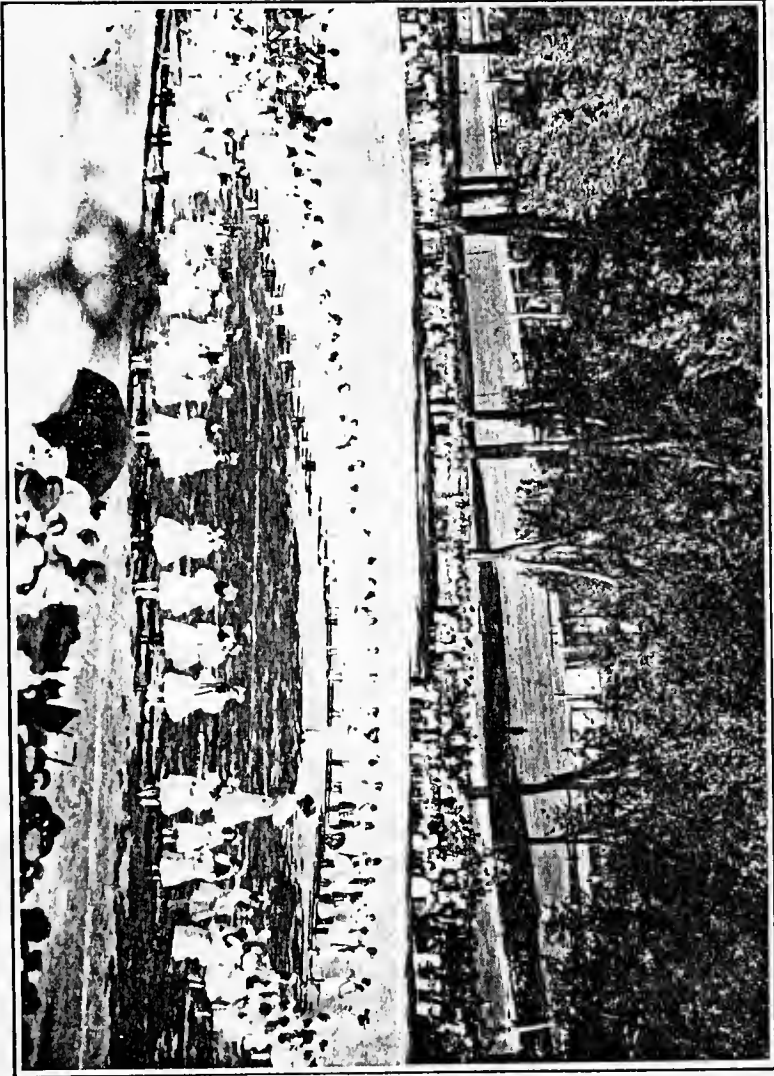
Beginnings of a Park System—A Lowell park commission was created in 1902. With the organization of this body began a systematic expansion and improvement of parks and playgrounds. The city up to that time had obviously suffered from lack of any such broad plan as has made the metropolitan park system of greater Boston a model for the nation.

Development of Fort Hill Park on ground where the friendly Wannalancet erected his fort against the Mohawks has gone on apace since the land, amounting to about thirty-four acres, was given by the Misses Rogers. The delightfulness of the vistas from the summit has not been overstated by the author of the Board of Trade's book on Lowell: "From the crest the view extends over the entire circumference of the horizon and the distant mountains are visible. The city as a whole lies in the foreground. The historic Concord river winds at its foot, and its course may be followed for miles. It has been beautifully developed by the park commission until it constitutes one of the most charming park areas in the United States."

Tyler Park, in the Highlands district, was tendered to the city in



FORT HILL PARK.
One of the Finest Natural Parks in the Country.



PLAYGROUND, SOUTH COMMON.

a letter whose admirable sentiments should be recorded. The Board of Aldermen on February 8, 1893, received the following, a petition in form, a gift in substance :

Respectfully represent your petitioners that they are residents of the city of Lowell and that they and their family have been for many years owners of land therein ; that recognizing the advantages that may accrue to the inhabitants by means of public parks and open spaces within our city, and the enhancements of its beauty thereby, and being mindful also that by the rapid growth and expansion of building both public and private, the land which may be dedicated to such a purpose is yearly becoming less ; desirous also, as representatives of the family, of giving some tangible expression of the interest and affection entertained toward a locality which for more than a hundred years has been the family home, your petitioners hereby offer and present to the city of Lowell as a free gift a lot situated on the southerly side of Westford street, between West Pine and Foster streets, containing about 2.74 acres, including the streets surrounding the same, as represented in the plan herewith submitted, to be forever kept open and maintained as a public park together with the streets immediately surrounding and adjoining it, the said park and street to be called and known as "Tyler Park" for the free use and enjoyment of the inhabitants forever. Said tract of land, partly wood and partly field, has been in the family for many years, and the park has been located and laid out by Mr. [Charles] Eliot, the well known landscape architect of Boston.

Your petitioners reserve the right to the wood standing upon the said street, as shown on the plan, and they also undertake to work and prepare the said street so it will be passable.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

MARY ANN SAUNDERS TYLER,
SUSAN EMMA TYLER.

The Shedd playground, one of the most important additions to the communal attractions, is the outcome of a noble gift which Freeman Ballard Shedd first proposed to Mayor John F. Meehan in July, 1910. He then suggested giving to the city a tract of some fifty acres of land south of Knapp avenue and adjoining Fort Hill Park. His idea was that he should like to see the land developed as a playground rather than as a formal park. In an interview explaining his motives in tendering this benefit, Mr. Shedd said: "I was born in Lowell, have always lived in Lowell and hope to die in Lowell. All my success in life has come in Lowell, and I felt that I wanted to leave behind me some sort of monument which would be of use to the people of the city. It seemed to me that a park and playground on this land would be of benefit to everybody and would be a permanent memorial that can be developed."

After this offer was announced, more or less public discussion ensued as to the advisability of the city's undertaking the cost of

maintenance of so extensive a park and playground. Liberal counsels prevailed and, while means were lacking for adequately developing the tract in the present decade, a useful skating pond and other features were introduced. At the entrance was set up a tablet bearing the inscription: "Shedd Playground. A gift to the City of Lowell by Freeman Ballard Shedd. A. D. 1910."

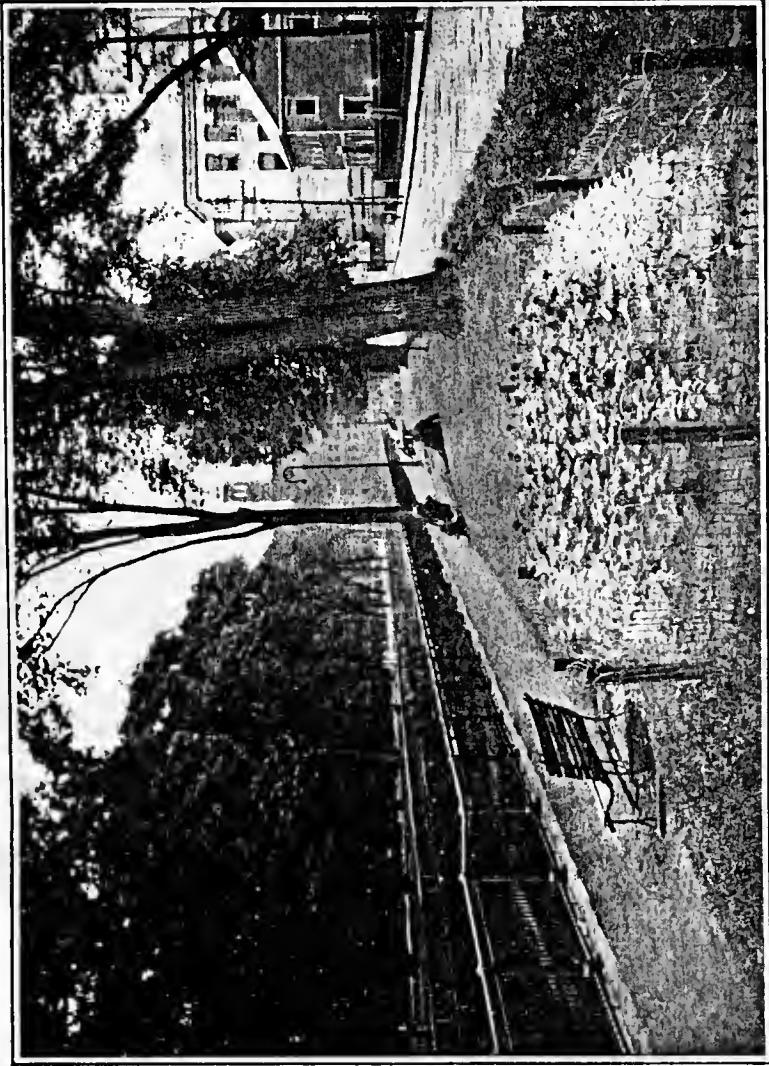
Mr. Shedd, it should be added, did not live to witness any extensive improvement of the land which he gave generously. He died in Florida, on March 11, 1913.

A strip of land between Anne street and the Merrimack canal, which for many years was boarded off, has been taken over by the Lowell park commissioners and named Lucy Larcom Park. This is a pleasant resting place, shaded throughout with fine elms. The land thus made public property was originally part of the Joseph Fletcher farm, sold to Kirk Boott and others in 1821. It became the property of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company in 1822 and of the proprietors of the Locks and Canals in 1826. In 1844 the Locks and Canals Company gave it over to two trustees to preserve it "as ornamental ground forever," with the understanding that it should be "dedicated and set apart by the grantees for the purpose of beautifying and ventilating the city." In 1909 a special act of the Legislature was secured by means of which the trustees of the property are henceforth the mayor of the city and the chairman of the park commission.

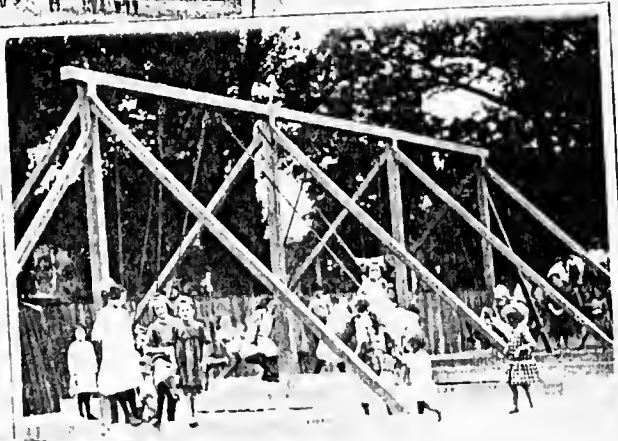
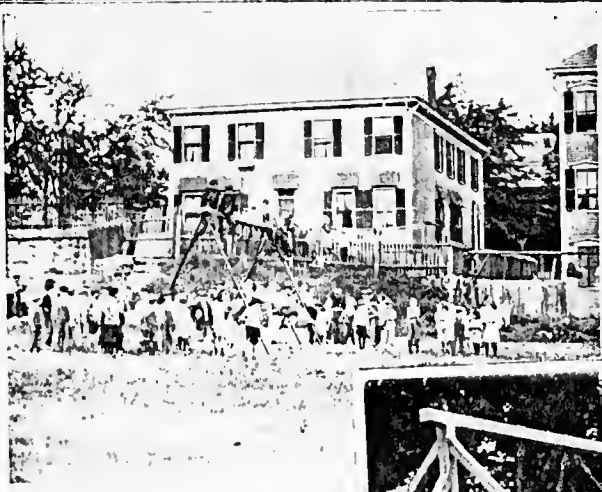
Counting playgrounds, there were in 1917 thirty-three separate parks in Lowell, with a total acreage of 136.4. The city still needs a large forest park or two—something on the order of the Middlesex Fells and Blue Hills reservations of the Boston metropolitan system. Otherwise it is reasonably well provided with park facilities.

Bridges and Highways—When construction of a fourth bridge over the Merrimack, to be projected from the head of Merrimack street across the lower end of the canal walk, was up for consideration in April, 1894, it was expected that opposition would be encountered from the community on the northern side of the river, and especially from that section of Pawtucketville lying west of Pawtucket bridgehead. Landowners of this district, however, appeared in advocacy of the new bridge, claiming, as later proved to be the case, that the total effect would be to increase real estate values from Beaver brook to the Tyngsborough line. The Moody street bridge, as actually built, soon opened up a large suburban tract, where previously children picked huckleberries. The establishment of the Lowell Textile School gave this development a generally desirable character.

A Lowell movement which failed on account of opposition from Chelmsford was one in favor of a bridge over the Merrimack at some suitable point between Middlesex Village and North Chelmsford.



LEICY LARCOM PARK.
Vista Showing Canal in the Heart of the City.



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PLAYGROUNDS OF LOWELL IN ACTION.

Taxpayers of the township immediately affected rallied against this proposal, and its urban backing was not perhaps not sufficiently enthusiastic to carry the project through. As a means of opening up much residential land along the new boulevard it might have served a very useful purpose.

The replacement of the iron bridge at Pawtucket Falls with an arched bridge of concrete was one of the achievements of the last years covered by this narrative.

At this point where the Merrimack was first bridged in the late eighteenth century, the need of a modern structure, strong enough for the heavier traffic of to-day and more attractive than the flimsy iron-work affairs that were typical of the middle nineteenth century, had long been apparent. A contract for building a new bridge was made with the National Engineering Corporation on May 6, 1916, and on June 9, following, land was seized by the municipal council for proper approaches to the bridge. On June 24 work was begun on the present commodious and sightly structure which was practically completed within the year 1917. On esthetic grounds this is one of the important civic undertakings of the period, for the older bridge was never consistent with the beauty and, in flood time, actual grandeur of Pawtucket Falls. To create surroundings worthy of the bridge some of the rather squalid, tasteless buildings about the Pawtucketville end are, at the moment of writing this work, in process of demolition.

The Boulevard, which was an accompaniment of the driven wells scheme, was duly laid out along the northern bank of the river from Pawtucket bridge into Tyngsboro. It made accessible to home-seekers a region of farms extending from Varnum avenue to the river, which in preceding generations had lain open and fertile, ideal corn lands such as Wannalancet and his people cherished. In his 1892 inaugural, Mayor Pickman announced that the Boulevard up to that time had cost, for laying out, about \$78,000. A decade later the increasing use of motor vehicles made certain that the Boulevard would have a usefulness not foreseen by the projectors.

The Boulevard thus laid out came into National celebrity in 1908 and 1909 through the automobile races which took place on the course. As the motor car became popular in a community always given to adopting novelties, it soon appeared that the smooth level roadway laid out in connection with the driven well system offered almost ideal conditions for driving. A Lowell Automobile Club was formed which arranged a race, with entries on a National scale, for Labor Day, 1908. This affair attracted attention and led to the American Automobile Association's selection of Lowell as the scene of its races of the following September. The most famous of American drivers were represented in the program of the three-day races that ensued. The course

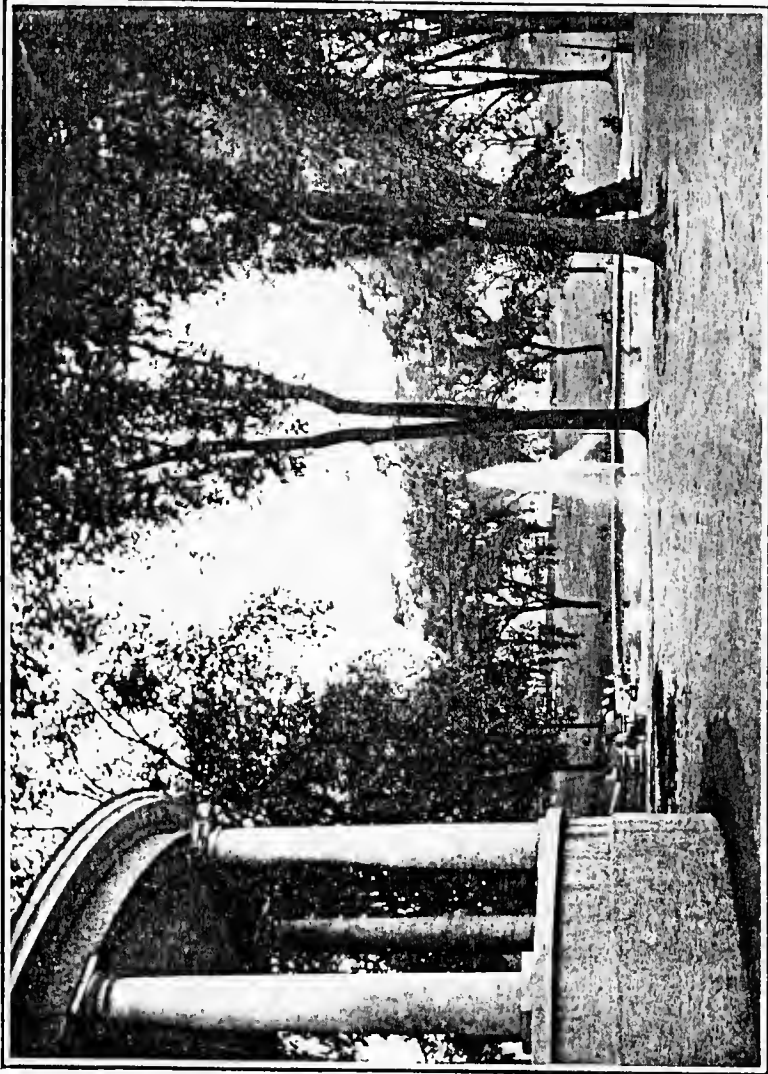
was specially prepared with dressing and oil. Special permission was obtained from the Legislature to close all roads in the vicinity.

Another improvement of the Merrimack river at Lowell which for a time looked promising, but which was inevitably postponed by the World War, was that of creating a section of State highway along the Centralville shore from the Dracut line to Moody street. This project would fill in a gap in the present motor-car route up the valley and would beautify a river front which in the past has been sadly neglected. It would likewise give value for residential purposes to the considerable area of filled land just above Hunt's Falls and under Christian Hill, and would assist in the development of the residential district about the mouth of Beaver Brook. The proposal was presented to the directors of the Lowell Board of Trade on November 14, 1912, and by them so favorably considered that a committee was appointed consisting of Frank Ricard, chairman, Harvey B. Greene, Thalles P. Hall, Joseph Albert, G. C. Brock and John H. Beaulieu. Though temporarily delayed, this plan should ultimately be carried out.

The subject of a Dummer street extension to break through the then solidly built line of houses between Merrimack and Market streets was before the municipal authorities as early as November, 1893, when Jeremiah Crowley appeared in behalf of the First Congregational Church to urge a street that would simultaneously give a slight approach to the City Hall and Memorial building and would remove some inferior buildings adjacent to the church, in one of which a theatre of unpleasent type had been conducted for some time past. Out of this agitation came the present extension to which has been given the name "the Cardinal O'Connell Parkway."

In the years 1894 and thereafter, work was active on the First street extension which City Engineer George Bowers had designed with a view to redeeming a considerable tract on the north side of Hunt's Falls. This work has considerably narrowed the channel of the Merrimack, which has also been deepened, making the rapids below the city less liable to cause backwater during floods.

Water Supply From Driven Wells—The water board's annual report of 1892 stated that the success of the driven well system at Lowell had led several other cities to investigate. It was urged that the quality of the Merrimack water was deteriorating, year by year: "Our highest authorities are believers in underground water supplies for cities. Nothing thus far has been brought out by our investigation that is in any way discouraging to the general idea of abandonment of the Merrimack river as a source of supply." The water board at this time was composed of Miles F. Brennan, Arthur F. Salmon, Richard B. Allen, James W. Cassidy. Engineer George Bowers reported that



SOUTH COMMON WADING POOL AND BAND STAND.

driven wells had been tested in four localities: On the north bank of the Merrimack, not far from the present filtering gallery; at a point in the same terrain some 4,000 feet west of this installation; near the mouth of Beaver brook; south of Plain street in the valley of River Meadow brook.

The need for haste in obtaining a less perilous water supply was emphasized in the State Board of Health's 1893 report, which said: "The Merrimack river is polluted above Lowell not only by Stony brook, but very extensively by the large cities of Manchester, Concord and Fitchburg, the sewers of all of which pour their raw contents directly into the Merrimack river or the Nashua. This they have been doing for months and years, and to the fact that Lowell has been willing to drink this regularly polluted water, totally unpurified by filtration, is chargeable the fact that typhoid fever has annually been excessive in that city."

The second and the last of those experimental installations were so far successful as to lead to the equipment in use in 1918 of 479 driven wells along the Pawtucket Boulevard, and 210 similar wells along River Meadow brook.

By 1895 the driven wells furnished a total of 837,876,902 gallons of water. On February 22, 1897, the thirty-inch sluice gate in the river intake pipe was closed, and for the first time all the water used by the city was derived from the driven wells.

A completely satisfactory system of water supply was difficult to secure, nevertheless, even after use of river water had ceased altogether. With heavy drafts upon the subterranean supply an increased mineral content began to appear in the water. This was particularly noticeable in the Cook wells, driven in the River Meadow terrain. On account of the deterioration of the supply from this source some 177 additional wells were undertaken in the Boulevard district in 1900 and 1901. It was still found necessary, nevertheless, to draw a certain quantity from the Cook system, ranging from 3.2 of the total supply in 1903 to 19.4 per cent. in 1912. In the latter year the water board started 118 more wells along the Boulevard, making the whole number in that sandy region 450. In case of need of additional supplies it may be possible in the near future to draw upon the Beaver Brook valley above Collinsville.

A new reservoir, situated near the open reservoir on land owned by the city, was begun in 1911 and brought into service December 6, 1913. It has a capacity of five million gallons.

Lowell Public Library—The Public Library, rehoused in Memorial Hall, has grown, under the librarianship of Frederick A. Chase, to be a useful and well-worked library of about 90,000 volumes. The employment for running expenses of a portion of the income of the

"John Davis Fund" of \$100,000, left by the late John Davis to enlarge the library's usefulness, is severely criticized, and with apparent justice, by Kengott, in his Lowell survey. Mr. Davis made this generous bequest "doubtless never supposing that the city government year after year would take advantage of his generosity to reduce its annual appropriation for the support of the library by the amount of the income of the 'John Davis Fund'." Even with help from this fund the annual income of the library applicable to maintenance is said to be about the lowest among the cities of the State. The city has no well-developed system of branch libraries. "It is noteworthy," Kengott observes, "that Lowell, which spends less than the average of the cities of the State on books and public library, spends more on its police department, or \$1.47 per capita, which is forty-three cents more than Lawrence, eighteen cents more than Fall River, nineteen cents more than Worcester. A more generous support of the library, the parks and playgrounds would be of special help to the children and the foreigners, and so to the whole city, and would doubtless decrease the cost of its police."

A certain irresponsibility on the part of the municipal government in the first years after the adoption of the commission form might be argued from the handling of the John Davis bequest to the public library. Whatever the legal position of the bequest, it is hardly likely that the donor would have wanted the income of the fund he generously established to be used in lieu of the amount ordinarily appropriated towards maintaining such an institution. The fund as audited in 1906 by Franklin E. Johnson, showed a total of \$110,496.15, and an income of \$5,683.06. This income was so used as to draw from the trustees of the library the following protest: "We again beg to state our position in regard to the use we believe should be made of the income from this fund, and to protest at the unfair treatment of the library of the past two years in deducting from the usual annual appropriation the amount which we receive as a gift. This gift was unquestionably given to improve the library and to put the trustees into a position to buy books and other things which we might not otherwise feel that we could afford."

Mr. Davis, who by his bequest to the library added his name to the list of notable benefactors of the city of Lowell, was born at Hubbardston, March 4, 1831. He came as a boy to Lowell, and was prepared for college at the high school. After graduation from Dartmouth College, he entered the law office of D. S. & G. E. Richardson. He practiced in Lowell for upwards of forty years. At one time he was president of the Old Lowell National Bank.

Public Health and Housing—Increased concern for the public health has been notable in Lowell. In the last decade of the nine-

teenth century there was a distinct awakening of general interest in the subject of needless and easily preventable diseases. It was seen that the high death rate among infants was far from creditable to the community's physical conditions and popular intelligence. The connection between insanitary housing and unsatisfactory mortality statistics was now clearly perceived. The Board of Health for 1892 reported rather pessimistically: "The record of deaths from cholera infantum is discouraging. In previous years the board has had physicians make their daily visits in the tenement house districts during July and August. Instructions in infant feeding and other sanitary measures have been given, but no practical results have been obtained. To change the habits of the class of people in which this disease is most common would require a large expenditure of money, time and patience for several years." Yet, in the midst of such jeremiads, there was a reduction in the death rate of 3.20 per thousand between 1890 and 1895. The health department was visibly improving in efficiency. The ancient privy vaults, periodically cleaned, with an accompaniment of dreadful odors, by "Tom" Fay's carts were fast disappearing. Even in the semi-rural outlying parts of the city, ashes and garbage were now collected regularly. Cremation of garbage and market refuse was begun; the latest system of feeding to pigs was adopted. At the suggestion of Dr. Thomas F. Harrington a policy of flushing streets with cold water on hot summer days was put in force; this practice, which is said to have originated in Lowell, saved children's lives and added to the general comfort. The milk supply began to be more rigorously inspected than formerly. All told, improvements in public health work were so many that twenty years later, in 1915, the Board of Trade could truthfully say: "The death rate of the city is low as compared with the death rate of the State, showing the remarkable health conditions. Lowell's death rate for 1915 was 16.85."

The unregulated growth of residential districts to which reference has been made was accelerated from about 1895 onward. The bad effects upon real estate values of indiscriminate building was foreseen by at least a few observers. On January 11, 1893, George J. Carney, speaking before the Board of Trade, urged a consistent plan of laying out future streets of Lowell, "with a view to its own beauty and symmetry rather than for the convenience of individuals." He advocated a commission devoted to what has since been known as "city planning." Even from the utilitarian viewpoint of the savings banks and other institutions empowered to lend money upon real estate it is to-day seen to have been regrettable that Mr. Carney's suggestions could not have been adopted. The spirit of *laissez-faire*, nevertheless, of non-interference with individual initiative, however perverted its manifestations, has prevailed.

The defective housing situation which was very apparent to the Commonwealth's Homestead Commission, when in 1914 it first looked seriously into the possibility of using Lowell as an experiment ground in its scheme of model housing, was already on the conscience of many local observers at the beginning of the time now under review. In the winter of 1894 the Board of Trade was carefully discussing possible improvements in the building laws. In a report on conditions it was shown that little Canada was not the worst fire risk in the city. From State Inspector John F. Murphy the words were quoted: "The city and State owe it a duty to the public to have our buildings properly constructed. There are many queer notions of rights. How frequently we hear of individual rights being violated without a word as to the conveniences of the public!"

Lowell and the Liquor Traffic—The problem of the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in Lowell has been in the years 1893-1917 about what it was in the thirty years preceding. The drink evil has at times been so exaggerated as to give Lowell a bad name among American cities as regards inebriety and its consequences. Here, however, as in most places of New England, the opinions of the average, good-natured, tolerant, easy-going citizen have not changed toward moderate drinking to any such extent as they have changed in large sections of the world. Regarding the evils of some of the worst of the saloons, public sentiment has from time to time been much awakened, though only about once in a decade to the extent of voting for no license.

The affairs of the Lowell police board became somewhat entangled through alleged lax enforcement of the laws concerning the sale of intoxicants in 1906. A petition was circulated for a removal of the board, as a result of which the mayor gave a largely attended hearing. A new board of three members was appointed. This one, though one member, Frederick N. Wier, Esq., was highly regarded by all representatives of decency and good order, did not make a favorable impression. It, too, was removed in the autumn of 1907. Still another board was removed by the mayor in 1909. The Superior Court refused to sanction this last action as legal and the board of police was reinstated. Kenngott wrote of these occurrences: "The net result of all these hearings, charges and countercharges and the removal of three different police boards by three different mayors in three years, is that the screen law is well enforced, the number of hotel licenses has been reduced slightly, and the liquor laws are not so openly violated."

Recent Public School Installations—The cornerstone of a new high school building was dedicated June 28, 1893—a structure whose usefulness was destined to be shorter than anyone at that date would have supposed. Walter Coburn, as chairman of the high school com-

mittee of the school board, presided at the exercises. The work was pushed rapidly, and just before the following Christmas the new building was dedicated with addresses by Mayor Pickman, former Principal James S. Russell, Principal Frank F. Coburn, and Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester. The growth of the school in the years immediately following was such as to make inevitable the extension in which the manual training departments were housed and to lead to the plans for a much larger plant, which are in abeyance at the writing of this history, the war having stopped many building operations. In Lowell, as in most American cities, the phenomenon has been witnessed of a remarkable expansion of secondary school education.

The school system as a whole, under the superintendencies of Arthur K. Whitcomb and Hugh Molloy, has made progress in quarter of a century with comparatively little of spectacular or exceptional incidents, but much very real progress.

State Normal School—In June, 1893, Superintendent of Schools A. K. Whitcomb headed a strong movement to secure for Lowell one of two proposed State normal schools. The advantages of the chief centre of population in the Merrimack valley were evident; delegations from the Board of Trade appeared before a Legislative committee to present their argument. Their efforts were finally successful in May, 1894. The State Normal School was duly built in the Highlands and to the principalship was chosen Frank F. Coburn, then principal of the high school. The growth of this institution has brought much prestige to the city as an educational centre.

Recent Religious Developments—Multiplication of religious bodies has gone on apace, even in an age when in many quarters there has been earnest discussion of the question: "What must the church do to be saved?" Toward the end of the period covered by this history, an enumeration showed seventy separate ecclesiastical organizations in Lowell, most of them housed in buildings of their own. The tabulation, as given in the Board of Trade's book, is as follows: Adventist, 1; Armenian Congregational, 1; Baptist, 9; Christians, 1; Christian Science, 2; Christadelphian Ecclesia, 1; Congregational, 9; Evangelical, 1; Greek (Orthodox), 1; Jewish, 3; Lutheran, 1; Mazdaznan, 1; Methodist Episcopal, 6; Ministry-at-Large, 1; Pentecostal, 1; Primitive Methodist, 2; Presbyterian, 2; Protestant Episcopal, 2; Roman Catholic, 16; Salvation Army, 1; Spiritualist, 1; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 1; Missions, 4. Total, 70.

The coming of representatives of many nations has, of course, helped to produce this astonishing medley of religious societies, since each racial entity likes to preserve the religious forms of its homeland. The Roman Catholic churches, for example, include separate societies

of Lithuanians and Poles. As regards the present-day serviceableness of the multitude of churches, Mr. Kenngott, being himself a minister of the gospel, may be conceded to speak by the card when he says: "In the churches the various races still preserve their racial, denominational and sectarian symbols, and Jew and gentile, Greek and English are kept apart. They frequently have different pews for Dives and Lazarus, and build their walls of separation between 'liberal' and 'conservative.' Instead of being unifying and socializing forces, they are often separatist and divisive forces. The schools are the great social unifiers, because they know neither Greek nor Jew, rich nor poor, male nor female."

The passing of John Street Church was an event of the late last years of the century which brought to many older men and women of Lowell a sense of the changing order. After the consideration to which reference has been made of a plan for a so-called "People's Church," it was finally decided in the spring of 1894 to make all the pews free and to place over the doors the sign "People's Free Church," trusting to voluntary contributions to maintain the society. The pastor at this epoch was the Rev. George H. Johnson, an able and energetic man, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1873 and of the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1876. For a time it looked as if Mr. Johnson's earnestness and persistence might save the historic society, but the plan in Lowell, as in some other cities, failed to reach the great mass of people whom it was hoped to bring to the church, and finally the trustees decided to sell the property to the Young Women's Christian Association, whose present fine building was erected, following the dismantlement of the church.

The problem of the future of some of the Protestant churches of Lowell became acute in the last years of the period covered by this history. Before the World War there had grown up a generation of younger people who, whatever their recognition of moral obligations, no longer had the same acute conscience regarding church-going as distinguished their parents and grandparents. In the words of the editor of the "Courier-Citizen," "Church attendance has fallen off. One may ignore this fact, but that does not conceal it. The period of reorganization that has found expression in larger factories, stronger banks, bigger hotels, better places of amusement, seems to have found its reaction among Protestants who attend church. Catholics, fortunately for them, perhaps, are blessed with a different system, which seems to land them safely in church either early or late on the Sabbath. The Protestant has but one morning service, which comes at the time most likely to interfere with a trip to the country or the better part of his day at home. Yet he takes church very seriously when he does go, and in certain Protestant churches he fills the auditorium to

overflowing at least once a day, and gives with an open purse to every call for charity."

The changing attitude of the Protestant population was reflected in the condition in which the downtown Congregational churches found themselves in the second decade of this century. Here were the First Church, the Trinitarian Congregational, Kirk Street and High Street, all situated near the centre of the city and all competing for the attendance of parishioners more and more of whom were removing into the suburbs, and in many instances, into the surrounding towns. The question of a possible consolidation of three and perhaps four of these churches came to the fore in 1916 and 1917 through the temporary homelessness of the Kirk Street people whose historic edifice was seized by the city to obtain room for the new high school. When the necessity of removal became apparent the society by a large majority instructed a committee to invite other Congregational churches to join with them in founding a new union church. That attempt came to naught, largely because the committees named found difficulties that had not appeared to those who instructed them. The plan lapsed, and the Kirk street committee acquired temporary control of the Central Methodist Church property. Several thousand dollars were expended in an effort to make this structure look like the one just vacated. Late in 1917 came another effort to effect a consolidation. Of the situation at this juncture, Philip S. Marden wrote:

The very clearly established majority in all four churches is in favor of the union at the First Congregational Church as the practical solution of the question. The High Street Church at a meeting half as large as the one at which it favored union has since turned down the proposal, but it has become apparent that if a new union church is organized with a new name and officers, it will attract from the High Street Church as it will from the others. No union church, of course, will hold all the members, but transfers to other Congregational churches, especially in the Highland district, will benefit the churches there. As to the future of a union church, it seems to have a great opportunity under wise administration. If one is permitted to speak frankly, it will need to pay less attention to the money value of its officers and more to their leadership. Perhaps one weakness in the organization of this denomination is that its officers are prone to continue through long terms of years, thus failing to utilize fully the generations coming after them. The new church, administered by those who believe in the possibility of its work, and who will merge their own personality in common service for a great cause, will gain a unique position in the city and hold it. For the Protestant churches in Lowell would not hold their congregations if all Protestants attended them. And there are signs that Protestants are about ready to go to church once more.

William Cardinal O'Connell—Lowell in 1911 had reason to be proud of the elevation of William Henry O'Connell, born here in 1851,

to the rank of cardinal. This alumnus of our public schools and of Boston College, where he was graduated in 1881, has had a brilliant and successful career beyond that of any others of the many estimable young men of Irish or French-Canadian ancestry who have entered the priesthood. Shortly after finishing his course at Boston College, he entered the North American College of Rome. He was ordained a priest at Rome on June 8, 1884. In 1895 he became rector of the North American College in 1895, and in 1897 he was named domestic prelate. He returned to this country in 1901 to be installed as Bishop of Portland, Maine. In August, 1905, he was named special papal envoy to Japan. At Tokio he was given the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure by the Mikado in December, 1905. On the death of Archbishop Williams at Boston in 1907, the Lowell born priest was chosen his successor amidst widespread approval. Four years later he was named one of the three cardinals of the United States.

Efforts on the part of some of the Protestant churches to get together have not been wanting in the past quarter century.

A "Lowell Church League" for moral reform was organized at a meeting on May 23, 1893, with the following officers: President, Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge; vice-president, Rev. M. M. G. Dana; secretary, F. A. Chase; treasurer, W. F. Hills; executive committee, the foregoing and Rev. Frank O. Hall, Rev. J. C. Campbell, Rev. W. H. Thomas, A. Q. Davis, William H. Wiggin, Otis A. Merrill. This league took a prominent part in investigating the moral and economic condition of the working class during the hard times of 1893-95. It later became quiescent. The idea, nevertheless, of affiliation of the churches for the moral improvement of the community did not die out. It was revived in 1911 in a movement for a Federation of Churches "to advance by mutual counsel, advice and coöperation the spiritual, moral, social and civic welfare of the city." About half the Protestant churches joined at once in this movement, each appointing three delegates to the federation. "The Roman Catholics, the Greek Orthodox and the Jews," writes Kenngott, "who form over half of the population, decline to unite with the Protestant churches in any movement whatever for the social or moral betterment of the community, though each body is earnest in the cultivation of its own field."

An interesting experiment in inter-denominational religious instruction was undertaken through the formation in 1916 of the Lowell School of Religious Education. This institute had its origin through a proposal emanating from the Boston University Theological School, which had been willed a generous amount of money with which to carry on special religious instruction. Upon communication with the Rev. Appleton Grannis, rector of St. Anne's Church, and other clergymen of the city, the authorities in charge of the fund proposed a course

in Bible study of a sort to impart knowledge of teaching along advanced and specialized lines, so as to make Bible instruction and religious education more effective than ever before in Lowell Sunday schools. Classes were formed in accordance with this plan and sessions held during a season of several months, with members of Boston University faculty coming to Lowell regularly and giving valued instruction. The course of study proved successful even beyond expectation. On April 26, 1917, occurred the first annual banquet, attended by more than 250 men and women who had had the advantage of the special instruction offered by this school.

Lowell the Subject of a "Survey"—To the dignity of a published "Survey," Lowell attained in 1912 when Rev. George F. Kenngott's "The Record of a City" was published by the Macmillan Company. This sociological study cannot be too highly extolled, whether or not the reader agrees with every conclusion reached by the author. The book admirably illustrates the spirit of research and inquiry with which many clergymen of the more progressive type are studying the communities in which their lot have been cast. The survey was undertaken in partial fulfillment of the conditions for a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the department of social ethics of Harvard University. It covers many departments of the present-day city of Lowell, from which information, either in quotation or paraphrase, has been drawn freely for the purposes of this history.

Most of the commercial, social and educational institutions whose work is associated with Lowell activities have been noted as founded prior to 1893. The mortality among those has not been great, and for a city of its size Lowell is well supplied with clubs, associations and humanitarian enterprises.

The City's Foremost Benefactor—The large benefactions of Frederick Fanning Ayer, of New York City, have made possible much of the notable upbuilding of humanitarian institutions which has occurred in Lowell in the past quarter century. Within the period named, this Lowell-born man has made great investments in the health, education and general welfare of the city. The full extent of his gifts and charities can hardly be stated, but these local items stand out conspicuously: Lowell General Hospital, \$390,500; Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, \$175,000; Lowell Textile School, \$166,500; Young Women's Christian Association, \$65,000; Old Ladies' Home, \$65,000; Day Nursery, \$62,500; Lowell Humane Society, \$10,000; Young Men's Christian Association, \$7,000. A few biographical data about this benefactor of the community are given in the chapters on Lowell authors (for he is a poet of distinction). It may be noted in connection with this bestowal of these large sums of money upon carefully chosen institutions that he has never been satisfied simply to give

money and receive thanks. Although almost unknown as a personality in Lowell, he has kept in close touch with the work of the institutions benefited. It is no secret that one of his representatives on the ground down to September, 1917, was the late Dr. Moses G. Parker, his lifelong friend and associate in many business transactions. Mr. Ayer's idea, with which Dr. Parker was thoroughly sympathetic, was that charities and public institutions should be run efficiently, economically, within their income and without those deficits which in some quarters are regarded as evidence of ambitious achievement. He has apparently wanted to be sure that his money went to managements who would apply their income to securing the maximum social service, but without that exuberance of effort that sometimes leads to multiplication of liabilities and obligations.

Reorganization of the Historical Society—Continued activity of the Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell was assured by a reorganization in 1902. The society heretofore had been a voluntary association. It was now decided to incorporate it under the name of The Lowell Historical Society. The society has the object, as stated in its charter granted by legislative act, May 21, 1902, "of collecting and preserving books, manuscripts, records and objects of antiquarian interest; of encouraging the study of local history; of maintaining a library; and of publishing from time to time whatever may illustrate and perpetuate the history of Lowell and adjacent towns." The membership in the year of incorporation was about one hundred and fifty.

Publication of the more important papers read at meetings of the Lowell Historical Society, supplementing the publications of the preceding association, has placed on record much valuable historical matter. A considerable endowment would be needed to publish all the really worthy manuscripts which have been amassed under these auspices.

A useful undertaking in the years 1906 and 1907 was the offering of prizes for essays by members of the graduating class at the Lowell High School for the best essays on stated topics connected with local history. In the former year gold pieces of the value of ten and five dollars respectively were tendered for the two best papers on "The Lowell High School: its History, and the History its Boys and Girls have made." The first prize went to Alfred M. Caddell; the second prize to Harold P. Conklin. The subject in 1907 was "The Concord River in History and Literature." The winners were Edith C. Erskine and Annie Louise Naylor.

End of Two Historic Associations—The passing of the historic Middlesex Mechanics' Association was one of the evidences of the changing order in the late nineteenth century. The association had outlived its usefulness. At the annual meeting in April, 1894, an in-

debtedness of more than twenty thousand dollars was reported. It was then shown that the idea of starting a historical museum was growing and hope was expressed that in the upbuilding of such collections the association might take on a new lease of life. The association, however, continued to dwindle in numbers and efficiency. Finally, in 1898, the property was sold to the First Unitarian Congregational Church, which had been organized as a secession from the First Congregational Church.

The sale of the fair grounds, long the scene of the annual fairs of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society, was chronicled in 1906. The grounds were sold to a land company to be cut up into building lots. The society has continued to operate, holding its fairs in coöperation with some local grange of one of the towns of the district.

Work of Patriotic Societies—Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Lowell, has taken a prominent place among the patriotic societies of Massachusetts since its foundation in 1896. It was organized with objects similar to those of the National and Bay State societies, Sons of the American Revolution, the primary aim being "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men who achieved American independence." The charter members were: Charles Elisha Adams, Walter Whitney Johnson, Moses Greeley Parker, M. D., James Francis Savage, Burton Howe Wiggin, Horace Sargent Bacon, Frank Marsh Merrill, James Brainerd Field, Charles Dana Palmer, Artemas Brooks Woodworth, James Gardner Buttrick, Theodore Edson Parker, Jr., John Calvin Parker. Mr. Adams was chosen president; Mr. Johnson, treasurer; Dr. Parker, registrar; Mr. Savage, historian; Mr. Bacon, secretary. At the second meeting, on March 24, 1896, the following new members were admitted: Judge Samuel P. Hadley, Edward H. Shattuck, Arthur D. Colby, Prentiss Webster, Philip Reade, Harry Reade, Charles F. Young, Francis A. Nichols, Horace B. Coburn, Rev. Wilson Waters, Edward W. Thompson. Since then the membership has steadily increased.

A custom of celebrating historical anniversaries was inaugurated on May 11, 1896, when a dinner was held at the St. Charles Hotel in celebration of the capture of Ticonderoga. Other events of the kind have been: On October 26, 1896, a reception and banquet at Mechanics' Hall to celebrate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; February 9, 1897, a meeting in commemoration of the battle of Cowpens; June 17, 1897, a meeting of the chapter at Chelmsford Centre in honor of the 122nd anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill; February 22, 1898, a Washington's Birthday meeting; June 20, 1898, a special meeting at General Butler's residence by invitation of the Spanish War Committee; September 24, 1898, a meeting in Memorial Hall to receive Major-General Philip Reade, lately returned from the battle

of San Juan Hill; December 16, 1898, a meeting at Elisha J. Neale's residence to celebrate the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party.

A celebration of much local interest was that of December 18, 1904, when the chapter dedicated at Dracut Centre a tablet and boulder commemorating the services of Revolutionary soldiers of that town, addresses being delivered by Solon W. Stevens and Moses Greeley Parker, M. D. The tablet bears the inscription:

In Memory of the Men of
Dracut
Who Served in the Revolutionary War
1775-1783,
423 out of a Population of 1173
Placed by Old Middlesex Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution
1904

This gift was accepted for the selectmen of Dracut by Arthur W. Colburn.

An especially impressive meeting of the chapter was that of January 18, 1916, at the Spalding House, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the formation. This included an informal reception of officers of the State Society, followed by a dinner and short addresses by visitors and members. General Philip Reade assisted in the "Trooping of the colors," in which he was assisted by Captain Fred Hazen Howard, of Watertown, and Frank Riggs Holmes, of Boston. Compatriot Ralph H. Shaw read an original poem of which the first and last stanzas were as follows:

We have come here again
With something better than our pride—
Though that is fully justified—
In our descent from those heroic men
Who nobly fought for right,
And won that ever glorious victory
That from the yoke of British tyranny,
That never rested light,
Their necks long-chafed did free,
And gave us Liberty.

We have come here,
Assembled at this ancient hearth,
Upon this anniversary of the birth
Of our time-tested Chapter, with sincere
Congratulation that it has been long
So full of zeal, so active and so strong;
And with thanksgiving that, although bereft
Of many members, it has many left,
Who with recruits will gather at its call
In the same spirit that has united all,
Who have together at its summons come
As if they heard the old time fife and drum.

The preservation of the Spalding House in Pawtucket street, of which an account has been given earlier in this volume, was accom-

plished through its purchase in 1906 by the Molly Varnum Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This patriotic society, now very favorably housed, had been formed in 1894 largely through the initiative of Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge. It was named after Molly Butler Varnum, wife of General Joseph Bradley Varnum. The chapter grew rapidly in numbers and influence, so that to-day it is accounted one of the foremost of the patriotic societies of New England. When an opportunity came to secure the Spalding House, the Molly Varnum Chapter made the effort. The dedication took place December 18, 1906, with the National Society represented on the program by Mrs. Donald McLean, of Washington. In recognition of Dr. Joel Spalding's great interest in Masonry, the Association of Free Masons of Lowell had subscribed a special memorial which was presented through Charles C. Hutchinson. This memorial took the form of a bronze tablet, designed by Laurin H. Martin, with the words: "This room is dedicated to the memory of Brother Joel Spalding, M. D., by the Free Masons of Lowell." It was placed in what is called the Spalding room, which shows the original block print wall paper and Windsor chairs that belonged to the family.

The mortgage, by means of which the Spalding House was acquired by the society of patriotic women, was finally burned on March 1, 1916. The initiative in liquidating this indebtedness was taken by Mrs. Mary Greeley Morrison, who personally contributed \$750 and who laid out a plan for organized team work by which the chapter raised some \$1,912.52.

One of the early achievements of the local patriotic societies was the exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics which was arranged in December, 1897, under the auspices of the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and Captain John Ford Chapter, Children of the American Revolution. It proved surprising to many residents who had had no idea that the city and neighborhood possessed a Revolutionary history to discover so many reminders of the period preceding the establishment of the cotton manufactures at East Chelmsford.

A second chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Lowell under the name of the Lydia Darrah Chapter.

The Revived Art Association—In 1904 the Lowell Art Association was revived. On a snowy March evening a private view was held of a general exhibition of paintings in the high school hall. The setting was not especially favorable to works of art; but in spite of that limitation the pictures looked well. The exhibition met with such success that the officers of the association were encouraged to believe that

Lowell might eventually have such exhibitions as are of seasonal interest at Worcester, Providence, Springfield and other New England cities of about the same population.

The revival of the Lowell Art Association soon led to nationally significant consequences.

Following the death of the artist, James McNeill Whistler, in London, came the Whistler Memorial Exhibition of the Copley Society of Boston in March, 1903, and with this an intensive cult of Whistleriana throughout the United States. Before this furore had died away, President Joseph A. Nesmith, of the Lowell Art Association, had conceived the idea of buying the plain, solid and not inartistic house in Worthen street in which Whistler was born. The undertaking, involving many difficulties of financing, was finally completed and on December 14, 1908, distinguished guests, including the Governor of the Commonwealth, met at the Whistler House. The interior was found to have been redecorated in a mode appropriate to the late artist's liking for quiet, unobtrusive effects, with the main hall, forty by sixteen feet in dimensions, finished in grey friar's cloth. In this exhibition gallery was hung a collection of paintings by American artists lent by the Copley Gallery, Boston. In the then library, now the Francis Room, and the dining room were hung the three pictures already acquired by the association—two works by David Neal, also born in Lowell, and one by Frederic P. Vinton.

The exercises of the dedicatory evening, which were followed by a very large audience, were not without their exciting episode. Joseph Pennell, illustrator, irascible Quaker of Philadelphia and admirer of Whistler, was unable to be present at the dedication, but sent a congratulatory letter in which he went out of his way to denounce failure of Americans properly to appreciate his friend.

Governor Curtis Guild made a spirited reply, beginning with the following words: "I shall not go into joint debate with one who is absent. I shall not discuss the expressions in regard to the United States to which Mr. Pennell has given utterance. I merely desire to file my opposition to the opinion these express. The appreciation of art, the appreciation of service to humanity, has no stronger, no more enduring home than among our people, the people of the United States. Some of us may regret statements that Mr. Whistler may or may not have made. It is not necessary to discuss that question. This memorial is erected to him because he was a great artist, and because as a great artist he performed a service to the world and to humanity."

Publicity on a national scale naturally followed the opening of the Whistler House. Special articles on the event were written for the New York "Herald" by Frank L. Baker and for the New York "Eve-

ning Post" by F. W. Coburn. "The Outlook" printed the following editorial note on January 9, 1909:

Henceforth Lowell, Massachusetts, will be known not merely as the city of cotton mills. According to the familiar anecdote, James McNeill Whistler "did not choose to be born in Lowell." But he was. In a plain, substantial house, then the residence of Major Whistler, of the Locks and Canals Company, the author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," first saw the light. Last week, by the generosity of Lowell citizens and others, the house was dedicated as a memorial museum of art. This is as it should be. An American memorial to Whistler is appropriate, because he was born in this country, owed his education to American schools and colleges and because all his early traditions were American. The Whistler House is to be not the only Whistler memorial in Lowell. A replica of the Rodin memorial, to be placed in the Chelsea Embankment, London, will shortly be erected in Lowell. The Chelsea memorial is a labor of love on the part of the great French sculptor who was also Whistler's friend. The city of Lowell is now uniquely distinguished; it is the only community in America with sufficiently initiative and local pride to mark the birthplace of an American painter by two such memorials.

The project for a Rodin statue in Lowell, to which reference was made in the "Outlook's" article, is one which an untoward course of events destined to preclude from quick fulfillment. In the summer previous to the formal opening of the Whistler House the Lowell Art Association received from Mr. Pennell an offer of the only replica to be made of the memorial statue which Rodin had promised to do for erection in Chelsea. The money to defray the prime costs had been subscribed in England and France; among the donors were such well-known personages as John Singer Sargent, Rudyard Kipling, George Meredith, Beerbohm Tree, Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, Edwin A. Abbey, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Lord Redesdale, Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, Henry James, Sydney Lee, the Earl of Plymouth, George Bernard Shaw and others. The price asked for the replica was very low—only three thousand dollars. Lowell is not a wealthy city and money for artistic purposes comes hard; but a committee of the association, headed by Philip S. Marden, went upon the street and practically in a day brought in pledges that secured to Lowell the promise of a statue which at least two leading American art museums had hoped to have.

Since the opening of the Whistler House the Lowell Art Association has had a generally prosperous existence, under the presidency of Mr. Nesmith and secretaryship of Mary Earl Wood. The organization in point of numbers is a large one. Its activities have been many, and it has endeavored to make its home on Worthen street a focus of the artistic and literary interests of the community. Exhibitions of paintings, drawings and etchings by the foremost American artists

have been shown from time to time in the downstairs rooms. The house has also given Lowell what it never had before, a studio building. It has likewise furnished quarters of the local College Club, and for a literary society.

In the second year after the renovation of the house, it was decided to keep green the memory of James Bicheno Francis by dedicating a room to his name and fame. The dedicatory exercises included reminiscences of the Francis family by Judge Hadley, Mr. Herschell and the Rev. Dr. Chambre. The Staigg portrait of Mr. Francis was removed from City Hall and placed over the fireplace in this room which perpetuates the memory of the distinguished engineer.

An interesting exhibition of works by artists born in Lowell, or otherwise connected with the city, was made in December, 1915, at the Whistler House by the Art Association. The tutelary genius of the house was represented by a slight but piquant study of a young woman's head, said to be the preliminary sketch for "Little Miss Alexander," which was lent by Mr. Frank Gair Macomber, of Boston; a small marine made at Ostend, owned by Mrs. John Briggs Potter, of Boston, and several etchings. By David Neal were two paintings owned by the association, and several early drawings. Willard L. Metcalf's "The Partridge Woods" was lent by Harry Newton Redman, of the New England Conservatory of Music. The painter of "Monadnock," Mr. Phelps, was seen favorably in the "Fading Light," lent by Miss N. P. E. Robbins. By Walter L. Dean there was a marine "U. S. S. Charleston," owned by Mrs. Charles H. Allen. Sarah Wyman Whitman's portrait of the younger Frederic Greenhalge was of a little youth of six years. Alfred Ordway's portrait of "Isabel" revealed this conscientious artist in a characteristic work. Thomas B. Lawson's manner was seen in the full-length portrait of Daniel Webster, lent by the City Library, and in a still life depicting some realistic malaga grapes. John Coggeshall's "Sea and Cliffs," and a landscape; Mary Earl Wood's portraits of General A. W. Greeley and Miss Betty Eastman; Adelbert Ames' "Interior" and his sculptured Indian head; a self portrait by Mrs. Andrew Marshall (Jessie Ames); a portrait of Mrs. Butler Ames by Mrs. Oakes Ames; "Moat Mountain in March" and "Northwest Wind," both agreeable landscapes, by the president of the association, Mr. Nesmith; several small sculptures by Louise Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Allen; wax miniatures by Miss Ruth Burke; metal work by Laurin H. Martin and enamels by Miss Florence Nesmith; Miss Elizabeth Walsh's portrait of "Mistress Mary;" a pastel head by Miss Elizabeth Irish; a pencil drawing of the Culebra Cut; by Clifton Kimball; a drawing in color by Mrs. E. C. Pulsifer; the originals of two illustrative drawings made for the Boston "Transcript," by Frederick W. Coburn; a trio of etchings by Les-

ter G. Hornby, certainly the most brilliant worker in black and white with the exception of Whistler ever to come out of Lowell—these works made up a remarkably creditable exhibition the fame of which extended beyond the municipal borders.

National celebrity arrived for a controversy which grew up in Lowell in the summer and autumn of 1916 anent the naming of the parkway between Merrimack street and Market street, opposite the Memorial building, had created. A proposal to name this thoroughfare after the author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" started a lively discussion. The proposal thus to memorialize Whistler met at once with alternate suggestions that the parkway be named after the distinguished engineer, James B. Francis, or after the city's most liberal benefactor, Frederick Fanning Ayer. The case against signally honoring the artist who "refused to be born in Lowell" was stated before the City Council by Judge S. P. Hadley, who said:

I sincerely hope that the city council will not consider Mr. Whistler in connection with a name for the new parkway, for the principal reason that Whistler repudiated the place of his birth and claimed Russia as his country. He was accustomed to speak disrespectfully of America and American institutions, and he always maintained that his birthplace was Russia, not America. This was untrue—in the vernacular it was a lie. He may have been a man of genius, but he was not a great painter. His etchings are his best work, but Hornby of to-day is not his inferior in such artistry, in my opinion. There is much doubt as to whether the future will hold Mr. Whistler to have been a great artist. In England his fame is not regarded highly. He was a strange, grotesque person, a great egotist, always in a quarrel with somebody. An idea of the man's disposition may be gained by the knowledge that he once published a work on "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," which suggests something else of the present time—"The Savage Art of Making Enemies," in the German tongue. But I do not wish you to ignore him exclusively on account of his peculiarities, but rather I ask that you consider the claims of James B. Francis to recognition.

The city fathers took into consideration all the arguments in favor of the names of Whistler, Francis and Ayer, and then decided in favor of "The Cardinal O'Connell Parkway."

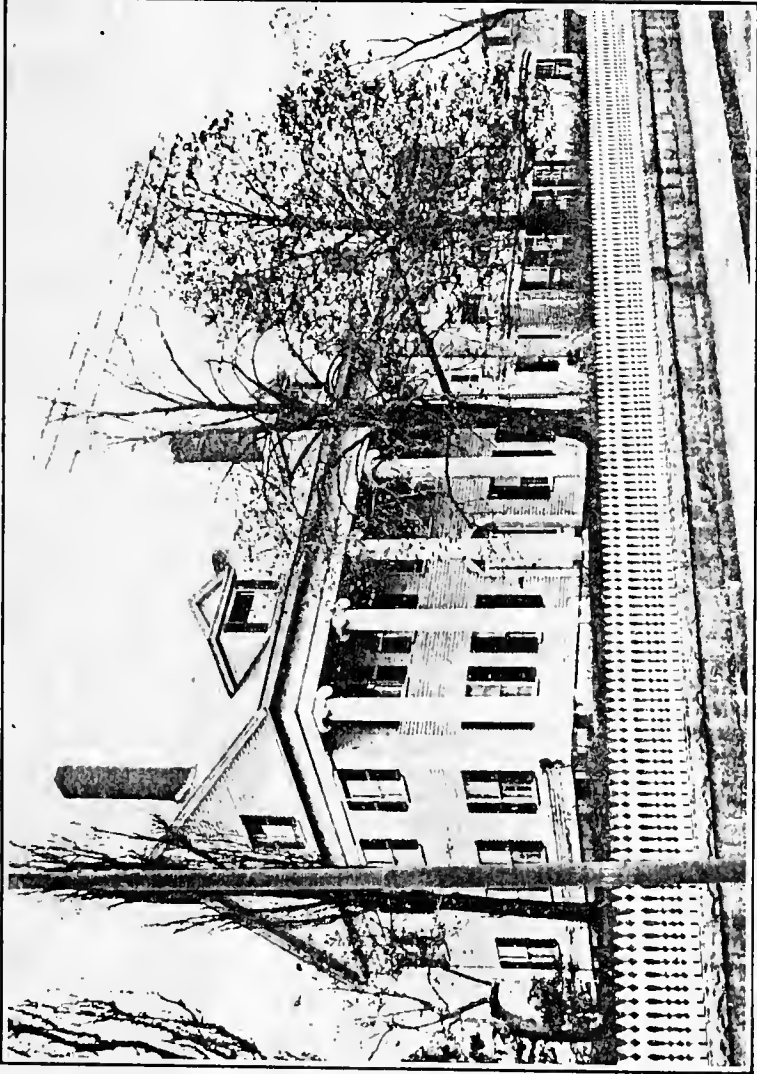
Middlesex Women's Club—In 1894 the Middlesex Women's Club was organized with a membership of 400, which in 1898 was increased to 600. In 1905 an arrangement was made whereby tickets entitling to all the privileges of the club except voting were sold to one hundred of the applicants who had longest been on the waiting list. From the fact of such an arrangement it is easily seen that the Middlesex Women's Club is a popular and flourishing institution. Following the general trend of women's clubs the lecture courses have yearly grown more practical and socially valuable. Much other work has been

undertaken. About 1905 the club began to maintain summer playgrounds in some of the school yards. It has helped materially in the campaign against tuberculosis and in other good movements.

The Yorick Club, now prominent among Lowell social organizations, dates back to November, 1882, when it was organized with these officers: President, Percy Parker; treasurer, Frederick A. Chase; secretary, F. W. Stickney; directors, George R. Richardson, Walter M. Lancaster. It was incorporated February 15, 1889, by George R. Richardson, Paul Butler, Cyrus W. Irish, Frederick A. Chase, Frank W. Howe, Fred P. Marble, Prentiss Webster and Harry A. Brown. The name of "Yorick Club" was adopted May 19, 1883. The club for many years occupied rented quarters. It was burned out in a fire that swept the Mansur building in June, 1900. As a result of action then instituted, the three story brick ivy-clad house at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets, built by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company for the use of some of its high officials, was purchased, altered and furnished at a cost of about \$60,000, and occupied for the first time on the evening of July 22, 1901.

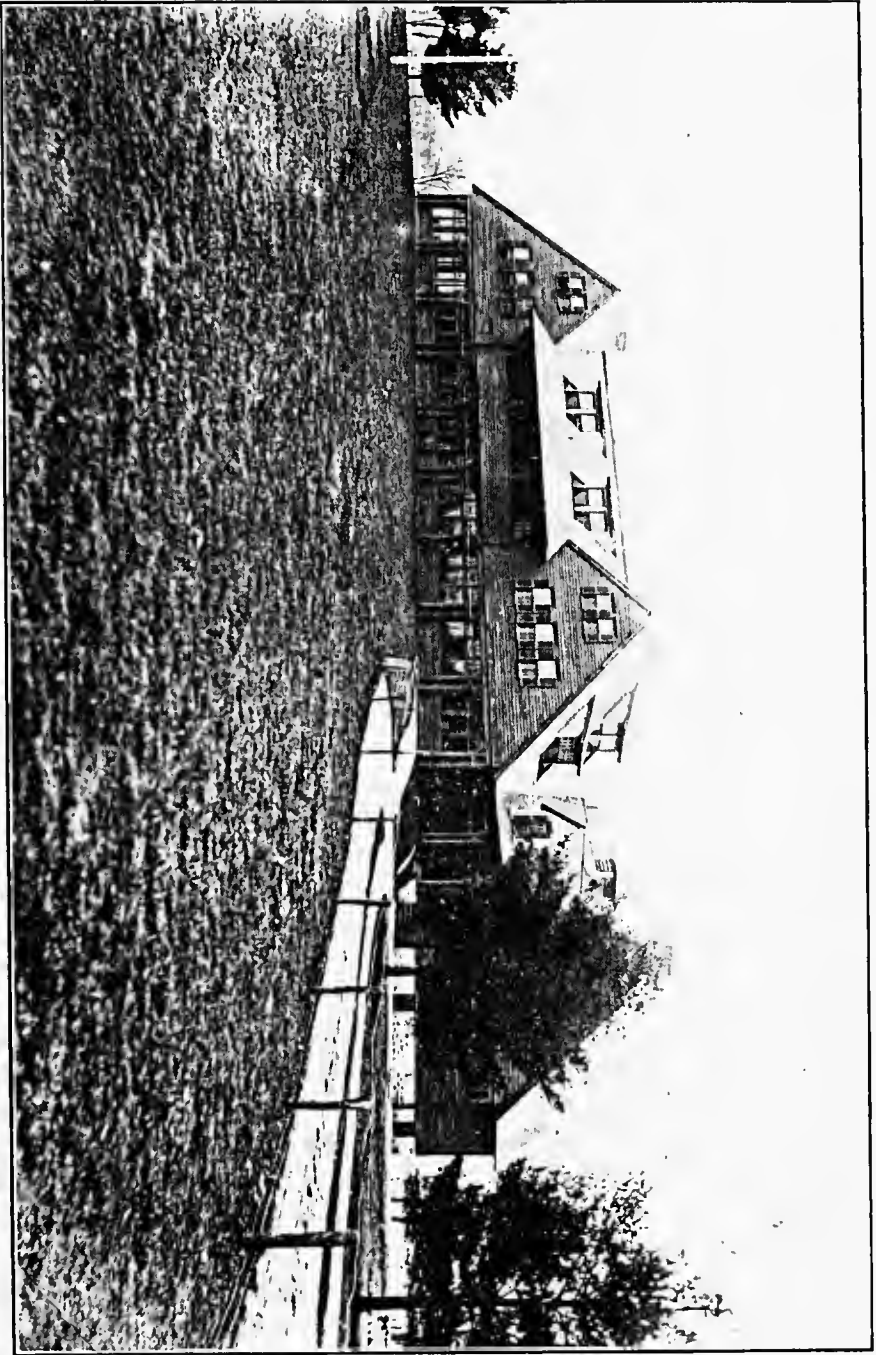
Rogers Hall School—The upbuilding of a girls' school of national standing has had important social consequences in Lowell in the present century. Rogers Hall School, in the Belvidere district adjacent to Fort Hill Park, was founded in 1892 by the generosity of Miss Elizabeth Rogers, who with great self-denial gave up her old home in her lifetime, and devoted it to the work of educating girls. Miss Rogers' older sister, Emily, had been in her girlhood a student of Miss Grant's famous school at Ipswich. Here she came under the instruction of Mary Lyon, later the founder of Mount Holyoke, and perhaps received from her the inspiration which many years afterwards resulted in the founding of Rogers Hall. Before Emily's death the two sisters discussed plans for the final disposition of their property, and agreed that on the death of both their estate should be devoted to the education of girls. In 1891, Mrs. Underhill opened a preparatory school of high grade in Lowell. Her coming led Miss Rogers to change her plans. After consulting with Rev. John M. Greene, D. D., who had already done pioneer work for higher education in directing the benefactions of Miss Sophia Smith, the founder of Smith College, Miss Rogers decided to ask Mrs. Underhill to coöperate with her in the building of Rogers Hall, promising to provide the plant if Mrs. Underhill would carry on the school. This Mrs. Underhill consented to do, and Miss Rogers lived long enough to see the unqualified success of the school which she had founded. At her death, which occurred in December, 1898, her entire property, amounting to \$130,000, came into the possession of Rogers Hall.

While Miss Rogers by this generous gift of her home and fortune



ROGERS HALL SCHOOL.

WESTERN COUNTRY PLACE, TYNNIS ISLAND.



provided the location, Mrs. Underhill created the school. To the task of school building Mrs. Underhill brought a broad and genuine culture, a fruitful experience in teaching, gained in the best public and private schools of New England, executive ability of a rare order, and a thorough understanding of the nature and needs of girls. Possessed of these qualifications, Mrs. Underhill, during the eighteen years of her administration, devoted herself to her work with a dominant energy and a persistent and untiring effort that from the first assured success to Rogers Hall and laid the foundation for its steady growth and development. To her successors, Mrs. Underhill has left an inspiring ideal of enthusiasm, devotion, and accomplishment. This school, under the principalship of Miss Olive Small Parsons, has become one of the prominent girls' schools of New England. The buildings are four in number: Rogers Hall, Rogers House, Rogers Cottage and the Gymnasium. About half of the graduates since 1899 have entered college.

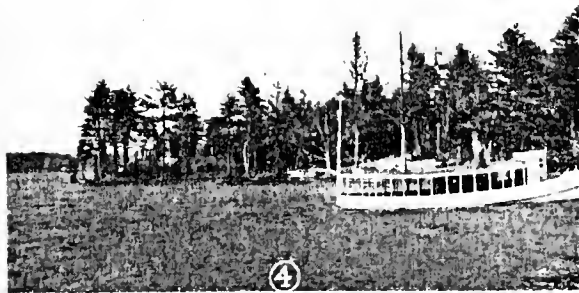
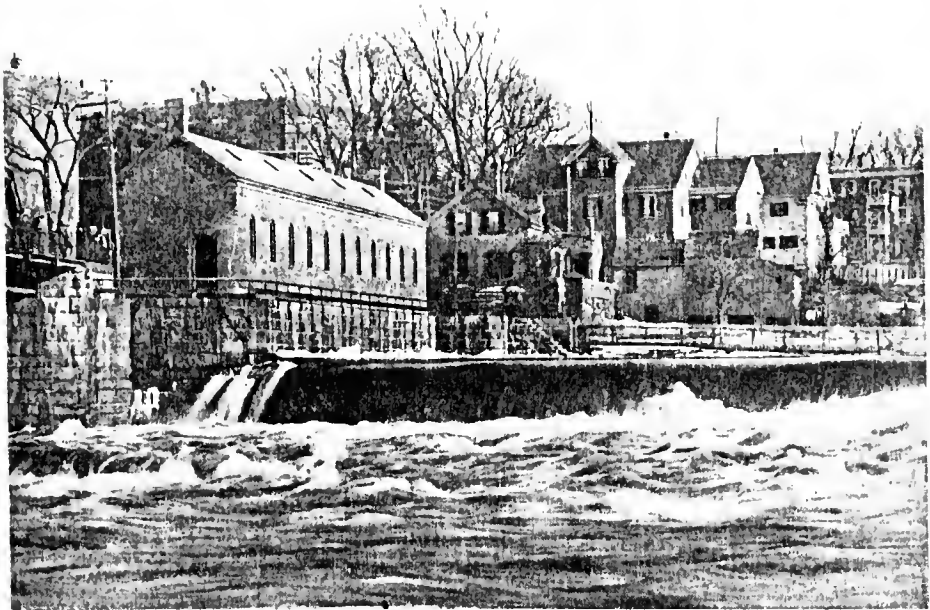
The Vesper Country Club—Forming thereby the largest club devoted to sports in New England, with the single exception of the Boston Athletic Association, the Vesper Club and the Lowell Country Club were consolidated by vote of June 22, 1894. The new organization grew rapidly during the nineties. The various wooden buildings on Tyng's Island were renovated and improved in appearance. A water system from artesian wells was installed. In 1895 a golf course was laid out. This was remade in 1897 to give a playing length of nearly three thousand yards. In 1896 the present iron bridge over the creek to the north side of the river was built. The ferry to the railroad on the Tyngsborough shore was superseded in 1908 by a suspension foot bridge, which has greatly increased the accessibility of the island.

The Fish and Game Association—Revival of interest in the fisheries of the Merrimack river and its tributaries has been marked in the present century. The running of migratory fish, so picturesque a feature of the early life of the community, after many decades of gradual cessation, came to an abrupt stop in 1896, when the fishway on the south side of the dam at Lawrence was removed. Prior to that time, though at other dams the fishways had been none too satisfactory, the river had never been absolutely impassable for salmon, shad and alewives. Nobody cared much when the stream was effectually closed, for it was popularly supposed that the increasing pollution of the waters made further efforts to promote the fisheries inadvisable.

In 1913 a Lowell Fish and Game Association was formed, members of which were disposed to challenge the view that further propagation of the migratory fish in these naturally admirable breeding waters was impossible. The membership grew rapidly until it num-

bered upwards of one thousand, and at the same time a disposition appeared on the part of the officers to urge the claims of the river upon the attention of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association. So vigorously, indeed, did they dispute the assertion that sewage and mill waste in the lower courses of the river would necessarily prevent fish from coming up to breed in the mountain streams and lakes of New Hampshire that one of the State Commissioners, George H. Graham, was led to make a special journey to the Pacific coast to study the methods there used in propagation of salmon. On the Columbia river he saw large catches taken from a pool just below an immense pulp mill sending vast quantities of acid and sludge into the stream. He returned to Boston, having made arrangements for shipment of many Chinook salmon eggs to Massachusetts. The outcome was the establishment of a salmon hatchery on the Shawsheen river, whence, after proper rearing, salmon fingerlings have been permitted to return to go to sea in the expectation that in due time they will return to their native river. Meantime the fishway at Lawrence has been re-located and improved, and largely through the efforts of Simon B. Harris, one of the most enthusiastic organizers of the Fish and Game Association and a member of several similar New Hampshire organizations, the conditions up river for passage of migratory fish have been greatly improved. The outlook at this writing is favorable for a considerable return of the fishing industries of the Merrimack valley, even though, of course, these can never regain the relative importance which they enjoyed in the days of the sale of fishing privileges at the Great Bunt.





1. SHORES OF CANOBIE LAKE PARK.
2. DEER ENCLOSURE, FORT HILL PARK.
3. GATE HOUSE, HEAD OF NORTHERN CANAL.
4. SHORES OF LAKE MASCOPIC.

CHAPTER XIII.

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The subjoined list includes books, pamphlets and magazine articles from which information has been gathered that bears upon the history of Lowell, and from which, in many cases, direct quotation has been made by the author of this work. It does not include, except for mention of one or two special articles in the Boston "Transcript," the daily and weekly newspapers which have been an especially valuable source of data and atmosphere. In accordance with the general plan of the book the list has been arranged chronologically:

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Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789. By William B. Weedon. Boston. 1890.

Old Dracut. By M. W. In "Our Home," published in aid of the Home for Young Women and Children. Lowell. Citizen Newspaper Co., Printers. 1891.

Autobiography and Personal Reminiscences of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler. By Benjamin F. Butler. Boston. A. M. Thayer & Co. 1892.

The Merrimack River, Hellenics and Other Poems. By Benjamin W. Ball. Edited with an Introduction by Frederick F. Ayer. New York. 1892.

The History of the People of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1893.

James Bicheno Francis, a Memoir. By Desmond FitzGerald, Joseph P. Davis and John R. Freeman. Read Sept. 20, 1893. Reprinted from the Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.

The Story of the City Hall Commission, including the Exercises at the Laying of the Corner Stone and the Dedication of the City Hall and Memorial Hall. Edited by Prentiss Webster. Lowell. Citizen Newspaper Co., Printers. 1894.

Textile Education in America. By Theodore C. Search. Reprinted from the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Boston. National Association of Wool Manufacturers. 1895.

The Butler Ancestry of General Benjamin Franklin Butler. By Blanche Butler Ames [Mrs. Adelbert Ames]. Lowell. Privately printed. 1895.

The Life and Works of Frederic Thomas Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts. By James Ernest Nesmith. Boston. Roberts Brothers. 1897.

A Century of American Wool Manufacture, 1790-1890. By S. N. D. North. Boston. Rockwell and Churchill Press. 1895.

Bench and Bar of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By William T. Davis. Boston. The Boston History Company. 1895.

The Textile School at Lowell. By Joseph Lee. New York. Reprinted from the Journal of Science. 1897.

A Necrology of the Physicians of Lowell and Vicinity, 1826-1898. By David N. Patterson, M. D. Lowell. Edited and published by Courier-Citizen Company. 1898.

Memoir of John Amory Lowell, LL. D. Cambridge. John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1898.

The Historic Genealogy of the Lowells of America. Compiled and Edited by Delmar R. Lowell. Rutland, Vermont. 1899.

Loom and Spindle, or Life among the Early Mill Girls, with a Sketch of The Lowell Offering and Some of the Contributors. By

Harriet Jane Hanson Robinson. Introduction by Carroll D. Wright. New York. T. Y. Crowell. 1898.

History of the Judiciary of Massachusetts. By William T. Davis. Boston. 1900.

A Sketch of the Mills of the American Woolen Company. Boston. American Woolen Company. 1901.

"Lowell, the City of Spindles." By Lillian W. Betts. New York. The Outlook. October 12, 1901.

City of Lowell, Massachusetts. Its Manufacturing Interests and Business Advantages—Review of Board of Trade Work—Description of Textile School and its Work. Lowell. Board of Trade Publication. 1902.

The John Davis Collection of Prints, and a Word Concerning the Everyday Value of Art. By Frank P. Putnam. Lowell. 1902.

"The Strike in the Lowell Cotton Mills." By George Kennan. New York. The Outlook. May 30, 1903.

The Telephone System of To-Day. By C. J. H. Woodbury. Paper before the Insurance Society of New York. November 24, 1903.

Report of Lowell Library Trustees, 1905.

The Harvard Medical School. By Thomas F. Harrington, M. D. New York. Lewis Publishing Co. 1905.

Ancient Middlesex, with Brief Biographical Sketches of the Men who have Served the County Officially since its Settlement. By Levi S. Gould. Somerville. Somerville Journal Print. 1905.

The Heath Papers. Boston. Massachusetts Historical Society. 1905.

The Varnums of Dracutt (in Massachusetts). A History of George Varnum, his Son Samuel who came to Ipswich about 1635, and Grandsons Thomas, John and Joseph who settled in Dracutt, and their Descendants. By John M. Varnum and James M. Varnum. Boston. Clapp. 1907.

"Rediscovering an Old House." By Ellen S. Thompson. Boston. New England Magazine. Oct., 1907.

Lowell Historical Society. Contributions. Vol. I. Lowell. 1907.

A Few Memories of William Reed Huntington. By his Sister, Mary Huntington Cooke. Cambridge. Privately printed at Riverside Press. 1910.

Yorick Club, Lowell, Massachusetts: Historical Sketch, By-laws, House Rules, Officers, Members, etc. 1910.

Greek Immigration to the United States. By Henry Pratt Fairchild. New Haven. Yale University Press. 1911.

Reviews of "Warrington Pen Portraits." Clippings and autograph letters, received by Boston Public Library from Estate of Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson. April 30, 1912.

The Record of a City: a Social Survey of Lowell, Massachusetts. By George Frederick Kenngott. New York. The Macmillan Company. 1912.

The Workers in American History. By James O Neal. 1912.

The Cotton Manufacturing Industry of the United States. By M. T. Copeland. Awarded the David A. Wells prize for the year 1911-12 and published from the income of the David A. Wells fund. Cambridge. Harvard University. 1912.

Quaint Bits of Lowell History. A Few Interesting Stories of Earlier Days. By Sara Swan Griffin. Lowell. Butterfield Publishing Company. 1913.

Greeks in America. An Account of their Coming, Progress, Customs, Living and Aspirations. With a Historical Introduction and the Stories of some Famous American-Greeks. By Rev. Thomas Burgess. Boston. Sherman, French & Co. 1913.

History of Hudson, N. H. By Kimball Webster. Edited by George Waldo Browne. Manchester. Granite State Publishing Co. 1913.

Toryism in Worcester County. By Jonathan Smith. Boston. Massachusetts Historical Society. 1914.

Publications of the Hildreth Family Association. Genealogical and Historical Data Relating to Richard Hildreth (1605-1695), Freeman 1643, Cambridge and Chelmsford, Mass., and Thomas Hildreth (died 1657) of Long Island, Southampton, N. Y. Boston. Published by the Hildreth Family Association. 1915.

Digest of the City of Lowell and its Surrounding Towns. Lowell. Published by the Executive Committee of the Lowell Board of Trade. 1916.

The Wool Industry, Commercial Problems of the American Woolen and Worsted Manufacture. By Paul T. Cherington. Chicago. A. W. Shaw Company. 1916.

"Why Francois Fails to Fight." By Yvonne Lemaitre. Boston. The Evening Transcript. Sept. 1, 1917.

The Struggle over the Adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, 1780. By S. E. Morison. Boston. Massachusetts Historical Society. 1917.

History of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. By Wilson Waters and Henry Spaulding Perham. Lowell. Courier-Citizen Company. 1917.

Private and Official Correspondence of General Benjamin F. Butler during the Period of the Civil War. Edited by Jessie Ames Marshall. Norwood. Printed at the Plympton Press. 1918.

Ipswich: the Story of a Massachusetts Town in Colonial Days. By Thomas Franklin Waters. Ipswich. The Ipswich Historical Society. 1918.



CHAPTER XIV.

Literary Lowell.

Only at one brief period in its history has Lowell been what journalists call a "literary centre"—a place where a considerable number of writers ply their craft and are associated with each other professionally. The group of young women who contributed to the Lowell "Offering" between 1840 and 1850 began what under favoring circumstances might have grown into a distinctive "Lowell school of literature." Their little magazine found readers throughout the country. It was seriously reviewed in London and Edinburgh. A bound volume of "The Offering" was shown by M. Thiers to the French chamber of deputies as an example of what working women may do for themselves in a republic.

Lowell, for the rest, though many writers, professional and amateur, have lived from time to time within its confines, has never qualified as one of the New England towns which must be mentioned in any and every survey of American literature. It has no such reputation as that of the former shire town a few miles up the Concord river, immortalized by the writings of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and the Alcotts. The Merrimack does not figure in literature as does the Charles. The printing and publishing industry, except for one large print shop whose specialty is commercial rather than literary, has not sought locations in Lowell; it has been largely centralized, so far as this part of New England is concerned, in greater Boston. While there have been so-called literary societies in Lowell as in nearly every community, these have not been associations of professional workers, such as compose the membership of the Boston Authors' Club. Except, in fact, in the era covered by "The Offering," little material is offered for a narrative history of literary production in Lowell; one falls back, perforce, upon a list of individual and often isolated authors, few of them professional in the sense of giving their entire time to such work.

The efflorescence of literature in New England in the middle nineteenth century—the so-called "golden age," which produced most of the now classic authors named in school text-books—naturally had offshoots in a manufacturing village situated only twenty-five miles from the "Hub of the Universe." This mental effervescence of the thirties and forties was of a sort to suffuse much of the writing of the period with personal emotion—in other words to evoke literature. Lowell, with its population of well-born, alert Yankees, selected individuals from many communities, was in favorable situation to generate a literary fervor of its own.

The mill girls of the newly-incorporated city, as Mrs. Robinson has recalled in her "Loom and Spindle," were omnivorous readers. When they were not allowed to take books and magazines into the factory they brought newspaper clippings of poems and fine sentiments and would paste these on the window to be memorized during lulls in the work. At the boarding house they read the weekly newspapers and discussed the propriety of the Mexican War and of further extensions of slave territory. Many of them were interested in Fourier (1772-1837) and French communism; though the prevailing opinion was that his proposed "phalansteries," or communistic associations of 1,800 persons, would have in an intensified degree the defects of the existing factory system with which they were familiar. The progress and decline of the celebrated Brook Farm community, which ran for about six years beginning in 1843, was watched with much curiosity by Lowell operatives. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, the New York dress reformer, found several converts among the wide-awake "girls" of the Lowell mills. According to the Lowell "Journal," on July 4, 1850, local merriment was caused when a little group of bloomerites in costume joined the parade. A considerable following, also, was vouchsafed in Lowell for Professor Sylvester Graham, the first noted advocate in America of vegetarianism. In this era, too, "Prof. Fowler," the phrenologist, examined the crania of many young men and young women and told them unhesitatingly what careers they were adopted for. Mesmerism, that manifestation of the eternal gullible, had its many devotees in the corporation boarding houses.

In this time of lively fads and isms, some fifty young women employed in the factories proved that they could write well enough to draw surprised commendation from the solemn "North American Review."

The publication of the celebrated magazine at Lowell was preceded by the formation of several groups of young persons for purposes of literary study. In 1839 Harriot F. Curtis conceived the idea of an "Improvement Circle," for development of literary talent. The proposed group was formed. The original list of officers is forgotten, though it is known that Emmeline Larcom was secretary and that her sister Lucy was of the original members. The meetings must have been enjoyable, for the idea was copied, and by 1843 there were at least five "Improvement Circles" in various parts of the city. Two of these circles had been organized as promising aids to church work by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas and Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, pastors respectively of the First and Second Universalist churches.

To Mr. Thomas belongs the credit of originating "The Lowell Offering." When the Improvement Circle was started at his church, he found that it was difficult to get the young people to speak on the

topics assigned for literary study and he accordingly introduced a plan of having them bring to the meeting written essays that were read aloud by their authors. Some of these papers seemed to him to be so remarkable that he arranged for publication of a selection in series of four pamphlets entitled "The Lowell Offering, a Repository of Original Articles by Females employed in the Mills," and issued between October, 1840, and March, 1841. Such a demand for copies of these pamphlets arose that the circle at the Universalist church undertook the preparation of copy for a new review of thirty-two pages. This was published monthly until October, 1842, under Mr. Thomas' supervision. It was then taken over by Harriot Curtis and Harriet Farley, who engaged William Schouler to publish it for them. The arrangement lasted a year and then the two young ladies became editors, publishers and proprietors. Assuming this responsibility they issued the magazine until December, 1845, when, upon the completion of the fifth volume, Miss Curtis retired and the magazine was temporarily suspended. In September, 1847, it was reissued by Miss Farley under the style of "The New England Offering." Only one number was then produced. In April, 1848, Miss Farley got a fresh start and continued publishing her magazine until March, 1850, when the publication was given up for ever.

Within these ten years of more or less intermittent publication, the productions of about fifty mill girl writers gained a celebrity that was well deserved, even though it was not based entirely upon literary merit. The contributors, so far as known, were as follows: Sarah S. Bagley, Josephine L. Barker, Lucy Ann Baker, Caroline Bean, Adeline Bradley, Fidelia O. Brown, M. Bryant, Alice Ann Carter, Joanna Carroll, Eliza J. Cate, Betsey Chamberlain, L. A. Choate, Kate Clapp, Louisa Currier, Maria Currier, Lura Currier, Harriot F. Curtis, Catherine Dodge, M. A. Dodge, Harriet Farley, Margaret F. Foley, A. M. Fosdick, Abby A. Goddard, M. R. Green, Lydia S. Hall, Jane B. Hamilton, Harriet Jane Hanson, Eliza Rice Holbrook, Eliza W. Jennings, Hannah Johnson, E. Kidder, Miss Lane, Emmeline Larcom, Lucy Larcom, L. E. Leavitt, Harriet Lees, Mary A. Leonard, Sarah E. Martin, Mary J. McAfee, E. D. Perver, E. S. Pope, Mary R. Rainey, Sarah Shedd, Ellen L. Smith, Laura Spaulding, Emmeline Sprague, S. W. Stewart, Laura Tay, Rebecca C. Thompson, Abby D. Turner, H. Whitney, A. E. Wilson, Jane S. Welch, Adeline H. Winship, Sabra Wright. Most of these young women, of course, were afterwards married and lost to fame, so far as literary achievements were concerned. A few of them, however, appear with published books to their credit in the list of publications by Lowell authors.

So unusual a proceeding as the publication of a magazine by women may have caused more or less adverse criticism in conserva-

tive homes of the city. When Miss Curtis and Miss Farley undertook the editorship they found it wise to secure a formal statement of approval of their enterprise from several of the leading men of the community. Those who signed this statement were Samuel Lawrence, Benjamin F. French, J. W. Warren, William Butterfield, John Avery, Alexander Wright, John Wright, John Clarke, Homer Bartlett, William Schouler, Jacob Robbins, George Motley, William Spencer. At this time, so far as known, only three other women in the United States were doing editorial work. They were Cornelia Walter, of the Boston "Transcript," Mrs. Green, who edited the Fall River "Wampanoag," and Lydia Maria Child, of the "Anti-Slavery Standard."

If the plan of issuing such a mill girls' magazine was highly original, the same adjective could hardly be applied to the contents of the periodical. As might be expected from young women who were as a rule more interested in the books they had read than in the life that was lived around and about them the literature which they produced was mainly derivative and imitative. The poetry savored of Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Barbour, Pope, Cowper and Hannah More. The prose was modeled after Addison, Goldsmith and Lydia Child. In technical quality, nevertheless, "The Offering" averages up to the standard of the religious and literary journals of the period. Several of the contributors used the experience they gained from their own magazine to break into others and while still writing for "The Offering" were seeing their poems and stories printed in "Zion's Herald," "The Christian Register," the "Saturday Evening Gazette" and other publications.

That there was a good local reading public for such a magazine as "The Offering" is evident from one of the news articles in the magazine, descriptive of the daily life of the factory operatives. In an account of "Our Household," signed "H. T.," the following significant data are given:

In our house there are eleven boarders, and in all thirteen members of the family. I will class them according to their religious tenets as follows: Calvinist Baptist, Unitarian, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopalian, and Mormonite, one each; Universalist and Methodist, two each; Christian Baptist, three. They receive regularly fifteen newspapers and periodicals; these are, the Boston "Daily Times," the "Herald of Freedom," the "Signs of the Times," and the "Christian Herald," two copies each; the "Christian Register," "Vox Populi," "Literary Souvenir," Boston "Pilot," "Young Catholic's Friend," "Star of Bethlehem" and the "Lowell Offering," three copies each. We also borrow regularly the "Non-Resident," the "Liberator," the "Lady's Book," the "Ladies' Pearl" and the "Ladies' Companion." We have also in the house what cannot perhaps be found elsewhere in the city of Lowell, a Mormon Bible.

In a town where average working women thus read avidly of the periodical literature of the day, it was not strange that some one felt the incentive to undertake a local magazine publication. The wonder, indeed, is that there were not several magazines. The "Lowell Offering" died from the financial trouble that has overtaken most of the countless periodical ventures of the past century and a half. Nothing runs into money faster than an unsuccessful magazine, and most of those that keep going are never quite square up with their printers' bills.

The editors and contributors of "The Offering" were scattered after 1850, and Lowell never again had a group or school of literary workers in any way comparable with the coteries that have made Boston, Cambridge, Concord, Springfield, Hartford and Indianapolis celebrated. Some details of the life history of those members of the school who later did professional work are given in the list of Lowell authors at the end of this chapter. It may also be noted that Miss Foley became rather a well-known sculptor of the same era and genre as the late Harriet Hosmer. A majority of the contributors were, of course, only amateurs to whom writing was an agreeable diversion.

Notes on Lowell Authors—The subjoined list of authors sometime resident at Lowell, and of their principal publications, is based, with some additions supplied from the card catalogues of the Boston and Harvard College libraries and from the national and New England editions of "Who's Who," on the admirable compilation prepared for the Lowell Board of Trade's 1916 booklet by Frederick A. Chase, librarian of the city of Lowell. Brief biographical data concerning several of the authors have been supplied:

Abbott, Katharine M.—"Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border" (1907). "Old Paths and Legends of New England" (1903). "Trolley Trips on a Bay State Triangle for Sixty Sunny Days" (1897).

A daughter of Hon. James M. Abbott, who was among the first in New England to discover the delightfulness of trolley tripping.

Ames, Blanche Butler—"The Butler Family."

Ayer, Frederick Fanning—"Bell and Wing" (1911). "Josephine Mellen Ayer, a Memoir" (1900).

Mr. Ayer's many benefactions to the city of Lowell, in which he was born, Sept. 12, 1851, have been described elsewhere in this history. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875, and since the death of his father, Dr. James Cook Ayer, he has given most of his time to management of the extensive Ayer interests. His home for some years past has been at 5 West 57th street, New York City. As a poet, Mr. Ayer has a vivid "imagist" manner which is typically illustrated in this characterization of a local worthy who lived as a recluse near North Chelmsford in the author's boyhood:

How well I remember this man,
 His Pawtucket Street stride,
 Hand open wide
 As a griddle pan.
 At first I shied him,
 The boy tribe geyed him,
 Women folk eyed him,
 Eyed his blue great eyes,
 His hat-black tie,
 His long look to the skies
 Like a longing to fly,
 Hat on or off,
 His little cough,
 His sorrow-sigh!

Ball, Benjamin R.—“Government of the State of Massachusetts” (1885).

Ball, Benjamin West—“The Merrimack River, Hellenics and Other Poems.” Edited with an introduction by Frederick Fanning Ayer. (1892). “Elfin Land” (1851).

Mr. Ball was born at Concord, Mass., Jan. 27, 1823. He was prepared at Lawrence Academy for Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1842. He read law with John P. Robinson, at Lowell. In 1856 he became editor of the “Courier.” In person and postures he was very much of the picturesque Bohemian during his Lowell residence. He is remembered by Judge Hadley, who, on one occasion, had to use his good offices to keep Ball out of the lock-up when he had been found in an inebriated condition in a Lowell coal cellar. He was well liked as a man, and had not a little of the divine afflatus. His wife was a Rochester, New Hampshire, woman, and at her ancestral home he spent the latter part of his life among his books and manuscripts.

Barnes, Emily R.—“Narratives, etc., of the Bellows Family” (1888).

Bartlett, Elisha—“A Vindication of the Character and Condition of the Females Employed in the Lowell Mills” (1841). “An Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science” (1844).

Data regarding the first mayor of Lowell have been given in another chapter of this work.

Bass, Cora C. (Hester Vane)—“Songs for All Seasons and Other Poems” (1901). Poems (1899).

Batchelor, Rev. George—“Social Equilibrium and Other Problems, Ethical and Religious” (1887).

This distinguished Unitarian clergyman, editor and author was born at Southbury, Conn., in 1836. He received degrees from the Meadville Theological Seminary, Harvard College and the Harvard Divinity School. From his ordination in 1866 until 1882 he preached in Salem. After a three years' pastorate at Chicago he came to the First Unitarian Church, Lowell, serving until 1893, when he was elected secretary of the American Unitarian Association. In 1897 he became editor of the “Christian Register,” a position held until 1911, when he was made editor emeritus. Mr. Batchelor has been one of the most vigorous writers in the field of religious journalism, representing the conservative element in the Unitarian denomination.

Burnap, Rev. Uzziah Cicero—“Lectures on the Seventh Commandment, Delivered in the City of Lowell, December, 1837” (1838). “The Youth's Etherial Director” (1822).

Butler, General Benjamin Franklin—"Butler's Book" (1892).

Various events in the career of this famous Lowell citizen have been alluded to in the appropriate sections of this work.

Caverly, Robert Boodey—"King Philip," "Miantonimo" and "Chocorua in the Mountains," historical dramas (1884). "Genealogy of the Caverly Family" (1880). "Annals of the Boodeys in New England" (1880). "Heroism of Hannah Duston" (1875). "Poems" (1871-72). "History of Barnstead, N. H.," begun by Jeremiah R. Jewett and finished by Mr. Caverly (1872). "An Epic Poem (The Merrimac and Its Incidents)" (1866).

Mr. Caverly, for many years a sort of "poet laureate" of Lowell, was born at Barrington, N. H., July 19, 1806. As a very young man he earned the title of colonel in the New Hampshire militia. He attended the Harvard Law School, and practiced for six years in Maine, after which he settled in Lowell. The record of his busy life as a lawyer is recorded in published reports of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine courts and of the Supreme Court of the United States. His literary labors, some of which he published at his own expense, were produced in the evening at his residence in Centralville. He was a painstaking worker in the field of historical research, a fluent but not inspired versifier. The following lines are more or less characteristic of his literary style:

Lowell is Queen, her history recalls
The might and memories of Pawtucket Falls,
Where lived the tribes, to proud progression blind,
Science and art, with enterprise combined.

Chambré, Rev. A. St. John—"Sermons of the Apostles' Creed" (1898).

Rev. Dr. Chambré, who became rector of St. Anne's Church in 1884, had a delicate and graceful literary style as shown in this volume of sermons and in his many addresses and special reports.

Chase, C. C.—"Lowell," in "History of Middlesex County" (1890).

Mr. Chase was born at Haverhill, June 19, 1818, in a house situated not far from the birthplace of the poet Whittier, who was one of his lifelong friends. Entering Dartmouth College, he was graduated with highest honors in 1839. In 1845 he came to Lowell as principal of the high school, and here the remainder of his long and useful life was passed.

Coburn, Silas R.—"Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Colburn (Coburn)," co-author with George A. Gordon (1913). "Across the Ferry" (1886).

Mr. Coburn was born in 1848, a son of Captain Gilbert Coburn, of Pelham. As an avocation he has devoted much time to historical and genealogical work.

Coburn, Frederick William—"The American Business Encyclopædia" (1912).

Mr. Coburn was born at Nashua, N. H., Aug. 6, 1870, a son of Frank and Susan (Whitney) Coburn, both for many years resident at Lowell. He was graduated from the Lowell High School with a Carney medal in 1888; from Harvard College in 1891. While teaching at Washington and New York, 1891-1901, he studied at the Art Students' Leagues of both cities, having as principal instructors at Wash-

ington, Harold McDonald and E. C. Messer; at New York, Douglas Volk, George DeForest Brush and Kenyon Cox. Since 1902 he has done general literary work, and occasional illustrating at Boston. He has contributed to many American and English magazines.

Coburn, Mrs. Fordyce (Eleanor Hallowell Abbott)—“The Indiscreet Letter” (1915). “Little Eve Edgarton” (1914). “The White Linen Nurse” (1913). “Molly Makebelieve” (1911). “The Sick-a-Bed Lady” (1911).

Mrs. Coburn, a granddaughter of Jacob Abbott, whose “Rollo” books interested young people of the middle nineteenth century, and a daughter of Rev. Edward Abbott, author as well as clergyman, has inherited a literary talent which finds expression in subtle and exquisitely constructed fiction. Since her marriage to Dr. Fordyce Coburn she has lived in Lowell winters, and summers at Wilton, where many of her best stories have been written.

Colburn, Warren—“Intellectual Arithmetic” (1863).

The above is only one of the almost numberless editions through which “Colburn’s Arithmetic” went—a book with an international vogue during several decades. Its author, born in 1793, was, as brought out in volume one, one of the founders of the town of Lowell. He died in 1831. To him and to his co-worker, Dr. Edson, was due the modern and effective public school system which the town of Lowell adopted.

Colby, John Stark—“Agatha: a Romance of Maine” (1880).

The alert and aggressive editor of the “Vox Populi,” who about 1890 left Lowell to study for the ministry, wielded a trenchant pen which, but for the exacting duties of journalism, might have made copy for more books than the single one credited to him.

Coughlin, William J.—“Songs of an Idle Hour” (1883).

The author was a scholarly bookseller, whose shop is well remembered by older Lowell people.

Cowley, Charles—“Leaves from a Lawyer’s Life, Afloat and Ashore” (1879). “Famous Divorces of All Ages” (1878). “Illustrated History of Lowell” (1868). “Memoirs of the Indians and Pioneers of the Region of Lowell” (1862).

Judge Cowley as historian, lawyer and patriot has already been commemorated in this work. He may fairly be called the Herodotos of Lowell.

Crosby, Nathan—“Eulogy on Tappan Wentworth” (1877). “A Crosby Family” (1877). “First Half Century of Dartmouth College” (1876).

Judge Crosby’s loyalty to Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1820, led to his undertaking the important historical study listed above.

Curtis, Harriot F.—“Jessie’s Flirtations” (1846). “Kate in Search of a Husband.”

Miss Curtis was associated with Harriet Farley as editor and publisher of “The Lowell Offering.” She appears to have been the moving spirit (in these days she would have been called the general manager) of the celebrated enterprise. She was born at Kellyvale (now Lowell), Vermont, Sept. 16, 1813. She came to Lowell with the idea of earning money for an education. As an operative she was a skilled harness dresser on the Lawrence Corporation. The cacoethes scri-

bendi was strong in her. Her "Kate in Search of a Husband" was one of the earliest of a somewhat sentimental type of novel which later became very familiar. As editor of the little magazine she became acquainted with many of the foremost literary people of the time. She remained in Lowell for a few years after the discontinuance of "The Offering," and for a time she wrote rather extensively for magazines and newspapers. Then she returned to Vermont to care for an aged and blind mother and gradually lost the zest of production. Other family cares of the same sort developed and the rest of her life was passed in keeping house for invalid relatives. She died at Needham in 1889.

Devereaux, Anna W.—"The Lowell System of Kindergarten Designing."

This is a work by the former principal of the Lowell Training School for Teachers.

Eddy, Daniel C.—"The Percy Family" (1859). "The Young Man's Friend" (1854). "Europa" (1852). "Letters to Young Ladies" (1848).

This Baptist clergyman, who was settled in Lowell between 1848 and 1856, returned to the city to read a most interesting historical retrospect at the fiftieth anniversary exercises of the First Baptist Church.

Eastman, Mary F.—"Biography of Dr. Lewis" (1901).

Eaton, Joseph Giles—"The Chesapeake and the Shannon" (1901). "Notes on Steel Inspection of Structural and Boiler Material" (1873).

Admiral Eaton was born at Greenville, Ala., in 1847, a son of William Pitt and Sarah Farwell (Brazer) Eaton. He was educated at the Lockport, N. Y., Union Academy, Worcester Military Academy and at the United States Military Academy, Annapolis. In 1871 he married Mary Anne Varnum, of Dracut. He rose by successive steps in the navy and received medals for conduct in the battles of Manzanillo and Santiago, war of 1898. The circumstances of his death a few years ago caused much newspaper publicity to be given to his personal affairs.

Edson, Elizabeth M.—"Plain Questions on the Collects, Epistles and Gospels of the Christian Year."

Edson, Rev. Dr. Theodore—"Sermons" (1891). "Memoir of Warren Colburn" (1856). "Christian Nurture and Admonition" (1847).

Dr. Edson (1793-1883) was so prominent a figure in the early and middle periods of Lowell history that special characterization of his services is not needed here.

Egan, Patrick—"A Circle of Memories" (1888).

An attorney, with a delicate poetic gift, whose untimely decease was regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Emery, Enoch—"Myself—a Romance of New England Life" (1872).

The author was a brother of Major Henry Emery, the well-known Lowell hotel man. He was born at Canterbury, N. H., Aug. 31, 1822. As a young man he served as clerk in his brother's hotel and in 1851 as a member of the firm of Keach, Emery & Co., he founded the "Lowell Daily News." A short time afterwards he started the "Daily Morning Herald," which was shortlived. In 1854 he went to Peoria,

Ill., where he was for many years editor of the "Transcript," still a leading paper of that community. He died at Peoria, May 30, 1881.

Farley, Harriet—"Fancy's Frolics" (1880). "Shells from the Strand of the Sea of Genius" (1847). "Operatives' Reply to Hon. Jere Clemens" (1856).

Miss Farley was one of the editors and publishers of the "Lowell Offering." She was born at Amesbury, a daughter of Rev. Stephen Farley, a Unitarian clergyman. She came to Lowell to earn money to help a brother through Harvard. She later married Mr. Dunlevy, an inventor, and lived in New York.

Francis, James Bicheno—"Prevention of Floods in the Valley of Stony Brook" (1886). "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments" (1883). "On the Strength of Cast Iron Pillars" (1883).

The distinguished engineer whose studies brought international celebrity to the Lowell hydraulic system confined his writing to technical subjects. His "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments" is still a classic of hydraulic engineering.

Garity, Mrs. George E. (Elizabeth Walker)—"Real Letters of a Real Girl" (1909).

Mrs. Garity was graduated from the Lowell High School. While her husband, Captain George E. Garity, was stationed in the Philippines, she wrote home to her friend Miss Elizabeth Butler Hadley the letters which were subsequently published in book-form.

Greene, Rev. Dr. John Morton—"Genealogy of the Family of Timothy and Eunice Greene" (1904). "Looking on the Bright Side" (1901). "Happy Wedlock" (1900). "The Blessed Dead" (1888).

Dr. Greene, often called "the father of Smith College," occupied the pulpit of the Eliot Congregational Church from 1870 to 1900, when he was made pastor emeritus.

Griffin, Sara Swan—"Quaint Bits of Lowell History" (1913).

Mrs. Griffin was for some years a Lowell teacher. After her marriage she gave much time and attention to historical research, for which she has marked aptitude. She has lectured extensively upon historical subjects. Her book on old Lowell has especially valuable chapters on the Acadians at Chelmsford, on Colonel Lewis Ansart, Marquis de Marasquelles and on old houses of the neighborhood.

Hadley, Samuel Page—"Genealogy of the Hadley Family."

Judge Hadley's many contributions to the literature of the Lowell Historical Society have been noted elsewhere.

Haggett, Mrs. Frank—"Snow Hill Girls."

Hanks, Rev. S. W.—"Black Valley Railroad and the Country."

Pastor of John Street Congregational Church for twelve years, his ministry terminating in 1852. For many years after leaving Lowell, he was secretary of the Seaman's Friend Society in Boston.

Hanscom, Elizabeth Deering—"The Friendly Craft, A Collection of American Letters" (1908). "Lamb's Essays; a Biographical Study" (1905). "The Argument of the Vision of Piers Ploughman."

Miss Hanscom, a daughter of George A. and Lizzie (Deering) Hanscom, was born at Saco, Maine, and educated in the public schools of Manchester and Lowell. She was graduated in 1887 from Boston University, and then for three years did newspaper work in Boston. In 1890 she entered the graduate school of Yale University, from which she received her A. M. in 1892 and Ph. D. in 1894. Since 1894 she has

taught continuously at Smith College, where she was made full professor in 1905.

Harrington, Thomas F., M. D.—“The Harvard Medical School” (1905).

Dr. Harrington, one of the foremost medical men of Massachusetts, was born at Lowell in 1866. He was graduated from the Lowell High School in 1885, having been major of the battalion in his senior year. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1888, and he later studied at Dublin and in Vienna. He practiced medicine in Lowell from 1889 to 1907, when he was elected medical director of the Boston public schools. Later he became secretary of the State Board of Health. Dr. Harrington was originator of the “Health Day” plan which has met with wide approval throughout the United States. He has been a delegate at various medical congresses in this country and abroad. While a resident of Lowell he originated the plan, now generally followed everywhere, of flushing the streets in the tenement districts on very warm days. His history of the medical school of which he is an alumnus has been highly commended, and his various special reports and addresses are models of clear, concise writing.

Haywood, William Millis—“History of Hancock, N. H.” (1889).

The author was a Universalist minister, born at Hancock in 1834 and graduated from the Tufts Divinity School in 1877.

Hedrick, Charles C.—“Cotton Spinning” (1909).

Hedrick, Mary A.—“Incidents of the Civil War” (1888).

Hill, Mabel—“Civics for New Americans” (1915). “A Course in Citizenship” (1914). “Lessons for Junior Citizens” (1906). “Liberty Documents” (1901).

Miss Hill, a daughter of Paul and Belinda (Hadley) Hill, was educated at Bradford Academy and Radcliffe College. Between 1897 and 1912 she was instructor in history at the State Normal School, Lowell. In the latter year she became dean of the graduate department of Dana Hall School, Wellesley, and later associate director of the Garland School of Home Making, Boston.

Hodgman, Arthur Winfred—“The Versification of Latin Metrical Inscriptions” (1897).

Prof. Hodgman was graduated from the Lowell High School in 1886, and from Harvard College, with honors in the classics, in 1890. His life has been devoted to university teaching and intensive scholarship.

Hodgman, Edwin R.—“History of the Town of Westford” (1883).

Huntington, William Reed—“Sonnets and a Dream” (1899). “Four Key Words of Religion” (1890). “Psyche, a Study of the Soul” (1899). “A National Church” (1898). “The Spiritual House” (1895). “Short History of the Book of Common Prayer” (1893). “The Peace of the Church” (1891). “The Causes of the Soul” (1891). “Popular Misconceptions of the Episcopal Church” (1891). “Conditional Mortality” (1878). “The Church Idea” (1870).

Dr. Huntington, for many years rector of Grace Church, New York City, was a son of Dr. Elisha Huntington, after whom Huntington Hall was named. He was born in Lowell, September 20, 1838, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1859. He became a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1861; a priest in 1862. From

1862 to 1883 he was rector of All Saints' Church, Worcester. In the latter year he was called to be rector of Grace Church in the metropolis. He married Theresa, daughter of Dr. Edward Reynolds, of Boston, a niece of Wendell Phillips.

Irish, Cyrus W.—“Qualitative Analysis for Secondary Schools” (1894).

The exacting supervisory duties of the late principal of the Lowell High School prevented him from undertaking scientific studies which he would have liked to make. Mr. Irish was born at Buckfield, Me., Aug. 27, 1862. Coming to Lowell through his older brother, Dr. John C. Irish, he was graduated from the high school in 1881 and from Harvard College in 1885. He was elected first principal of the Pawtucket Grammar School in 1885. Two years later he entered the high school as teacher of chemistry, and remained in its service as instructor and principal down to his death in the summer of 1917.

Johnson, Allen—“Readings in American Constitutional History” (1912). “Union and Democracy” (1912). “Report on the Archives of the State of Maine” (1910). “Stephen A. Douglas” (1908). “The Intendent under Louis XIV” (1899).

Prof. Johnson, now of the department of history, Yale University, was born in Lowell, Jan. 29, 1870, a son of Moses Allen and Emma (Shattuck) Johnson. He was graduated from the Lowell High School in 1888, and from Amherst College in 1892. He received his A. M. degree from Amherst in 1895. The years 1895-97 were spent at the University of Leipzig, Germany; in 1897-98 he was at l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris. In 1899 he received his degree of Ph. D. from Columbia University. He was professor of history at Grinnell College, Iowa, 1898-1905, and at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, 1905-10. In the latter year he was called to Yale. Mr. Johnson is one of the ablest and most progressive of university students of American history.

Kenngott, George F.—“The Record of a City; a Social Survey of Lowell, Massachusetts” (1912).

The author of a much discussed intensive study of Lowell was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 8, 1862, of German and Scottish ancestry. He was graduated with honors from the Pittsburgh Central High School in 1882, and from Amherst College in 1886. He attended the Andover Theological School for three years. In October, 1889, he became pastor of a church at Newport, N. H. In September, 1892, he was installed at the First Congregational Church, Lowell. The troubles of his pastorate, which resulted in the formation of a separate church with Mr. Kenngott as minister, need only be referred to. The “Survey,” which was published by the Macmillan Company, was undertaken to satisfy the requirements of a Harvard Ph. D. degree, which Mr. Kenngott won in the social ethics department. He moved in 1916 to Los Angeles, California.

King, Charles Francis—“Advanced Geography” (1913). “Elementary Geography” (1909). “Roundabout Rambles in Northern Europe” (1908). “Methods and Aids in Geography” (1889).

Mr. King was born at Wilton, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1867. He married Elizabeth Boardman, of Lowell. From 1887 to 1913 he was principal of the Dearborn School, Boston, in which latter year he was retired.

Larcom, Lucy—"Poetical Works." "Landscape in American Poetry;" "An Idyl of Work;" "At the Beautiful Gate;" "A New England Girlhood;" "Childhood Songs;" "The Unseen Friend;" "As it is in Heaven;" "Wild Roses of Cape Ann."

Miss Larcom, it hardly need be said, was the most famous of the group of writers who began their work by contributing to the "Lowell Offering."

Le Moine, Sir James McPherson—"Maple Leaves" (1894). "The Explorations of Jonathan Oldbuck in Eastern Labrador" (1887). "Tourists' Notebook; Quebec" (1890).

The author was a member of the Royal Society of Canada from its foundation, and to its publications he made many scientific contributions which are summed up in "La Bibliographie de Sir James M. LeMorne." Par Raoul Renault. Quebec: Leger Brousseau. 1897.

Little, William—"History of Weare, N. H."

Livermore, Abiel Abbott and Sewall Putnam—"History of Wilton, N. H."

Lilley, Charles Sumner—"What is the Monroe Doctrine" (1905).

Judge Lilley was born at Lowell in 1851, and admitted to the bar in 1877.

Locke, Mrs. Jane Ermina—"Miscellaneous Poems" (1842).

MacBrayne, Lewis E—"The Men We Marry" (1910). Co-author with James P. Ramsay, "One More Chance" (1916).

Mr. MacBrayne was born at New Britain, Conn., in 1871. He was graduated from the Lowell High School in 1890, and studied for a time in Europe. He was a news writer and editor on the staffs of the "Lowell Citizen," "Courier" and "Courier-Citizen" for more than quarter of a century, resigning in 1918 to become director of war gardens for New York State. In addition to the two books mentioned, he has contributed articles to most of the leading American magazines and has written a play, "An Engaging Position."

Marden, Philip Sanford—"Egyptian Days" (1912). "Travels in Spain" (1909). "Greece and the Aegean Islands" (1907).

The author of these travel books was born in Lowell in 1874, educated at the Lowell High School and Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1894, and the Harvard Law School, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1898. He became managing editor of the "Courier-Citizen" in 1902, and after the death of his father, the Hon. George A. Marden, was chosen president of the Courier-Citizen Company in 1907. The first of his published books appeared in the form of letters from Greece in the "C-C" and attracted so much favorable comment that Mr. Marden was induced to embody the series in book-form. The success of the book was immediate and led to a demand for more volumes of the same sort.

Miles, Henry Adolphus—"Traces of Picture Writing in the Bible" (1870). "William Ellery Channing: a Selection from his Works" (1855). "The Gospel Narratives" (1848). "Lowell as It was and as It is" (1845).

This celebrated Unitarian divine was pastor of the South Congregational Society (Unitarian) from 1836 to 1853, when he resigned to become secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

Miner, Alonzo Ames—"Bible Exercises" (1884).

This Boston clergyman was settled at the Second Universalist Church, Lowell, 1842-48. He was born in 1814, and died in 1895.

Morrison, William A.—“Practical Engineer and Mechanics’ Guide” (1884).

Morey, Charles W.—“Morey Arithmetics.”

The well loved late principal of the Highland Grammar School, whose portrait painted by Mrs. Wood now hangs at the school.

Nesmith, Joseph Aaron—“The Lazy Clouds” (1916).

Nesmith, James Ernest—“Philoctetes and Other Poems and Sonnets” (1894). “Frederic Thomas Greenhalge” (1897). “Monadnock and Other Sketches in Verse” (1888).

Both the foregoing sons of John Nesmith have shown literary as well as artistic ability. The untimely death of James Ernest Nesmith cut off a career of much promise. Joseph E. Nesmith is better known as a painter and as president of the Lowell Art Association than as writer. Both brothers were graduated from Harvard College.

O’Connell, William, Cardinal—“Sermons and Addresses,” four volumes (1911-15).

The pride which Lowell people take in Cardinal O’Connell has been attested in the naming of the Cardinal O’Connell Parkway, and in many other ways. His published sermons bear witness to his command of vigorous, eloquent English, which was notable even in his boyhood in Lowell public schools.

O’Croly, Ita (Margaret) Hutchinson—“Eastern Echoes with Western Ideas” (1892).

Osgood, William Nelson—“Law Points for Business Men” (1908).

This well-known attorney and publicist was born at Lowell in 1855, graduated from Amherst College in 1878, and admitted to the bar in 1880. Since 1885 he has had a law office in Boston, though retaining his residence in Lowell.

Parker, Maria Hildreth—“The Country Home” (1894). “Halworth Hill,” a novel. “Stories for Children,” a Christmas Book. “Stray Thoughts or Poems” (1885). “Poems and Stories” (1876).

Parker, Moses Greeley, M. D.—“Photo-Micrography” (1888).

Dr. Parker, in addition to his scientific achievements, which have elsewhere been described, wrote extensively on subjects in which he was interested.

Reade, Brig. Gen. Philip—“Dedicatory Exercises at the Massachusetts Military Monument, Valley Forge, Pa.” (1912). “History of the Military Canteen” (1912). “Origin and Genealogy of the Hildreth Family, Lowell” (1892).

Gen. Reade was born at Lowell, Oct. 13, 1844. He studied at the United States Military Academy, West Point, 1864-67. In 1901, after a career of marked competence, he was honorably discharged from volunteer service. He was relieved by operation of the law in October, 1908. He had then had forty-four years in the military service, including Indian wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War in Cuba, the Aguinaldo Insurrection. His writings reflect a lifelong interest in military, patriotic and genealogical matters.

Reed, Fanny—“Reminiscences” (1903).

Miss Reed lived for many years in Paris, though the Lowell residence was kept open. Her “Reminiscences” were of some of the foremost nineteenth century figures.

Rice, Laura A.—“Sunshine and Shade” (1879).

Rice, Lepine Hall—“Digest of the Decisions of Law and Practice in the Patent Office from 1869 to 1900” (1900).

Richardson, William Adams—“Rules of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court Relating to Appeals” (1895). “History, Jurisdiction and Practice of the United States Court of Claims” (1882). “Practical Information concerning the Public Debt of the United States” (1872). “The Banking Laws of Massachusetts” (1855).

Robinson, Harriet Hanson—“Loom and Spindle” (1898). “Early Factory Labor in New England” (1883).

Harriet Hanson Robinson, one of the most famous contributors to “The Lowell Offering,” was born in Boston, Feb. 8, 1825. Her widowed mother came to Lowell in 1832 and took a boarding house on the Tremont and Suffolk Corporation. Harriet was educated at the old North Grammar School, and had some months at the high school. At fifteen she became self-supporting by going into the mill. Through her mother's Universalist connections, she was one of the early contributors to “The Offering.” She also wrote sketches for the newspapers. One of these, submitted to William S. Robinson, then a Lowell editor, led to an acquaintance and subsequent marriage. In later life Mrs. Robinson was one of the pioneers of the woman suffrage movement. She was one of the founders of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1890. Her home for many years was at Malden.

Russell, James H.—“Rational Arithmetic” (1843).

Mr. Russell, who died at his home in Nesmith street, Jan. 14, 1903, at the advanced age of ninety-six, was for forty-four years a teacher in the Lowell High School. He came to the then town of Lowell in 1835 as instructor in mathematics.

Shaw, Ralph H.—“The First Plymouth Marriage” (1907). “Legend of the Trailing Arbutus and Other Poems” (1898). “In Many Moods” (1889).

This son of Benjamin Franklin Shaw, inventor of the seamless hose, has from boyhood been a resident of Lowell and a contributor of graceful verse to many publications.

Stowell, Charles Henry, M. D.—“Student's Manual of Histology.” “Microscopical Diagnosis.” “The Structure of Teeth.” “A Healthy Body.” “A Primer of Health.” “How to Teach Physiology.”

Dr. Stowell, one of the most celebrated of the considerable number of scientific men who have lived in Lowell, is at this writing (1917) general manager and treasurer of the J. C. Ayer Company. He was born at Perry, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1850. His early training was at the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary and the University of Michigan, from which he received his M. D. degree in 1872. He was in the service of his *alma mater* as instructor, assistant professor and professor between 1877 and 1889. Dr. Stowell is editor of five monthly journals: “Trained Motherhood,” “Food,” “Practical Review,” “The Microscope” and “The National Medical Review.”

Street, Owen, D. D.—“The Dream and the Awakening” (1887).

Dr. Street, as stated elsewhere, was the beloved pastor of High Street Congregational Church from 1857 until his death in 1887.

Talbot, Anne Richardson—“The Garden of Life and Other Poems” (1913).

Thayer, Wildie—"Flower Fancies from Fairy Land" (1911). "Carbon" (1903). "Violilla" (1898). "Morning Glory" (1897). "First Poems" (1895).

Thorndike, Ashley Horace—"Everyday English" (1913). "Elements of Rhetoric and Composition" (1909). "Tragedy" (1908). "Influence of Beaumont and Fletcher on Shakespeare" (1901).

Thorndike, Edward Lee—"Animal Intelligence" (1901). "Principles of Teaching" (1905). "Elements of Psychology" (1905). "Mental and Social Measurements" (1904).

The brothers Thorndike, both professors at Columbia University, New York City, were born in, respectively, 1871 and 1874. Their father, the Rev. Edward R. Thorndike, a Methodist clergyman, was settled in Lowell, 1884-1887, after which he was called to Roxbury. Both sons started their college preparatory work at the Lowell High School. Professor Ashley Thorndike was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1893, and was awarded his Ph. D. at Harvard in 1898. He is one of the leading Shakespearian scholars of the world. Prof. Edward L. Thorndike was graduated from Wesleyan in 1895 and took his Ph. D. from Columbia in 1898. His studies in animal psychology are internationally famous.

Umpleby, Fenwick—"Design Texts" (1910).

Varnum, Atkinson C.—"History of Pawtucket Church and Society" (1888). Published pamphlets and papers entitled: "Shays' Rebellion," "Burgoyne's Surrender," "The Old Garrison House," "Life of General James M. Varnum," "Life of Colonel Louis Ansart," "The Coburn Family," "Young Men's Lyceum," "Temperance in Massachusetts," "Ordinations, Huskings and Raisings," "Old Middlesex Canal," "Navigation on the Merrimack."

Walker, Benjamin—"Aboard and Abroad" (1889).

Benjamin Walker was born at Wilmington, June 24, 1822. His school training was at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and the Lowell High School. He had intended to study law, but the death of his father caused his going into business. He entered the book publishing company at Philadelphia. His skill in penmanship led to his being chosen teacher of handwriting in Lowell schools in 1847. Three years later he became paymaster of the Hamilton Company. In 1862 he entered the employ of the J. C. Ayer Company as correspondence clerk, a position which he held until his death in November, 1896. He was a director in several important commercial enterprises, a member of the original executive committee of the Old Residents' Historical Association in 1868, one of the originators of the Lowell Choral Society, and its president for ten years; a competent musician, and organist of St. Anne's Church for twenty-six years. Besides his one book he published several musical compositions.

Webster, Prentiss—"Law of Naturalization in the U. S. of America and of Other Countries" (1895). "Acquisition of Citizenship and Application of the Rule to the Case of Chin King" (1889). Editor of "The Story of the City Hall Commission" (1894).

Biographical details concerning Mr. Webster have been given in the narrative of the installation of the Lowell City Hall and Memorial Building, of whose commission he was secretary.

Ward, Anna Maria Webster—"Verses" (1906). "Sketch of the Tweed Family of Wilmington, Mass." (1898).

Whitaker, Channing—"Machine Drawing and Allied Subjects. A Lowell Course of 12 Lectures." Boston. 1883.

Wright, Carolyn (Quincy Germaine)—"The Even Hand" (1912).

Prof. Whitaker, whose title was due to his holding for some years a professorship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, settled in Lowell as a mill engineer. His professional practice was extensive. He had an important part in the establishment of free evening drawing classes at which hundreds of young men and women have learned the elements of drafting. Living in the latter years of his life at Tyngsboro he was very active in efforts to enforce temperance laws.

Whistler, James Abbott McNeil—"The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

Journalism in Lowell—Lowell has been a city of many newspapers, but—at least until very recently—of few great outstanding newspapers. The good fortune that has befallen the city of late years, through the consolidation of several journals and the disappearance of others, has been noted in the narrative portion of this work. Lowell journalism at the outset of the World War, it is safe to assert, stood higher in national esteem than at any previous period of the city's history. The phases of its development toward this situation have been quite typical of urban newspaper progress throughout the United States.

That the momentous events of the Civil War first gave American journalists an inkling of "news values" was impressed on the compiler of this work during a somewhat careful reading of bound volumes of "Lowell Citizen" for the years 1861-65. The city's journals of an earlier date were hardly newspapers in the modern sense of the word. They were usually padded with miscellany and very ancient foreign news. More or less desultory Washington and Boston correspondence was sometimes featured, but significant local happenings were so neglected that often an issue would be printed with hardly a paragraph of the news of the town. Sense of proportion was often conspicuously absent in the allotment of space. Thus, in an early issue of "The Courier," may be noted two-full pages given over to an essay on "Our Relations with France," while no reporter had taken the trouble to gather a line about "Our Relations with Centralville," then quite acute.

During the rebellion it seems to have occurred for the first time to the editor that it is worth while trying to find out what the people among whom he lives and prints are really interested in. In those years what especially interested Lowell people was the welfare and fate of Lowell boys at the front. The newspapers began, especially after Bull Run battle, to print letters from officers and men, details of casualties, accounts of the home-coming of the discharged and wounded, stories of local efforts to increase the comfort and health of the

soldiers. The two inside pages became quite lively reading. The first page, with its incomparable eye-compelling values, unappreciated, was still covered with advertisements and reprinted essays and "brilliant." Newspaperdom still awaited such a genius as him of the "Chicago Tribune," who in the first edition after the Iroquois Theatre disaster filled his first page with a list of the dead in large type.

At least one newspaper was printed within the present confines of the city prior to the incorporation of the town of Lowell. The "Chelmsford Journal," the predecessor of the "Lowell Journal," was first issued in Middlesex Village. It was printed by William Baldwin. The first issue appeared June 25, 1824. Chase, in his Middlesex County "Lowell," calls attention to this anomalous statement in Dr. John O. Green's diary: "1824, June 24. First number of our Chelmsford newspaper brought round to us." The fact of the newspaper's being received the day before it was published was probably due to a custom, then common, of dating a journal a day or two ahead.

The office of this first newspaper to be published within the Lowell city limits was in a one-story building opposite the old meeting house in Middlesex Village. On May 20, 1825, Rev. Bernard Whitman became editor, Mr. Baldwin continuing as publisher. The plant was burned out within the year; hence the appropriateness of its reappearance as the "Chelmsford Phoenix." In September, 1825, E. M. Reinhart became publisher. By him the property was sold to J. S. C. Knowlton. In 1826 it became the "Merrimack Journal," in advance of the incorporation of the new township which, it was commonly expected, would be named "Merrimack." The name of Lowell, as elsewhere related, was unexpectedly adopted. The "Merrimack Journal" in 1827 became the "Lowell Journal." In 1831 the newspaper was bought by John R. Adams, an attorney, who engaged as its editor E. C. Peabody, of Somerville. For a short time "The Journal" was issued daily under this management. The ambitious effort was premature. In May, 1833, John S. Sleeper, of the "Exeter News Letter," bought the Lowell property, which about a year later he disposed of to Charles H. Locke. Publication was now suspended for about a year, after the brief editorship of the Rev. Eliphalet Case. A paper called "The Mercury" had meantime come into existence, under ownership of Leonard Huntress. What was left of the older publication was combined with this one under the title of the "Journal and Mercury." Under various managements the "Journal" thereafter had a continuous existence until in the present century its publication as a weekly edition of the "Courier-Citizen" was discontinued.

The "Lowell Courier"—The rapid growth of the new town in population and the increasing liveliness of national and local politics in the Jacksonian era made it inevitable that a rival newspaper to the

"Democratic Journal" would be started. On January 6, 1835, the first issue of the "Lowell Courier" was printed by Huntress & Knowlton. In their announcement the editors stated: "In politics we are Whigs." The paper was to be issued three times a week. The subscription price was three dollars. The newspaper thus founded has been issued continuously, and under its present style of "The Lowell Courier-Citizen," it, of course, takes rank as one of the foremost newspapers of New England.

Leonard Huntress, the first editor of "The Courier," was a man of notable ability. He was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, November 22, 1811. He came to Lowell in 1832 and found employment with the "Lowell Mercury." He established "The Courier" in 1835 and continued to publish it until 1842. On account of poor health he then retired to a farm which he had purchased in Tewksbury and there he lived for forty-three years, during which he was one of the most prominent citizens of the town, holding every honor within the gift of the electors. He died July 19, 1885.

The history of "The Courier," as the oldest newspaper now published in Lowell, should be traced in outline to the year of its consolidation with "The Citizen."

After Mr. Huntress gave up the editorship of "The Courier," Robins Dinsmore, a Vermont lawyer, undertook the work, but, apparently, without great success, for he retired within a year. His rather amusing valedictory is quoted by Chase. The attorney editor had been accused of being long-winded in his preachments. His last editorial was as follows:

As I have been severely accused of writing long and dull editorials, the present paragraph will be brief and will probably be the most satisfactory to the public I have ever written—

I have not loved the world
Nor the world me,
But let us part fair foes.

Mr. Dinsmore was followed, in 1840, by William O. Bartlett. Then, in 1841, Mr. Huntress came back and began issuing "The Courier" as an evening newspaper, which it continued to be down to the time of the combination with "The Citizen" and the adoption of the present plan of issuing both morning and afternoon editions.

Within the year 1841, Mr. Huntress turned "The Courier" over to Daniel S. Richardson, later one of the most distinguished lawyers of Lowell. This owner kept the property but a short time, selling it to William Schouler, afterwards editor of the military records of "The Commonwealth." On July 1, 1845, Mr. Schouler began to print the paper daily. Another sale took place in 1847, Messrs. Atkinson & Robinson becoming its editors. The latter of these gentlemen was

one of the most brilliant of the journalists trained in Lowell. As "Warrington" of the "Boston Journal," he helped to establish the profession of "Washington correspondent." During his Lowell editorship he married one of his contributors, Harriet Jane Hanson, of the group of young women who gave celebrity to "The Lowell Offering." William Schouler, meantime, had inaugurated a liberal scale of expenditures, engaging a Washington correspondent and contracting for regular correspondence from New York and other cities. The financial returns did not justify this policy, and the course of politics disgusted the editor, who was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. He appears gladly to have retired from the Lowell field. He later edited the "Boston Atlas." After the war he was engaged as editor of the "Massachusetts War Records."

Leander Streeter was an interim editor of this period. Then from 1849 to 1853 John H. Warland, afterwards of the brilliant "Boston Journal" coterie, wrote the leading editorials for the paper. He was born at Cambridge, April 20, 1807, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1829. He began the study of law, but in 1834 he went to Claremont New Hampshire, to edit the "National Eagle." His editorials, printed in this journal, promptly gained national celebrity, so much so that Daniel Webster, possibly in one of his periods of spirituous exaltation, is recalled as greeting the editor thus: "How are you, old eagle? Give us your claw. I have heard the crack of your rifle at Washington. Let it ring out sharp and clear and true. Let the lubberly smooth-bores fire their pieces as they may." In 1842 Warland was in Boston as editor of "The American." He enlisted for the Mexican War. On his return he edited "The Courier," and during his editorship he engaged in a wordy war with Benjamin F. Butler, whose epitaph he published, and from whom he drew a celebrated libel suit. This infant terrible of Massachusetts journalism finally went insane. He died July 7, 1872.

In 1854 John A. Goodwin undertook the editorship. He was born at Sterling, May 21, 1824. He taught as a young man, and was the first superintendent of schools at Lawrence. He came to Lowell to edit "The Courier." Later he was editor of the "Citizen and News." He was a member of the Legislature in 1857, 1859, 1860-61, serving as Speaker in the last two years. In April, 1861, he was chosen postmaster of Lowell, a position which he held for thirteen years. In 1878 he resumed newspaper work as editor of "The Vox Populi," and died while thus engaged, September 21, 1884. He was a careful writer and forceful speaker. Mrs. Jane Austen, of Plymouth, whose novels based on Pilgrim history are familiar, was his sister.

In the editorship of "The Courier," Mr. Goodwin was succeeded in 1855 by Benjamin W. Ball, a poet of distinction, but not a great

editor. He was followed in the same year by Homer A. Cook, and in 1860 by Zina E. Stone, who had founded "The Citizen." He was born at Bethel, Maine, June 26, 1837. His whole life work was concerned with printing and publishing. He edited and published "The Courier" for seven years. He was at three different times the responsible conductor of the "Vox Populi." He founded both "The Citizen" and "Lowell Daily Mail." Down to his death, June 26, 1899, he maintained keen interest in all developments of local journalistic work and he collected invaluable historical data concerning newspaper publications for the archives of the Old Residents' Historical Association.

Stephen Warwick Huse, Mr. Stone's associate in publishing both the "Courier" and the "Vox Populi," was born at Methuen, February 20, 1829, a son of Dr. Stephen Huse. He came to Lowell in 1854 as ticket-seller in the office of the Lowell and Lawrence railroad. Later he became a clerk in "The Courier" office, and married Mr. Varney's daughter. Throughout his association with Mr. Stone and later with his son Harry Huse, he confined his attention to the business management of the newspapers with which he was connected.

"The Courier" was under the Stone and Huse management through the Civil War. Then, in 1867, the newspaper was sold to George A. Marden and Edward T. Rowell.

The senior publisher's account of the circumstances leading to his settling in Lowell was printed in the "Boston Globe" of January 18, 1893, as follows:

I was reporting and preparing the I. G. (In General) column upon the Boston Daily Advertiser in 1867 at a small salary when some unimportant circumstance sent me one day to Lowell. I dropped into the Courier office and talking with Mr. Huse, of Stone and Huse, who owned the paper, he said, casually, "Marden, I want to dispose of the Courier." I thought the subject over, and after a short time laid the project I had in mind before my old friend Rowell, who had been in the iron business and wanted to get out of it. We found that \$4,000 would buy what we wanted. Rowell had \$2,000 cash in hand. I hadn't \$100. We bought the files of the paper and the good will, paying \$2,000 down and giving Stone and Huse a mortgage and contracting with them to print the paper for us. They bought some new type, according to agreement, and we began to get out the paper and have run on prosperously to this day.

From the year 1867, when he first came to Lowell, until his death in 1906, Hon. George A. Marden was among the most notable figures in the life of the community, partly because of the unusually able editorial pen which he wielded in the "Lowell Daily Courier," partly because of his long and prominent connection with the State's political affairs, and partly because his facility as a speaker, and especially an after-dinner speaker, caused him to be widely sought.

George Augustus Marden was born in Mont Vernon, N. H., August 9, 1839, and was a son of Benjamin F. and Betsy (Buss) Marden. He was one of seven children, and the family was one of narrow means; but by dint of perseverance and hard work he was able to educate himself at the Appleton Academy at Mont Vernon, and at Dartmouth College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1861. Shoe-making (his father's trade), factory work and intervals of teaching in country schools eked out the slender resources which enabled him to pursue his studies. Leaving college just as the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted at once as a private in Company G, Second Regiment of Berdan's Sharpshooters, but after transfer to the First Regiment, was rapidly promoted, first to a sergeantry and later to first lieutenant and acting assistant adjutant-general on Colonel Berdan's staff, in which capacity he served through the war. The brigade to which he was attached went through the Peninsula campaign, and took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wapping Heights.

At the mustering out of the regiment late in 1864, Mr. Marden returned home and began the study of law, with incidental employment in newspaper work on the "Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor." This incidental labor proved so much to his liking that he determined to make it his regular vocation, and in pursuit of it he became for a time the editor of a weekly paper in West Virginia, the "Kanawha Republican." The political trammels of this situation turned out to be uncongenial, however, and in 1866 he returned to New England, resuming journalistic work for the "Concord Monitor" and for the "Boston Advertiser," with incidental employment in editing the histories of various New Hampshire military units engaged in the Civil War. In 1867 he became an assistant editor of the "Boston Advertiser;" but later in the same year, discovering an opportunity to purchase the publications then known as the "Lowell Daily Courier" and "Lowell Weekly Journal," he united with his college classmate and fellow-soldier, Major Edward T. Rowell, and bought that property from its then owners, Messrs. Stone and Huse. From September 1, 1867, to his death, he continued to be the chief editor of "The Courier," which subsequently became part of the "Courier-Citizen," and which was destined to continue under the editorial direction of his sons after his decease.

As an editorial writer, Mr. Marden probably had no superior in the country. Possessed of a vigorous style, lightened and enlivened by an unquenchable humor and made trenchant by the keenest of wit, he made "The Courier" widely known and became an important factor in upbuilding the fortunes of the Republican party. In those days, editors were almost universally political figures also, and Mr.

Marden early became identified with public affairs, in which he remained actively engaged to the close of his life. He became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1872, but failed of reëlection the succeeding year. He was chosen clerk of the House in 1874, and remained in that position until 1882, when, on becoming once again a member of the House, he was chosen its speaker in 1883-84. In 1885 he was elected to the Senate, but served only a single term.

In 1888 he became treasurer of the Commonwealth and served as such for the five successive terms permitted by the State Constitution. In 1895 he was made vice-president of the Hancock National Bank in Boston, but found the situation uncongenial after a year of trying experiences. He was sought in 1896, because of his well-known ability as a speaker, to go on a picturesque campaigning tour of the Middle West with other well-known Civil War veterans in the interest of Mr. McKinley, the Republican candidate for the presidency; and as a result of his endeavors he was honored by selection as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, with headquarters in the sub-treasury at Boston, which position he still held at the time of his death, December 19, 1906.

Among other incidents in his long political career, Mr. Marden was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, and was one of the determined "306" who stood out in vain for the nomination of General Grant. He also served for a time, under appointment of Governor Ames, as a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Constantly engrossed either in the routine work of a daily newspaper or in the exacting demands of political employ, Mr. Marden found no time for literary labor of any other sort and published no books; but he was constantly in request as a maker of addresses, and he regarded as the most conspicuous of his honors in this direction invitations to speak before the New England Society of New York on Forefathers' Day, on two separate occasions—those dinners having won fame as calling out the most brilliant talent of the country. He also spoke before, or wrote verses for, many reunions of the Phi Beta Kappa, the Dartmouth Alumni, and numerous organizations of veterans on Memorial Day and other occasions. He was the first commander of Post 42, Grand Army of the Republic, in Lowell, was a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, but had never united with any other secret organization.

He married, December 10, 1867, Mary Porter Fiske, daughter of David Fiske, then living in Nashua, New Hampshire, but formerly of Amherst, New Hampshire. Their two sons, Philip Sanford and Robert Fiske Marden, have since Mr. Marden's death been respectively the chief editor and an associate editor of the "Lowell Courier-Citizen."

Mr. Marden made his home for the last thirty-five years of his life at 84 Fairmount street, but spent by far the greater part of the year in the town of his birth, Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, for which he had an ever-increasing affection, and for the welfare of which he constantly exerted himself.

Mr. Marden's Dartmouth College classmate, Major Edward T. Rowell, his partner for many years, was a source of strength to "The Courier" in the years in which its importance as an afternoon paper was established. He was born at Concord, New Hampshire, August 1, 1836. After his graduation in 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers. His military career was exceptionally honorable. Through proved efficiency he was promoted to be captain and then major. He was also commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but on account of a technicality he never claimed the title. He was wounded at Gettysburg and again severely at Petersburg, where he was in command of his regiment.

In 1866 Mr. Rowell engaged in the iron business at Portland, Maine. He was discontented with his undertaking, as already noted, and readily joined with Mr. Marden in buying "The Courier." While serving the newspaper, Mr. Rowell found time to give much of his organizing ability to public work. In 1874 he was appointed post-master of Lowell by President Grant, a position which he held through President Arthur's term. In 1885 he was appointed gas commissioner by Governor George D. Robinson. This office he held for five years. In 1890 he was elected president of the Railroad National Bank. When "The Courier" was merged with "The Citizen" in 1893, Major Rowell was made president of the new company, of which Mr. Marden was editor-in-chief.

Short-Lived Journals—Journalistic ventures were numerous in Lowell up to about 1870. Only after the present business era had begun did publishing become centralized as now in a few of the largest cities. Especially before the Civil War, anybody anywhere would undertake a newspaper, a literary magazine or a religious weekly. M. Chevalier in 1835 wrote: "In Lowell reading is the only recreation, and there are no less than seven journals published here."

The late Z. E. Stone, himself identified with many publishing projects, once listed the publications begun in Lowell prior to the year 1868. This record of disappointed ambitions, supplemented by several others discovered by C. C. Chase, is quite impressive: "Chelmsford Courier," 1825; "Chelmsford Phoenix," 1825; "Ladies' Literary Friend," 1825; "The Merrimack Journal," 1826; "Lowell Weekly Journal," 1826; "Lowell Daily Journal," 1831; "Lowell Evangelist," 1831; "Lowell Observer," 1832; "The Experiment," 1832; "Ladies' Commonplace Book," 1832; "The Rose Bud," 1832; "Middlesex Tele-

graph," 1833; "The Times," 1833; "Journal and Mercury," 1835; "Lowell Philanthropist," 1835; "The Pledge," 1835; Journal and Bulletin," 1835; "The Female Advocate," 1835; "Lowell Messenger," 1836; "Lowell Advertiser," 1837; "Lowell Casket," 1838; "The Ladies' Repository," 1839; "Zion's Banner," 1840; "Literary Souvenir," 1840; "Wesleyan Observer," 1840; "Star of Bethlehem," 1841; "The Ladies' Pearl," 1841; "New England Christian Advocate," 1841; "Middlesex Washingtonian," 1841; "Word of Truth," 1842; "Middlesex Standard," 1843; "The Orion," 1843; "The Operative," 1845; "The True Reformer," 1845; "The Scourge," 1845; "Lowell Patriot," 1845; "The Missionary," 1846; "Lowell Patriot and Republican," 1846; "Gospel Fountain," 1846; "The Niagara," 1846; "Lowell Gazette," 1847; "The Temperance Offering," 1847; "Life in Lowell," 1849; "Massachusetts Era," 1849; "The Daystar," 1850; "Spindle City," 1851; "New England Offering and Mill Girls' Advocate," 1851; "Lowell Mirror," 1852; "Wentworth's Waverly," 1852; "Lowell Mirror," 1852; "Lowell Tri-Weekly American," 1853; "Lowell Daily Herald," 1853; "The Medical Expositor," 1854; "World Crisis," 1854; "The Christian Era," 1854; "Daily Morning News," 1856; "The Lowell Trumpet," 1857; "The Star," 1857; "Lowell Sentinel," 1861; "The Gadfly," 1861; "Douglas Democrat," 1861; "Medical Miscellany," 1861; "Middlesex Worker," 1867. Of these early journals listed by Stone and Chase, most, of course, failed to survive for a year. In the expressive phrase of to-day: "They never had a chance."

One of the longest lived of the now defunct publications was the "Lowell Advertiser," a tri-weekly, started in 1834 by B. E. Hale, who engaged as editor Rev. Eliphalet Case, a Universalist clergyman already mentioned. The paper was merged about a year later with the "Patriot," a weekly. In 1838 its editor was Nathaniel P. Banks, then a loyal Democrat. In 1852 it began to appear daily. In 1855 Fisher A. Hildreth became proprietor, with Messrs. Hunt and Dinsmore as editors. As Cowley says: "'The Advertiser' always supported the Democracy, but the Democracy never supported 'The Advertiser,' and in 1864 it collapsed." Its successive editors were: Eliphalet Case, N. P. Hanks, H. H. Weld, J. G. Abbott, I. W. Beard, William Butterfield, Henry E. Baldwin, Charles Hunt, Robins Dinsmore, J. J. McGuire.

Story of the "Vox Populi"—Celebrated, above all other weekly and semi-weekly journals of the city, was the "Vox Populi," which ceased to be published within the memory of people who are still young. This publication for more than half a century was Lowell's most distinctive journalistic institution. Other newspapers, many of which came and went, were more or less like other journals elsewhere. "The Vox," throughout most of its existence, while it had, of course,

features common to country weeklies, was essentially, in its general make-up and quality, an original sheet. It supplemented the daily press of the city, offering to its readers a wealth of personalia and historical reminiscence such as made it welcome in most families. Its editorials were frank and frequently *ad hominem*. It finally outlived its usefulness, though many of its subscribers deeply regretted its suspension.

The first issue of the "Vox Populi" appeared on May 25, 1841. It was announced as "An Independent Paper Devoted to Local Interests." Who projected it, who published it, edited it, printed it, was not divulged. There was then no law to require the publishers of a periodical to state facts of ownership and publication. "The Vox," so far as Lowell people knew, simply dropped down, like "Little Butterfly," from heaven. Copies were hawked in the street and sold in the bookshops.

It was generally understood that the new paper would oppose corporation control of the city. Reference has been made elsewhere to a standing feud between the supporters of the Boston proprietors of the cotton mills and descendants of old families of the neighborhood who resented the industrial developments that began in 1822. The anti-corporation sentiment, it was evidently purposed, was to be nourished by "The Vox."

The publisher, it afterwards became known, was James Monroe Stone, then a clerk in a Lowell mercantile house, who edited the paper in his leisure hours. He was born at Westford in 1817, and came to Lowell as a young man. Z. E. Stone, who was not related to this founder of the paper, speaks of him as a sincere labor agitator, "before there were labor reformers for revenue only." Mr. J. M. Stone, it may be added, later went to Worcester, where he founded the "State Sentinel." In 1846 he gave up the newspaper business. He afterwards held several responsible municipal positions in Boston, dying in 1880.

Despite its truculent intent, the first edition of "The Vox" seems to have been rather a prosy affair. After it got going, however, it occasionally published something more spicy. Benjamin F. Butler, then the youthful prodigy of the Lowell bar, and connected by marriage with the Hildreths, the leading anti-corporation family, was often accused of being the real editor. This statement the attorney denied, though he admitted writing occasional editorials for it. Henry F. Durant, later founder of Wellesley College, was also a frequent contributor. It is odd, considering his later affiliations and his later attitude toward General Butler, to find that Judge J. G. Abbott was interested in this sheet and that he once served as its counsel when it incurred a libel suit.

The mechanical work on the "Vox Populi" in the first issues was

done by Frederick Augustus Cheever, a native of Dracut, who came into financial difficulties and left the city suddenly. Into the breach stepped Samuel J. Varney, who had had previous experience in newspaper publishing at Methuen and who soon became the principal factor in producing the paper. Mr. Varney, from all accounts, was a newspaper man of a type not unfamiliar then or now—personally clean and reliable enough, but not above using his editorship to take continual chances with the law of libel. Born at Rochester, New Hampshire, he had learned the printer's trade at Methuen, where, until he was burned out, he edited and published "The Gazette." He, meantime, had married a sister of Isaac Place, a well-known citizen of Lowell, and, hither, after the disaster at Methuen, he came in 1840 looking for employment. He worked at the case in the "Advertiser" office until the chance offered itself to take over Cheever's printing plant and get out "The Vox." The paper, under his management, is stated by Mr. Stone to have been "offensive and scandalous." At the same time Mr. Varney made friends, some of whom out of compliment to him started a successful movement for the naming of the present Varney street, between Fletcher and School streets.

The permutations and combinations of journalism in which Varney's name figured were many, whether or not always creditable. In June, 1845, Fisher A. Hildreth began publishing the "Lowell Republican," a weekly Democratic newspaper, employing Mr. Varney to do the printing for him. It was generally suspected that this paper was begun for the purpose of cutting into the circulation and advertising patronage of the "Lowell Advertiser," then conducted by H. E. and S. C. Baldwin. The surmise was presumably correct. Within a few months, at all events, Messrs. Hildreth and Varney bought the assets of "The Advertiser" and began to publish "The Patriot and Republican." The "Vox Populi," meantime, was left in charge of J. F. C. Hayes, a printer who had learned to write reasonably well.

Varney, about a year later, resumed editing "The Vox," while Hildreth continued with "The Patriot." Then, in 1850, he suddenly began to issue the "Vox Populi" as a daily. The evident object through competition was to depress the value of "The Courier." This scheme worked out successfully, for after a few weeks Varney made a nominal sale of his interest in "The Vox" to John T. Chesley, who restored the paper to its weekly status. Varney, of course, reappeared as owner of "The Courier." This was a profitable change for the adventurous publisher, since "The Courier" then, as later, had a good and very prosperous job printing plant.

"The Vox" under the Chesley regime did well. During the Mechanics' Fair of 1851 it published daily editions under the editorship of Leander R. Streeter. In 1856, however, Chesley fell into financial

troubles and Varney resumed his ownership, though his name did not appear in the transactions. The paper was nominally published by S. W. Huse & Company. This arrangement continued until 1859, when Varney died, and the administrators of his estate on January 1, 1860, sold the newspaper to Z. E. Stone and S. W. Huse.

John T. Chesley now dropped out of Lowell journalism, though he continued to live in the city. He was born at Dover, New Hampshire, February 28, 1817, and came to Lowell as a shoe clerk in the employ of Daniel Swan. After the Civil War he exhibited panoramas for a time and then entered the establishment of the J. C. Ayer Company. He died November 6, 1872.

In spite of the disturbed political and industrial situation, the "Vox Populi" began to prosper under the Stone & Huse regime. The paper was enlarged at a time when others were cutting down. "The Courier," in the meantime, was losing money, and "The Vox" proprietors obtained it from Tappan Wentworth practically on their own terms. They then for about seven years published three papers—the "Courier," a daily, and the "Journal" and the "Vox Populi," weeklies. The two former, as just related, were sold to Messrs. Marden and Rowell in 1867.

Samuel A. McPhetres, who during these years did editorial work on "The Vox," is well remembered as the efficient city clerk in the years 1869-1882. He was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, in 1827. He came to Lowell as a reporter on the "American Citizen" in 1854. From 1860 to 1869 he was associate editor of the "Vox"—a journalist of remarkable memory for facts and figures and of good judgment and literary style.

"The Vox" was originally issued on Wednesday. This midweek publication was favored by many out-of-town subscribers, amongst them former residents of Lowell living at some distance, who received the paper by mail in time for their Sunday perusal. In 1869 Mr. Stone decided to bring out also a Saturday edition. This throughout the seventies was favorite Sunday reading among many Lowell families who had not yet learned to succumb to the temptation of the newsboys' musical call of "Sunday Herald and Globe."

N. J. N. Bacheller, long foreman of the "Vox Populi" press, was admitted to partnership in 1870. He became closely associated with Mr. Stone, the two retiring from the paper in 1878 to become founders of the "Morning Mail." The Huse family retained its interest in "The Vox" and brought in as editor John A. Goodwin, whose journalistic and other achievements have been noted.

Upon Mr. Goodwin's death in 1884, John S. Colby, an editorial assistant for several years, was made editor. He figures among Lowell authors. As editor he made a good fight for continuance of "The Vox"

at a time when the increased thoroughness with which the daily and Sunday newspapers covered the field made a semi-weekly paper, however ably edited, more or less superfluous. In 1891 Mr. Colby left the "Vox" to study for the Congregational ministry. He was succeeded by Harry V. Huse, who had been assistant to his father in the business management. The Wednesday edition was discontinued August 31, 1892. Mr. Huse, Sr., died in 1894. The son continued to bring out the paper on Saturdays until March 30, 1895, when its conversion into a daily paper was announced. On April 6, following there appeared a small sheet, the "Daily Vox Populi." This was issued regularly up to July 10, 1895, when without a valedictory or expression of regret at the passing of a historic institution, the last number was printed. In its latest as in its earliest months, "The Vox" was produced to an accompaniment of mystery. Its publication again was anonymous. It was not known locally whether or not powerful financial support had been obtained which would have made it a real competitor in the newspaper field.

Beginnings of "The Citizen"—The "Lowell Daily Citizen" originated through the purchase on April 28, 1856, by Leonard Brown and George F. Morey of three newspapers—the "Daily Morning News," started in 1851; the "American Citizen," a weekly, undertaken in 1854; the "Daily Citizen," begun in 1855 by Z. E. Stone. The style at the outset was "The Lowell Daily Citizen and News." John A. Goodwin was the first editor, remaining but a short time. The paper took an advanced anti-slavery position. This was continued by the succeeding editors, Chauncey Langdon Knapp and George F. Morey.

"The Citizen," as it ran through the War of the Rebellion and for many years afterwards, owed its successful foundation to these two men. Mr. Knapp's public services as Congressman have been described. He had been trained as a practical printer and was associated with John P. Pillsbury in the publication of the "Middlesex Standard" in the building from which at a later date the "Lowell Times" was issued. He retained his interest in "The Citizen" to April 1, 1882.

Associated with Mr. Knapp in the management of "The Citizen" was Mr. Morey, an able and public-spirited man of affairs, born at Windsor, Vermont, who came to Lowell with Hocum Hosford. He retired from the newspaper business in 1876, and died at his home on Mt. Washington street, December 29, 1898.

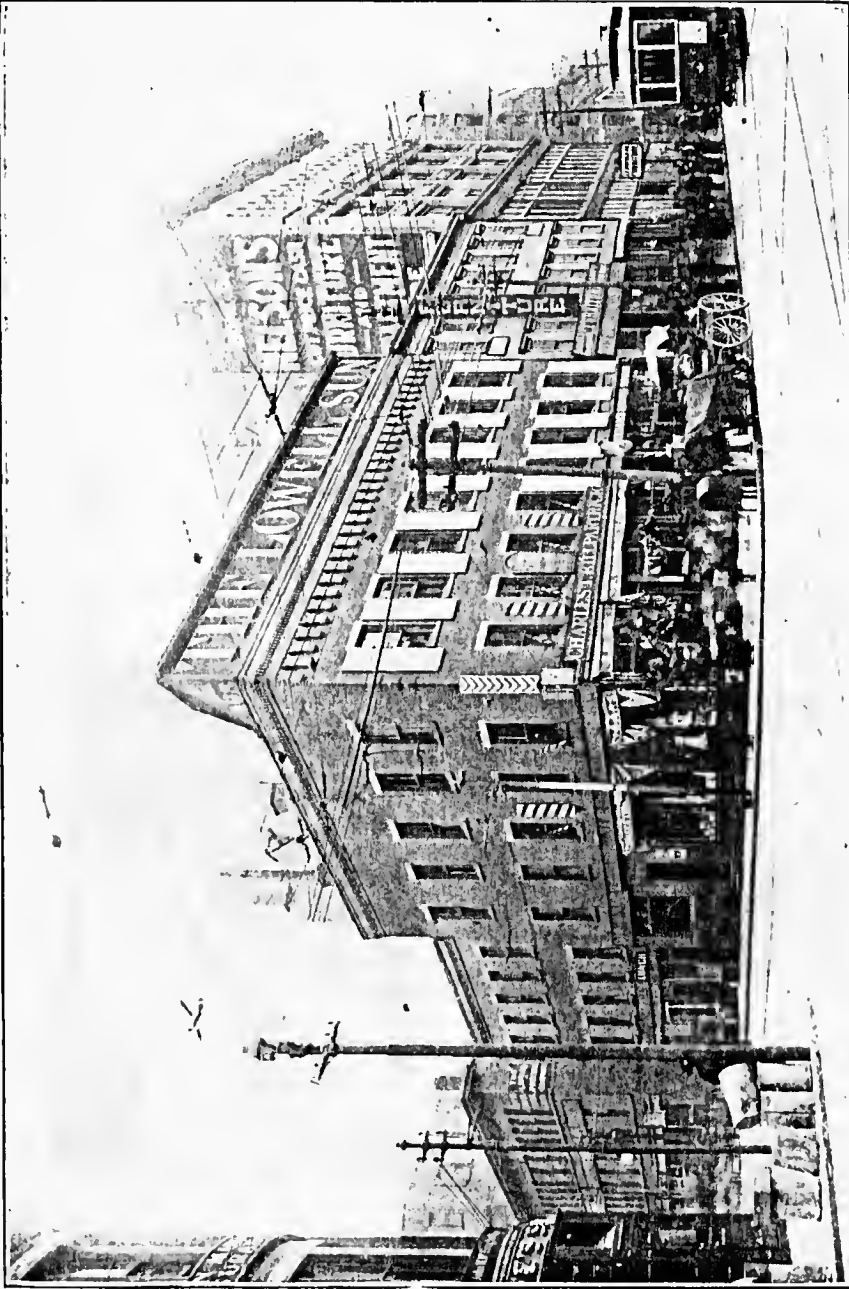
In 1883 "The Citizen" passed into the hands of a stock company, styled the Citizen Newspaper Company. Its officers were as follows: President, Harry R. Rice; editor-in-chief, Henry J. Moulton; assistant editor, Charles F. Coburn; city editor, James Bayles; business manager, Mr. Rice. This was a strong staff, whose work in getting out a

paper universally recognized as bright and piquant, is well remembered.

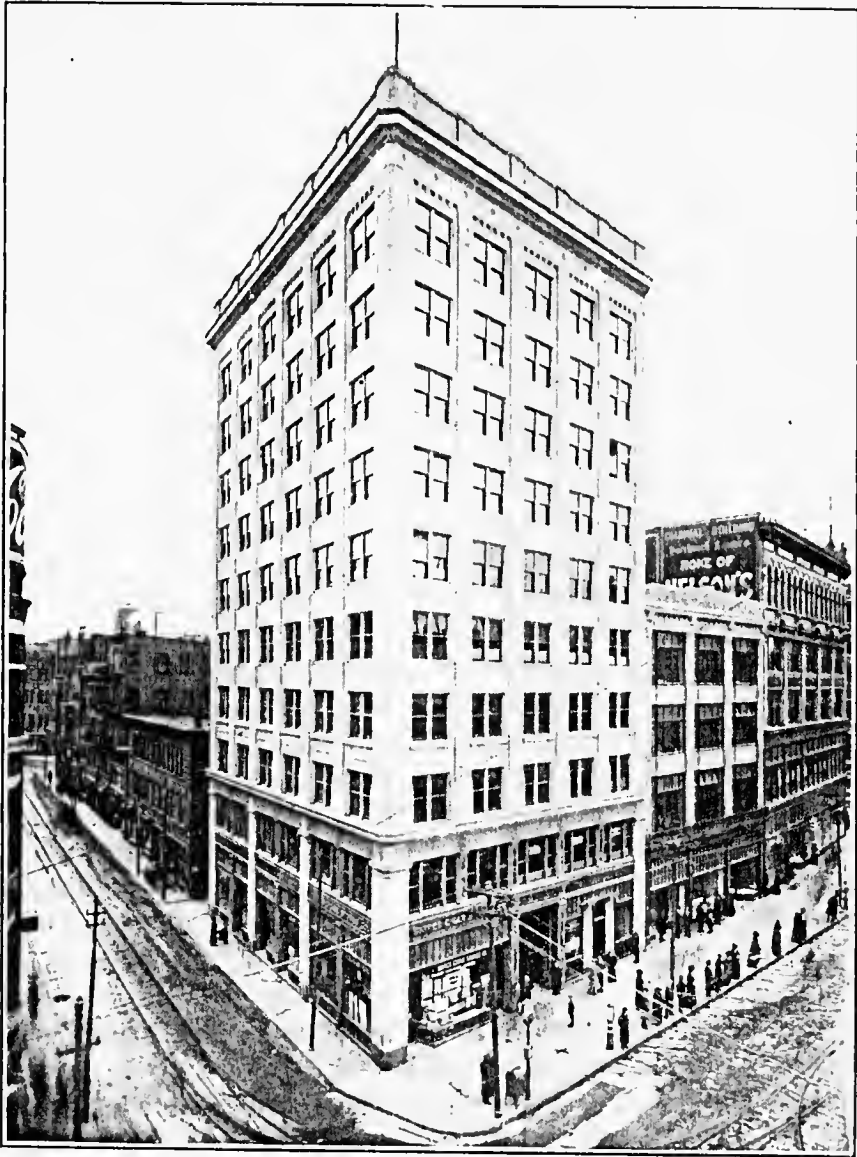
Mr. Rice, who cleverly guided the financial fortunes of "The Citizen," and later of the "Courier-Citizen," was born in Vermont, though his early years were spent over the line in the Province of Quebec. His first newspaper work was done at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, whence he returned to the United States as a reporter for Walton's "Montpelier Watchman." He taught school for four terms in Vermont. Then he went to Claremont, New Hampshire, to take charge of "Walton's Gazette," a political handbook. In the late seventies Mr. Rice was called to Lowell to be city editor of "The Citizen" under Messrs. Knapp and Morey. His natural business ability led to his assuming the financial leadership in the reorganization of the paper under a stock company. In the intervening years Mr. Rice has continuously directed the multifarious details of a growing newspaper business and has still time to serve the public in many other ways. Shortly after he came to Lowell he was one of the organizers and was the first vice-president of the Vesper Boat Club, later merged with the Country Club. He helped to found the Franklin Literary Association, of which he was for many years president. In 1894 he was appointed by Mayor Pickman to the board of license commissioners, a position which he held for four years.

James Bayles, who a few years later came into the responsible position of managing editor of the combined "Citizen and Courier," was born at Aberdeen, Scotland. He was educated at St. Andrew's Episcopal Academy. In October, 1872, he came to Lowell and three years later began to do reporting for the "Lowell Morning Times," then owned by Dr. Joseph H. Smith. In 1877 he became Lowell correspondent of the "Boston Globe," and in 1880 night editor of the "Lowell Morning Mail." From his first years in Lowell he took a live interest in local charitable organizations. He was for many years president of the Lowell Humane Society. In the present century ill health has caused his partial retirement from journalistic activity though his editorials and special articles, as in the department of "Saturday Chat," have been appreciated highly by a wide circle of the "Courier-Citizen's" readers.

The "Times," "Mail" and "Sun"—The "Lowell Daily Times" had its beginning in August, 1872, when the first issues were brought out by Joseph H. Smith as publisher with his son-in-law, E. A. Hills, as editor. For two years previously Dr. Smith had published the "Middlesex Democrat." Within the year "The Times" was sold to John L. Hunt, who conducted it for two years as the "Daily Morning Times," with which was associated the "Weekly Times." In 1876 these papers were sold to Charles Cowley, who, after three months' operation, sold



OLD SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE.
Site now occupied by New Sun Building.



SUN BUILDING.
Corner of Merrimack and Prescott Streets, Monument Square;
completed in 1913.

the property to the mortgagee, Dr. Smith. From him Messrs. Campbell and Hanscom bought the plant and installed themselves as publishers on December 15, 1879.

These gentlemen, for a number of years among the foremost of Lowell newspaper publishers, had come to this city from Manchester, New Hampshire. James L. Campbell, a native of Heniker, New Hampshire, inherited from his father an interest in the "Manchester Union," which he was publishing in partnership with Captain Hanscom at the time of the removal to Lowell.

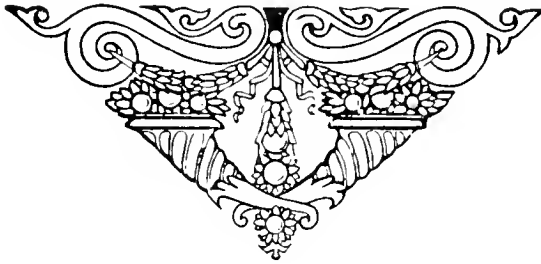
The junior of the firm was a native of Elliott, Maine. His newspaper apprenticeship was served at Saco. He followed the sea for about twenty years, winning the title of "captain," by which he was universally known. While in the service between England and India he had the distinction of taking the first passenger ship through the Suez canal. As a Lowell publisher, Captain Hanscom took an active part in public affairs. He was one of the trustees and most enthusiastic supporters of the Lowell General Hospital, and was prominent in the affairs of the Board of Trade. He died at Northampton in 1896.

Publication of the "Lowell Morning Mail" was begun in July, 1879, by a partnership composed of Z. E. Stone, N. J. N. Batcheller and E. D. Livingston. For a year a semi-weekly edition was published in connection with the daily paper. Then the midweek edition was discontinued, but a "Saturday Evening Mail" was issued. In 1885 the partnership was succeeded by a stock company, with the following officers: President, Z. E. Stone; manager, N. J. N. Batcheller; clerk, Charles E. Burbank. The editors at this date were Edward H. Peabody and Charles L. McCleary. The latter remained with the paper in the troublous times following the death of Mr. Stone, and on to its suspension.

The first issue of "The Sun" appeared August 10, 1878. It was published by Daniel J. and John H. Harrington, with Thomas E. Byron as editor. It was greeted with success and after about three years was enlarged from a four-page to an eight-page paper. In 1888 it was removed from its office at the corner of Central and Prescott streets to the site in Merrimack street, where the present "Sun" building, the highest in the city, houses the various departments of the newspaper. Amongst many other enterprising undertakings the "Sun" was the first Lowell paper to employ a cartoonist. A more comprehensive story of this newspaper is told in the biographical sketch of Mr. Harrington.

The "Lowell Daily News" was started in May, 1884, by the Daily News Company. Its editor was Dennis A. Sullivan. This was the first one-cent Democratic daily paper in New England. It was a four-page in which local news was given the preference over all other news.

For some years it enjoyed prosperity. In March, 1890, the circulation had increased to such an extent that the former press was inadequate and the management put in a web press, of the Stonemetz pattern, the first of its kind to be used in Lowell or Middlesex county. The paper was enlarged to eight pages, seven columns wide, making the "News" the largest one-cent newspaper east of New York City. After a period of prosperity the "News" finally succumbed to conditions in a city too well supplied with newspapers.



CHAPTER XV.

The Medical Profession.

Older Physicians of Lowell—Drs. Green, Huntington, Crosby and Bartlett were representatives of Lowell at the first meeting in Lexington of the Middlesex Medical Society in May, 1829. This was the beginning of an association which, it was hoped, would be of great value to practitioners of the city. Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Chelmsford, was chosen its first president; Dr. S. S. Hurd, secretary. The first annual meeting was held May 19, 1830, at which Dr. John C. Dalton, of Chelmsford, delivered an address on "Certainty in Medicine." In May, 1831, the association's meeting was at Billerica, at which Dr. Zadoc Howe, of that town, read a well remembered paper on "Fear in Connection with Medicine." In the year following the annual meeting was entertained in Lowell at the City Hall, where Dr. Abraham R. Thompson, of Charlestown, spoke on "Cholera." This conference was supplemented by an association dinner, inaugurating a custom since prevalent in associations of the kind. The fifth and last annual gathering was at Charlestown with Dr. John O. Green, of Lowell, as the principal speaker. He gave the substance of the report which was made by a committee of three Lowell physicians, Drs. Bartlett, Huntington and himself, who had been sent by the selectmen to New York to investigate the nature, remedies and preventives of cholera. In 1833 the association was dissolved on account of the loss of time and expense incurred by the members in going by stage to their meeting places, and for several years there was no association of medical men in northern Middlesex county.

The number of physicians, nevertheless, was steadily increasing in the new city, and about 1836 a custom of holding informal meetings at each other's homes was noted. Out of these gatherings, it is presumed, came the idea of a "Lowell Medical Association," which was formally projected at an organization meeting of March 8, 1839. This was at first a voluntary association, in which much interest was taken. Within five years application was made to the Massachusetts Medical Society for a charter under the style of a "District Medical Society." On November 2, 1844, physicians of Lowell and twenty adjoining towns met and voted "that they organize and form themselves into a District Medical Society." At an adjourned meeting the society adopted the name of the Middlesex District Medical Society.

A redistricting of the State in 1850 gave rise to a division of Middlesex county into north and south districts. Lowell and eighteen towns were included in the former district; to conform to the new

arrangement, the physicians changed the name of their society to the Middlesex North District Medical Society, which is the present name.

The story of the Middlesex North District Medical Society, as finally organized in 1850 and perpetuated amidst varying conditions, has been one of dry records and fragrant personal memories. Of the nineteenth century meetings Dr. Patterson, who wrote in 1899, has said: "The society has had a kaleidoscopic existence. The up-to-date street expression that 'any old thing will do' aptly describes the place of our meetings, which for several years were held in any small room that might at the time be vacant in the third story of the Mechanics' building on Dutton street. At the period of which I write, and for some years after, there was not the 'hail fellow well met' feeling which pervades our circle to-day. * * * Suffice it to say, that the meetings were poorly attended, frequently no quorum was present, but few papers were read, dissensions among the members were often long and loud, and at one time things came to such a pass that had it not been for our legal connection with the State society, our district association would have been abandoned. The late Dr. Edwards, in his able historical address in 1880, tersely sums up the situation in these words: 'Lowell, such and such a year, month and day. Society called to order by the president, vice-president or secretary as the case might be. The records of the last meeting read and approved; no quorum being present the meeting adjourned.' Happily the days of no quorum meetings of this society are passed."

A revival of genuine interest in the Medical Society, it stands to the credit of man's physical make-up, began in 1879, when the custom was started of accompanying the meetings with a banquet. "A free lunch always draws," observes Dr. Patterson, "and when in 1879 it was voted to hold our meetings at the rooms of Nichols & Hutchins, to be followed by a supper, the attendance soon greatly increased and an interest was awakened that has never since departed. Upon the dissolving of that popular and well-known firm the meetings for a few years were held at the St. Charles Hotel. Subsequently a transfer was made to the American House, where, with the exception of our July meetings, they are now regularly held. The custom, for a few years past, to have our summer meetings take the form of an outing, is, I believe, much appreciated and enjoyed by all."

The earlier presidents of the Lowell Medical Association, with their place of residence, were as follows: Nehemiah Cutter, Pepperell, 1844-47; Elisha Huntington, Lowell, 1848-49; John C. Dalton, Lowell, 1850-52; Nathan Allen, Lowell, 1853-55; Hanover Dickey, Lowell, 1856-58; John W. Graves, Lowell, 1858-59; Charles A. Savory, Lowell, 1860-62; John C. Bartlett, Lowell, 1863-64; Jonathan Brown, Tewksbury, 1865-67; Jeremiah P. Jewett, Lowell, 1868; Joel Spalding, Lo-

well, 1869-70; Gilman Kimball, Lowell, 1871-72; Levi Howard, Chelmsford, 1873-74; Daniel P. Gage, Lowell, 1878; Lorenzo S. Fox, Lowell, 1876-77; George H. Pillsbury, Lowell, 1878-79; George E. Pinkham, Lowell, 1880-81; Charles Dutton, Tyngsboro, 1882-83; William Bass, Lowell, 1884-85; Walter H. Leighton, Lowell, 1886; Nathan B. Edwards, Chelmsford, 1887-88; Hermon J. Smith, Lowell, 1889-90.

The life stories of the older physicians of the Lowell district reveal a stimulating, if not unusual, service to mankind. From the first days the successful doctor was socially a person of prominence and generally drew from the community an income that was commensurate with his tastes and social aspirations. Nowhere, nevertheless, has there been a finer tradition of generous and often unpaid ministrations to the poor than in Lowell. The succeeding sketches of some of the most prominent of physicians and surgeons now "gone beyond" are drawn from Dr. Patterson's little necrology and from other sources.

The first resident of the territory now occupied by Lowell to practice medicine appears to have been Dr. Samuel Coburn, son of Ezra Coburn and grandson of Edward Colburn, the original settler of Dracut. This pioneer practitioner was born within the confines of the present Pawtucketville, then under the jurisdiction of Chelmsford, September 18, 1684. He died December 22, 1756. His home was on Varnum avenue just above the present mission school house. Except for a record of his practicing medicine, which is given by Silas R. Coburn, genealogist of the Coburn family, almost nothing is known about him.

"Send for Dr. Bradley," was the standing rule in most homes of East Chelmsford and Middlesex Village in the first years of this republic, when illness threatened the life of any member of the family. Over the river, toward Dracut Centre, lived Dr. Amos Bradley, country practitioner, of a fine, old-fashioned type, whose visits covered a wide territory and whose customary itinerary started in what is now Centralville and thence extended to the south side of the Merrimack and in a big circle back to the starting point. "There is a varying tradition," writes Patterson, "that for fifteen or twenty years Dr. Bradley was the only resident physician in the town. He had a large practice and was a perfect type of the country doctor of olden time. He made his daily tour of professional visits, through the town and surrounding country, on horseback. When in the saddle he wore a pair of felt leggings to prevent his trousers from being soiled by the mud or dust of the road. In their accustomed place he carried the ever memorable saddle bags which, when opened at the bedside of the sick, revealed a curious medley of well-filled phials of medicines, various instruments, and other paraphernalia of his profession. The circuit over which,

for so many years, he traveled in the discharge of his professional duties may be briefly stated as follows: On leaving his house in the morning, and after having made his calls in the immediate vicinity, he would cross over the river at 'Bradley's Ferry,' into that part of Chelmsford, which is now Lowell, and continue on through Middlesex, North Chelmsford and Tyngsborough, where he would recross the river by 'Tyng's Ferry,' thence he would proceed through the north-western portion of Dracut to Pelham, N. H., returning to his home by the turnpike road through that section of Dracut known as 'Black North'."

Such was the condition of practice among the residents of the former Wamesit Neck about the beginning of the nineteenth century and for two decades or more thereafter. From the biographies of the two or three physicians practicing in the neighborhood when Kirk Boott came as representative of the Boston capitalists to start a manufacturing village among the quiet farms, many illuminating data may be gathered to illustrate the status of the medical profession at this era. Probably the three best known practitioners among the households of Tylers, Pierces, Fletchers and Spaldings of the settlements about Pawtucket and Massic Falls, were Dr. Bradley, just mentioned; Dr. Israel Hildreth, also of Dracut, and Dr. Zadoc Howe, of Billerica.

Dr. Amos Bradley, born in Dracut, October 2, 1762, was a son of Deacon Amos Bradley, who for many years operated "Bradley's Ferry" at the head of Hunt's Falls. The ancestral farm lay between the river and Tenth street, on Christian Hill, and the house in which the doctor was born was that later occupied by John R. Kingsbury's market, on Bridge street. With whom Amos Bradley studied medicine is unknown. It is established that he began practice about the time he married, in 1785. He had in the meantime bought a farm which was later occupied by Charles Hamblett, of Dracut.

Dr. Bradley, according to tradition, was a man of vigorous constitution, who carried on a practice in all sorts of weather which might have undermined a less robust health. He went his rounds for about forty-five years. In the spring of 1817 he underwent a paralytic shock and passed away on May 6 of that year. On his death bed he gave explicit directions for the care of the faithful horse on whose back he had traveled literally thousands of miles in his beneficent work. His funeral was attended by his former patients from far and near.

Dr. Amos Bradley was assisted in the last four years of his life by his son, Dr. Peleg Bradley, born May 26, 1792, and educated at Westford Academy, in his father's office, and in attendance at medical lectures in Boston. The younger Dr. Bradley extended the practice he inherited. The father's circuit was expanded by including in it portions of Methuen, Andover, Tewksbury and Billerica. Many of the

families of the new town of Lowell employed him regularly. He is said to have been a very progressive physician, who kept a careful record of all his important cases. His account of his obstetrical cases was especially accurate and detailed—so much so that it was often called upon to verify dates of birth. During a practice of about thirty years the younger Dr. Bradley accumulated some property. That he did not become a very wealthy man was due not to the extent of his practice, which was very large, but of the smallness of his fees. The charge for office visits with medicine was only twenty-five cents; for a visit to the house, fifty cents. While he was conscientious and energetic, this physician lacked his father's magnificent constitution. He suffered severely from gastric disorders, from which he finally died, September 26, 1848, aged fifty-six.

Dr. Israel Hildreth, one of the most prominent members of a Dracut family that has furnished community leaders almost from the time of incorporation of the town, was born February 28, 1791, in the old Hildreth homestead. His education was thorough for the time. His medical studies were begun with Dr. Thomas, of Tyngsborough, and with Dr. Wyman, of Chelmsford, the latter remembered as an able superintendent of the McLean Insane Hospital at East Cambridge. From these offices young Hildreth went to Boston, where he attended a full course of medical lectures and received his license as physician and surgeon from the censors of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1815 he began a practice in Dracut, which soon extended over several towns. As a physician Dr. Hildreth was distinctly ahead of his time, for he understood that prevention of disease is usually possible, while cure is often improbable. "Being a diligent student," says Patterson, "and a close observer of the phenomena of disease, he became acquainted with the principles and methods of treatment which are still considered of recent date. He did not fall into the prevailing custom of those days in the use of drugs, which were given more frequently and in larger doses than is the practice of later years. He sought rather to ascertain if the cause of any prevailing sickness was not due to the neglect of proper sanitary conditions of the house and its surroundings, and by their removal to bring about a proper regard of the laws of hygiene." The doctor was also something of a literary man and much of an orator, of whom it has been said: "His greatest perfection was his style; his sentences, though apparently prompt and unpremeditated, were in a classical mould that not meditation could improve." He was in much demand as a political speaker. Having abundant means, Dr. Hildreth gradually diminished his professional practice after he reached middle life. He died April 6, 1859.

From Billerica, Dr. Zadoc Howe was frequently summoned to attend cases in East Chelmsford or the newly incorporated town of

Lowell. Both the professional skill and the personal eccentricities of this practitioner were locally famous. Dr. Howe practiced a life-long secretiveness regarding his antecedents. It is believed, however, that he was born at Bolton, Connecticut, February 15, 1777. His early education was gained at Foxborough, this State. At sixteen he went to Hartford, where he learned watch-making and for a time gave some attention to portrait painting. His medical studies were conducted in the office of Dr. Miller, of Franklin, Massachusetts. His first practice was at Concord, New Hampshire, where he did well, but presently returned to the Bay State to organize a cancer infirmary in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Miller. This institution did not prove successful, and after a brief period of private practice in Boston, Dr. Howe settled in Billerica. He was a characteristic ingenious Yankee, with an inquiring mind that made him alert to the latest ideas in medicine and a mechanical skill which gave him a recognized standing as a surgeon. Many stories are told of the cleverness and the simplicity of means with which he performed very difficult operations. He conducted many investigations, after his own highly original methods, into subjects of popular interest. One of the most famous of these was his study of the effects of tobacco on longevity, a topic then as later much under discussion. Dr. Howe was not content with theorizing or with laboratory demonstrations of the effect of nicotine on rabbits. He collected data from tombstones and survivors concerning the oldest men of the neighborhood. He finally presented the result of his investigations as follows: "The list contains the names of 67 men from 73 to 93 years of age; average age 78 and a fraction. After patient inquiry, never having received a guess as evidence, I arrived at the following result, viz.: Smokers or chewers, 54; non-consumers of tobacco, 9; doubtful, or not ascertained, 4; total, 67. How much longer these men might have lived without tobacco, it is impossible to determine."

Dr. Howe had a good-sized practice, and collected his bills closely. Most of his patients were farmers, perfectly "good," in a financial sense, but not always supplied with ready money. The doctor followed this expedient: At the beginning of each year he prepared notes with receipted bills, and calling on his patrons proposed settlement of accounts by their signing these notes, saying that he was in no hurry for money, but that he would like to have no further trouble in following up his accounts. These notes on interest were practically always met, and the physician built up, for his time and place, a goodly fortune from his methods. He died March 8, 1851, leaving by will \$3,000 to the Massachusetts Bible Society, and the remainder of his property, amounting to about \$30,000, to establish an academy in Billerica "for instruction in the higher branches of English education, and

such other studies as are required of young men preparatory to entering college." This was the genesis of the well known Howe school, one of the landmarks of Billerica.

Some of the older families of sections of present-day Lowell, especially of Middlesex, Pawtucket street and Pawtucketville, must have been treated by Dr. Calvin Thomas, of Tyngsborough. This physician, who like others of his time covered a wide area often undergoing considerable personal hardships, was born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, December 22, 1765. He learned the carpenter's trade, but at the age of twenty-four he began to study medicine with Dr. Josiah Goodhue, of Putney, Vermont. After four years he left his instructor on horseback to seek a suitable place in which to hang out his shingle. Chance seems to have led him to the banks of the Merrimack. He tarried in Tyngsborough and entered upon a practice that lasted for fifty-six years. Many of his patients lived on the further side of the river. He ordinarily reached them by means of the ferry operated at where Tyngsborough bridge now is. During many weeks of the year, however, it was safe to plan his route so as to ride down through Middlesex cross Pawtucket bridge and thence back into the eastern part of Tyngsborough. Dr. Thomas was a skillful apothecary, and "Thomas' Pill," a cathartic which he compounded, was used by many physicians down to quite recent times. He was a man of great constitutional vigor. In his journal of December 22, 1849, it is recorded: "This day I am eighty-four years old, and crossed the Merrimack River in a canoe, walked one mile to visit a patient." On October 23, 1851, he passed away. In his will were bequests to the American Unitarian Association for promotion of Unitarianism in the Mississippi valley and to the president of Harvard University for the benefit of theological students. He likewise left a considerable sum to the Unitarian society in Tyngsborough.

After the foundation of the town of Lowell, practitioners of a different type began to appear to look after the work that naturally developed in a rapidly growing community.

To Dr. Elisha Huntington frequent references have been made in the narrative portions of this history, for his fame as a citizen was quite equal to his standing as a medical man. Of his coming to Lowell to practice, his daughter, Mrs. Josiah Parsons Cooke, of Cambridge, wrote interestingly in her sketch, "A Few Memoirs of William Reed Huntington, by his Sister:"

Dr. Elisha Huntington came to Lowell when it was a very small town, about the year 1826. He was a young physician, fresh from the Yale medical school, and began practice at once. One of the first evidences of his unselfishness, which was one of his main characteristics, was in the very early days of his residence here. A stranger was attacked with virulent small pox, and as there was no provision in

Lowell for such a case he placed him on the outskirts of the town. No one was willing to go to the sick man, in dread of the disease. Dr. Huntington at once offered his services and quarantined himself, sharing the man's solitude and caring for him throughout his sickness.

Of good family, possessed of social distinction, Dr. Huntington soon established himself as a general practitioner whose clients included many of the leading people of the community. He might easily have made himself a very wealthy man, for the time and town, but for the generous instincts that led him always to give a portion of his time to serving the needs of the poor. His public honors—he was eight times mayor of the city and once Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth—were of a sort to distract a man's attention from his profession. Yet he never ceased to be a good physician. For two years he was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also for two years he served as president of the District Medical Society. The last public act of his life, in December, 1865, was to attend as bearer the funeral of his friend and associate, Dr. Campbell. In resolutions passed soon after his death the Massachusetts Medical Society bore testimony "that his ambition for professional success never betrayed him into dishonorable practices; and whose desire for self-improvement, which made him an accomplished man in his profession, also made him a zealous supporter of everything conducive to its honor and welfare.

A resident of Lowell for about five years, beginning in April, 1828, was Dr. Josiah Crosby, a brother of Judge Nathan Crosby, and of Professor Alpheus H. Crosby, of Dartmouth College. Samuel Batchelder, first agent of the Hamilton Company, a close friend of Dr. Crosby's, is said to have induced him to move to the new factory town. He was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, February 1, 1794, and was trained at the Dartmouth Medical College, where Dr. Nathan Smith was then a distinguished professor. While resident in Lowell, Dr. Crosby became one of the founders of the Appleton Street (now Eliot) Congregational Church. In 1831 he was chosen one of the board of selectmen. During his term the town, like the rest of New England, was threatened with cholera, and on advice of Dr. Crosby a delegation of medical men was sent to New York to look into the best methods of prevention and cure. This committee consisted of Drs. Green, Bartlett and Huntington. Dr. Crosby was also one of the pioneer members of the Middlesex Medical Association. He left Lowell in 1842 to go into a manufacturing enterprise, which failing, he settled in 1844 at Manchester, where he practiced successfully for thirty years. He invented "the method of making extension of fractured limbs by the use of adhesive strips," later in general use, and he devised an invalid bed that was widely adopted in public and private hospitals. He died at Manchester, January 2 1885.

One of the longest lived and most celebrated of Lowell physicians, whose name has frequently been encountered in narrative sections of

this history, was Dr. John O. Green. Few men in the profession have so strongly made themselves felt in the community as this quiet, unobtrusive gentleman. He was born at Malden, May 14, 1799. He entered Harvard College at fourteen years and was graduated in 1817. The year following he began to study medicine with Dr. Ephraim Buck, of Malden. Thence he entered the Harvard Medical School, which gave him its degree in 1822. Immediately after qualifying he came to Lowell, where his practice extended over sixty-three years. Of his standing the historian of Lowell's earlier physicians says: "Dr. Green was a man of far-sighted judgment, wise counsel and always faithful in the discharge of duties to his patients. He was prominent in all matters pertaining to the moral, physical and educational interests of our city. He gave special attention to the development of the hygienic conditions of our mill operatives and did much, both with voice and pen, to place a high standard of excellence and to make for the Spindle City a name second to none of the manufacturing towns of New England."

Dr. Green, as elsewhere noted, was the first president of the Old Residents' Historical Association, before whom he read many instructive papers. He served for many years on the school board and on the staff of St. John's Hospital. He was president of the Lowell Institution for Savings, and senior warden of St. Anne's Church, "a perfect type of a Christian gentleman and physician. He was scrupulous, but not exacting; just and confident, without self-righteousness; a man to imitate, honor and respect. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, his death occurring December 23, 1885."

Dr. Harlin Pillsbury, progenitor of a family celebrated in medical annals, was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, November 30, 1797. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1819. His medical studies were with Dr. Rufus Kittredge, of Chester, and Dr. William Graves, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. Later he attended medical lectures in Boston, while studying in the office of Dr. J. H. Lowe. He came to Lowell in January, 1827. Engaging in general practice, he had especial success in treatment of diseases of women and children. He was active in the affairs of the District Medical Association, of which for two years he was president. For many years he was president of the Merchants' National Bank. In 1839 he was in the Common Council, and in 1840 in the board of aldermen. In 1874 he removed to a farm in Billerica, intending to relinquish practice. His neighbors, however, continually called upon him for service, so that he remained a busy physician down to his death, April 12, 1877. One of his closest friends wrote of him: "He was a man to honor, to esteem, and to imitate; and there are few, if any, who can think over his long and useful life and say they would have it different. Thor-

oughly sincere in his opinions, strict in his regard for morality, keenly aware of the needs and appreciating the trials of humanity, his nature was one of truth, of consistency, and of sympathy."

From Tewksbury many of the families who settled in Belvidere and elsewhere in Lowell summoned Dr. Henry Kittredge, born there on January 3, 1787. Medical and surgical aptitude must have been inherited in this branch of the Kittredge family, for Dr. James Thatcher, in his "American Medical Biography," speaking of Dr. Thomas Kittredge, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, wrote: "The family of which he was a member has become so distinguished for surgical skill in New England, that in many places the name alone is a passport to practice; and the number of practitioners of this name is very considerable. This is to be attributed, not only to the well-earned reputation of Dr. Kittredge, but to that of his father, who also had a high reputation in surgery; and it is not improbable that his grandfather and great-grandfather, the latter of whom came to this country from England at an early period and settled in Billerica, were eminent in the same line." In New Hampshire, where several of the Kittredge physicians were settled, it is recorded that several persons engaged in or about to practice medicine applied to the Legislature to change their surnames to "Kittredge," in the belief that this would be a professional asset.

The Dr. Kittredge whom Tewksbury and the surrounding towns knew, was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover. He studied medicine with his father, and at age of twenty-three began a practice which lasted for about forty years. He was a capable surgeon as well as physician, and an affable, courteous man among his patients and elsewhere. He took an active part in town affairs, and was one of the first in the neighborhood to espouse the then unpopular cause of total abstinence. He died December 18, 1847. He was succeeded in his practice by Dr. Jonathan Brown, who upon the establishment of the State Almshouse in 1854 was appointed resident physician, a position held for twelve years.

Dr. John D. Pillsbury, resident in Lowell during part of a distinguished professional career, was a son of Dr. John Pillsbury, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, where he was born April 16, 1805. After graduation from the Pembroke Academy, he studied medicine with his father, at the Berkshire Medical School, and with Dr. Peter Renton, of Concord, New Hampshire. Finally he came to the office of Dr. William Graves, Lowell. In 1831 he entered upon a practice which became markedly thriving and lucrative. He was an interested member of the Middlesex Medical Association, and was the first secretary of the Lowell Medical Association. After the Middlesex District Medical Society was formed, a custom was adopted in connection with

the annual meeting, of having an address, to which the general public was admitted, delivered by one of the members. At the meeting of May 21, 1845, Dr. Pillsbury by invitation read a thoughtful paper on "The Progress of Medical Science," one which contained many humorous and sarcastic thrusts at the expense of charlatans and quacks. In 1854 he moved to Rochester, New York, where his stay was brief, for about a year later he died from an obscure cerebral trouble. He left a favorable memory as "the cheerful doctor," whose genial smile every patient enjoyed.

After the incorporation of Lowell as a city, young physicians continued to seek to establish themselves here. One is impressed in reading the record of this period with the number of brilliant physicians who died young. The profession has traditionally been careless regarding those habits of regular eating and sleeping which are prescribed for others. This cause alone, more or less inseparable from conditions of practice down to the present time, may have been responsible for most of the untimely deaths that have been noted.

One of those fallen by the wayside was Dr. Abner W. Buttrick, born at Lowell, August 28, 1842, graduated from Williams College in 1865, and from the Harvard Medical School, 1869. He was broadly educated in his profession, attending lectures and clinics at Dublin, Vienna and Paris. Soon after he settled in Lowell he took a prominent part in the measures adopted against the great small-pox epidemic. A friend wrote of him: "The acceptance of the post of resident physician at the pest house in Lowell meant isolation from family, from friends, and deprivation of the ordinary comforts of social life; it meant also personal danger; it meant communion with disease and death in their most terrible form. He was himself stricken with this dreadful scourge, but he never faltered, and there are many living to-day who can testify to the unremitting care, the fidelity and patience, with which the good physician ministered unto them. 'He stood between the living and the dead and the plague was staid'." In the middle seventies Dr. Buttrick became infected with tuberculosis, against which he fought manfully for seven years. On March 27, 1882, he passed peacefully away.

A physician who died "with high hopes and expectations unfulfilled" was Dr. Henry Whiting, a son of Captain Phineas Whiting, merchant at Pawtucket Falls in the pre-Lowell period. Dr. Whiting was born in that part of the then town of Chelmsford, February 19, 1822. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1842, and studied medicine with Dr. Gilman Kimball, Lowell, Dr. Marshall S. Perry, Boston, at the Harvard Medical School, and the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, from which latter he received his M. D. in 1845. He continued his medical studies in Europe. He returned to Lowell

and, though of quite independent means, began a practice which was interrupted by his untimely death, June 23, 1857.

The hardships of the Ship Island campaign of 1862 deprived Lowell of one of its most promising medical men in the person of Dr. Eben K. Sanborn. He was born at New Chester, New Hampshire, January 24, 1828, the son of a physician who died when he was thirteen years old. An uncle was Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell, who undertook the boy's education. In 1853 the young physician, already a marked man in the profession, was chosen lecturer on pathological anatomy at the Vermont Medical School. The year following he attended clinics in England and Germany. On his return he taught anatomy at the medical school in Pittsfield. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he offered his services and was commissioned surgeon of the First Volunteer Regiment of Vermont. He was sent to Fortress Monroe, where he erected the first post hospital to be established in the war. His worth was recognized by General Butler, who induced him to become surgeon of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. On receiving his commission from Governor Andrew, he joined the regiment aboard the "Mississippi," but his excessive labors had worn out a naturally frail body, and two weeks after the embarkation on Ship Island he died from no apparent cause except physical exhaustion, April 3, 1862.

Another young physician of Lowell who distinguished himself during the Civil War was Dr. James G. Bradt, born September 24, 1837, a graduate of the Lowell High School in 1839, and attendant at Harvard College, but not graduated on account of a physical breakdown. He took his M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1858. During the war he was surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, where he made a great reputation as an operating surgeon. On his return he served as secretary of the North District Medical Society. He died from tuberculosis, January 22, 1868, in his thirty-first year.

In the roll of promising young physicians who died before fulfillment of their ambitions, should be included Dr. Charles B. Ricker and Dr. Charles S. Fox. The former began his studies with Dr. Hermon J. Smith. He was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1882. He took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In 1883 he became connected with the city dispensary. Through his persistent efforts the ambulance service was established. No man was better beloved among the poor of the city than this physician, whose fatal illness occurred March 16, 1898. Dr. Fox, who was a son of Dr. Lorenzo Fox, was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, who had two years of post-graduate study at Vienna. A studious young man by nature, he was appointed bacteri-

ologist of the Board of Health. He died by his own hand, October 5, 1898.

One of the foremost advocates of homoeopathy in Lowell after the Civil War was Dr. Edmund H. Packer, born at Newark, Vermont, May 15, 1844, of an old Puritan family originally settled at Groton, Connecticut. His father was a country doctor. The young man was prepared for college by his uncle, the Rev. David Packer, M. D., who had been educated for two professions. In 1864 he enlisted in the Third Vermont Light Battery, from which he was mustered out in June, 1865. The following autumn he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, which gave him its M. D. in 1867. He then came to Lowell, where he soon rose to prominence. He was elected to membership in the American Institute of Homoeopathy and to the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, and he was one of the active members of the Lowell Hahnemann Society. He was much of a "joiner," and the list of organizations to which he belonged was quite formidable. He contributed to Chase's sketch of Lowell history in 1890 an account of homoeopathy in Lowell, to which the present historian must express indebtedness.

The tragic death of Dr. Daniel P. Gage, through inoculation of virus from a scratched finger, greatly shocked the community in 1877. This well loved medical man was born at Berlin, Worcester county, October 25, 1828. He attended Newbury Academy, Vermont, and taught school for several terms. He began medical studies with Dr. Harvey Clapp, of Wrentham, and later attended lectures at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1855. After receiving his M. D. he settled in Lowell. In 1862 he entered the army as assistant surgeon, serving in hospitals at Washington and elsewhere in the most exciting period of the war. On his return from service he began an active practice in Lowell, which lasted about twenty years. He was one of the original staff of physicians of St. John's Hospital, founded in 1867, and took keen interest in its development. He likewise gave without stint his valuable professional services to St. Peter's Orphan Asylum. His studies and methods made him a strong believer in considering more than the immediate ailment of a patient; he inquired carefully into heredity and previous conditions of environment. He likewise adopted the thoroughly modern plan of relying as far as possible upon nature's curative methods. In his handling of mill accidents, hundreds of which came to his attention, he consistently delayed surgical operations until positively convinced that the necessary repairs could not be expected by natural processes. "It is believed," writes Dr. Patterson, "that many an unfortunate person who has received severe lacerations of one or more fingers of their hand now enjoy the use of their whole hand as the result of the wise and patient treatment

of Dr. Gage, for he literally nursed back to recovery the injured members, which perhaps others, less willing to wait for so slow a process, would have amputated." This self-sacrificing practitioner, as already said, became dangerously inoculated while making a *post-mortem* examination. His system would not throw off the poison and he died January 31, 1877.

Dr. Abner H. Brown, physician and lecturer of national reputation, was one of the foremost practitioners in Lowell during the middle of the century. He was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, July 6, 1816, and was in the same class at the Lowell High School with Benjamin F. Butler and several other youths of brilliant promise. Entering Dartmouth College, he was graduated in 1839 with high rank. In 1841 he was chosen principal of the Lowell High School, but a dangerous hemorrhage prostrated him just before he began his duties. Recovering somewhat, he undertook the study of medicine, at first at Hanover and then at New Haven, where he delivered the valedictory address at graduation. For a time he taught chemistry at the Willoughby College of Lake Erie. In 1847 he received an appointment as professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical School, Pittsfield. This position he held while again residing at Lowell, where he was elected city physician. His professional attainments and his sympathetic nature made him universally popular. It caused general regret when he succumbed to his inveterate malady, April 21, 1851.

Dr. Patrick P. Campbell, a practitioner in Lowell for about twenty years, was born in Scotland, March 30, 1804. He built up a good practice among British-born residents and others who respected him for his knowledge of medicine and his upright life. A few years before his death he moved to Chelmsford. His end came November 18, 1865.

Dr. Otis Perham, an able medical man of one of the best known families of the district, was born at Chelmsford in 1813. He was a cousin of Dr. Willard Parker, in whose office he studied. He opened an office in Lowell in 1837. His reputation was that of a careful, kindly physician. He died November 22, 1863, at the age of fifty.

Dr. Hanover Dickey, a bachelor physician who did a world of good in his twenty-eight years of practice in Lowell, was born at New Fossom, New Hampshire, September 14, 1807. He studied with Dr. William Graves and at the Dartmouth and Harvard Medical schools, receiving his degree from the latter in 1837. In 1845 he settled in Lowell. A modest and retiring man by nature, he was an excellent practitioner, having, as well as medical attainments, "a grave, mild countenance, a good constitution, and a kind sympathizing nature." He lived quietly with his mother and sister in Hurd street. He died from heart disease May 29, 1873.

Many of the poorer people of the city, and especially the first generation of Irish immigrants, had reason to bless the memory of Dr. David Wells, who served them effectively and with little regard for the fees he might obtain from them. Dr. Wells was born November 13, 1804, a son of Rev. Nathaniel Wells, for whom the town of Wells, Maine, was named. He was educated at Exeter Academy and in the office of Dr. Thomas Brown, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. In 1837 he came to Lowell, having previously practiced in Boston. He was one of the original members of the North District Medical Society, during his connection with which he held all its important offices. He never married. He boarded at the Merrimack House, and gave most of his time to practice among the poor. At the hotel, on the morning of February 23, 1877, he was found dead in his room.

Among the men of science resident in Lowell in the first decades of its history John C. Dalton, M. D., was very prominent. Born in Boston, May 31, 1795, he was prepared for college at Medford Academy, entering the Harvard class of 1814. He attended two full courses of medical lectures in Boston and one at the University of Pennsylvania. His medical degree was granted at Cambridge in 1818, the same year in which Dr. Samuel L. Dana, also a distinguished resident of Lowell, received his.

Chelmsford had just lost Dr. Rufus Wyman, appointed superintendent of the McLean Asylum at East Cambridge, and the people virtually extended a call to the young Harvard man to take over his practice. When he came to the town he was but twenty-two and young looking. He was looked at rather askance by the head of one of the first families, who observed that "such a physician would have to fill more than one graveyard before getting a chance to experiment on him." Dr. Dalton started in, notwithstanding such discouragements, and soon was successfully taking care of a large practice. In 1831 he moved over the line into the new town of Lowell, of which he was a resident for twenty-eight years. During this time he took an especial interest in charitable institutions. He served as treasurer of the Ministry-at-Large, and during the depressed period of 1857-58 he led in the formation of a citizens' committee for relief of suffering among the poor. To the Lowell Unitarian Society he made among other gifts, this one; two shares of the Railroad Bank, the income to be used as follows: "I would have one-half expended in the purchase, annually, of some engraving of permanent value in illustration of Scripture history or geography, for the use of the Sunday school; the other half to be put into the hands of the Ministry-at-Large, for the purchase of poultry as a Thanksgiving dinner for a few of the most deserving poor, at his discretion." In 1859, for family reasons, Dr. Dalton returned to Boston, where he was appointed senior physician

of the newly established Boston City Hospital. While his four sons were fighting for the Union, he was active in patriotic and professional organizations designed to increase the efficiency of the northern armies. He died from pneumonia, January 9, 1864, and was buried in the Lowell cemetery.

The Drs. William and John W. Graves, father and son, were admirable physicians of the *ante-bellum* era in Lowell. The elder was born in 1793, and was engaged in practice at Deerfield, New Hampshire, prior to his coming to Lowell in 1826. He had an office on Hurd street. He is recorded to have been much over-weight, averaging about three hundred pounds—a condition which doubtless predisposed him to an untimely demise, April 1, 1843. He is described as a man of genial temperament and cheerful disposition.

The younger Dr. Graves came to Lowell as a boy with his father. His medical education was gained at the Medical University, Washington. Starting with the prestige of his father's well established practice, he soon became one of the most popular physicians of the neighborhood. The causes of anti-slavery and temperance enlisted his cordial support, though he originally was a Democrat in politics. He served in various years on the school committee, the board of aldermen and in the State Senate. He was a member of the convention to revise the State constitution in 1853. He was city physician in 1850-59-60. For eight years beginning in 1861, he was away from Lowell, serving as superintendent of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea. He then resumed practice in Lowell, where he died November 28, 1873. He was an interested member of the Old Residents' Historical Association.

To Lowell from Pelham in 1840 came Dr. Benjamin Skelton, an excellent country practitioner, who was born at Billerica in 1783. He was a highly respected citizen, one of the original members of the High Street Church Society. He had a good practice in Lowell for about fifteen years, after which he became an invalid through chronic rheumatism and partial paralysis. He died March 23, 1867.

In 1831, from New Durham, New Hampshire, Dr. Daniel Mowe moved to Lowell and opened an office. He was born at Pembroke in the Granite State, February 3, 1790. His medical studies were pursued with Dr. Joseph Wilson, of Salisbury, and at Dartmouth College, where he received his M. D. in 1819. In Lowell he enjoyed a good practice, especially among the Methodist people, with whom he was closely affiliated in church work. He took keen interest in materia medica, and devised a well-known remedy of the period, "Mowe's Cough Balsam." He died from pneumonia, November 3, 1860.

Dr. Jeremiah P. Jewett, a son of Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, of Barnstead, New Hampshire, was born February 24, 1808, and educated at

Phillips Academy, Exeter, and at the Dartmouth Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1835. In 1838 he settled in Lowell for a practice that continued thirty-seven years. He served as coroner for a long period. He held various offices in the local medical society. He was a member of the New England Genealogical Society. He gathered material and began to write a history of his native town—a work completed after his death by Robert B. Caverly. He died June 23, 1870.

The homoeopathic movement in medicine was introduced into Middlesex county by Samuel Gregg, M. D. In 1840 the Homoeopathic fraternity was formed in Boston. Out of this association grew the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, which was incorporated in 1856.

One of the first of Lowell physicians to adopt the principles of homoeopathic practice was Dr. Hiram Parker, born at Kittery, Maine, in 1809, and educated in medicine at Philadelphia. Dr. Parker came to Lowell in 1834, and remained in practice for more than forty years. He was originally of the so-called "old school," but he became interested in homoeopathy and an ardent advocate of its methods. During the last few years of his life he was partly paralyzed and hence unable to practice. He died May 22, 1877. He was one of the most active members of the Worthen Street Baptist Church.

The first newcomer to practice homoeopathy in Lowell was Dr. Christian F. Geist, who came to the city in 1843. He was born in Germany, the homeland of Hahnemann, the great founder of homoeopathy, in 1805. In 1835 he came to the United States and settled at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Then he came to Boston, where he had two years in the office of Dr. William Wesselhoeft. He stayed in Lowell only two years, returning to practice in Boston. Dr. Rufus Shackford succeeded Dr. Geist as the one and only homoeopathic physician in the Lowell of the late forties. He remained five years, removing to Portland, Maine.

One of the first homoeopaths to become really well established in Lowell was Dr. Daniel Holt, whom many Lowell people remember. He was born at Hampton, Connecticut, in 1810. His medical degree, with highest honors, was granted by Yale University. As a young physician his espousal of the then unpopular principles of homoeopathy caused his expulsion from the New Haven Medical Association. In 1845 he came to Lowell and engaged in active practice down to his death, April 11, 1883.

As a surgeon, Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell, was known throughout the United States for his skillful and fearless operations. Like his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Burnham, he was a pioneer in ovariectomy. He was the first American surgeon successfully to remove a uterus, an

operation which he afterwards performed twelve times, with six recoveries. Outside of gynecology, Dr. Kimball made many remarkable surgical efforts. He twice amputated the hip-joint, once successfully. He once removed a diseased elbow joint "so perfectly that the patient was able to serve in the Union army as an able-bodied soldier." All the while he kept up the multifarious duties of a general practitioner. Dr. Kimball was born at New Chester, now Hill, New Hampshire, December 8, 1804. After a district school education he began the study of medicine at the age of twenty. He attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School, clinics at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea. His M. D. degree was from Dartmouth, 1826. He settled in Lowell and practiced here down to the advanced age of eighty-six, a period of more than sixty years. He died July 27, 1892.

No fewer than twelve physicians, several of whom practiced in Lowell and the neighborhood, came out of the office of Walter Burnham, M. D. This doctor was a very fine and useful citizen. He was born at Brookfield, Vermont, January 12, 1808, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1829. His first practice was in Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1846 he came to Lowell, and soon took a leading position. He served two terms in the General Court. "While a member of the Legislature he presented to that body a bill known as the 'Anatomy Act,' which provided for the use of certain material by the medical schools of the State and by physicians for the purposes of dissection. Mainly through his efforts the bill was passed, and with few if any modifications, is now a statute law of Massachusetts." As a surgeon Dr. Burnham had a wide reputation throughout the eastern part of the United States. He was especially skilled in ovarian operations, of which he performed upwards of three hundred, with more than seventy-five per cent. recoveries. His death occurred January 16, 1833.

Dr. Joel Spalding, resident for many years in the historic Spalding house in Pawtucket street, was one of the well educated, highly conscientious practitioners of Lowell the first half century of the city of Lowell. Born March 2, 1820, he was prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1841. His medical degree was from the Berkshire Medical Institute, Pittsfield. He also served for a year as house physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York. In 1846 he began practice at Lowell. He was appointed coroner for Middlesex county in 1846. He was city physician for five years. He gave nineteen years of service as a staff member of St. John's Hospital. His career as a Mason is part of the Masonic history of Lowell. He never married. He died January 30, 1888, in the house where he was born.

An old-time practitioner who "held closely to the old way of giving large and heroic doses," though his methods in later life were somewhat modified in this respect, Dr. John H. Gilman, born at Sanguville, Maine, February 24, 1836, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1863. Dr. Gilman was surgeon of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War. In 1866 he opened an office in Lowell. He was city physician in 1869 and 1870. During the small-pox epidemic of 1871 he was chosen one of the consulting physicians of the Board of Health. In 1874 he went upon the staff of St. John's Hospital, in which he took active interest during the rest of his life. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He died in consequence of an accident incurred at East Barrington, New Hampshire, in May, 1890.

Of a good family name in Dracut, Dr. Lorenzo S. Fox was born February 7, 1840. He won an education through his own efforts and received his medical degree from Harvard in 1863. That same year he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, with which he served until mustered out in July, 1864. After honorable discharge he rejoined the army and remained in service until the close of the war. In 1865 he settled in Lowell. In person Dr. Fox was modest and retiring, scrupulously neat in dress and personal appearance. He made an excellent reputation as a surgeon. He performed the operation of ovariectomy several times with success. His 1885 paper called "Ten Cases of Abdominal Section," before the Gynaecological Society of Boston, was highly commended. Except for service on the school board, Dr. Fox held no public offices. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, and for several years surgeon of Post 42, Grand Army of the Republic. After a brief illness he died, June 23, 1891.

Dr. Oliver A. Willard was still another of the Lowell physicians of high repute who died young. Born at Wrentham, July 19, 1855, he came to Lowell to study with his uncle, Dr. Daniel P. Gage. His studies were completed at Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he was graduated in 1884. He then returned to Lowell and opened an office in Wyman's Exchange. He built up a good practice, but the strain incident upon a physician's work proved too much for a naturally frail constitution and he died, January 7, 1894.

As physician and surgeon, as amateur sportsman and collector of stuffed birds, Dr. Cyrus M. Fisk enjoyed great celebrity in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. He came from New Hampshire, where he was born at Chichester, January 25, 1825. His first practice was in the towns of Hopkinton and Bradford, where he was also superintendent of schools. He was successively private, assistant surgeon and surgeon in the war. In April, 1872, he came to Lowell. For

twelve years he was in partnership with Dr. Savory. His public services included membership in the school board, on the staff of St. John's Hospital and in the city dispensary, and as a trustee of the Lowell Institution for Savings. For several years beginning in 1883, he was pension examiner. He was also surgeon of Post 185, Grand Army of the Republic. He died January 21, 1895.

Dr. Gerritt J. Bradt, who died July 2, 1894, at the age of forty-one years, was of the well known Bradt family, of Holland origin, long prominent in Lowell. He was graduated from the University of Medicine, New York City, in 1880. He was making good success in his profession when his untimely death occurred.

Had the profession of public health officer been in the mid nineteenth century what it is to-day, Dr. Nathan Allen would surely have been its foremost exemplar in Lowell. He was a born statistician. "His pen was never idle," writes Dr. Patterson, who was closely associated with him during twelve years of practice. "He was in every sense a prolific writer. I can scarcely recall the time when he did not have a paper in process of preparation, and his note book was always crowded with 'minutes' for future essays. He wrote largely for newspapers and magazines, and also prepared a large amount of statistical reports which are of inestimable value." Dr. Allen, whose death occurred January 1, 1889, had filled very many positions of trust and responsibility in city and State. For thirty-two years he was a member of the board of examiners of applicants for pensions; for fifteen years a member of the State Board of Charities; for many years chairman of the Lowell Board of Health. He was president of the City Institution for Savings for twenty years and president for a long time of the local association of alumni of Amherst College. "He was deeply interested in all charitable and benevolent enterprises. Who can forget his earnest effort in behalf of the mission of 'Hospital Sunday.' Truly, he was a good man whose name will not soon be forgotten."

The following is a list of allôpathic physicians of Lowell down to the year 1883, with the dates of their admission to practice:

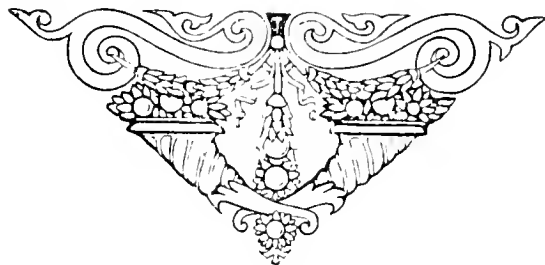
Nathan Allen, 1841; Ezra B. Aldrich, 1870; Elisha Bartlett, 1828; Nathan Baker, 1841; John Baker, 1841; Nathan Burnham, 1846; Abner W. Brown, 1842; John Butterfield, 1842; Benjamin D. Bartlett, 1849; Paris B. Brown, 1851; William H. Brady, 1852; Jeremiah Blake, 1858; George F. Bricket, 1859; James G. Bradt, 1861; William Bass, 1866; Henry K. Bancroft, 1864; A. W. Buttrick, 1872; Henry S. Babbitt, 1850; Benjamin Benoit, Jr., 1878; H. P. Brissett, 1880; G. J. Bradt, 1881; Albert M. Ballard, 1871; Patrick S. Campbell, 1834; Josiah Curtis, 1843; T. W. Chadbourne, 1876; J. J. Colton, 1877; W. T. Carolin, 1881; David Coggar, 1869; John C. Dalton, 1831; Henry A. Dewar, 1834; A. D. Dearborn, 1840; Charles A. Davis, 1849; Hanover Dickey, 1845; James Daley, 1869; Valentine M. Dillon, 1874; Wyllis G. Eaton, 1879; James W. Ford, 1827; Leonard French, 1849; Lorenzo Fox,

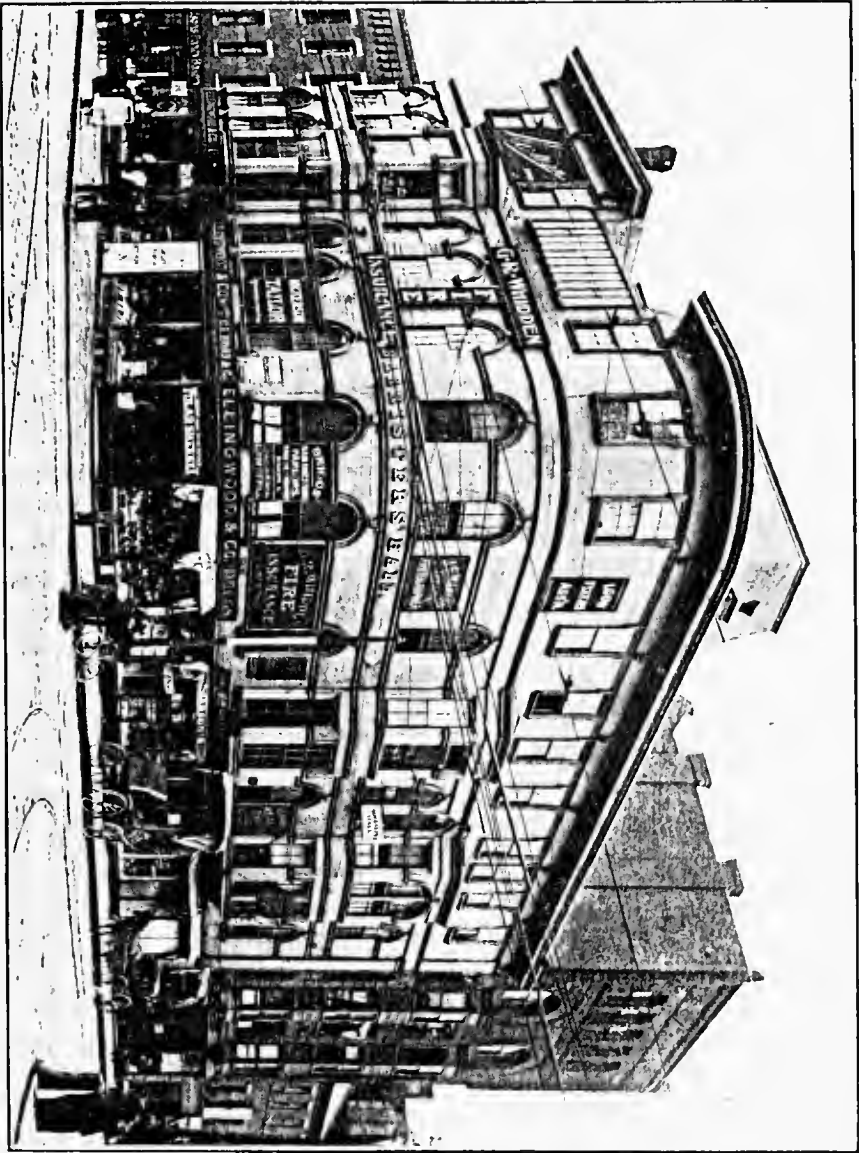
1865; Cyrus M. Fiske, 1872; John O. Green, 1822; William Graves, 1826; John W. Graves, 1830; Charles Gordon, 1834; Daniel P. Gage, 1851; John W. Gilman, 1866; Ambrose Goulet, 1850; Elisha Huntington, 1824; Jeremiah Horne, 1841; Reuben W. Hill, 1845; H. M. Hooke, 1845; Daniel Holt, 1849; Henry J. Harwood, 1860; A. S. Herrick, 1873; W. H. Hoar, 1874; Robert J. Halloran, 1874; Leonard Huntress, Jr., 1876; Edward Hyde, 1878; Otis M. Humphrey, 1863; J. C. Irish, 1878; G. D. Ireland, 1863; Jeremiah P. Jewett, 1833; William B. Jackson, 1880; H. P. Jefferson, 1880; Gilman Kimball, 1830; Moses Kidder, 1838; Harvey Knight, 1879; J. T. G. Leach, 1833; Joseph E. Langlois, 1867; Alfred Livingston, 1862; John Little, 1846; W. L. Leighton, 1867; Alfred Lavigne, 1872; Daniel Mowe, 1830; George Mansfield, 1832; Peter P. Manning, 1838; Moody Mansur, 1840; Ira L. Moore, 1843; Augustus Mason, 1844; Cyrus S. Mason, 1844; Luther B. Morse, 1848; John McCrillis, 1845; James S. Maxfield, 1865; Deodat Mignault, 1860; Sydney S. Merrill, 1853; J. J. McCarty, 1878; J. A. McKinnon, 1881; William H. McOwen, 1882; Franklin Nickerson, 1867; George C. Osgood, 1866; C. J. Ober, 1880; Harlin Pillsbury, 1827; John D. Pillsbury, 1830; Otis Perham, 1840; Peter Prius, 1860; E. A. Perkins, 1858; George E. Pinkham, 1865; Moses G. Parker, 1866; Peter Pineo, 1850; W. B. Proctor, 1866; George H. Pillsbury, 1870; D. N. Patterson, 1876; A. J. Phelan, 1879; F. C. Plunkett, 1865; Harlin H. Pillsbury, 1859; E. R. Rice, 1879; Isaac W. Scribner, 1834; Benjamin Skelton, 1836; E. B. Shapleigh, 1838; Joel Spalding, 1846; Charles A. Savory, 1850; E. K. Sanborn, 1852; Joseph H. Smith, 1868; Charles B. Saunders, 1870; Hermon J. Smith, 1872; Charles P. S. Spalding, 1876; Thomas P. Shaw, 1877; Hartwell A. Libby, 1878; Rufus Shackford, 1847; V. C. Taylor, 1870; E. W. Trueworthy, 1877; C. A. Viles, 1878; Thomas Wormsley, 1842; David Wells, 1840; John B. Wadleigh, 1847; Hervey B. Wilbur, 1843; Henry Whiting, 1847; Lucius D. B. Woodman, 1852; Joseph T. O. West, 1849; Charles Warren, 1860; George H. Whitmore, 1864; Franklin A. Wood, 1856.

The list of Lowell physicians of the later years, those settling in the city between the middle eighties and the participation of the United States in the world war, is necessarily an extensive one. The conditions of medical theory and practice have been changing so fast that the ancient feud between allopaths and homoeopaths has tended to be forgotten. Other schools and cults have grown into prominence and found their followers in Lowell as everywhere else in North America. From about 1890 onward the practice of Christian Science obtained a devoted following in the city. Osteopathy has been well represented in the list of practitioners. During the period of the Mazdaznan cult, which for some years maintained a temple in the Highlands district, cure of ailments by exposure of the person to sunlight and morning dew had a vogue which made wonderfully pungent "copy" for the newspapers.

Meantime, the medical fraternity of the city has kept abreast of progress and has to a considerable extent reflected the changing attitudes of the profession. Prevention has come to be stressed as more

important than cure, and "social service" is a phrase on which the changes are rung in medical publications and at conventions. In Lowell efforts have been made, and are making, to teach elementary principles of right living to the newly-arrived immigrants, too often housed in ancient and probably infected tenements. The various services of the Lowell General Hospital are intensively administered. The work of the Board of Health has become varied and fundamental. Biographical details regarding some of the living practitioners may be found elsewhere.





BARRISTERS' HALL, MERRIMACK SQUARE.
Site Now Occupied by Chaffin's Store Building.
Originally Built as a Church; Remodeled as an Office Building.

CHAPTER XVI.

Art and Artists of Lowell.

A city to which travelers resort because of its treasures and traditions of fine art Lowell is not, and perhaps will not become such in the time of people now living. The period in which the community grew up was one singularly characterized by debasement of the arts of design, and, though the textile industry is one that naturally lends itself to the application of art to material, the general influences of the time were against products that combined beauty and utility.

The larger history of the deterioration of the arts in the nineteenth century—a degeneration by no means confined to the so-called fine arts, architecture, painting and sculpture, but more seriously affecting the entire range of decorative art—has yet to be authoritatively written. Just what happened in the minds and hearts of men throughout the civilized countries of Europe and America that almost simultaneously they abandoned older standards of taste and esthetic honesty, is still somewhat mysterious. Enough, that by general admission this thing happened: a progressive decline of public appreciation of artistic values from the first decades of the century down to about 1880, since which era there has been a slight though perceptible recovery.

The arts of design rise and fall together. Any considerable production of genuinely beautiful pictures and statuary is not to be looked for in a time and land whose humble household utensils and articles of personal adornment are tawdry and ugly. Despite the professional skill of many of their practitioners and their fervid devotion to the traditions of their great calling, the fine arts of the middle nineteenth century in this country and abroad sunk to a very low ebb. Artists, except for a few itinerant portrait painters whose livelihood was imperiled when the daguerreotype became popular, were hardly to be encountered in New England at this era outside of Boston, at the time when one of the greatest of artists of modern times was born on Worthen street, Lowell. Even at "the Hub of the Universe," as Dr. Holmes a little later called it, there was nothing corresponding to the present large representation of architects, painters, sculptors, and workers in the arts and crafts. Washington Allston, who lived down to 1843, represented an old tradition of painting, as did Gilbert Stuart and his daughter Jane. In this era there settled in Boston the giant backwoodsman, Chester Harding, and there grew up into something of a portraiture the energetic and diminutive Healey, both of whom are represented in the collection of works now in the Lowell Public

Library. The Boston Art Club was founded in 1854, mainly through the efforts of Alfred Ordway, of a family long connected with Lowell. Art in Boston was of very minor interest until after the Civil War, when William Morris Hunt and his social associates introduced a new understanding of the artistic practices and ideals of the French nation, and when the Museum of Fine Arts entered upon its honorable career of public usefulness.

The same impetus which was given to the practice of the arts in Boston in the seventies was felt quite distinctly in Lowell. Interest, indeed, in the art of painting was probably keener about 1880 than either before or since. John I. Coggeshall, long identified with artistic occupations in Lowell, recalls how he came from Boston to take a position as engraver and designer and engraver, and how he discovered with much surprise that a little coterie of artists and collectors made Lowell much of an "art centre." Many people were then watching the progress of William Preston Phelps, a young man from New Hampshire, who had gone to Munich for training in the days of Frank Duvenceck's best teaching. David Neal, born in Lowell and long an instructor at Munich, was then spending much time in his native city. To visit him came frequently Walter Shirlaw, who had settled in New York. Thomas B. Lawson represented the older coterie of portrait painters of Massachusetts. Several gifted amateurs and art students helped to make up a most agreeable coterie. This was the period in which, as elsewhere noted, the Lowell Art Association first came into being. After some years of activity it became quiescent to be revived, as related, in the present century.

The last decade of the nineteenth century was one in which the arts fared badly in Lowell. Mr. Phelps left the city in 1889 to live at Chesham, New Hampshire. The Association had become a merely perfunctory organization. The panic of 1893 was followed by a long depressed era. Hardly any one who could be called a professional painter or sculptor plied his calling in Lowell. Finally, in the present century, as told in the narrative section of this work, the Art Association was suddenly revived, the Whistler House became its headquarters, with studios at which artistic work was done, and Lowell began to be known as a city not altogether dead to the influences of the arts.

Lowell in 1917 had no art museum, and very little outdoor art of any kind. In the city library, as already mentioned, are a few portraits of fathers of the city, all quite dignified and imposing. Among them are "Dr. Elisha Huntington," T. B. Ianson; "Daniel Webster," "Nathan Appleton," "Patrick T. Jackson" and "John A. Lowell," S. P. A. Healey; "Kirk Boott" and "Abbott Lawrence," Chester Harding. At the entrance to the library is a small but effective mural deco-

ration representing "Industry," by Vesper Lincoln George, of Boston, the gift of Joseph A. Coram.

Of public monuments, the one conspicuous and celebrated work is the Victory Monument in Monument Square, in front of the City Hall. "Miss Victory," as a subsequent generation of smart newspaper reporters have liked to call her, came to Lowell in the summer of 1867, and was presented to the city by Dr. J. C. Ayer at an unveiling on the Fourth of July. The work is an angel figure, in bronze, extending a wreath of victory in one hand, and a sheaf holding a sheaf of wheat in the other hand. It is a replica of the figure in front of the Royal Palace at Munich. The letter in which Dr. Ayer announced his intention of presenting Lowell with this sculpture explains the circumstances under which he acquired it, and gives data which should be of record:

Lowell, Oct. 23, 1866.

Hon. J. G. Peabody, Mayor:

My Dear Sir:—An American in Europe contrasts the abundance of statues, columns and productions of art there displayed for the public enjoyment with the paucity of such objects of taste in our own country.

Among the sculptors of Italy and Germany I devoted some time to find a figure either in marble or bronze, which I could present to our city as a commencement of this kind of ornamentation in Lowell. It was a more difficult undertaking than I expected; and the sculptors generally told me I should not succeed in obtaining a figure adapted to any of the localities I described to them without having it designed and moulded in clay, which is a long and costly process with all the risk of its being acceptable when done.

Nevertheless I did ultimately find a statue of Victory, designed by the celebrated Prussian sculptor Rauch, for the king of Bavaria, to stand at the entrance of his palace in Munich. There is a pair of them, one for each side of the way, and I am informed the king paid 16,000 thalers for the two in soft bronze.

One of them I thought appropriate to the eastern corner of Monument Square in Lowell. I consulted Professor Wert, who is director or superintendent of the royal bronzes for the palace of the court of Prussia and he kindly offered to make a drawing for me, adapting it to that locality.

The accompanying drawing is a copy of it, which disposition of the statue he says will not detract from, but rather add to the impression of the monument. The figure is a draped woman, with wings, handing forth the wreath of victory in one hand holding the harvest sheaf of peace in the other. It is of heroic size—or larger than life—so as to appear life size when lifted to its pedestal as shown in the drawing. I obtained permission to have a copy cast for me in what is termed half or soft bronze, the material of which most of the statues for the palaces and public grounds of Germany are made. It is less costly and less durable than the antique bronze, but they claim to get more perfect copies in it, and that it is good for from 50 to 100 years, after which the antique bronze becomes of a deeper and richer color while this does not.

I beg to offer this statue to the city provided the authorities will place it on a granite pedestal in accordance with the design herewith and on the locality above mentioned. I will hold myself ready at any time to make further personal explanation to your honor, Mr. Mayor, or to the coördinate authorities of the city, if desired.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

J. C. AYER.

Despite the German origin of the winged Victory, no proposal to remove it from the prominent position has, so far as known, been entertained.

Lowell cemeteries include a few notable monuments of which the most celebrated are the Butler memorial in the Hildreth burying ground, the sculptural work of the late Bela Lyon Pratt; the Louisa M. Wells memorial in the Lowell cemetery, Evelyn B. Longman, sculptor; and the Moses Greeley Parker mausoleum in the Lowell cemetery.

Arrangements to secure for Lowell a replica of the statue of Whistler made by August Rodin for Chelsea, England, the only replica cast, came about through some energetic members of the Art Association in the autumn of 1908. The statue was offered through Joseph Pennell. The time limit of acceptance was brief. The subscriptions came more easily, perhaps, than might have been expected in a city where comparatively few people take an active interest in the fine arts. Finally, on October 12, the statue was assured through the following letter from Frederick Fanning Ayer:

I am more than pleased to know that you have secured the promises of citizens of Lowell of \$2,500 to erect a monument to Mr. Whistler. Lowell is justly proud that she has given birth to so great an artist, and should do him honor. To secure a genuine work of art for Lowell adds double zest to the enterprise, in which, I doubt not, all Lowell will respond, to the end that the triumph of genius over opposing forces may not be forgotten but be loftily recorded for the emulation of them that come after. Allow me to add the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to the total you are promised, with the understanding that this amount shall constitute my subscription to said monument outright, no part of which is to be repaid to me hereafter.

Believe me always,

Sincerely yours,

FREDK. F. AYER.

Whether the Rodin statue will or will not eventually be delivered at Lowell cannot at this writing be predicted.

The subjoined notes concern a few of the principal artists who have lived at Lowell or otherwise been connected with the city:

Abbott, Holker—President for many years of the Copley Society of Boston. One of the younger sons of Judge Josiah G. Abbott, born

at Lowell in 1858. He was trained at the School of Drawing and Painting of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of which Otto Grundmann was director. For a time he shared a studio in Boston with W. H. W. Bicknell, painter and etcher. Later he did more or less work in ecclesiastical decoration at his home studio, Wellesley Hills. His great service to art has been his wise and progressive management of the Copley Society (originally the Boston Art Students' Association), whose loan exhibitions of important masterpieces have international celebrity. Mr. Abbott's marked executive capacity, his uniformly courteous bearing and his wide acquaintance in the United States and abroad, have made him an ideal director of such enterprises as the Copley Society's exhibitions of works by John Singer Sargent, Whistler, Monet, Sorolla and E. C. Tarbell. Since 1911 Mr. Abbott has been a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Button, Albert Prentice—This able painter, long resident in Boston, was born in Lowell and received his first instruction from a private teacher from whose studio he went to the Cowles Art School, Boston, and to the classes of the Boston Art Club, then taught by Ernest L. Major. His work has been shown in most of the large cities of the United States. He has exhibited at the Whistler House. The Boston Art Club purchased his work entitled "On the Sands at Day's Close." He is in 1918 an active member of the New York Water Color Club, the Boston Society of Water Color Painters, and the Providence Water Color Club.

Coggeshall, John I.—A native of Boston, who studied drawing, design and engraving, and who came to Lowell in the seventies to do special work as an engraver. Mr. Coggeshall early became intimate with Mr. Phelps, from whom he received valuable criticism in landscape painting. He has practiced the allied professions of painting and engraving for many years at Lowell and, in the summers, at Cape Ann, where he has a studio where he has taught many classes of art students. He is a sincere and able painter, and has been represented at various exhibitions.

Coburn, Frederick W.—The author of this history, though not a practicing painter, was trained at the Art Students' League of Washington, where he was a pupil of Harold McDonald and E. C. Messer, and at the Art Students' League of New York, under Douglas Volk, George de Forest Brush and Kenyon Cox. Since 1903 he has been art writer of the "Boston Herald," a frequent contributor to the fine arts periodicals, and reviewer of books relating to the fine and applied arts in the Nation. He has been secretary of the Copley Society of Boston since 1911.

Dean, Walter Lofthouse—This son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (French) Dean, who was related to several of the best known families of the region, was born at Lowell, June 4, 1854. The marked artistic bent in the family seems to have come from Walter Dean's grandfather, Benjamin Dean, of Clitheroe, England, who was an engraver and designer and who entered the employ of the Merrimack Print Works in 1829. Mr. Dean studied art at the Massachusetts State Normal Art School, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Julian Academy, Paris. He settled in Boston, where for many years he was one of the most prominent members of the Paint and

Clay Club, the Art Club and the Society of Water Color Painters. His large picture "Peace," depicting several units of the White Squadron in Boston harbor, was one of the notable works of the American section at the Chicago Exposition. His canvases were seen in most of the important general exhibitions for more than quarter of a century. He was always fascinated by the sea and was a life member, trustee and one time commodore of the Boston Yacht Club. He made several voyages out of Gloucester on fishing vessels. Shortly before his death, which occurred in 1913, he spent an entire summer nominally as ship's carpenter (since the law would not permit his going as passenger) aboard one of the whalers out of New Bedford. During this voyage, which was confined to the North Atlantic ground off Cape Hatteras, he made valuable sketches and studies of present-day whaling operations. His untimely decease was universally regretted among his fellow-artists and other friends.

Foley, Margaret F.—Sculptor and cameo cutter. Miss Foley was one of the editors of "The Lowell Offering." She was born in Canada and came to Lowell to teach at Westford Academy. "While there," writes Mrs. Robinson, "she boarded in Lowell, and on Saturday afternoons she taught classes in drawing and painting, and among her pupils was Lucy Larcom. She always had a piece of clay or a cameo in some stage of development upon which she worked in spare moments." While in Lowell she made a medallion portrait of Gilman Kimball, M. D., which was locally celebrated. She gave up teaching at Westford and for a time worked as an operative on the Merrimack Corporation. Her contributions to "The Offering" were poems signed "M. F. F." After some years she went to Boston, where she opened a studio. Her struggle for a livelihood was at first bitter, though there was some demand for her portrait heads and ideal heads in cameo. One of her supporters was the Rev. Theodore Parker, whose portrait she made. She finally secured means to take a studio at Rome, where she numbered among her friends Harriet Hosmer, Mrs. Jameson, William Wetmore Story, William and Mary Howitt. She practiced her profession with success down to her death in 1877. Among her portrait medallions were those of Charles Sumner, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant and other literary people. She made many ideal figures such as those of Jeremiah, Pasquaccia, The Fountain, The Timid Bather, Excelsior, Cleopatra, and Viola.

Hobbs, Louise Allen—A daughter of Hon. Charles H. Allen, born at Lowell and trained in sculpture at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence. Mrs. Hobbs began to exhibit about 1912, and almost immediately took a prominent place among American sculptors. Her work, usually conceived in a new classic spirit, has been seen at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, and many other seasonal exhibitions of American art.

Hornby, Lester G.—Illustrator and etcher, born in Lowell. He was trained in the art schools of Boston and served an apprenticeship as a newspaper illustrator, acquiring quite remarkable facility. In 1906 his illustrative drawings which appeared under the title of "An Artist's Sketchbook of Old Marblehead" attracted favorable attention. Soon afterwards he began to show etchings at the Doll & Richards gallery, Boston. He made plates in Paris and at various places in

Spain and North Africa. His work was favorably received in Paris. To-day he is among the foremost of the world's etchers. On January 25, 1911, he lectured on the art of etching before a large audience at

Lawson, T. B.—This portrait painter, originally of Newburyport, was resident in Lowell for many years. Before the Civil War he also practiced his profession in the South. His portrait of Daniel Webster was one of his most noted works. He made excellent still-life studies as well as portraits.

Martin, Laurin H.—The arts and crafts movement, so prominent in England, has an able Lowell representative in Mr. Martin, trained as a metal worker in England. His productions in silver and other metals are familiar to all who follow the exhibitions of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts.

Metcalf, Willard Leroy—This painter was born at Lowell, July 1, 1858, a son of Greenleaf Willard and Margaret Jane (Gallup) Metcalf. He was educated in the public schools and in 1875 was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Boston. There he received instruction in landscape painting from George L. Brown, then at the height of his career. He was the first student to enter the newly formed school of drawing and painting of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and there he received a scholarship. He had two years of painting in New Mexico and Arizona and then in 1883 he went to Paris, where he entered the Academie Julian, studying under Boulanger and Lefebvre. In 1889 he settled in New York City. He has at various times taught at Cooper Institute and the Art Students' League of New York. He has had medals and prizes at all the recent expositions. He was one of "Ten American Painters" who seceded from the Society of American Artists in 1897, and who have since then regularly exhibited together. His great professional successes began in 1907 in Boston, where an exhibition of his work at the St. Botolph Club aroused admiration. Since then he has had about all the honors that can come to an American artist. He is well represented in the permanent collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and other museums.

Nesmith, Joseph Aaron—Mr. Nesmith was born at Lowell, March 25, 1877. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1881. After a brief business experience in Virginia he settled in Lowell, where he has looked after the extensive Nesmith interests. To the public away from Lowell he is best known as a talented painter and as president of the Lowell Art Association and prime mover in the project to preserve the Whistler House. He has painted much landscape and has exhibited at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, and elsewhere.

Ordway, Alfred—Founder of the Boston Art Club in 1854, of which he was first secretary and treasurer. In 1859 he was elected president. From 1856 to 1863 he was chairman of the exhibitions of paintings at the Boston Athenaeum. He painted much landscape in rather a tight, literal way but with admirable fidelity.

Neal, David—Next to Whistler, David Neal is the Lowell-born painter who unquestionably gained most celebrity in his lifetime. His technique was founded on that of a school which has somewhat lost its popularity in later years, and many of his pictures are of greater historical than of present artistic consequence. His close association with German art during most of his career may prove not to have helped his eventual standing. The fact remains that during his early

and middle lifetime he was one of the foremost figures in European art; his was one of the few American names that practically everybody who followed the international art expositions was familiar with. He was born at Lowell in October, 1837, a son of Stephen B. and Mary M. Dolloff Neal. His first schooling was in the old Mann School. As a young boy he went to New Orleans to do clerical work. Thence, at the age of fifteen, he joined his father, who, like so many Lowell men, had gone to California during the gold fever. He was apprenticed to a wood engraver and soon became an expert in this artistic craft. In 1861 he went to Munich, which continued to be his permanent home down to his death, May 2, 1915. In 1862 he entered the Bavarian Royal Academy, where he studied for two years under the Chevalier Einmuller, of the Royal Bavarian Glass Works, the gentleman who later became his father-in-law. He presently won recognition with his studies of architectural subjects, such as "The Chapel of the Kings, Westminster Abbey," and "St. Mark's, Venice," both exhibited at the Munich International Exhibition of 1869. In 1876 his most famous work, "The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio," won the gold medal of the Royal Bavarian Academy and established the young American's reputation as a strong and vigorous painter. It was shown in London, New York and elsewhere and eventually was bought by the late Darius Ogden Mills. "The Return from the Chase," of the same period, belonged to the late John Bloodgood, and another version of the same subject was acquired by Moses T. Stevens, of North Andover. Other works of note were the "James Watt," shown at the London Royal Academy in 1874 and the property of Lord Mayor B. S. Phillippo; "Cromwell Visiting Milton," now at the Cleveland Public Library; "Nuns at Prayer," in the Royal Gallery, Stuttgart; "The Burgomaster," "The Return" and "Trust." On his numerous visits to the United States, Mr. Neal painted upwards of seventy portraits, including those of Whitelaw Reid, the first Mrs. W. C. Whitney, the twin daughters of D. Ogden Mills, Robert Garrett and Professor Samuel Green, of Princeton University. His last works were portraits of the three New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence, ordered by the New Jersey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Neal was survived by two sons, Max Neal, a dramatist, of Munich, and Heinrich Neal, Capellmeister at Heidelberg. •

Phelps, William Preston—This landscape painter, whose work is found in many Lowell homes, was born at Chesham, New Hampshire. He came to Lowell as a sign painter. His early efforts to do more artistic work than that of most men in commercial lines were noted sympathetically by many Lowell people, and he was enabled twice to go abroad for periods of study at Munich and Paris. During the eighties he had a studio in Lowell which, as already related, was a rendezvous for all who were interested in the arts of design. Inheriting the ancestral farm at Chesham in 1889 he left Lowell, where for many years he painted Mount Monadnock from almost every conceivable viewpoint and under every atmospheric condition. He exhibited frequently in Lowell and Boston. About 1914 he ceased painting and in 1917 it was found that his mental condition was such as to make it necessary to commit him to an asylum for the insane. As a painter of landscape and cattle pieces he gained in the years

1880-1900 a reputation that was thoroughly well deserved, and his great "Canyon of the Colorado," painted in Arizona, was extensively exhibited.

Wood, Mary Earl—Descended from Captain John Ford and other pioneers of the Lowell district, the present secretary of the Lowell Art Association was born in Lowell and educated in drawing and painting at the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. She is a thoroughly trained and very sincere and competent painter. For some years past she has had studios in Lowell and Boston. Among her many portraits for public places have been those of the late Frank F. Coburn, principal successively of the Lowell high school and State normal school; Charles W. Morey, principal of the Highland grammar school; Dr. John J. Colton, and many that have been privately commissioned. As secretary of the association Mrs. Wood has arranged many of the exhibitions and lectures given at the Whistler House.

Walsh, Elizabeth Morse—One of the younger painters of Massachusetts, born at Lowell and trained at the Museum of Fine Arts school where early in the European war she was awarded the Paige traveling scholarship which, in more normal times, sends its holder to Europe for several years of intensive study. Miss Walsh in 1918 was waiting for conditions to become favorable for taking advantage of her honor and opportunity. She meantime had already exhibited professionally in Boston, Lowell and other cities.

Whistler, James Abbot McNeill—Born at Lowell, July 10, 1834. Died in London, 1903. Although much has been said about Whistler elsewhere, he was to such an extent the most famous personage who ever came out of Lowell that his career and connection with our city should be rather fully noticed. The salient facts, as admiring contemporaries saw them, have never been more succinctly set forth than by the late Charles M. Kurtz, director of the art museum at Buffalo, in the catalogue which he wrote for the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. "Among modern artists," said Mr. Kurtz, "no man has been more discussed, more admired, more condemned, more appreciated, or more misunderstood, than the late Mr. Whistler. And there has been no greater artistic personality in the world for many a day. Subtle in feeling and in artistic vision, exquisite in his power of discriminating selection and the delicacy and charm of his interpretation, as well as in his technique; with rare sense of color and its harmonious combinations, Mr. Whistler was a distinguished figure in the world's art. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834. For a time he was a student at West Point. In 1857 he was studying painting, under Gleyre, in Paris. He lived and painted in England, France and Italy; but his work shows the influence of Japan rather than that of any other country—and this influence was digested and assimilated. His work was distinctively his own. As an etcher he has no superior in the history of art. In his later years he was the recipient of many medals and decorations which honored the artistic perspicacity of the donors. He was a member of the Royal Society of British Artists; the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; president of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, London; Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Saint Luke, Rome; Honorary Member of

the Royal Academy of Dresden; Officer of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Order of Saint Michael of Bavaria, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, etc., etc. He was accorded the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition, 1900. He is represented in the Gallery of the Luxembourg, Paris; the Corporation Gallery, Glasgow, etc., etc. He died in London in 1903."

That enthusiasts, of whom Mr. Kurtz was one of very many, probably have overstated Whistler's claims to a place among the very greatest artists, does not affect the circumstance that he certainly achieved greater celebrity in his own day than did any other American born painter. Just how the future will regard his art is still questionable. Some of his best trained fellow professional artists always regarded him as a gifted amateur. Although he was serious and plucky when in his studio by himself, there were difficulties in the art of painting which he was never able to overcome on account of a deficient technique.

Whistler's association with Lowell was slight. The family was southern. The father, Major George Washington Whistler, an able engineer, who achieved a fine reputation through building the Shore Line railway, was called to Lowell to direct the Locks and Canals Company. The family occupied the house in Worthen street which is now known as the Whistler house. Tradition has it that the future artist was born in the ell; though one of his ardent admirers has insisted that Mrs. Whistler must have gone to bed in a front chamber; and this accords with the recollection of members of the Brownell family who subsequently occupied the house. The child's baptism at St. Anne's is recorded in Dr. Theodore Edson's handwriting in the parish register. The Lowell Art Association received a small contribution toward its purchase of the house from Mrs. Anna S. Magoon, of Chelmsford, aged eighty-five, who sat behind the Whistler family at St. Anne's. She told a representative of the "Courier-Citizen" that she distinctly remembered the regular advent of the Whistler folk on Sunday mornings and that she had a faint recollection of the day their baby, afterwards the illustrious artist, was born. While the Whistler child was still a baby the father was invited to build a railroad in Russia, to connect the capitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow. In the semi-barbaric splendor of the city on the Neva the boyhood of James McNeill Whistler was passed. As a youth he returned to this country to enter West Point, from which he was not graduated "because silicon was not a gas." There is no record of his ever having revisited his birthplace. In later life he persistently denied that he was born in Lowell, claiming St. Petersburg as his birthplace.



CHAPTER XVII.

Old-Time Law and Lawyers in Lowell.

Lowell became successively a township and a city at a time when the law, as adapted to American conditions, was undergoing many essential modifications. In the colonial and early post-Revolutionary decades covered by the earlier narrative chapters of this history, justices of the peace, such as Squire John Varnum and Squire Israel Hildreth, have been found administering justice much as in any rural neighborhood of Old England. The adoption of new political forms only slowly influenced the body of legal customs and maxims under which, from time immemorial, Anglo-Saxon communities had been accustomed to govern themselves. As Mr. Justice Matthews once said, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Smith vs. Alabama*, reported in 124 U. S. 465: "There is no common law of the United States, distinct from the common law of England as adopted by the several States each for itself, applied to its local law, and subject to such alteration as may be provided by its own statutes." The same principle was enunciated in a familiar passage by the eminent American commentator, Chancellor Kent, in 1825: "But though the great body of the common law consists of a collection of principles, to be found in the opinions of sages or deduced from universal and immemorial usage, and receiving progressively the sanction of the courts, it is, nevertheless, true that the common law, so far as it is applicable to our situation and government, has been recognized and adopted as one entire system, by the constitutions of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. It has been assumed by the courts of justice, or declared by statute, with the like modifications, as the law of the land in every State. It was imported by our colonial ancestors, as far as it was applicable, and was sanctioned by royal charters and colonial statutes. It is also the established doctrine that English statutes, passed before the immigration of our ancestors and applicable to our situation, and in amendment of the law, constitute a part of the common law of the country."

The first half century following the Declaration of Independence was not attended by any such marked modifications of and limitations upon the common law as succeeded each other with considerable rapidity in the thirty years preceding the Civil War. The social and economic status of the settlements along the Atlantic coast was less profoundly influenced than is sometimes supposed by the political upheaval caused by the revolt of the colonial trading classes from the cupidity of their English competitors and the stupidity of a German

monarch on the British throne; and the law rather accurately reflected the condition of inertia prevalent for nearly two generations. Along with the upgrowth, however, of American manufacture and commercial business after the War of 1812, and with the accompanying interest in social reforms of one kind and another, legal enactment and procedure began to be altered sensibly just about the time Kirk Boott came to establish the factory system at the "farm end" of a pleasant rural neighborhood. The constitutional convention of 1820 in Massachusetts gave a great impetus toward law-making adapted to newer and more democratic conditions. This tendency was continuous thereafter, even though the multiplication of statute laws did not at first keep pace with the appearance of new economic developments and changed habits of thinking.

Conditions of professional practice in the first decades of Lowell history were dependent, naturally, on the status of the law which was then for the first time beginning to aim to be abreast of the humanitarian tendencies of the age. Imprisonment for debt, for example, was permitted down to 1834. A creditor might cause his debtor's body to be taken and confined in jail until the debt should be paid. Any person directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of litigation might not give evidence in the courts prior to 1855. Whether a person was or was not disqualified as a witness was often the subject of almost interminable wrangling. Hearsay evidence was still rigidly excluded. Until 1846 the right of a jury to declare the intent of the law, as well as to pass on the facts, was undisputed. After that date the right was for a time alternately recognized and disallowed in civil proceedings. Judges, on the other hand, not infrequently attempted to influence the verdicts of juries by appeals that to-day would be held highly reprehensible. The proper relationship of judge and jury, in brief, was still to be defined.

The rights of women under the law were quite restricted in this early period of practice in Lowell. It was still possible for the husband to claim his wife wherever he found her. Many women worked in the mills under assumed names in order to prevent their husbands' creditors from trusteeing their wages. Wages of minor children might be trusteeed unless, being fourteen years of age, they were given their time by their parents. The following form of release, which her mother signed, is quoted by Harriet Robinson in "Loom and Spindle:"

Be it known that I, Harriet Hanson, of Lowell, in consideration that my minor daughter, Harriet J., has taken upon herself the whole burden of her own support, and agreed to maintain herself henceforward without expense to me, do hereby release and quitclaim unto her all profits and wages which she may hereafter earn or acquire by her skill or labor in any occupation,—and do hereby disclaim all right

to collect or interfere with the same. And I do go give and release unto her the absolute control and disposal of her own time according to her own discretion, without interference from me. It being understood that I am not to be chargeable hereafter with any expense on her account.

(Signed) HARRIET HANSON.

July 2, 1840.

A woman in this era, as Mrs. Robinson recalls, had virtually no property rights. She was supposed to be incapable of spending her own or wisely using other people's money. Before 1840 she might not legally be treasurer of a sewing circle society unless some man made himself responsible for her.

The outward signs and insignia of the courts were slowly altered with the evolution of political democracy. When Lowell was founded, the sheriff was still the foremost man in his county. Customarily, as Davis observes in his "History of the Massachusetts Judiciary," "he awed the populace of the shire when, bearing his staff of office, he escorted the judge to and from the sessions of the court. * * * The Chief Justice was the incarnation of law and justice, and it was impossible to imagine him swayed by prejudice or popular clamor. He was obedient only to the dictates of an unerring judicial mind."

The concentration of lawyers in a few urban communities was hardly foreseen in 1820 and thereabout. Throughout New England, as for a century or more past, every important township had an attorney or two whose practice was of most general and miscellaneous sort, with the collection of debts usually constituting the bulk of his business. Even in 1840 there were three lawyers in Groton, two in Pepperell, one each in Townsend, Westford and Tyngsboro. These country attorneys, as former Governor Boutwell recalls, "gathered in more fees than they expended in honorable and comfortable ways of living."

The Middlesex bar had a goodly array of shrewd and capable members who practised the art of special pleading to a much greater extent than prevails in this day of much office work. Up to about 1845, indeed, it was a custom for the lawyers of the entire county to meet at the shire town on Monday morning and to remain there until the following Saturday. Every case was followed by practically the whole bar, and the law points involved were talked over at the hotel table and often in the hotel barroom. The young attorney thrown into this situation soon gained an extraordinary knowledge of human nature and local happenings. "The training thus acquired," wrote Mr. Boutwell, "may not have been adapted to the highest work of the profession, but it was a training calculated to sharpen the faculties of attorneys who dealt only with local and municipal laws, and whose chief aim it was to obtain verdicts from juries."

Dwellers in what is now Lowell who went to law prior to and during the Revolution must travel in ordinary course to Cambridge

or to Concord. In the former settlement a court house was built some time after May 10, 1643, the generally accepted date of incorporation. This first court house of the county was burned and rebuilt in 1671. A second was erected in 1708, a third in 1758; a fourth in 1818, to which wings were added in 1848. In Concord the first session of a court was convened in the meeting house in 1692. A court house was erected in 1719. This structure was used until 1794, when a new one was built. After the burning of this post-Revolutionary building, another was erected in 1849 which continued in use until Concord ceased to be a shire town. The rivalry between Cambridge and Concord for possession of the county records makes an interesting chapter in Massachusetts history, though only indirectly pertinent to this work.

After the Revolution, people at East Chelmsford and the vicinity were still required to transact their legal business at Concord. The inconvenience of this arrangement was apparent upon the establishment of the town of Lowell, and agitation for local legal machinery was persistent for several years. Not until 1833, nevertheless, was the rapidly growing town permitted to establish even its own police court. That permission, once granted, prepared the way for the subsequent very considerable importance of Lowell as a seat of jurisdiction.

The first police court of the modern type in Massachusetts had been established at Boston in 1821. Ten years later Salem secured a court. In 1833 Lowell and Newburyport were tied for the distinction of being the third city to outgrow the rural system.

The first session of the Lowell police court was held on April 2, 1833. Number 1 in the criminal docket was the case of Timothy Hoyt vs. Simeon Hardy, for assault and battery. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined one dollar and costs.

There was no local jail in the first days of the police court and prisoners were sent to Concord or to Cambridge. The old brick jail on Western avenue was opened for occupants in 1858.

Only four justices have ministered to the many cases of the Lowell police court in its eighty-five years of existence down to 1918. In 1833 Joseph Locke, of Billerica, was appointed justice. He was succeeded in 1846 by Nathan Crosby. In 1885 Judge Hadley, previously clerk of the court, succeeded his chief. He retired January 20, 1912, after fifty-five years' connection with this court, and was succeeded by Thomas J. Enright.

During the existence of the Lowell police court down to 1910, it was estimated that upwards of 25,000 criminal cases and about 38,500 civil cases had been tried within its walls.

Municipality and county conjointly used the court room in the Market street building for both civil and criminal cases while Lowell

was still a small town. Within a few years after the incorporation as a city, however, accommodations had been outgrown and the county's interest was sold to the city for \$10,000. In 1849 a court house costing \$38,000, and considered at the time to be a handsome and commodious building, was erected on Chapel Hill, on the site of the present Middlesex county court house, dedicated in 1898, where in 1855 was established the North Registry, for the files of which, at a later date, all records relating to the northern end of the county were copied, under a special statute, from the originals at East Cambridge.

The registrars of deeds at Lowell have been Asahel Bliss Wright, born at Royalston, 1819, whose service was from 1855 to 1868; Rev. Ithamar Warren Beard, a son of Hon. Ithamar W. Beard, Assistant Treasurer of the United States under President Pierce, who held this position for five years and then went to New York, where, as chaplain on Blackwell's Island, he passed most of his life in religious work among convicts; George A. McEvoy, acting registrar in 1873-74; Captain Joseph P. Thompson, a native of Maine, who came to Lowell in 1849 as a brickyard employee, and who had an honorable Civil War experience; Horace S. Bacon, who succeeded Captain Thompson and whose sad death from suicide was noted about the time of beginning the preparation of this work.

The high sheriff of Middlesex county during the thirties, with office at the corner of Central and Hurd streets, on the site of the present Appleton National Bank, was the Hon. Benjamin F. Varnum, one of the sons of Major-General Joseph Bradley Varnum, who was born in Dracut in 1795, and who died January 11, 1841. In his brief and brilliant career, Mr. Varnum was successively county commissioner, from 1826 to 1831, and high sheriff down to his death. Gould says of him, in his "Ancient Middlesex:" "For his careful and discreet management of the duties of his office during the Ursuline Convent disturbance, he received the thanks of the Governor of the Commonwealth. He was courteous and affable, and a splendid specimen of manly grace. His death was universally regretted."

One of the successors of Sheriff Varnum, serving during the two years, 1851-53, was Fisher Ames Hildreth, appointed by Governor Boutwell. He was later, as has been noted, postmaster of Lowell under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. Gould says of him: "He was very prominent as a journalist and had the knack of money-making to a marked degree, as evidenced by the size of the estate he left to be administered upon." He died July 2, 1873, aged fifty-five years.

Other Lowell men who have been high sheriffs of the county have been Charles Kimball (1859-79), a native of Littleton and at one time a schoolmaster in Boston, and Henry Greenwood Cushing (1883-99),

a native of Abington, who settled in Lowell as deputy sheriff in 1875 and who died June 9, 1899.

The establishment of courts at Lowell naturally brought lawyers thither, some to attend to business after the fashion of the time and then to return at the end of the week to their homes; others to settle in the place and become, oftentimes, civic leaders as well as professional practitioners. Inducements similar in general character to those which lured much of the best mechanical and commercial talent of New England to Lowell reacted upon young men who aspired to a career in law or politics, or both. It was generally recognized that Lowell was a good city in which to read law. Out of the few law offices of the township period emerged an everbroadening circle of professional practitioners. While, of course, some attorneys from elsewhere have arrived in Lowell as fullfledged lawyers, a rather surprising number of the men in practice to-day represent a local succession, graduates of a Lowell law office remaining in the city and themselves training young practitioners. This situation, the increasing competence of the university law schools has somewhat disturbed of late years; but even now a large percentage of the Lowell bar is Lowell trained.

Of the non-resident practitioners of the ante-bellum era who occasionally appeared in Lowell, Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate loomed as especially imposing figures, their every word and attitude studied by the younger attorneys. Webster more than once was heard in Lowell, never failing to crowd a court room.

One of the most famous of these appearances was that in the trial of William Wyman in 1843, recollections of which were set forth in a paper by Judge Hadley, read before the Lowell Historical Society in the present century. Wyman, who was president of the Phoenix Bank, Charlestown, was indicted, with his cashier, Thomas Brown, Jr., on a charge of embezzling funds to an amount of about \$300,000. The alleged theft was a very large one for those days, and intense interest in the case was aroused throughout the State. When the case was tried at Concord, Brown was discharged as innocent, while the jury disagreed as regards Wyman. A second trial was instituted in the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, Lowell, Judge Charles Allen presiding. The stage was set for a "*cause celebre*." Some of the foremost legal talent of the day had been enlisted—on the Commonwealth side, Asahel Huntington and Rufus Choate; for the defendant, Franklin Dexter and Daniel Webster. Long before the opening hour, the court room was crowded. Everybody was agog as Webster entered the room, arrayed in a brown dress coat with brass buttons, a blue satin waistcoat, black stock and high "dickey" collar, dark trousers and polished boots. His impressive dignity was appar-

ent throughout the trial. At one passage a witness, one of the directors of the bank, had the temerity to laugh outright. "What are you laughing at, sir?" asked Webster in his gravest tones. "Can you not testify without laughing? This is not the time or place for laughter, sir." The witness, Judge Hadley recalls, did not relax into another smile during the examination.

During this trial occurred a famous by-play of humor between Webster and Choate, which was recorded by Cowley in his first historical sketch of Lowell. The two attorneys engaged in a dispute concerning a quotation from the *Dunciad*, which was seemingly settled when Choate produced his own copy of Pope with the lines printed as he had stated. Webster, however, under pretext of closely examining the passage, took the book to a desk. When returned to its owner the volume bore the inscription: "Spurious edition of Pope—Daniel Webster."

Despite the great statesman's conduct of the case, the Lowell jury returned a verdict of guilty against Wyman. The case, it may be added, was taken on exceptions to the Supreme Court. What the final outcome was may be surmised from Judge Hadley's statement that "if Wyman had been tried under present law he would not have escaped the punishment he no doubt richly deserved."

While it is obviously impossible in a work of this character to set forth biographical details concerning each and every member of the Middlesex bar who ever resided and practiced in Lowell, no sketch of the evolution of the profession in this part of the county would be even passably complete without at least an approximation to a "Who's Who" of some of the foremost of the deceased lawyers of the city, supplementing the biographical sketches of living attorneys which may be found elsewhere. Professional practice of the law naturally gives a man a broad outlook, broad interests. Few of the lawyers who have frequented the courts of Lowell or who have specialized in office work have been merely routine men. Most have been active and useful citizens, with avocations as well as a vocation entitling them to the general respect.

Squire John Varnum has been encountered in our narrative of the Revolutionary period as the foremost legal personage of the neighborhood in the late colonial period. Squire Hildreth a generation later had a virtual monopoly of law work at the Falls until after the new town began to attract outside talent.

Elisha Fuller, who practised in Concord, Lowell and Worcester, was one of the standby members of the Middlesex bar when Lowell was still a new town. He was born at Princeton in 1795, was graduated from Harvard College in 1815, and admitted to practice in 1823.

The Lowell practice of Elisha Glidden ended before the incorpora-

tion of the city. He was born at Unity, New Hampshire, in 1789, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Dartmouth in 1815. In 1819 he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar. He moved to Lowell in 1826, and died here in 1835.

John P. Robinson, satirized by the poet Lowell, was associated with the founders of the city through his marrying a daughter of Ezra Worthen. He was born at Dover, New Hampshire, and graduated from Harvard College in 1823. He read law in Daniel Webster's office. In 1826 he came to Lowell, and from that year down to his death in 1864 he was one of the conspicuous figures of the Middlesex bar, a learned lawyer and vigorous orator.

One of the protagonists in judicial contests of the Middlesex bar of this period was George Frederick Farley, of Groton, of whom Davis says: "Few abler jury lawyers have ever appeared in Massachusetts. A graduate of Harvard in the class of 1816, admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1820, he practiced until 1832 in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and then removed to Groton, Massachusetts, where he remained until he opened an office in Boston in 1852. His training at the New Hampshire bar prepared him for the rough and tumble of professional life, and his Middlesex practice gave him opportunities to measure his strength with the legal gladiators of an arena in which hard blows were expected to be given and taken." Between Farley and John P. Robinson, of Lowell, an old feud subsisted. Judge J. G. Abbott has related that one morning Robinson came into his office wringing his hands in great glee and exclaiming: "Great doings in hell this morning, judge. Farley died last night."

John Aiken, born at Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1789, Dartmouth, '19, practiced in Lowell from 1834 to 1850, in which year he removed to Andover, where he had an office until his death in 1867.

Thomas Hopkinson, one of the foremost practitioners in the newly incorporated city of Lowell, was born at New Sharon, Maine, in 1804. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and came to Lowell to read law in the office of Luther Lawrence. He was elected a representative in the Legislature in 1838 and to the State Senate in 1845. In 1848 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He became president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad in 1849.

Isaac S. Morse was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1817. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1837. He read law with Elisha Fuller, Lowell, and gained the right to practice in 1840. For seventeen years ending in 1871, he was district attorney of Middlesex county. He moved his residence from Lowell to Cambridge

Theodore Harmon Sweetser, whose name is always mentioned as one of the leaders of the bar in *ante-bellum* Lowell, was born in Ver-

mont in 1821. He had an academic education at Amherst College, from which, however, he was not graduated. His law studies were with Tappan Wentworth. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1843, and associated himself with Benjamin Poole and W. S. Gardner. He was city solicitor in 1853-54 and 1859-60. In 1879 he removed to Boston, where he died in 1882.

Tappan Wentworth, for many years one of the leaders of the Middlesex bar, was born at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1802. While serving as a clerk in a grocery store at Portsmouth, he began to study law. He was admitted to the bar of York county, Maine, in 1826. In 1833 he came to Lowell. Three years later he was elected to the first Common Council of the new city. He had several terms as State Senator. In 1852, as elsewhere related, he was a candidate of the Whigs for Representative in Congress, and was elected in opposition to Henry Wilson. Many younger attorneys were trained in his office. He died in Lowell in 1875. By will his property all went to Dartmouth College, except his law library, which was given to the city of Lowell for use by members of the bar practising in the police court.

One of the city's ablest and most celebrated lawyers and citizens in the forties and fifties was Judge Josiah Gardner Abbott, son-in-law of Judge Livermore, whose occupancy of the Old Yellow House in Belvidere has already been described. Descended on his father's side from George Abbott, one of the pioneer settlers of Andover, Judge Abbott, through his mother, who was Mercy Fletcher, daughter of Josiah Fletcher, had connection with the Chelmsford family, which has been prominent in the Lowell neighborhood ever since William Fletcher signed his name as one of the original petitioners for a grant of land in this town.

The fourth son of Caleb and Mercy Fletcher Abbott was born at Chelmsford Centre, November 1, 1814. He was prepared for college at the classical school in Chelmsford, and was graduated from Harvard in 1832. After teaching school for a short time at Fitchburg, he read law in the office of Joel Adams at Chelmsford. In the autumn of 1834 Mr. Abbott entered the office Nathaniel Wright in Lowell, whence in January, 1837, he was admitted to practice. During the financial disasters of 1837 the young attorney proved to have clearness of head and resourcefulness, and his success in handling clients' affairs gave him an excellent start in his profession. His first partnership was with Amos Spaulding. In 1842 this relationship was dissolved and a co-partnership was formed with Samuel A. Brown, which continued until 1855. When the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk was established, Governor Gardner appointed Mr. Abbott one of the judges. He continued to live in Lowell, though his interests were more and more transferred to the larger city. In 1860 he was offered a seat on

the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, which he declined. In 1861 he removed his home to Boston, where he died June 2, 1891. During his long residence in Lowell, Judge Abbott represented the city in both branches of the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was several times Democratic candidate for the governorship and for the United States Senate. He held directorships in a number of manufacturing corporations and in the Boston & Lowell Railroad. The tragic loss of two of his sons in the Civil War, which greatly embittered his life, is referred to in the chapter on Lowell's participation in that great struggle.

Three young men from Tyngsborough who came into the circle of Lowell lawyers before the Civil War, were the brothers, Daniel S., William A. and George F. Richardson. Inheritance of capacity for affairs was marked in this family. The father had been a successful country lawyer at Tyngsborough. All the sons rose to eminence in his profession.

Daniel Samuel Richardson, the oldest of the brothers, was educated at the academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and at Harvard College, being graduated in 1836, and at the Harvard Law School. He settled in Lowell, and during his long practice argued more than three hundred cases which are included in Massachusetts reports. He was president of the common council in 1845-46. In several years he represented the community in the Legislature. He died in 1890.

Reference has already been made to the distinguished services of George Francis Richardson, mayor of Lowell in 1867-68. As judge of probate and insolvency for Middlesex county from 1858 onward, he gained a reputation in the legal profession for clarity and probity.

William Adams Richardson, born in 1821, graduated from Harvard College in 1842, and from the Harvard Law School in 1846, had a briefer connection with Lowell than his brothers. He was president of the common council in 1853-54. In 1856 he was appointed judge of probate of Middlesex county, and two years later judge of probate and insolvency. In 1863 he was chosen one of the overseers of Harvard College. In 1869 he was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, moving his residence to Washington. On the retirement of Hon. George S. Boutwell in 1873, he became Secretary of the Treasury. The year following he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Claims, Washington, and in 1885 was made Chief Justice.

A distinguished jurist of Massachusetts, resident in later life in Brookline, who won his first reputation in Lowell, was Seth Ames. Born at Dedham, in 1805, a son of Fisher Ames, he came to Lowell in 1830 as partner of Thomas Hopkinson. He served in the board of alderman in 1836-37 and 1840, as State Senator in 1841, and city solicitor from 1842 to 1849. In the latter year he removed to Cambridge.

In 1859, when the Superior Court was established, he was appointed associate judge, and in 1867 he succeeded Charles Allen as chief justice. He died in 1881.

Another in the list of those who served an apprenticeship in the law at Lowell and who later found larger opportunities in Boston, was William Sewall Gardner, born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1827, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850, and trained in the law at Lowell, whence he was admitted to the bar in 1852. For some years he was associated with T. H. Sweetser. In 1861 he left the city to settle in Boston. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court in 1875, and in 1885 was elected to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

A partner of Benjamin F. Butler for a time and one who served as district attorney of Middlesex county was Lieutenant Asa W. Farr, born at Sharon, Vermont, in 1821. Mr. Farr came to Lowell in 1841 as a printer on the "Vox Populi," which for a time he edited. He studied law and was admitted in 1845. Two years later he became associated with the attorney whose influence on the editorial policy of "The Vox" was well known though not personally admitted. The firm name was "Butler & Farr." When George S. Boutwell was elected Governor, he appointed Farr district attorney. On the expiration of his term this attorney removed to Geneva, Wisconsin, where he lived until he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment. He was killed in the action of October 6, 1863, at Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Benjamin Dean, prominent in both the Middlesex and Suffolk county bars, had an early connection with the city of Lowell. He was born at Clitheroe, England, in 1824, a son of Benjamin Dean, a textile engraver, who came to this country in 1829, and found employment with the Merrimack Print Works. Mr. Dean was prepared for Dartmouth College at the Lowell High School. On account of his father's ill health he was obliged to leave college at the end of his freshman year. He returned to Lowell, and entered the law office of Seth Ames and Thomas Hopkinson. After admission to the bar he formed a partnership with James Dinsmoor, who later went to Sterling, Illinois. These young attorneys were the originators and Mr. Dinsmoor was the first secretary of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, long one of the commercial institutions of the city. Mr. Dean married Mary A., daughter of former Mayor Josiah B. French. The family after the Civil War was established in Boston, where Mr. Dean among many other public services took an active interest in the development of the metropolitan park system.

Benjamin C. Dean, a nephew of the foregoing, born at Lowell in 1843, served his apprenticeship with D. S. and G. F. Richardson. He was a graduate of Brown University in 1864. After his admission to the bar in 1867 he began practice in Boston. In December, 1875, he

was elected to the Lowell common council from Ward 3, and the next year was chosen its president. In that year he moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, to take the presidency of the Manchester Print Works which his father, James Dean, held at the time of his death. Of that city he became one of the most prominent and useful citizens. In October, 1891, he became treasurer of the Kewanee Association, Limited, a partnership association formed under Michigan laws with headquarters in Boston, and moved his residence to Brookline, where the rest of his life was spent.

James Dinsmoor as a young attorney was accounted one of the promising men of the Middlesex bar, though his later professional success was achieved in Illinois. He was of the Londonderry Scotch-Irish stock, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1841. He came to Lowell to study law in the office of Judge Hopkinson. With Benjamin Dean, as just noted, he founded the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company. He moved to Sterling, Illinois, where he built up a large practice. In 1901 he returned to Lowell and died here August 26, 1903.

Edward F. Sherman (1821-1872) has been mentioned as mayor of the city in 1871-72. As a lawyer he was one of Tappan Wentworth's "graduates."

Thomas A. B. Beard, born at Littleton, New Hampshire, who practiced in Lowell from 1842 to 1856, was one of many attorneys of the city who through promotion have been led to move to other centres. President Pierce appointed him Assistant Treasurer of the United States in 1856.

As historian, Charles Cowley has already engaged attention. In the law as in other lines of research he was an indefatigable student.

Active in legal affairs of Lowell and Middlesex county for many years, was Isaac S. Morse, born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1817. He studied with Elisha Fuller, Lowell, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1840. He served on the common council and as city solicitor, and for seventeen years as district attorney of Middlesex county. His later residence was in Cambridge.

George Stevens, who was not only an able lawyer but one who trained several younger attorneys, was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, in 1824, of a family originally resident in Chelmsford. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1849. He read law with Ira Eastman, Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and Moses N. Morris, this State. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1867-68 he was city solicitor. He was for some years district attorney of Middlesex county. He was one of the most scholarly men of the city, with a remarkable knowledge of the classics. Gould writes of him: "It is recorded that it was his custom

while at family devotions to read a chapter of the Bible, which was repeated by his wife, his sons and his daughter in different languages." His son, the late George H. Stevens, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874 and admitted to the bar in 1880, was a distinguished Lowell attorney whose death in 1900 was widely regretted.

A very famous and successful member of the Middlesex bar during the middle period of Lowell history was Arthur Perkins Bonney, whose great residence, conspicuous on the skyline of Belvidere, is at this writing occupied by his son-in-law, Judge Charles S. Lilley. Mr. Bonney was born at Plympton, this State, July 9, 1828, a son of Isaac and Abigail (Stetson) Bonney. His mother was a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. Mr. Bonney's parents moved to Lowell during his childhood, and here practically his entire life was spent. He attended the Dracut Academy, in what is now Centralville. At this institution, from which were graduated many young men who later attained distinction, he acquired a lifelong interest in the classic literatures of the world. His legal training was gained in the office of Thomas Hopkinson and Seth Ames. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar. He soon afterwards became a member of the firm, whose name was changed to "Hopkinson, Ames & Bonney." After Mr. Hopkinson's promotion to the bench, the firm name became Ames & Bonney. This style continued until 1859, when Mr. Ames, as elsewhere stated, was appointed to the Superior Court. In 1859 Mr. Bonney formed a partnership with Joshua N. Marshall, which lasted about seven years. Of the conditions under which Mr. Bonney's habits as a lawyer were formed Judge Hadley has written as follows:

Having a large and miscellaneous practice which taxed the energies of both, and recognizing the ability and industry of Mr. Bonney, Messrs. Hopkinson and Ames committed a considerable portion of their business to him while he was yet a student. He tried numerous cases in the courts as their representative, and had so far assumed the burden of the office work that upon his admission to practice Mr. Hopkinson declared that he must become a member of the firm to which he had proved indispensable. The training thus received was invaluable to Mr. Bonney, and at this period was laid the foundation of that learning in the law for which he was distinguished in after life. He was thoroughly well grounded in the law of real property—real actions were then much more frequent than now—and in equity procedure and practice, and for those two branches of the law he retained a distinct liking to the end, though well equipped in all of its departments.

From 1858 Mr. Bonney held a commission as master in chancery for Middlesex county. His reports as master were models of clearness, frequently commended by the court. In February, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, before which he argued several cases

Mr. Bonney's professional work led to his being connected with many industrial and commercial enterprises as counsel and investor. In 1873 the Lowell & Andover Railroad was organized under his direction in accordance with the provisions of the general railroad law. He was active in the affairs of the First National Bank, of which he was president from 1864 to 1880. From 1880 to 1896 he was president of the Merchants' National Bank. For many years he was counsel of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, on whose rights and interests he was a learned authority. He represented various manufacturing enterprises of Lowell, as well as mercantile and railway enterprises of the Middle West. For some years he was treasurer of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway and Iron Company of Northern Michigan.

Although he won a competence which for his day and city was very large, Mr. Bonney met with deep sorrows as he approached the end of life. His wife died in 1892 after a long and painful illness, and two years later his only daughter, wife of Judge Lilley, was taken. Through these losses his health, which for some years had not been vigorous, was completely shattered. He died March 25, 1896. At a session of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at the court house, Lowell, April 1, Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes presiding, memorials and addresses commemorative of Mr. Bonney's life and character were made by Judge Hadley, Hon. George S. Boutwell, William H. Anderson and John P. Frye.

One of the finest young men of an old local family to go into the law in the pre-war period, was Joshua N. Marshall, born in Dracut, May 22, 1830, a grandson of Joshua Marshall, one of the early settlers. Mr. Marshall was prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, Derry. He spent a year of law study in Judge Hopkinson's office, and then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1853. He resumed the study of law and was duly admitted to the bar. He became a trial lawyer of marked ability, having not only legal scholarship, but a melodious persuasive voice and agreeable personality which always won favor with juries. He made a good record of public service. In 1863-64 he was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; from 1867 to 1870, in the State Senate. He went to Philadelphia in 1872 as delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for the presidency. He was twice offered judgeships which he declined—in the Southwestern District of the United States Circuit Court and in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was actively concerned with the religious life of the community, serving for nine years as a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He was for a time secretary of the board of visitors of the Andover Theological

School, in whose affairs he took much interest. His closest touch with commercial and manufacturing affairs came through his long service on the directorates of the Merchants' National Bank and the Kitson Machine Company. After his death at Lowell, March 2, 1895, Governor Frederic T. Greenhalge, who had known him intimately as lawyer and neighbor for more than thirty years, paid Mr. Marshall this tribute: "As a lawyer he was learned without being pedantic. He was zealous for his client and his cause without being unfair or unreasonable to the other side. He was industrious and painstaking, and never surrendered until the last effort had been put forth, but he was never vindictive or sullen in defeat, and never insolent or intoxicated by victory. As a citizen he was filled with sincere public spirit. He took a warm interest in benevolent and educational work." The late William S. Marshall, his son, was also a Lowell lawyer.

One of the graduates of John P. Robinson's office who became an influential and wealthy citizen, was Charles Alfonso Fletcher Swan, born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1830. The family moved to Lowell, and the boy at the age of ten entered the spinning room of the Appleton Company, where he remained several years. Desiring to learn a more lucrative trade, he went to work in the machine shop of Aldrich & Tyng, in Middlesex street. He became a proficient mechanic and then turned his attention to civil engineering, in which he qualified professionally and for some years had an engineering office in partnership with John B. Straw. He presently decided again to change his calling, and entered Mr. Robinson's law firm, completing his studies with Norris & Blaisdell. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. From that year down to his death, which occurred in 1876, Mr. Swan devoted himself to his law practice and to real estate transactions, out of which he accumulated a considerable fortune. He saw service in the board of aldermen and in the Legislatures of 1873 and 1876. He was recognized by his fellow-lawyers as a man of great natural ability and solid legal attainments; by his fellow-citizens generally, as a public servant without reproach.

Among mid-century attorneys of Irish parentage in Lowell, one of the most successful and estimable was Jeremiah Crowley, born January 12, 1832, being one of the eleven children of Dennis and Mary (Connelly) Crowley. The boy went to school until he was thirteen and then was obliged by the family circumstances to go to work in the Lawrence Corporation. After a few years he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade. In 1856, during a period of unemployment on account of the financial depression, he returned to the public schools to continue his education. With the resumption of good business he secured work as a mechanic with a sewing machine firm at Nashua, with which he remained three years, saving such money as he

could to carry out his ambition to study law. In December, 1860, he returned to Lowell and entered the law office of Timothy A. Crowley. His studentship here was destined to be of short duration, for a few months later Jeremiah Crowley, in response to the call for 75,000 troops, enlisted with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He was in the memorable march through Baltimore. He remained with the regiment until mustered out in August, 1861, when he tried to reënlist, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He sought patriotic employment at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, where he remained until after President Lincoln's assassination.

Returning to Lowell, Mr. Crowley resumed his law studies in the office of John F. McEvoy. He was admitted in 1868, and thereafter practised his profession for more than thirty years, making a specialty of criminal law. He likewise had an honorable political career, serving in the common council two years; in the board of aldermen, eight years. He was twice defeated as candidate for mayor—contests in which Mr. Crowley won the respect and liking of his political opponents by his fairness. In his social life he was long identified with the cause of total abstinence, being one of the organizers and first president of the Erina Temperance Society, a director of the Archdiocesan Union Temperance Society and member of the Lowell Reform Club. He was also an active and influential member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Lowell Irish Benevolent Society, the Knights of Columbus, and Post 42, Grand Army of the Republic.

John Franklin Frye, some time special justice of the Lowell Police Court, was one of the ablest of the older lawyers of the city. He was born at Lowell in August, 1837, a descendant of John Frye, one of the original proprietors of the town of Andover. Judge Frye's father, Timothy Frye (1796-1859), was a cloth finisher by trade. The son was educated in the public schools of Lowell and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1859. He taught school for a short time and then entered the law office of Bonney & Marshall. He was admitted to the bar in 1864. On January 27, 1886, he was appointed special justice of the police court. Mr. Frye's chief public service was on the school committee in the years 1865-72. Among his achievements in this connection was the invention of a system of school house ventilation which was patented and variously adopted. He also served for many years as secretary of the Lowell Humane Society. Judge Frye had a fine literary taste, and at the Lowell semi-centennial exercises in 1876 he wrote an ode which was sung to the music of Keller's "American Hymn."

Atkinson Clayton Varnum, as historian of the Pawtucket church and other Congregational churches of Lowell, has appeared as compiler of material which was freely drawn upon in the earlier narrative sections of this work. Major Varnum was born in Dracut in 1828,

educated at Pembroke Academy, Brown University, the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Daniel S. and William A. Richardson. He was admitted to the bar in 1859.

William Henry Anderson, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1836, and graduated at Yale College in 1859, had his law training with Morse & Stevens, Lowell. He became one of the most successful and highly esteemed of Lowell practitioners. His public services began in 1871, when he was elected president of the common council.

Martin Luther Hamblet was born at Worcester, Vermont, in 1841. His Bachelor of Laws was from the University of Michigan in 1870. He was admitted to practice in Middlesex county in 1872. For twenty-two years he was a partner of Joshua N. Marshall. He was interested in historical studies. Some of his discoveries among early deeds of the neighborhood have been drawn upon in the earlier sections of this work.

Conditions for the practice of law in Lowell since the Civil War have not been exceptional or notable, as American cities go. The development of the case system at the Harvard Law School and elsewhere, and the general improvement of law school training, have caused more and more of the local candidates for the profession to secure the major part of their legal education in Greater Boston. The tendency of young lawyers to settle in the largest cities, apparent everywhere, has worked against the development of the legal profession in Lowell; though no one could truthfully say, at any time in the past fifty years, that the city has had too few lawyers. The increasingly close association of legal practice and political activity have helped to make the attorney's career attractive to bright young men of Irish parentage; some of the best mentalities in the calling since 1865 or thereabout have been of this stock. On account of absentee ownership of the manufacturing corporations and the nearness of Boston with its abundance of law firms of national reputation, much of what may be called the "big-business" of law, as it affects Lowell, has been transacted from offices at "the Hub." Because, on the other hand, of a relatively large amount of petty criminality in a polyglot population, practice under the criminal code has undoubtedly engaged the attention of a larger proportion of the local bar than in some American cities.

The lawyer's vocation thrives best, especially in these latter days, where the largest property interests are accumulated, and Lowell remains, because of the incessant and automatic withdrawal of the surplus value of its workers' product to other communities, a poor city. Substantial incomes have been earned and are earned by local practitioners. The field, nevertheless, is not to be accounted especially rich; it is not one to which law students from every part of New England are attracted as they were in the city's first years.

APPENDIX.

The following is a condensation of material which came in too late for placement in proper chronological order in our narrative pages:

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Previous to 1883 parish lines in Lowell had never been defined. Many of the older families who first settled in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Church continued to worship there even after they had moved to the newer and more remote sections of the city. It was the same with many of St. Peter's parishioners, and equally true of the people of the Immaculate Conception parish. While religious sentiment or affection bound these people to the church of their childhood or the place which marked the beginning of their religious lives in Lowell, it soon became evident that, as the years went on, this arrangement had its drawbacks. In the matter of sick calls and funerals it was especially inconvenient. Early in 1883, therefore, His Grace Archbishop Williams concluded that the best interests of all concerned demanded the division of the city into parishes. He also at the same time increased their number, adding to the parishes already in existence the Sacred Heart, which he placed in charge of the Oblate Fathers, and St. Michael's, whose first resident pastor was Rev. William O'Brien, now our honored Monseigneur.

St. Michael's Parish is separated from the city proper by the Merrimack river. As first laid out, it included all of Centraville and the entire town of Dracut. A few years ago the Collinsville section of Dracut was made a parish by itself, with Rev. Thomas Walsh, first pastor.

The first Catholic services in St. Michael's Parish were held on Sunday, January 6, 1884, when Mass was celebrated by Rev. William O'Brien in the hall of the engine house on Fourth street. Assisting as altar boys were James J. McCluskey, since deceased; his brother, Richard J. McCluskey, and Patrick Cannon. Until the basement of the new church was opened in June, this hall served the parish as a place of worship.

The selection of a site for St. Michael's Church engrossed the attention of the Archbishop and Rev. Michael O'Brien for many months. After consulting with a few of the reliable business men of Centraville, a piece of land on Jewett street was decided upon, but a flaw in the title put this place among the impossible ones considered. Other places were looked up, but for various reasons were not secured. At last the present site was chosen. Though at the time, West Centraville seemed the proper location of the new edifice, the years have

vindicated the wisdom of those who had the placing of it. As the tendency of the English-speaking Catholics of Centraville who have moved has been towards the streets running east of Bridge street, the church to-day is really in the very center of the parish. The site, too, possesses many qualities which render it especially desirable for church purposes. Originally it was a rectangular lot extending from Sixth to Seventh streets, with a frontage of 90 feet on each street and a depth of 180 feet between them.

On December 9, 1883, contracts for work were awarded, and on December 10 ground was broken by Rev. William O'Brien, who had been appointed pastor. The mason work was awarded to John H. Murphy and the wood work to W. H. Wiggin. On April 21, 1884, the cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies by His Grace Archbishop Williams, assisted by many distinguished clergymen of the Archdiocese. In the cornerstone a box was placed containing copies of all the Lowell papers, the Catholic papers of the country, and the current coins of the United States. Upon the box is the following inscription in Latin which translated is as follows:

For the greater glory of God
 Leo XIII
 Chief Pontiff
 Chester A. Arthur
 President of the American Republic
 George D. Robinson
 Governor of Massachusetts
 John J. Donovan
 Mayor of Lowell
 Rev. Michael O'Brien
 the first pastor.

Rt. Rev. John J. Williams
 The most reverend and illustrious
 Archbishop of Boston

on the 27th of April, 1884, laid the cornerstone in the
 City of Lowell, in the presence of an immense con-
 course of people, under the invocation of St. Michael,
 Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

The work on the basement was prosecuted with vigor, and in June, 1884, it was ready for divine worship. On Sunday, June 22, it was blessed by Archbishop Williams and dedicated to the service of God. At the early Mass that day, First Communion was administered to a class of children who had been undergoing instructions for some months in the temporary chapel used for services. In the afternoon these same children were confirmed at St. Patrick's Church. The first lay person to receive Holy Communion was James J. McCluskey, who as altar boy acted as master of ceremonies. On the following day the

altar was consecrated by Archbishop Williams. After consecration, Mass was celebrated by the new pastor, Rev. William O'Brien. The main altar is a fine work of art, wholly of Italian and American onyx so blended as to give the whole work an artistic appearance. The door of the tabernacle is of burnished brass, having a chalice in relief, and directly above it is the exposition niche cut almost wholly from solid marble. The whole work is surmounted by a marble cross. This altar was the gift of the late Mr. Timothy O'Brien.

The basement made an excellent temporary church for many years. It has a seating capacity of about 1200. The pews are of oak with a hard finish and were built by Hon. John Welsh. Two side altars, built by John Welsh, were later placed in the sanctuary.

The statues in the side altars were later transferred to the upper church, where they remained until recently replaced by statues of Carrara marble. They have been returned to the lower chapel and to their original place in the sanctuary. They were gifts from the church societies, and for many members of the congregation they have tender and beautiful associations.

For sixteen years the basement served the people of St. Michael's Parish as a place of worship. The marvelous growth of the parish during that time made it imperative then that the building should be completed. No doubt the edifice would have been finished long before it was, were it not for the many demands made upon the financial resources of the parish for other needs rather than church building. Among other things a school house had been erected and a home prepared for the Sisters who taught it. With that patience and quiet perseverance so characteristic of the man, Rev. William O'Brien kept steadily at work. While for his people he endeavored to lighten as much as possible the task of paying for the church, he finally found himself in a position to plan for the accomplishment of the cherished object of his life. In July, 1895, masons and artisans were busy, and in a short time the exterior of the church was finished. Not until June, 1900, however, was the interior ready for divine worship. Then on June 24, 1900, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priesthood, in the sixteenth year of his pastorate, he could rejoice that to him had been given the blessed privilege of raising this magnificent temple to the glory of God. The service was attended by a large congregation embracing a variety of religious beliefs and the most prominent of Lowell's citizens; while participating in it were also many church dignitaries. The presence of two noted archbishops of the church within the sanctuary added to the solemnity of the occasion. The early Masses were held in the basement as usual, but shortly before the beginning of the dedication services, Rev. William O'Brien, the

pastor, threw open the doors to the general public, and every seat in the main body and in the choir gallery was occupied.

The solemn high mass was sung by Rev. A. J. Teeling, of Lynn, assisted by Rev. Richard S. Burke, of St. Patrick's Church, this city, deacon; Rev. Michael Bonfield, of Chicago, Illinois, sub-deacon; Rev. Louis S. Walsh, of Salem, Massachusetts, master of ceremonies, and Rev. Eugène Carney, of St. Michael's, assistant master of ceremonies. His Grace Archbishop Williams occupied a throne of honor on the gospel side of the altar. On a throne on his right sat the preacher of the day, His Grace Archbishop Keane, of the titular see of Damascus and founder and former rector of the Catholic University of America. Archbishop Keane was attended by Rev. M. Clark, of East Boston, and Rev. J. J. McNulty, of South Boston.

Description of the Church—St. Michael's Church is located on the south side of a square lot, bounded by Sixth and Seventh streets, running eastward from Bridge street. The entire block with the exception of about 6,000 feet frontage on Bridge street is owned by the parish, and besides the church the other parish buildings located upon it are the present rectory, corner of Sixth and Bridge street, which was purchased by Rev. William O'Brien, but not occupied by the priests until 1907, when it was remodelled; the school at the west side of the church; a small cottage which was moved from the west side of the church on Seventh street to the corner of Seventh and Reed streets, and the convent at the corner of Sixth and Read streets. The cottage was the first home occupied by Rev. William O'Brien. It was then in its original position on Seventh street. Later the present convent served as a parochial residence, but in 1907 was converted into a convent. When Rev. J. J. Shaw purchased for future use 11,000 feet of land on Seventh street, one of the buildings on this land was removed to the rear of the convent and attached to it, thus providing, for the present at least, ample accommodations for the Nuns as well as extra rooms for school purposes.

Father Shaw has purchased recently, also, 135 feet on Fifth street, 165 on Sixth street, and 190 on Read street. There are buildings on all these lots; most of them are rented for the present, but the first floor of one is used for school purposes, while the second story contains a guild room, or general assembly room, where classes, meetings, and rehearsals are frequently held. Both priests and people are eagerly looking forward to the time when a magnificent school will cover the site of all these buildings.

The church is of the Romanesque style of architecture, built of brick and granite, with the characteristic square tower on one side of the front. It is located well back from the sidewalk, with four spacious entrances, all arched overhead, and divided by columns of pol-

ished granite, with carved capitals. The church is 155 feet in length, extending backward almost to Seventh street and having a frontage of 70 feet on Sixth street. The height to the top of the gable in front is 80 feet and the tower, which has a belfry, is 135 feet in height.

The church has a basement which has been occupied for worship since June, 1884, and over this has been built the main edifice dedicated on June 24, 1900. The front entrance at either corner has a stairway leading up to the aisles of the main church. Interiorly the church is one of rare beauty, consisting of a nave and aisles, with sanctuary and sacristies at the end opposite the front and an organ gallery over the vestibule. There are six supporting cluster columns on either side of the nave, all having foliated capitals. From each column rise three semi-circular arches, one quite large outlining the lofty vault of the panelled ceiling, its other end resting upon the column directly opposite. On the other side of the nave the second semi-circular arch, rising from the same column, goes to the next column on that side and the third arch from the column crosses the aisle and merges into the wall. Thus a succession of rib-like arches support the ceiling over the nave, while similar but smaller arches support the ceiling over the aisles and arches of equal dimensions link the columns longitudinally on either side.

The ceiling of the nave is 55 feet high, the surface being formed of square hollowed panels ornamented largely in white and gold. The general tone of the decorations is of an amber tint. There are various shades, of course, and all are liberally relieved with gold leaf. The decorative work on the upper walls and ceiling is of papier maché, the designs being strikingly beautiful in their simplicity.

The sanctuary extends completely across one end of the church with a sacristy in either corner. There are three altars all of the same style of architecture as the church, that on the gospel side of the main altar being dedicated to the Sacred Heart, that on the epistle side to the Blessed Virgin. The altars are of white marble with onyx columns and are of New England make, the contractors being the American Slate and Marble Company of Vermont. The quality of the marble is not to be excelled by any imported material.

The main altar is the gift of Rev. Michael O'Brien, P. R., now deceased, former rector of St. Patrick's Church, Lowell. In a niche of this altar on the gospel side has been placed recently a statue of St. Michael, the patron of the church. In a similar niche on the epistle side is a statue of St. Gabriel. These are the gifts of John McCluskey, the first in memory of his wife, Mary McCluskey and of her sister, Margaret Owens, the second in memory of his sister and brother, Margaret and Denis McCluskey. The altar of the Sacred Heart is on the left side of the sanctuary. It is the donation of John and Mary

McCluskey, in memory of James McCluskey. On the right is the altar of the Immaculate Conception donated by Mr. and Mrs. Elias McQuade. On each of these altars is a beautiful statue of Carrara marble recently imported from Italy. The Sacred Heart is in memory of Mary McCluskey, one of the donors of the altar, the other is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McQuade. The statues as well as those of the angels were blessed by Rev. J. J. Shaw, December 8, 1918.

Over the side altar on the right is a fine painting of the Savior and on the left an oil painting of the Blessed Virgin. The Stations of the Cross were imported from Munich and are encased in solid frames in the spaces between the large windows (of which there are seven on each side), with the exception of the two in the rear. The figures are in alto relievo and are very realistic. The fourteen stations were painted in colors to harmonize with the general tone of the decorations by F. Veraldi, of Philadelphia, who did the greater part of the decorative work. The sanctuary furniture is massive and beautiful. It, as well as the vestment case in the vestry, was presented by the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception in December, 1904, as a commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. It replaced the furniture taken from the lower chapel, which was given to the church in 1885 by a committee of ladies headed by Mrs. Bridget Little and Mrs. Mary McCluskey. The pews are of quartered oak, and have a comfortable seating capacity of 1200. A novel feature is the folding kneeler which turns upon hinges so that it is kept free from dust, besides affording space for those entering the pews. There are two of the kneelers to the length of the pew.

Over the sanctuary are three memorial windows in colored cathedral glass, representing respectively the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The first is to the memory of Mary McAvinue and Henry Carney; the second is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ambrose; the third of James Calnin.

The organ gallery is over the vestibule, but it projects about six feet into the nave. From the rail in front rise five tall candelabra with ornamented brackets and shades. The style of the old organ was the same as that of the church. Although not entirely new, it was so nearly so, that, for a long time it was difficult to detect the parts which had been used. It was a three-manual organ with over fifty stops, and was divided into three departments—the great, the swell, and the choir organ. In 1913 Rev. John J. Shaw procured a new and more magnificent instrument. The inaugural recital on the new organ was given Sunday evening, October 26th, when Mr. John O'Shea, of Boston, headed a program that delighted the large audience that filled the church to its utmost capacity. In the wide range of numbers played

by Mr. O'Shea, the capabilities of the instrument were well brought out. The organ was constructed by James Cole & Company, of Boston.

St. Michael's Church has always been noted for the manner in which the beauties of the divine service have been brought out. Special attention being paid to the rubrics, the ceremonies of the special and devotional feasts have always been characterized by a dignity and solemnity that made impressive the simplest exercise of devotion. Not a little of this impressiveness can be attributed to the music, to the choir, which from the first did excellent work. In addition to the regular choir there has been for nearly ten years a sanctuary choir of boys and young men. Of this band of singers Rev. Francis Mullin has charge, with Mr. Murphy as director. Both are very proud of the results obtained, and the singing of this choir is always one of the special features of the Christmas and Easter, as well as of the Tenebrae services during Holy Week.

Rev. J. J. Shaw's Pastorate—Rev. William O'Brien did not remain long in St. Michael's to enjoy the fruit of his zealous labors. Instead, his reward came to him in the well deserved honors which the years have brought. On the death of Rev. Michael O'Brien, P. R., in the summer of 1900, the rectorship at St. Patrick's becoming vacant; Father William O'Brien was appointed to it. The years have proved that Rev. John J. Shaw, the present pastor, has been a truly worthy successor to the founder of this important and steadily growing parish.

Rev. John J. Shaw was born in Salem, September 17, 1858. He was graduated from the Salem high school in June, 1876; the following September entered Boston College, and next year was admitted to the Grand Seminary in Montreal. On December 23, 1882, he was ordained to the priesthood. Returning home, he was appointed on December 27, 1882, to St. Patrick's, Lowell, where he was assistant for ten years under Rev. Michael O'Brien, P. R. On the tenth anniversary of Father Shaw's ordination he became pastor of St. John's, North Chelmsford. He was the first resident pastor, and he may be said to have established the parish as well as the mission of St. Catherine's, Graniteville. While pastor of St. John's, he organized St. John's Total Abstinence Society and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Appointed pastor of St. Michael's on November 24, 1900, he earnestly and energetically took up the work so well begun by his predecessor. Unlike St. John's, St. Michael's Parish was already established, but there was yet much to be done. During the first six years of his pastorate, he paid an average of \$7,000 a year on the debt of the church. In the years since 1907 he has purchased a new organ for the upper church at a cost of \$4,700; he has remodelled the present rectory, as well as the former one which is now the Dominican Convent. Later the convent was enlarged and improved, also the school rooms in-

creased in number. The basement of the church has been entirely renovated and the sacristies improved. Land and buildings have been purchased on Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets; one of these buildings is used for a guild room and others for school purposes. The cost of all these improvements has been considerable, but all debts have been paid and there is a goodly sum of money in the treasury. This, as soon as practicable, will be used for the erection of a new school building, which is now an urgent need in the parish.

Many generous donations have been made to the church during Father Shaw's pastorate—the magnificent pulpit given by the parishioners in 1902; the beautiful stained glass windows in the upper church; and the windows, stations, and holy water fonts in the lower chapel, these latter being given when the basement was renovated in 1916. The open-hearted generosity of the people of St. Michael's excelled itself when the opportunity was given them to add to the beauty of the chapel by donating stations and windows. The announcement was made on a Sunday in March, 1916, that new stations were to be placed in the basement and that these might be donated by any member of the parish who wished in this way to place in the church a memorial of a relative or friend. Before the High Mass, the fourteen stations had been donated, and before Vespers in the afternoon, fourteen stained glass windows had been planned for, each to bear the name of the donor or the name of the person in whose memory it was to be erected. These latter had not even been thought of in the morning, but were suggested by the disappointment of those who came with their offerings after the stations had all been secured. Besides the three in the sanctuary which have been already mentioned, the windows in the upper church were given as follows:

Upper church, on the gospel side: St. Michael, gift of John Boyle, in memory of his son Michael; The Visit of the Magi, gift of the Holy Name Society; The Child Jesus in the Temple, gift of Bernard A. Fitzpatrick; Death of St. Joseph, gift of John McGuirk, in memory of Lizzie M. and Jane McGuirk; Agony in the Garden, Altar Society; The Ascension, gift of Thomas F. Morris and family; Christ appearing to Blessed Margaret Mary, gift of Rev. J. J. Shaw.

On the epistle side: The Immaculate Conception, gift of the Immaculate Conception Sodality; The Rosary, gift of the Rosary Sodality; Descent of the Holy Ghost, in memory of Julia Clinton; The Visitation, a friend; The Annunciation, donated by Mary Golden, in memory of Luke and Mary Golden; Mary in the Temple, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Callaban; St. Anthony, gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Harrigan, in memory of their parents.

In the lower chapel the donors were: Children of Mary; Junior Holy Name; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Keith; in memory of John Ingles; in memory of James F. Burns; Mrs. Rose Bradley, in memory of Isaac and Rev. James Bradley; in memory of Thomas and Catherine Fay, gift of their children; in memory of Maria and Alice McCabe; gift of

Mary Reed, in memory of Mrs. Annie Reed; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gildie, in memory of their dead; in memory of Charles J. Archibald and Cornelius F. Proctor; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sargent and family; James Gannon, in memory of relatives; in memory of Bridget Conner-ton, gift of Patrick Conner-ton.

The stations in lower church: In memory of John Riley; in memory of Patrick and Margaret Nevins, gift of Catherine Nevins; in memory of Mary McDonald and Catherine O'Tool, gift of Jennie Dallagher; in memory of Mrs. Annie Powers, gift of Helena Powers; in memory of Edward and Bridget Smith, gift of Mary, Bridget and Sarah Smith; in memory of Thomas and Bridget Duddy, gift of James Duddy; in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John Joyce, gift of Bridget Joyce; in memory of Francis and Mary Duffey, gift of Mary, Susie and Annie Duffey; in memory of Ann McMahan, gift of Mary, Susie and Annie Duffey; in memory of Peter Mullin, gift of James Mullin; in memory of Mary Mullin, gift of James Mullin; in memory of John and Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, gift of Catherine and Mary Fitzpatrick; in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Gosslin, gift of Rose Gosslin; in memory of Alice Slattery, gift of Peter Burchall.

Besides these offerings and the altars, statues and sanctuary furniture already mentioned, there have been various gifts of vestments, altar linens, beautiful decorated banners, pennants and other articles for church use. Two magnificent vases are the gifts of Miss Nora Murphy in memory of her brother, and two others equally handsome, the gift of Frank Morrissey in memory of his mother.

On the morning of December 23, 1907, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, Father Shaw celebrated his jubilee Mass in the presence of the children of the parish, the children's choir singing the Mass. Rev. Fathers Carney, Mullin and Murphy were in the sanctuary. Monday, January 6, 1908, the children held a reception in honor of the pastor and at the close of the exercises presented him with a purse of \$150. A silver ladder and basket of flowers were also given.

Catholics from all over the city, but particularly from St. Michael's Parish, assembled in the Opera House, Sunday, January 5, 1908, to do honor to Rev. John J. Shaw, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to him of a purse of \$2,750, later augmented so that the real offering was nearly \$3,000. To the presentation Father Shaw responded in words of heartfelt thanks, while he also announced his intention that with the approval of the archbishop he would devote at least \$1 500 to the purchase of bells for the church.

While it would be impossible to say too much in favor of the devoted pastors who each in his turn has done so much for St. Michael's parish, the work of the assistants who have given them their hearty coöperation is certainly entitled to recognition.

Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald was the first curate, but on account of ill health he remained but a few months. Leaving this section, he located in Minnesota. Rev. John Gilday succeeded Father Fitzgerald. Coming here during the summer of 1884, he remained as assistant till February, 1900, when he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, South Lawrence. For nearly four years Father Gilday was Father O'Brien's only assistant. Then it became very evident that the manifold duties of the parish made a second curate an imperative necessity. In 1889 Rev. Daniel P. Scannell was appointed. Father Scannell's health failing a second time, he went West again. Since his return he has been appointed pastor of the Catholic church at Franklin, Massachusetts. Rev. Francis Cunningham spent a short time at St. Michael's, also, during an absence of Father Gilday's on account of illness. Father Scannell's successor was Rev. Richard Boland, who remained until 1902. He was an earnest student as well as an instructive preacher; his sermons were always listened to with closest attention and with intellectual as well as spiritual enjoyment. He was succeeded in 1902 by Rev. Francis Mullin, S. T. L.

Immediately after his ordination in 1899, Rev. E. A. Carney was appointed to St. Patrick's, South Lawrence. About six weeks later, the death of Rev. Lawrence Morris, of Brookline, brought about a change of pastors which resulted in Father Gilday's going to Lawrence as pastor and Father Carney coming to Lowell to replace him. Father Carney was assistant at St. Michael's for nearly ten years. Practically his first appointment, he brought with him all the zeal and energy of the newly ordained priest, and during the ten years of his ministry there, he always maintained it. The Immaculate Conception Sodality was his special charge, and to its welfare he devoted much of his time and talent. He was the moving spirit in all the affairs undertaken by the society and to his suggestion and wise direction these owed their almost phenomenal success. In the Collinsville mission, too, he took a particular interest. Appointed by the pastor to take charge of the different festivals held by the people of St. Mary's Parish, he met with the same success as at St. Michael's. When in 1909 St. Mary's was made a separate parish, Father Carney was transferred to St. Patrick's Church, Roxbury.

To the people of St. Michael's parish, Rev. Francis Mullin, S. T. L., needs no introduction. Living and working among them for sixteen years, he is as active and energetic as when he first came to Lowell. His particular pride is his Holy Name Society and the Guild. Director of St. Michael's School, he knows and has a special interest in every child within its walls. A chaplain of the Northern District, Middlesex County Branch of Federation and also of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, Father Mullin's influence extends far be-

yond the confines of the parish. Coöperating with the pastor in all parish events, Father Mullin has met with wonderful success in the parish reunions, of which he has had charge.

The steady growth of St. Michael's Parish and also of St. Mary's, Collinsville, made it necessary in 1904 to ask for a third assistant. About this time Rev. Denis Murphy was appointed. A native of Lowell, Father Murphy did not come as a stranger among strange people, but to a parish many of whose members knew him from childhood. Among the children, Father Murphy was a particular favorite and during the years in which he labored zealously at St. Michael's, he enjoyed nothing, perhaps, more than his Sunday school classes. He was director of the Rosary Society and of the Altar Society. He introduced the Holy Hour, the service of which attracted people from all parts of the city. The May processions of which he had charge could not be surpassed for beauty or solemnity.

Early in 1915 Father Murphy was appointed to St. Paul's Church, Cambridge, being replaced at St. Michael's by Rev. James Lynch.

Father Lynch at present is director of the Rosary Society and also of the Immaculate Conception Sodality. He has recently been appointed chaplain of the Knights of Columbus Guild and already is doing splendid work for the unfortunates whom the Guild aims to help.

Shortly after Father Lynch's coming to Lowell, Rev. Henry Tatten was assigned to St. Michael's. Father Tatten is in charge of the League of the Sacred Heart and of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. His success in these two organizations, as well as in other lines of work, is rich in promise for his future.

The Schools—The first classes connected with St. Michael's Sunday School were held in the hall of the engine house on Fourth street during the first half of the year 1884. Here the first class of First Communicants was prepared, and under the direction of Rev. William O'Brien here also were prepared the first candidates for the Sacrament of Confirmation. First Holy Communion was administered by Rev. William O'Brien at the first Mass held in St. Michael's Church, June 22, 1884, and the first child to receive his first Holy Communion was Edward McArdle, now deceased. Mr. Edward McArdle, Sr., had charge of the Sunday school in the engine house and for a number of years was superintendent of the Sunday school in the church.

Early in the history of St. Michael's, Father O'Brien gave Rev. John Gilday, then his only assistant, charge of the children's classes and from the very beginning St. Michael's Sunday School was noted for its thoroughness and efficiency. For a short time after their arrival the Dominican Nuns assisted Father Gilday, but later the number of children increasing, it became necessary to hold classes in the school

building and church also. The parochial school children then attended instructions in their own class rooms and the public school children in the church.

Father Gilday gave particular attention to the children preparing for first Holy Communion and Confirmation. He also organized a children's choir, naming it St. Cecilia's.

Father Gilday was succeeded in the Sunday school by Rev. Richard Boland. While Father Boland's interest extended over the entire Sunday school, his special delight was the advanced classes. Rev. Eugene Carney assisted Father Boland for a time, and on Father Boland's departure was appointed director by Rev. John J. Shaw. All these years the Sunday school had continued to grow, so when Father Carney assumed charge of it, it seemed expedient to thoroughly reorganize it. To this task Father Carney lent himself with energy and enthusiasm, later being assisted by Rev. Denis Murphy, the latter being given charge of the First Communion classes. The remainder of the Sunday school then was graded, Father Carney keeping the advanced classes under his direct supervision, with Miss Margaret McCluskey supervisor of the primary department.

Father Carney's assignment to Roxbury in 1909, leaving one curate less in the parish, it became necessary for Father Murphy to take the entire care of the Sunday school. About this time, too, following a decree of the Holy Father, children were admitted to Holy Communion at seven years of age instead of at eleven as heretofore. This change, for the first year or two, meant increased work for directors and Sunday school teachers. Father Murphy, however, set himself very energetically to the task. Securing the assistance of the Dominican Nuns for the first two years, as well as the services of the public school teachers of the parish, he rearranged his Sunday school classes and schedules and in a short time had really a model organization. His success in the advanced classes was particularly marked. The Sunday school is at present in charge of Rev. Francis Mullin, S. T. L., whose success as director of the parochial school leaves no room for doubt as to the efficient work being done in the Sunday school under his experienced direction. He is assisted by Rev. James Lynch and Rev. Henry M. Tatten.

St. Michael's Parish had scarcely passed its fifth birthday when a six-room building was erected and opened for school purposes. In opening St. Michael's School, Father O'Brien built even better than he knew. From the seed sown in those early days many a bountiful harvest has been reaped.

On August 31, 1889, the first band of Dominican Nuns came to Lowell—Sister Mary Raymond, Sister Alexia, Sister Sybillina and Sister Clara. Sister Mary Raymond was the first superior, well be-

loved and well remembered. Sister Alexia remained in Lowell twelve years. During part of that time she had been Superior. After an absence of eight years she returned to Lowell to take up her former charge. In the summer of 1890 Sister Sybillina returned to Kentucky, where she died the following November. Sister Clara also spent twelve years in Lowell, after which she was transferred to Matoon.

St. Michael's School was opened September 8, 1889. The first year classes were made up entirely of girls. No boy was admitted, yet in a few weeks the school was so overcrowded that it became necessary to open another room. In September, 1889, Sister Mary Lawrence arrived and took charge of the extra class room. On October 2, 1889, His Grace Archbishop John J. Williams visited the school accompanied by Fathers Teeling, O'Brien and Gilday. He was tendered a reception by the children who sang a beautiful greeting as he entered. The closing exercises of St. Michael's School in 1890 reflected great credit on pupils and teachers alike. In September of the same year boys were admitted to the school for the first time. This necessitated the opening of more rooms and the assistance of more teachers.

In January, 1909, Father Shaw appointed Rev. Francis Mullin, S. T. L., director of the school. Under his wise supervision and zealous guidance the school has made rapid progress both in membership and efficiency. It has sent forth pupils who have succeeded in various walks of life, the professions being well represented among them. It has given many young women to the service of God, and at least four young men to the priesthood. Among these latter are Rev. James Bradley (deceased), Rev. William Keenan, Rev. Denis O'Brien and Rev. Patrick Meagher. Father O'Brien was graduated from St. Michael's in 1899 and Father Bradley in 1901. The former, after being graduated as a Carney Medal scholar from High School, went to Boston College, the latter to Holy Cross. When being graduated from these last named institutions each of these young men delivered the class oration. Fathers O'Brien and Meagher were ordained in Rome, Father Keenan and Father Bradley at Brighton. Other young men of the parish who have been ordained are Dr. Sullivan from St. Mary's, Collinsville, Rev. Thomas McLaughlin and Rev. Thomas Reynolds, both of whom attended St. Patrick's Boys' School. A number of St. Michael's young men are now students in seminaries and colleges.

Besides teaching the children of the parochial school, the Sisters have charge of the children's choir and of the Children of Mary's Sodality. For a number of years they taught classes in the Sunday School and supervised the Junior Holy Name Society. The burden of school work increasing year by year at last made it imperative that their labors be confined almost entirely to class work, the choir and

to the girls' sodality. The membership is 560 in twelve rooms. The teachers and pupils, as well as priests and people, are looking forward to the time when a new and larger building will replace, or at least supplement the older building which for nearly thirty years has given excellent service.

Children of Mary Immaculate Conception Sodality—The first society organized in St. Michael's Church was that of the Children of Mary. When the Sisters of St. Dominic came to Lowell in 1889, they took charge of the children and their societies. On December 8, 1889, both societies were reorganized and about 200 members received into each. The Children of Mary met every Sunday at 2 p. m. in the School Hall, the members attending Benediction after the meeting. The Immaculate Conception Sodality met Tuesday evenings, also in the School Hall. The first president of the Children of Mary was Margaret J. McCluskey, the second, Bridget O'Connell. The officers at present are: President, Miss Mary McLoughlin; assistants, Veronica McSorley, Veronica Noonan, Mary Salmon.

The membership of the Children of Mary Sodality at present is 390. It has been divided into two branches, Junior and Senior.

The first president of the Immaculate Conception Sodality was Miss Margaret J. McCluskey, who served for two years, 1889-1890. She was succeeded by Miss Margaret Sullivan in 1891, and Miss Teresa McDonald in 1892. In 1893 Miss McCluskey was president again and in 1894 Miss Annie Roddy was chosen. Miss Martha Rogers was president from 1895 until 1897, when she was succeeded by Miss McCluskey, who still holds the office.

For a number of years Sister Mary Raymond had charge of the Young Women's Sodality, and from the beginning it was a flourishing organization. Early in 1900 it was completely reorganized by Rev. E. A. Carney, whom the pastor, Rev. William O'Brien, had appointed Spiritual Director. The meetings were held in the church and school on alternate Tuesday evenings. The meeting in the church was a religious one, the order of exercises being as now—Rosary, Office, Instruction, followed by Benediction. The meeting in the school hall was for either social or business purposes. This arrangement with other innovations infused new life into the organization, so that at the close of the celebration in honor of the jubilee year of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, St. Michael's Sodality numbered 400 members in good standing. As a memorial of the occasion, the members of the Immaculate Conception Sodality presented to the church a magnificent vestment case, also the massive and beautiful altar furniture which has since been so much admired. During the Masses Sunday morning one thousand persons approached the altar to receive Holy Communion. All day long hundreds visited the shrine of the

Virgin Mother erected especially for this occasion. Many congratulations were offered the pastor, Rev. John J. Shaw, the director of the sodality, Rev. Eugene A. Carney, and the good Sisters whose efforts to make this celebration a fitting tribute of love met with so signal a success.

Similar services are held each year in honor of the Immaculate Conception. Besides taking a prominent part in all the religious observances of the church, the members of the Sodality have been active along charitable lines as will be seen elsewhere.

When Rev. E. A. Carney was transferred to Roxbury in 1909, the pastor, Rev. J. J. Shaw, took charge of the Young Women's Sodality for a time, but later appointed Rev. Francis Mullin director. Because the school hall was no longer available, the meetings held there had been abandoned for some little time. It was one of Father Mullin's first acts, on taking charge of the sodality, to fit up a place where the work accomplished by these meetings might be resumed. The Guild Room was the result of Father Mullin's activities along this line, and the pleasure and profit derived from its use has long since proved its worth. The sodality library was an outgrowth of the Guild, too, as the Guild is of the Sodality.

In 1915 Rev. James Lynch succeeded Father Mullin as director. The interest and devotion he brings to his charge is an inspiration to the members to continue the good work so auspiciously begun and so steadily maintained. The present officers of the sodality are: President, Margaret J. McCluskey; vice-president, Sarah Smith; treasurer, Father Lynch; secretary, Annie Duffey; organist, Irene Lawler.

Holy Name Society—On Sunday, November 23, 1884, at the close of the first Mission given at St. Michael's Church, St. Michael's Holy Name Society was organized by Rev. Charles H. McKenna, O. P., the renowned Dominican preacher. At this first reception 160 members were enrolled, a large number indeed considering the size of the parish at the time. On Sunday, November 30, officers were chosen: Spiritual Director, Rev. William O'Brien; president, John McCluskey; vice-president, John Slack (later resigned and Daniel Cogger chosen); secretary, Richard J. Curtin, who also resigned later, James Clinton being elected; treasurer, Charles Callahan; counsellors, James Clinton, Edward McArdle, Andrew Owens, James Conway. The Spiritual Directors of this society have been Rev. William O'Brien, 1884; Rev. John Gilday, 1884-November, 1891; Rev. Daniel P. Scannell, 1891-1898; Rev. Richard Boland, 1898-September, 1902; Rev. Francis Mullin, 1902 up to the present time.

The first board of officers served for three years. In 1889 Denis O'Brien became president, served two years and was succeeded by Dr. Frank McAvinue. Edward McArdle was succeeded in June, 1892,

by Vice-President Charles O'Connell. In 1893-94 John McCluskey was president again, in 1895 Mr. John Boyers held the office, in 1896 Mr. James Shields was elected. His successor, John W. Blinkhorn, served two terms, 1897-98. Richard J. McCluskey was elected in 1899 and served until 1903. The presidents succeeding him were Mr. P. R. Monahan, 1904-1909; Mr. John White, 1910-1911; Mr. John Haviland, 1912-1913; Mr. Charles McCarty, 1914-1915; Mr. Charles A. Burns, 1916-1917; James Mullin, 1918.

Between 1884 and 1902 the membership varied from 160 to 250. In 1908 400 members participated in the monster Holy Name parade in Boston. Its membership at present is something over 700. The society is a powerful force for good, being not only a curb on the tongues of the men in the use of bad language, but also by its meetings and religious exercises an incentive to the development of every manly and Christian virtue. In parish affairs its members coöperate heartily with one another and with those in charge. Its committees visit the sick and attend the funerals of its members, and even after death these members are not forgotten. A High Mass of Requiem is said after death of a member and in an anniversary Mass each November, all the society's dead are remembered. The needs of the church are attended to also by the men of the Holy Name Society. At various times several gifts of value have been donated for the use of the Sanctuary.

In 1889 St. Michael's Holy Name Society took a prominent part in two notable centennials—the one hundredth anniversary of the Inauguration of Washington, and also of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States. In 1892 its members participated in the great Columbus celebration, and in 1893, it had a place in the funeral procession of General Benjamin F. Butler.

In 1909 the St. Michael's Holy Name Society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. On Sunday, December 5, a Mass for the Holy Name Society was celebrated at nine o'clock, the members of the society approaching Holy Communion in a body. At Solemn Vespers in the evening, Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J., was the preacher. On the Tuesday evening previous, exercises of a literary nature were held, when Thomas B. Lawler, A. M., was the speaker, taking as his subject, "The Catholic Layman in Our Times."

The present membership of the Holy Name Society (700) places it among the leading branches of the society in the Archdiocese, and in 1902 it was one of the first societies to formally join the Federation of Catholic Societies now called the Catholic Federation of America. Its members are generally represented by a large delegation at all Federation meetings and a number of its members under the leadership of Father Mullin are prominent speakers in the interest of Federa-

tion. Rev. Francis J. Mullin is the present director of the Holy Name Society, as well as chaplain of the Northern District, Middlesex County Branch of Catholic Federation, and it is not too much to say that much of the success of both are due to his untiring efforts in their behalf.

A Junior branch of the Holy Name Society was organized several years ago with Rev. Eugene Carney as spiritual director. This society includes all the boys of the parish who have made their first Holy Communion. Its members meet Sunday afternoon and attend Holy Communion in a body once every month. In the May Processions and other religious services in which they have taken a prominent part, the Boys' Holy Name Society has always made a remarkably fine appearance, while in the church work of various kinds its members have always given very valuable assistance. Rev. James Lynch is the present spiritual director.

Sodality and League of the Sacred Heart, Altar Society, Propagations of the Faith and St. Michael's Guild—Shortly before the Holy Name Society was organized there was established in St. Michael's Parish a society for the women known as the Sacred Heart Sodality. As its name implied, the object of the society was to spread devotion to the Sacred Heart of the Savior. This organization included both the married and single ladies of the parish, and until 1889 was the only woman's society attached to the church.

The first director of the Sodality was Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald. When Father Gilday came to Centerville, he was appointed Father Fitzgerald's successor and for sixteen years gave much of his time and energy to the work auspiciously begun by his predecessor.

After the coming of the Dominican Nuns in 1889, the Immaculate Conception Sodality was organized for the young women of the parish. Though many of these young women kept their membership in both societies, the Sacred Heart Sodality from that time on became more of a married women's society. About 1902 its membership was transferred to the Rosary Society, which about this time was made the society for the married women of the parish. It had been organized during the Mission of 1884 by the Dominican Fathers and up to 1902 included men and women.

The devotion to the Sacred Heart was continued of course under the auspices of the League of the Sacred Heart, which includes Catholics of every age and of both sexes. For many years Rev. John J. Shaw presided over the League. Later Rev. Denis Murphy was given charge of the Altar Society in connection with which he introduced the Holy Hour as part of the First Friday Services. From devotion to the Blessed Sacrament as manifested in the Holy Hour Services grew the Flower Society, whose members keep the altar supplied with beau-

tiful flowers for the Holy Hour and other special observances. The members of the Altar Society also, for a time, provided the sanctuary with linens and the church with much valuable material for processions and special ceremonies. The officers of the Altar Society were: President, Mr. J. McCluskey; secretary, Agnes Callahan; treasurer, Rev. Denis Murphy.

Since 1915 Rev. Henry M. Tatten has had charge of the League of the Sacred Heart and the Holy Hour Services as well as of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. His deep interest and untiring devotion promises well for the continued growth of the society in his charge, as well as for the spread of the devotion so dear to both pastor and director. Miss Sarah Smith is secretary of the League of the Sacred Heart, while Miss Annie Duffey has served as secretary of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith for fifteen years.

Early in the nineties, during the pastorate of Rev. William O'Brien, now an honored Monseigneur, St. Michael's Aid Society was organized. Its principal object was the care of neglected children, but, responding to the many demands soon made upon it, it became a general relief society in every sense of the word. The many changes incident to the building up of a new parish brought about changes in the parish societies as well. For a time the Aid Society discontinued its formal meetings, but the work it had taken up was still continued, mainly through the parish school and Sunday school, the members of the Aid Society still maintaining their interest in other parish societies which kept them in touch with the more needy cases.

Later, as an outgrowth of the Immaculate Conception Sodality, a sewing circle was formed under the direction of Rev. Eugene Carney. This, during several severe winters, brought relief to many needy families in the parish. Later still, with the encouragement of the pastor, Rev. John J. Shaw, St. Michael's Guild was organized by Rev. Francis Mullin. It, too, was an outgrowth of the Sodality, but at present all the women of the parish are eligible to membership. Its members are intensely active and enthusiastically interested.

Social Events—From first to last St. Michael's Parish has been noted for the wonderful success attending every event, religious or social, which its members have undertaken. The first bazaar for the benefit of the new church was held in 1884 before the parish was really organized, yet it netted nearly \$5,000. The parish table alone, in charge of the pastor, Rev. William O'Brien, Mrs. John McCluskey, chairman, turned in \$1,446, with Rev. William M. O'Brien's table a very close second. Rev. John J. Shaw had but recently been appointed to St. Patrick's at the time, yet his booth under the chairmanship of Mrs. Calvert showed a profit of nearly a thousand dollars.

The second bazaar was even a greater success. This was held in 1893, and the total profits were \$11,500, the contest between Rev. Richard Burke, of St. Patrick's, and Rev. Thomas Brennan, of Winchester, adding \$5,000 to the receipts. This contest was credited to the parish table, Miss Emma Cooke, chairman. The table next in order of success was the Sacred Heart Table, in charge of Rev. John Gilday, Miss Margaret J. McCluskey, chairman, with Miss Belle McKee and Mrs. Philip Donelue, assistants. This table netted \$2,960.

A second event of this bazaar was a contest for a gold-headed cane, donated by Mrs. William Foye. Mr. John McCluskey, president of the Holy Name Society, and Mr. John Doherty, president of the Irish Benevolent Society, were the contestants, Mr. McCluskey being the winner. The efforts of these gentlemen contributed \$500 to the Holy Name table.

St. Michael's Picnics were yearly affairs thoroughly enjoyed by every member of the parish, each of whom felt in duty bound to visit the picnic grounds in time for the dinner so bountifully prepared by the good ladies of the parish. The old-time picnics were real family gatherings which provided genuine amusement and real pleasure for all who attended. They were at the same time a source of income for the parish, the one day of pleasure netting on one occasion at least \$1,200.

In 1902 the people of St. Michael's Parish presented to Rev. J. Shaw \$1,000, with which to purchase a new pulpit for the church. During the summer of 1903 a number of young people, under the leadership of Miss Mary Joyce, planned to put on "The District School" for the benefit of the church. Later the first real Reunion was started in connection with this entertainment, Rev. Francis J. Mullin being placed in charge. The entertainment and the Reunion were both so successful that for six years both became an annual feature. Each Reunion and each entertainment of the Reading Circle aimed to surpass all preceding affairs and in this they succeeded until the climax supposedly was reached in the Immigrant Party of 1907, when \$1,750 was made.

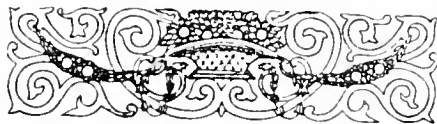
After a rest of a few years the Reunions were resumed in 1915, with Rev. Francis J. Mullin still in charge. The success that year surpassed anything that could possibly be anticipated, yet each Reunion since has shown a steady increase in financial returns and has brought out, if such were possible, more and more hearty coöperation on the part of the people. The Reunion of 1918 with but three weeks of preparation realized over \$4,000. Among a people none of whom are wealthy, this sum surely represents strenuous work and generous self-denial on the part of many, yet the mere announcement of the fact that the Reunion was to be held brought out the army of workers

that, without the slightest urging, pushed on until the above sum became an assured fact.

Collinsville—About the time St. Michael's Church was opened another important work was completed by Rev. William O'Brien. That part of Dracut known as Collinsville being several miles from the church, it was necessary to provide accommodations for the Catholics living in that section. Mr. Michael Collins generously coöperating with Father O'Brien, a church was erected which on August 26, 1884, was dedicated. It was known as St. Mary's Church, and it stands on the Lakeview Road, a short distance from the Collins Mills. The church originally was 55 feet in length by 24 feet in width, and the height was 25 feet. It had two gable roofs and was lighted by three large windows on either side. On the front side were two windows of the Swiss style, and high above the roof rose a tower surmounted by a cross. The altar was of white, with gold trimmings. On the right of the altar was a small sacristy containing the vestments and articles for altar use. At the opposite end of the church is a choir loft.

The little church was dedicated August 26, 1884, by Rev. William O'Brien, of St. Michael's; Rev. M. T. McManus, of South Lawrence; Rev. William O'Brien, of St. Patrick's, and Rev. D. J. Gleason, of Cambridge. The sermon was preached by Father McManus. For years the priests from St. Michael's celebrated Mass every Sunday. At first it was possible to have but one Mass, but after Rev. J. J. Shaw purchased the church from Mr. Collins in 1901, two Masses were said there each Sunday. Sunday school classes were held in the afternoon.

Two years after the purchase of the church, the debt of \$2,200, the price of it, was paid. When Collinsville was made a separate parish in 1909 and Rev. Thomas Walsh appointed pastor, Father Shaw transferred to the new parish \$4,000, which at different times had been raised by collections and lawn parties from 1900 to 1909.



PART TWO

BIOGRAPHICAL



Benj L. Butler

BIOGRAPHICAL

GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER.

So much has been said and written, anonymously and otherwise, of General Benjamin Franklin Butler, soldier, statesman, twenty-ninth Governor of Massachusetts, by those who have felt the sting of the blows he dealt to them or their friends, by those who, with courage suddenly emboldened by his death, have spoken and written with more of malice in their hearts than knowledge in their minds, by those whose environment and fixed habits of mind made it impossible for them to see the things that he saw, by those whose lack of analytical power and of passion for the true have made them content to regard the repetition of error as an original source, and to accept a rumor, a prejudice, the baseless slander of a political opponent, or the traitor's lie, and affirm it to all men as ultimate truth, that there is firm foundation in fact for the remark which has been made that "it has become fashionable to abuse General Butler."

The foregoing is from "Private and Official Correspondence of General Benjamin F. Butler, during the period of the Civil War," by Jessie Ames Marshall, granddaughter of the man who, more almost than any other character of the Civil War time, has been discussed and criticized. His was a character to inspire comment; in some ways to provoke hostility. He was a learned lawyer, a brave soldier, a dauntless controversialist; a shrewd, close observer, but a man never declining a fight of any kind, in fact, going sometimes out of his way to provoke one. He was the "stormy petrel" of the army. As a commander of militia and volunteers in Maryland, of United States forces at Fortress Monroe, as major-general of United States Volunteers on recruiting service in Massachusetts, as commander of the captured city of New Orleans, as commander of the Department of Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, as commander in the field of the Army of the James in the operations against Richmond in 1864, and finally as commander of the unsuccessful operations against Fort Fisher, he was in constant collision with State authorities north and south, many of his controversies exceedingly bitter, and with his contemporary commanders of army and navy. His political fights were many, long and bitter. He reached one goal of his ambition, the Governorship of Massachusetts, but the Lieutenant-Governor and an overwhelming majority of the State government and Legislature were opposed to him politically, his hands being thus completely tied, even his appointing power being almost nullified. General Grant did not like him and did not want him in command of the Army of the James. General Butler had no

use for "West Pointers," and the West Point men had no use for "political generals," in which category they placed General Butler. Butler's own conviction is stated in the letters referred to, "that he would have taken Petersburg and Richmond in 1864, except that his subordinates were incompetent," and that "Grant ordered matters arranged for the express purpose of making sure that the crowning glory of the war did not fall upon Butler." There is another side of the Butler character which appears in these letters—that of a warm friend and a devoted family man. Many letters to his wife salute her tenderly, and he "longs to be at home if only for a day."

His farewell address to the citizens of New Orleans is one of lofty sentiment, and is found in any collection of sayings of notable Americans. A notable quotation follows:

I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection such as you had not enjoyed for many years. While doing this, my soldiers were subjected to obloquy, reproach and insult. And now, speaking to you who know the truth, I here declare that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States. * * * The enemies of my country, unrepented and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is death, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clemency of the government. * * * I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and the loyal under the roof of the cottage and in the cabin of the slave, so am quite content to incur the sneer of the salon or the curses of the rich. * * * There is but one tie that this hour stands between you and the government and that is slavery. The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His Providence will be rooted out as the tares of the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it. I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country at the peril of his life and fortune, who, in these words, can have neither hope nor interest save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience. Come then to the unconditional support of the government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of the nation and of God, and thus attain the great prosperity assured to you by geographical position of which was heretofore yours.

Benjamin F. Butler was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818, and died in Washington, D. C., January 11, 1893. He was of colonial ancestry, his grandfather, Captain Zephaniah Butler, of Woodbury, Connecticut, having fought under General Wolfe at Quebec, and in the Continental army during the Revolution. His father, John Butler, was a captain of dragoons under General Jack-

son at New Orleans during the War of 1812-14. His mother was a descendant of the Cilleys, a New Hampshire family of Scotch-Irish origin, to which belonged Colonel Cilley, who was one of the heroes of the battle of Bennington, in command of a company of Continental troops. Captain John Butler went into the West India trade at the close of the War of 1812, and was lying in one of the island harbors with a schooner which he commanded and of which he was part owner when he died in March, 1818, leaving a widow and two little boys unprovided for. In 1822 she removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where her boys completed their education in a preparatory school.

At the age of sixteen the boy Benjamin entered Waterville College (now Colby University) and in 1838 was graduated from that institution. He studied law in Lowell, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1840, and the same year began practice in Lowell, there continuing ten years. Having frequent calls to Boston courts, he opened an office in Boston, and having a partner in each city, carried on successfully two distinct legal establishments, being himself present at each of them during a considerable portion of each day. He was a sound lawyer, and were his reputation to rest upon his legal career alone, it would be sufficient to entitle him to high rank.

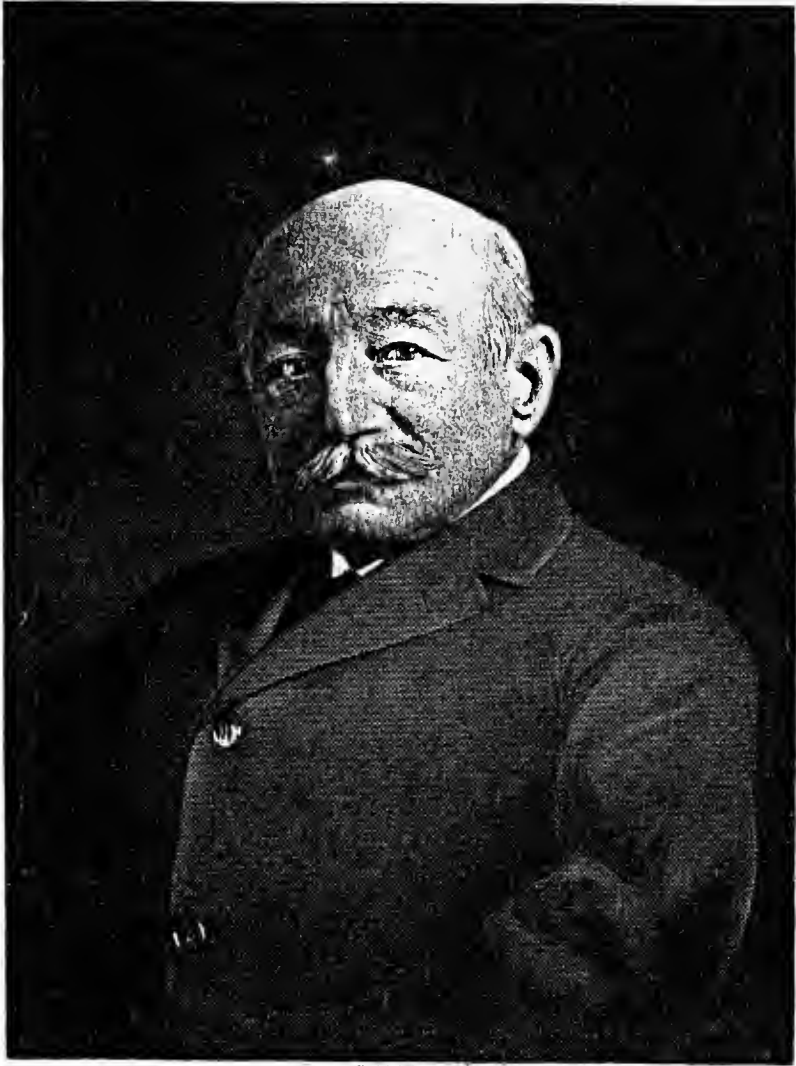
As a public man his career began with election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1853, an election followed by elevation to the State Senate in 1859. He was then a Democrat, and in 1860 a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in Charleston, he being a member of the platform committee. When the convention split after fifty-seven ballots, Butler went off with the Independents, who held a convention in Baltimore and nominated Breckinridge of Kentucky and Lane of Oregon for President and Vice-President of the United States.

He was, however, a strong Union man, and a strong enemy to slavery. He entered the service of his country at once, and in April, 1861, was ordered by Governor Andrew to proceed with the Massachusetts militia (in which Butler held a brigadier-general's commission) to Washington. He at once went into active service, was commissioned major-general April 16, and appointed to the command of Fortress Monroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia. He refused to give up slaves who sought his protection, asserting that they were "contraband of war," this giving rise to the name which clung to the blacks all through the war, "contrabands." He fought the losing battle of Big Bethel in June, 1861, and in August was relieved of the command of the department, but was given command of volunteer forces outside of Fortress Monroe. He led the successful expedition against the forts at Hatteras Inlet, his next important assignment being in February, 1862, when he was placed in command of the land

forces destined to coöperate with the navy in an attack upon New Orleans. Admiral Farragut passed the defending forts on April 24, and on the 27th the fleet was anchored before New Orleans. On May 1 General Butler took possession of the city, remaining until December 16. He ruled with an iron hand, but it was necessary, and history justifies his course in view of the conditions of intense animosity which existed. He continued in active service until after his unsuccessful expedition against Fort Fisher in December, 1864, being soon afterward removed from his command by General Grant.

In 1866 he was elected to Congress from Massachusetts as a Republican, and with the exception of two years continued in Congress until 1879. He practically conducted the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was a storm center around which many fierce battles raged. He was twice a candidate for the Massachusetts gubernatorial nomination before the Republican convention, but was defeated, then vowing he would be Governor of Massachusetts, but not at the hands of the Republican party. He was an independent candidate in 1878, the regular nominee of the Democratic party in 1879, but was both times defeated. In 1880 he supported the Democratic nominee for President, General Winfield S. Hancock, and in 1882 was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Massachusetts, carrying the State by a majority of nearly four thousand. The Legislature was heavily against him, and there was little he could accomplish, about the only road open to him being to attempt the reform of the eleemosynary institutions of the State. Here he made his power felt, and the uncovering of the unsavory records of Tewksbury Almshouse was long remembered and held against the party which was responsible. His administration marked an epoch in the government of Massachusetts, and the Democratic measures he advocated were so popular and reasonable that many of them were afterward adopted by the opposition party. General Butler's later political career was marked by his acceptance of an independent nomination for President, and his later practical retirement from politics.

General Butler married, in 1842, Sarah Hildreth, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, and their daughter became the wife of General Adelbert Ames. Mrs. Butler was a woman of strong character and attractive personality. She accompanied her husband on the expedition to New Orleans during the Civil War, and when their vessel ran upon the shoals off Cape Fear, her presence of mind and courageous bearing in the midst of imminent danger, were inspiring to the troops on board, and were held by many to have averted a panic. She died in Boston, April 8, 1876. General Butler died in Washington City, January 11, 1893.



L. J. COLE & SONS 2 Bro NY

Paul Butler.

PAUL BUTLER.

In the death of Paul Butler, internationally famous as an inventor of machinery for making ammunition, Lowell lost one of its most useful and distinguished citizens. The son of General Benjamin F. Butler, he began his education in the Lowell public schools, completed his college preparatory studies in Heidelberg, Germany, and then entered Harvard University, graduating in 1875.

Possessing inherent mechanical talent, on leaving the university he at once entered the United States Cartridge Works, established by his father. He worked up from the bottom as a practical workman, and here his genius for invention found ample scope. As the years passed, he continued to add to the mechanical equipment of the works, and practically all its machinery was of his creation. To his persistent invention he combined business ability of a high order, and the United States Cartridge Company under his wise direction came to be known as one of the foremost small arms munition producing establishments in the country, and its output was of immense aid in the World War, supplying to the United States army more small arms munitions than any other plant. The development of this great industry has been one of the most remarkable achievements in Massachusetts' war activities.

While the Cartridge Works was his first love, giving him his greatest opportunity for the exercise of his extraordinary talent, he was prominently identified with various other great enterprises. He became connected with the Wamesit Power Company immediately after leaving college, and coincidentally was active in the Bleachery and United States Bunting Company, and acquired practically sole control of other interests, including the Middlesex Woolen Company, and the Whittier Cotton Mills, which were eventually transferred to Georgia, where their expansion was in keeping with Mr. Butler's general business policy. Mr. Butler was a devoted friend of his city. He believed in it, and was proud of it, advocating heartily every good movement in the community. His benevolences were bestowed in such form and so unobtrusively that the public at large never knew of the specific instances of his charities. He never sought public office, nor ever held one. As a Republican, he wielded a sturdy influence among his fellows, but never to his own aggrandizement. He was an attendant at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, and aided it and its benevolences with unstinting hand.

In the annals of sport, while Surgess may stand as the sponsor and greatest patron of yacht racing, Mr. Butler held an analagous position in canoeing. He was for years international champion of the sport of yacht racing. Canada and nearly all the countries of Europe, year after year, sent the best of canoe craft to America to wrest the laurels won by Mr. Butler, and failed in every instance. He was a

practical racer himself, and sailed his vessels on the St. Lawrence river and in New York waters. Here, also, his inventive genius served him, and he is credited with having invented the famous sliding seat used in racing craft. He maintained a shop in Lowell in which were employed the best canoe builders the country could produce, and in which was brought to first perfection the canoe building art. Indeed, as much care, time and pains were taken in turning out a canoe racer cup winner as the noted yacht builders and designers used at Newport.

Mr. Butler was one of the organizers of the Yorick Club, and he also aided in organizing the Vesper Club, which later came to be known as the Vesper Country Club, and he served as its president for many years. In thinking of a location for a club house, his attention was caught by Tyng's Island, and he was largely instrumental in the Vesper Club purchasing it. At his home he carefully preserved his various racing trophies. In addition to canoeing, he was an expert sailor and swimmer. Of late years, and especially from the beginning of the European War, the conduct of his great affairs, and particularly of the Cartridge Works, precluded many of the pleasures and pastimes which he had so heartily enjoyed, and the pressure eventually had its effect. Nature at last yielded. In December of 1917 acute indigestion brought on heart failure, from which he never recovered fully, and death came to him on September 6, 1918, at his summer home at Bay View, Massachusetts, as he was nearing his seventieth year, the sad event bringing grief to thousands of hearts throughout the State and Nation, but of course more particularly in Lowell, where he was regarded by everyone as one of her most lovable and useful characters.

Mr. Butler married Miss Hannah Barstow, who was a most devoted helpmeet, and who survives him, as does a sister, Mrs. Blanche Butler Ames, mother of former Congressman Ames. Mr. Butler left no children.

JOHN NESMITH.

John Nesmith was one of the most useful of the early manufacturers of the city of Lowell. He was not only an accomplished mechanic and ingenious inventor, but he was of forceful character, and exerted a potent influence in community and political affairs. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born August 3, 1793, in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was about thirteen years old when his father died, and he became a clerk in a store at Haverhill, Massachusetts. Shortly before attaining his majority, he joined his brother Thomas in a store at Windham. Ten years later they removed to Derry, and thence to New York City. In 1831 they settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where they bought the Gedney estate, in that part of



Engraved by W. G. Wood

Engraved by W. G. Wood

Arthur G. Pollard

the town called Belvidere, and divided it into building lots, to their great advantage. The family name is perpetuated in one of its streets.

John Nesmith, while caring for his real estate interests, at the same time carried on philosophical and mechanical studies, and invented machines for making shawl fringes and wire fencing. As agent or owner, he was interested in mills in Lowell, Dracut, Chelmsford, Hooksett and other places, engaged in the making of blankets, flannels, sheetings, etc. Foreseeing the fitness of Lawrence for manufacturing purposes, he bought large tracts of land on both sides of the Merrimack, and it was he who first suggested the purchase of Lake Winnipisiogee as a water supply for mills on that river. He was of philanthropic disposition, giving liberally to the anti-slavery and temperance causes, and in his will left property for the maintenance of the indigent blind of New Hampshire, and for a park in Franklin, in that State. In politics he was an original Republican; was a presidential elector in 1860 and 1864, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln for President; in 1862 was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and would have been renominated had he consented. He died in Lowell, October 15, 1869.

Mr. Nesmith married (first) Mary, daughter of former Governor Samuel Bell, of New Hampshire; (second) Eliza, daughter of former Governor John Bell, of New Hampshire; (third) Harriet, daughter of Aaron Mansur, of Lowell.

Thomas, brother of John Nesmith, was a colonel of militia; a director of the Merchants' Bank of Lowell; contributed \$25,000 toward the benefit of the Lowell poor; and founded a public library at Windham, New Hampshire.

ARTHUR GAYTON POLLARD.

This branch of the Pollard family of New England, of which Arthur Gayton Pollard, merchant and financier, is a descendant, may be traced as far back as the seventeenth century to William Pollard, who spent his entire life in Coventry, Warwickshire, England. He married Mary, daughter of John and Isabella Farmer, and their son, Thomas Pollard, came to New England, and married Sarah Farmer, they believed to be the grandparents of Francis Pollard, born about 1727. Francis Pollard, who is of record as a Revolutionary soldier, married Sarah Webster, in 1745, at Kingston, New Hampshire, the line of descent being traced through their son, Isaac Pollard, grandfather of Arthur Gayton Pollard.

Isaac Pollard was born March 1, 1758, in Kingston, New Hampshire, died January 20, 1836, in Plaistow, in the same State. He was a farmer of substance and high standing, highly regarded in his community. He married, April 28, 1797, Lucy Smith, born February 23

1771, and died March 25, 1847, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hariman) Smith; she a woman of prominence in Plaistow, in her own right. Their seventh child, Joseph Smith Pollard, is next in line of descent.

Joseph Smith Pollard was born in Plaistow, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, November 8, 1811, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 20, 1884. In New Hampshire he rose to high public station in civil and military life, and in Massachusetts served the city of Lowell in varied official capacities. In Plaistow he cultivated his own acres until 1854, then moved to Lowell, where he engaged in the dry goods business for a few years, then accepted a position in the Boston Custom House, which he held for fourteen years. He was colonel of that famous New Hampshire militia regiment, the Seventh, and is of official record as the first officer to prohibit the use of liquor on public occasions in which the regiment took part, this being in line with the fixed temperance principles to which he always adhered. He was appointed postmaster of Plaistow by President Polk; was a deputy sheriff of Rockingham county, and during the years, 1837-38, represented his district in the New Hampshire State Legislature. After his coming to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1854, he quickly became prominent in public life, and in 1857 was elected to represent Lowell in the Massachusetts General Court. He was a member of Lowell Common Council in 1864-1865; a director of the City Public Library, 1866-1867; an alderman in 1878-1879; an overseer of the poor in 1879-1880; a trustee of Middlesex North Agricultural Society, and wherever known was honored and beloved. Colonel Pollard married Luella Josephine Tucker, born in 1810, died in 1884, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dow) Tucker. They were the parents of a son, Arthur Gayton Pollard, whose long and useful life is herein reviewed, and of a daughter, Ella Elizabeth Pollard.

Arthur Gayton Pollard, only son of Colonel Joseph Smith and Luella Josephine (Tucker) Pollard, was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, January 5, 1843, and since 1854 has been a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he is one of the best known men of the city. He attended public schools in both Plaistow and Lowell, beginning his business life at the age of sixteen as an employee of the firm, Hilton, Keyes & Lewis, of Lowell. His next position followed two years later, and for a short time only, he was clerk to the Lowell Board of Assessors. In 1861 he entered the employ of Hocum Hosford, a leading dry goods merchant, and one of Lowell's most prominent men, continuing with Mr. Hosford as clerk for three years, then becoming a partner of the dry goods firm, H. Hosford & Company. He continued a member of that firm until the year 1881, when the death of Mr. Hosford terminated a friendship and a business association which had existed for twenty years.

From 1881 until 1886 Mr. Pollard continued the business as before the death of Mr. Hosford, then bought the Hosford interest from the estate and became sole owner. Later he admitted Harry Dunlap, and his own son, Harry G. Pollard, to an interest in the business, which was continued as before, but under the firm name, A. G. Pollard & Company. The firm became the corporation, The A. G. Pollard Company, in 1907, Arthur G. Pollard, president; Harry Dunlap, treasurer; Harry G. Pollard, clerk. The corporation owns and operates one of the largest department stores in Massachusetts, excelled only by perhaps two in Boston, their stores fronting on Merrimack street, Nos. 132-152; on Palmer street, Nos. 22-30, and on Middle street, Nos. 83-106. The store is modern in plan, detail and management, a worthy monument to its founders and builders. Mr. Pollard, in addition to his responsibilities as head of a great mercantile house, is officially connected with other business enterprises of Lowell, important in scope and purpose. He is president of the Union National Bank; president of the Stony Brook Railroad Company; president of the Lowell Hosiery Company; trustee and chairman of the investment committee of the Central Savings Bank; trustee of the Lowell Cemetery Association; trustee of the Lowell Textile School; director of the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and treasurer of The Proprietors of the South Congregational Meeting House.

That he has not lived selfishly for himself alone, his interest in philanthropy and education testifies, and to his interest and public spirit the many institutions in which he holds official position have greatly benefited. He is president of Lowell General Hospital; trustee of the Old Ladies' Home; trustee of the Ayer Home for Little Children; trustee of Rogers Hall School; trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and trustee of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College. In political faith Mr. Pollard is a Republican, but his interest in public affairs is as a citizen, not as an office holder or seeker, for he has never sought nor held a political office. He served his party for nearly twenty years as treasurer of the Middlesex county Republican committee, and for several years was chairman of that body. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated President McKinley for a second term, and Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President of the United States. He is vice-president of the Home Market Club, an organization with headquarters in Boston, but national in its membership. He was formerly and for several years a vice-president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and is a member of the Middlesex, Economic, Twentieth Century, Yorick, and the Vesper Country clubs. In Free Masonry, Mr. Pollard has attained high honors in both the York and Scottish Rites, being a past master of Ancient York Lodge. Free and

Accepted Masons; past high priest of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. In the grand bodies of the order he has also held high office, and is a past deputy grand master of Massachusetts Free and Accepted Masons; past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, Massachusetts Royal Arch Masons; past deputy thrice illustrious master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is also a director of the Grand Lodge, a trustee of its Masonic educational and charity trust fund; a member of the board of relief of the Masonic Home; and trustee of the Lowell Masonic Association. He is a trustee of the funds of the Grand Chapter, the Grand Council, and of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Knights Templar, and treasurer of the board of trustees of the last-named grand body. At the thirty-second terminal convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, held in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1903, he received the distinguished honor of an unanimous election as general grand high priest, and is also a trustee of its grand funds. In Scottish Rite Masonry he is a member of Massachusetts Consistory, and has received the last and crowning degree conferred in this country, the thirty-third, and has been honored by active membership in the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, northern jurisdiction of the United States. In religious affiliation he is a Baptist.

Popular and highly esteemed in his city, Mr. Pollard is nowhere held in higher esteem than in his native town, Plaistow, New Hampshire, where he is known as "the father" of the town. This title comes through his lifetime interest in his birthplace, and his liberality in providing gifts of utility and beauty to add to its attractiveness. Among the many fine gifts to Plaistow the following should be made a matter of public record: A tower clock for the Town Hall; a flag-pole to the Village Improvement Society; a site for a school building; an oil portrait of his father, Colonel Joseph S. Pollard, which hangs in the reception room of the Town Hall; a soldiers' monument erected on Pollard Square; a granite pedestal surmounted by a bronze figure, eight and a half feet in height, designed from ideas furnished the artist by Mr. Pollard, the pedestal bearing four bronze tablets containing the names of one hundred and two citizens of Plaistow, who served in the Civil War; a memorial window in honor of his grandparents, Isaac and Lucy Pollard, placed in the Baptist church; and the cancellation of the debt which had rested upon the church for a long time.

At the flag-raising, celebrating his gift of the flag-pole, held June 5, 1905, many speeches were made, all paying high tribute to Mr. Pollard, several of the speakers being prominent men of Lowell. The



Philip S. Marden

Soldiers' Monument, previously mentioned, was dedicated on September 12, 1908, in the presence of an audience of five thousand, the occasion an event in the history of Plaistow, and many men of State prominence being in attendance. Pollard Square, in which the monument stands, has been greatly enlarged through the purchase of land and buildings by Mr. Pollard, who placed no limitation upon the amount which should be expended in carrying out his plans. Many are his other benefactions to Plaistow and Lowell, most of them known only to the beneficiaries.

Mr. Pollard married, October 14, 1869, Martha Mariarty Fuller, daughter of George C. and Martha (Dean) Fuller, of Keeseville, New York. Two of the four children born to them are now living, Harry Gilmore and Edith Frances. Harry Gilmore Pollard, born February 19, 1875, was educated in Lowell, entered business life with his father, later became a partner, and is now clerk of the corporation, The A. G. Pollard Company; he married, April 29, 1903, Leah Parchert, daughter of Frederick and Esther W. Parchert, of Buffalo, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Pollard are the parents of two sons: Arthur Gayton (2) Pollard, born March 7, 1904; Harry Gilmore (2) Pollard, June 29, 1907. Edith Frances Pollard married, November 25, 1903, William Trull Sheppard, Harvard Law School, LL. B., now practicing in Lowell, son of William D. Sheppard, of Springfield, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. William Trull Sheppard are the parents of a daughter, Edith Martha, born April 11, 1905.

PHILIP S. MARDEN.

Philip Sanford Marden, managing editor of the "Courier-Citizen," and president of the Courier-Citizen Company, is the elder son of the late George A. and Mary P. (Fiske) Marden, and was born in Lowell, January 12, 1874.

His early environment, as a student in the high school, from which he was graduated in 1890, and in the college years that followed, was that of the newspaper office and the print shop. The Lowell "Courier" and the "Weekly Journal," since merged into an incorporated property, were at that time a family institution, served by editors and writers long in the service, and owing their distinctive reputation to the virile and original pen of George A. Marden. While he sometimes protested in those days that journalism was not the profession that he would choose for his sons to follow, he welcomed their going and coming through the business, and took a quiet interest when their familiarity with writing table, type-setting case and printing press found its expression in school journalism.

Although the older son did more or less work as a reporter dur-

ing his college course, he did not join the staff permanently after receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1894, but entered the Harvard Law School, which gave him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1898. In later years—1914—Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon him.

Mr. Marden was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1898, but never engaged in active practice. He became an associate editor of the "Courier-Citizen" after the merger of the properties of the old "Courier" and "Citizen," and in 1901 was made its managing editor. On the death of his father, five years later, he became president of the corporation.

The editorial work of George A. Marden had been of such a distinctive character that it was no easy task to maintain his policy or to match it with another that should make the newspaper as widely quoted by contemporary journals. He had been a strong party man, active not only in the Republican councils of the State, but a speaker on nation-wide tours in presidential campaigns. He represented that era when all newspapers of reputation saw political good only in their own party, and fought valiantly for it, whether in victory or defeat.

But the son recognized the passing of that period, and the trend of American journalism in the direction of frank scrutiny of both political parties, and unhesitating criticism of their policies when they were not in the public interest. Under his editorial management the "Courier-Citizen" began to support candidates because of personal fitness, and to oppose them when either their aims or the policy of their party did not seem to square with the public good. This meant the temporary breaking of some inherited political friendships, but it gained as a recompense a public support and a recognition beyond the limits of the city that soon placed the newspaper in the coveted position of one of the four best journals published in New England; more widely quoted, in fact, than the majority of the Boston publications.

Mr. Marden's pen has not been limited by any means to the editorial columns. Each Saturday edition prints a clever social sketch, part fiction, but usually interpreting some phase of the week's events, and he has contributed many papers to the clubs to which he belongs. He has also published three books of travel: "Greece and the Aegean Islands" (1907); "Travels in Spain" (1909); "Egyptian Days" (1913); all through Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. These books were the result of extensive travel, which has not been limited to Europe.

Mr. Marden is a member of the Vesper, Country, Yorick and Longmeadow clubs in Lowell; the St. Botolph Club in Boston and the Century Club in New York; and is likewise a member of the fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Senior Society of the Casque and Gauntlett at Dartmouth College. He has served from its inception as



Robert F. Marden

a director of the Lowell Art Association, and is a trustee of the Central Savings Bank. Mr. Marden is a Republican in politics. He has held no political office. He attends St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

He was married, June 12, 1902, to Florence S. Shirley, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Edward C. Shirley, of Goffstown, New Hampshire.

ROBERT FISKE MARDEN.

An associate editor of the Lowell "Courier-Citizen," and a director and clerk of its corporation, Robert Fiske Marden is one of a group of citizens who have come actively to the front in recent years, through their disinterested support of every movement that has sought to improve the social conditions of the city, and make its diversified manufacturing interests more known and appreciated. Of this group of young business and professional men, it needs only to be said that they have worked without thought of personal gain or advancement, a fact so well appreciated by the public as to give them an almost unique distinction and influence, and automatically to mark for success whatever they have undertaken.

Mr. Marden was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 14, 1876, the son of George A. and Mary P. Marden. He was educated in the public schools of the city, being graduated from the high school in 1894, and from Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. He engaged in the life insurance business after leaving college, following it with success in Lowell for seven years, then gave it up to join the staff of the "Courier-Citizen," a newspaper in which, with his family, he was financially interested, and to which he has since given his best efforts.

This newspaper, the oldest in the county, through its lineal predecessors, has long had its traditions for the training of its reportorial and editorial staffs, and Mr. Marden began his work as a reporter, later extending his activities to social and editorial writing until he had qualified to fill any desk in its offices. Among other things, his work brought him into close contact with the larger corporations of the city, where a wide personal acquaintance and a quick understanding of their problems opened many doors to him, and thereby established a plant upon which the managers of these great industries and the public now meet upon a most friendly basis. Indeed, his special and editorial work has been characterized by a cheery optimism that has not been without its influence upon his readers.

In May, 1913, he was elected a commissioner for Middlesex county to fill a vacancy caused by death. He had not sought the election, and declined to be a candidate at the polls for the office in the

fall, but during the months of his service he gave a thorough study to county problems, and was so active in securing better roads where they were most needed as to cause genuine regret when he relinquished the position. The short term gave him, however, an opportunity to extend a circle of acquaintances already large and influential. In 1914 he was chosen president of the Lowell Board of Trade, and was twice reëlected, completing his service as president in June, 1917. Here, likewise, he devoted both time and highly intelligent effort to making the organization what it had desired to be. Its membership passed the thousand mark. It brought to the city speakers of national reputation and introduced special features. It developed plans for civic enterprises that attracted tens of thousands of people to the city for entertainment and shopping. It popularized local industries and fostered local pride. At the termination of the three years the members of the Board of Trade, at a notable dinner, expressed in most substantial form an appreciation of the work that had been organized and carried through by their president.

It has been because of this willingness to work in civic causes that Mr. Marden has been sought by charitable and other organizations to which he has brought original ideas, always most modestly offered. He is a director of the Lowell Humane Society, and served as its president for five years. He is a director of the Lowell Social Service League, of the Ministry-at-Large, of the Lowell Boys' Club, a trustee of the Lowell General Hospital and of the Lowell Institution for Savings. When the Lowell Morris Plan Company was organized, January 2, 1917, he was elected its president, and its business done in the first year established a record.

The entrance of the United States into the World War called him quickly into patriotic activity; office not sought, but service very willingly given. He was made a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, appointed by Governor S. W. McCall, just prior to the declaration of war. He was chosen a member of the Lowell Committee on Public Safety, and secretary of its executive committee. He was selected as chairman of the Lowell Liberty Loan Committee, which in the first six months of the war disposed of ten million dollars worth of bonds. On October 31, 1917, he was elected chairman of the Middlesex County Chapter of the American Red Cross. On the formation of the Massachusetts State Guard in 1917, Mr. Marden enlisted and was made a sergeant in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment. He had previously served a three years' enlistment in Company B, First Corps of Cadets, in Boston.

Mr. Marden married, June 12, 1901, Ella B. Pote, of Boston. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born January 9, 1908.

LEWIS E. MacBRAYNE.

Lewis E. MacBrayne, associate editor of the "Courier-Citizen," was born November 1, 1872, in New Britain, Connecticut, being the eldest son of William S. and Mary Slate MacBrayne. His parents removed to Lowell shortly after his birth, and practically his entire life has been identified with this city.

He received his education in the public schools of Lowell, graduating from the Varnum Grammar School in 1886, and the Lowell High School in 1890, as president of his class and one of its Carney medal scholars. During his course in the high school he gave evidence of his talent for writing and newspaper work, founding in conjunction with two classmates the "High School Review," which has continued publication ever since; and it is a curious coincidence that the three founders of the "Review" later became co-laborers on the editorial staff of the Lowell "Courier-Citizen."

Immediately after graduation Mr. MacBrayne engaged in local newspaper work, serving first as a reporter on the staff of the "Daily Citizen," and later on the Lowell "Daily Courier," then published by Marden & Rowell. He remained a member of the editorial staff at the merger of the "Courier" and "Citizen," serving successively as reporter, city editor, county editor and finally, at the death of Hugh F. Gillon, as assistant managing editor. He has also served at different times as correspondent for various newspapers in Boston and New York.

Mr. MacBrayne has done a great deal of writing of other than a journalistic character. His contributions to the juvenile newspaper which was published in the high school discovered a distinct talent for the field of fiction and later bore fruit in the form of stories contributed to something like fourteen different American magazines, special descriptive articles, and occasional verse. A keen talent for observation and analysis led to several trips to Europe for study at close range of the immigration problem and produced the articles on "The Judgment of the Steerage" and kindred topics which appeared in Harper's and McClure's. He has also written and published a comedy designed for amateur acting entitled "An Engaging Position," and has published one novel, "The Men We Marry." In collaboration with James P. Ramsay, probation officer of Massachusetts for Middlesex county, he wrote and published (1916) a study entitled "One More Chance; An Experiment in Human Salvage," based on data gathered by Mr. Ramsay during a term of years and presenting in narrative form a thoughtful record of the probationary system in American penology, embodying many unusual cases. Mr. MacBrayne was more than a mere recorder of Mr. Ramsay's experiences, sharing with him many of the experiments and coming into intimate contact with a considerable

number of convicts. The book is unquestionably his most conspicuous achievement and was listed by the Library Association as among the best two hundred volumes of its year. It has attracted favorable notice among criminologists the country over.

Mr. MacBrayne was one of the organizers of the Lowell Boys' Club, which he served for many years as treasurer and secretary. He has belonged to various local clubs and associations, although never by inclination a clubman. His interests have led to the establishment at various times of special feature departments in the "Courier-Citizen," which have become permanent and valuable parts of its make-up, culminating during the great war in a series of articles on the training camps and on the experiences of local troopers at home and abroad. He himself enlisted in the Massachusetts State Guard in 1917, obtaining the rank of sergeant. He is also a director of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, and has written and lectured on rural problems.

Mr. MacBrayne married, in 1901, Sarah E. Thurlow, daughter of the late Sydney W. Thurlow, and has a son Thurlow, and three daughters, Elinor, Elizabeth and Frances. Their home is at No. 6 Belmont street. In his leisure hours his favorite recreation has long been amateur farming and gardening.

JAMES COOK AYER, M. D.

Although a resident of the city of Lowell from his fifteenth year, Dr. Ayer was not a native son, Ledyard, Connecticut, being the place of his birth. But Lowell was the seat of his great business enterprises, not alone those which bear his name, but others which owe their past prosperity and present high standing to his genius.

After his marriage in 1850, he purchased the Stone Tavern on the right bank of the Merrimac river, within sound of the falling waters of Pawtucket Falls, and there he and his charming wife dispensed a hospitality royal in its abundance and grace. The story of his rise in life and the growth of a business begun in a little shop in 1841, culminating in the immense patent medicine manufacturing establishment of J. C. Ayer & Company, has often been told, but the story of the wonderful life so full of achievement is not well known and will here be told. He was a man of many sided activity, possessed a keen sense of humor, and was a fully equipped, natural leader of men. He was interested in all that interested his fellowmen, abhorred evil, and countenanced nothing which would not bear the fullest investigation. His life was a well spent one, and in the city of Lowell are many monuments to his business genius and his public-spirited citizenship. His motto, "Undertake what you can accomplish, and accomplish what you undertake," gives the keynote of his life, and he was indeed



J. C. Apple

a man of power. Whatever his hand found to do he did it with his might, and every movement was carried forward with all his energy. He sprang from good New England family, son of Frederick Ayer, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a grandson of Elisha Ayer, a soldier of the War of the Revolution.

Frederick Ayer was the owner of a saw and grist mill, and on his little farm in that part of the town of New London, later set off as Ledyard, carried on a blacksmith shop and a cider mill. He married Persis Cook, daughter of James Cook, of Preston, and sister of James (2) Cook, who had served with him in Colonel Belcher's regiment of Connecticut Militia during the War of 1812. This James (2) Cook married Miss Ayer, a sister of Frederick Ayer, and later moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was for many years agent of the Middlesex Mills, and one-time mayor of Lowell. On the old farm in Ledyard, within sound of the old mills, now long in ruins, the five children of Frederick and Persis (Cook) Ayer were born. Two of these children, Albert, the eldest, and Fannie, the third, died in infancy; James Cook, to whose memory this review is dedicated, was the first born son to survive infancy; the fourth child was Frederick, who was later of Lowell; the youngest, Lovisa, married Arden Moffit, of Cromwell, Iowa.

Dr. James Cook Ayer was born in the town of Ledyard, Connecticut, May 5, 1818, and died in Winchendon, Massachusetts, July 3, 1878. He lived at the homestead until seven years of age, then the death of his father compelled the sale of the grist mill, saw mill and carding mill, the widow moving to her father's home in Preston, a town adjoining Ledyard, and there she remained two years. James C. Ayer also spent one winter with his grandfather, Elisha Ayer, who lived but two miles away, and there attended the district schools. The years from nine to twelve were spent at the home of his Grandfather Cook, who owned a small flannel mill, and in that mill the lad gained his first experience in manufacturing. At the age of twelve he insisted that he be sent to school, and for six months he was a student in a Norwich school. The next year he was clerk in Fuller's dry goods store, Norwich, then he renewed his demands for an education, his mother finally writing to her brother, James Cook, in Lowell, asking him if he would not take the boy and educate him. Mr. Cook consented, and in the autumn of 1835 James C. Ayer alighted from the Worcester stage coach at the American House in Lowell and sought his uncle's home on Hurd street. The following year was spent as a student in Westford Academy, his home with Rev. Ephraim Abbott, then head of the school. When the year ended his mother had need of his services, and he returned to her in Norwich. But the death of Mary, last of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. James Cook, so dark-

ened that home, that they persuaded Mrs. Ayer to again let them have their nephew, whom they had learned to love. Thenceforth he was treated as a son, and ever held his uncle and aunt in loving reverence.

His studies were continued for six months in the Edson School, and for six months in Lowell High School, where he was remembered by an instructor as "Studious," and in earnest, not mingling much with his schoolmates. His great ambition was to go to college, and he importuned his uncle and all his influential friends, but all refused him the aid requested. He then tried to secure appointment to West Point, but that failed, and he gave up in despair. Balked of his great desire, he entered the apothecary shop of Jacob Robbins, in the summer of 1838, and as clerk and student spent nearly four years. He mastered the drug business during this period, and made a special study of chemistry, delving deep into that science. Under Dr. Samuel L. Dana he completed a course of medical study, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and had he elected to follow that profession would have attained eminence beyond a doubt. He also completed the courses of study required of entrants to Harvard, and for three years he kept up the studies prescribed in the college curriculum. He read Latin under Dr. Edson, but pursued most of his studies alone, and so diligently had he studied that by the time he had attained legal age he had practically acquired a college education.

In April, 1841, he bought the Robbins drug store, borrowing from his uncle, James Cook, the purchase price—\$2,486.61, thus beginning business life at the age of twenty-three with borrowed capital. But he had an asset even beyond his learning and youth. This drug store, which stood on Central street, corner of Hurd street, had been practically in the young man's charge for some time, Mr. Robbins going to Europe. While in charge the young man had experimented considerably, and had compounded the remedy for pulmonary complaints, which was afterward placed upon the market as Cherry Pectoral. He had induced physicians to try it in their practice, and the favorable reports received convinced him that he had found a valuable remedy. This fact nerved him to make the purchase and burden himself with a debt which he agreed to pay off in five years. It was paid in three.

For a time he continued at the old Robbins shop, but the demand for his Cherry Pectoral increased so fast that he needed more room to install necessary machinery. He rented quarters in the Hamilton building, corner of Central and Jackson streets. There he remained until 1852, when, driven out by the insistent demands of his trade, he moved to the large brick building he had caused to be erected on Jackson street, adjoining the Fiske block. Printer's ink found in him an ardent advocate, and even in those early years he made liberal appro-

priations for advertising. In 1852 he began the publication of Ayer's Almanac, then a novelty, now known the world over. He added sugar-coated pills to Pectoral in 1854, and in 1855 the business had outgrown Dr. Ayer's ability to manage without an assistant, who was found in his brother, Frederick, who also became a partner of the firm, J. C. Ayer & Company. In 1855 Extract of Sarsaparilla was placed upon the market, ague cure following in 1857. The manufacture of these remedies taxed the Jackson street building beyond its capacity, and in 1857 the large Market street building was erected. In 1869 Hair Vigor was first produced, and when that remedy was placed upon the market, Dr. Ayer compounded no other, although the firm acquired Hall's Hair Renewer by purchase in 1870. In 1872 the old Green School building on Market street was purchased and made a part of the Ayer plant, those two structures comprising the plant during the life of the founder. In August, 1864, a fire compelled the evacuation of the Market street building, and during the rebuilding period the goods manufactured were packed in the old church building, later known as Barrister's Hall, the offices being in the attic. The building up of the immense business resulting from the manufacture and sale of these popular remedies taxed the health and strength of Dr. Ayer, and in 1874 he was ordered abroad by his physician for a complete rest and change. It is doubtful if the trip was of any benefit, as he was as active abroad as though at home. He returned early in 1875, and at once plunged into the details of the business and to the prosecution of his other affairs. But he drove the physical man too hard, and at the age of sixty he passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns.

The mere statement that Dr. Ayer discovered the remedies and built up a great business upon which a greater has arisen, does not begin to do justice to a wonderfully active life. His versatility and mechanical ingenuity were remarkable. There was scarcely a machine in the entire establishment outside of the printing department which was not wholly invented by Dr. Ayer, or improved by changes and additions. In addition to the many machines invented by him for use in his business, Dr. Ayer invented a system of telegraphic printing, but, finding the field occupied by the Bain system, he made no effort to have it patented. As he became numbered with the capitalists, he naturally invested largely in Lowell corporations, also in Manchester and Lawrence concerns. In several of them he became the largest stockholder, but he gave no personal attention to the companies until 1857, when the collapse of the Middlesex Company in Lowell and the Bay State in Lawrence roused his ire and nerved him to a series of campaigns, whereby several corporations which had drifted to the

verge of bankruptcy through incompetent officials were started upon a new career of honor and prosperity.

But the most splendid monument to his work of recreating and strengthening is found in the Tremont and Suffolk mills, formerly owned by two corporations with the same treasurer. During the Civil War they become hopelessly embarrassed with debt and seemed a total loss. Dr. Ayer secured a large amount of the stock, and under his direction the two corporations were reorganized as one, an excellent agent was secured, the duties of the treasurer's office assumed by himself, and through hard work on the part of those he interested and the excellent management of Thomas S. Shaw as agent, and John C. Birdseye, later treasurer, the Tremont and Suffolk mills gained a proud position in the textile world. J. C. Ayer & Company bought heavily of the stock of the companies at from three hundred and fifty dollars to five hundred dollars a share (par value one thousand dollars), and when Dr. Ayer retired from the treasurership and turned the office over to Mr. Birdseye, the stock was selling thirty-five per cent. above par.

His connection with the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company (The Portage Canal) resulted from his large purchases of the company's bonds. When, in March, 1873, the company was without funds an incompleated canal on its hands, Dr. Ayer went to Washington and gained from Congress an extension of time, thus saving the company's land grant of four hundred thousand acres of pine and mineral land. He then applied for a receiver to take possession of the canal, with power to create certificates of indebtedness, which should be a first lien above all other mortgages upon the company's lands. With the money thus raised the canal was completed and saved from lapsing to the government. In this case his clear intellect and great executive ability were amply demonstrated.

In 1865 he secured three patents for an invention, "An effectual process for the disintegration of rocks and ores and the desulphurization of the same by the application of liquid and liquid solutions to them while in a heated state." These patents were sold to the Chemical Gold and Silver Ore Reducing Company. He purchased the property and franchises of a company organized to supply the city of Rochester, New York, with pure water, but death came ere that project was completed, but it does serve as a striking illustration of the enterprise and daring of the man and his fearless versatility.

When the Boston & Lowell Railroad crowded him to the limit by their freight rate exactions, he organized the Lowell & Andover Railroad, J. C. Ayer & Company taking nearly one-half of the stock. This company constructed ten miles of new track to form a connection with the Boston & Maine Railroad at Ballardville in Andover, and a new,

independent line was opened between Lowell and Boston. He was deeply interested in an interoceanic canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific at Panama, was extensively interested in lumber manufacturing in Florida, operating large saw mills there from his Lowell office. He had other interests of importance, their extent known only to his associates.

Could a life hold more than the foregoing? Yes; Dr. Ayer found time for much more, but in entirely different fields. He studied deeply, for instance, mastered the Portuguese language, devoting to it three hours daily, and he with vast interests in twenty different States. He was always a student, and his library abounded in works of science, general literature, Greek and Latin poetry and historical works.

He took but little interest in politics, but the John Brown Raid excited his indignation, and at a meeting called to "deprecate the raid of John Brown," he presented a series of resolutions and made a lengthy speech. In 1874 he was the candidate of the Republican party of the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District, but through the action of certain lifelong Republicans he was defeated.

There was a softer, finer side to Dr. Ayer's nature which to many was a closed book. His love for his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Cook, was like that of a son for his parents. When in 1845 they moved to Burlington, Vermont, he wrote them constantly and fully during the five years of their residence in that city, his letters averaging more than one a week. On February 4, 1875, upon the return of Dr. Ayer from Europe, James Cook, then an octogenarian, was one of the two hundred of his friends who welcomed him at a public dinner at the Parker House in Boston. Twice he went to Europe, avowedly to rest, in 1866 and 1874; but he made of sight-seeing so serious a business that he returned each time little benefited. He was accompanied by his family, and in all the capitals of Europe, pictures, statuary and rare books were purchased to adorn the home in Lowell. At Munich he purchased a statue of Victory, which he presented to the city of Lowell. It was erected in Monument Square, and was unveiled with much ceremony in 1866.

Dr. Ayer married, November 14, 1850, Josephine M. Southwick, daughter of Royal and Direxa (Claffin) Southwick, her father, Royal Southwick, one of the eminent men of his day.

While Dr. Ayer left many monuments that certify to his energy, singular clearness and sagacity, perhaps the testimonial offered him by the citizens of Groton Junction was the most pleasing. During the summer of 1871 they signed petitions which were presented to the next Legislature, asking that that part of Old Groton be set off as a separate town under the name of Ayer, in honor of Dr. Ayer. In 1871 he gave the new town ten thousand dollars to aid in the erection of a

town hall, and subsequently increased it to thirty thousand dollars. The building was dedicated in October, 1876, with appropriate exercises. At the "inaugural" dinner following the organization of the town, March 6, 1871, Dr. Ayer was one of the speakers, the reception accorded him being of so generous a nature as to visibly affect him. He said in part:

It would weary your patience to hear the history of my ancestors from one ancient John of Ayr (Scotland), then John Ayr, down through the centuries to this Ayer now before you; through their vicissitudes of poverty and plenty of fortune and misfortune; how they intermarried with England, Ireland, Scotland, and later with Americans, who are an excellent mixture of them all.

My Friends—you have chosen the name I inherited for your town, with an extraordinary unanimity, and have hereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledgment of which I do not feel able to express. But I beg of you to be assured that it is fully appreciated and that it will be gratefully remembered with a lively interest in your prosperity while life remains to me, and I trust beyond that by my children after me.

At the dedication of the Town Hall of Ayer, November 1, 1876, Frederick F. Ayer, in a most appropriate speech, presented the keys of the edifice in behalf of his father, who was absent, trusting "they may never be used to open this hall save in the cause of truth and justice, and to promote the interests of the town." The town of Ayer is now of national importance, the site of Camp Devens, one of the great cantonments to which the newly-made soldiers of the Republic are placed in training to enter the conflict against the last and most unworthy of all autocracies. The town is thirty-five miles from Boston, and seventeen from Lowell, one of the pleasant and prosperous towns of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Thus was a useful life spent, a life unsullied by unworthy deed. Strongly self-reliant, active in temperament and energetic, he never in all the enterprises which enriched him sought his own benefit at the expense of his fellow-men. He abhorred methods which would not bear the light of day, and always sought to enrich his fellow-men, never to exploit them. He never bought stock for speculation, always to hold, and no enterprise tempted him which did not promise improvement to a section of the country or a betterment of living conditions. He deserved well of posterity, and in the story of his life the young man may find true inspiration.

CHARLES I. HOOD.

There are few names better known throughout the length and breadth of the country than that of Charles I. Hood, founder of the

C. I. Hood Company, manufacturers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and other medicines, a man whose industrial enterprises would have made him famous even if his name had not been so closely associated with that of this popular remedy. It is not so widely known, however, that Mr. Hood is one of the most successful breeders of Jersey cattle in the country, and an authority on the subject and on farming in general. The story of his life is a long series of enterprises courageously undertaken and pushed through with phenomenal success.

Mr. Hood is a native of Chelsea, Vermont, where he was born in 1845. He spent the first fifteen years of his life at his native place, and developed an intense affection for it and the surrounding region, which has made him a periodic visitor there and has kept it in the forefront of his affections. It was on May 6, 1861, that he left his father's home and came to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he believed greater opportunities awaited him. In speaking of this occasion many years later Mr. Hood said:

I reluctantly climbed to the top of the old Concord coach then driven by "Chet" Sanborn, and started for Lowell. That was a great day for me. I was in my fifteenth year, and had never ridden on the steam car, nor had been farther from home than Montpelier. I well remember the announcement of our arrival at Lowell, as it rather surprised me. I jumped from the seat and rushed for the door, leaving behind me a package of delicious apple buns which my mother had prepared for my lunch. I have never ceased to regret the loss of those buns.

A week after his arrival in Lowell, Mr. Hood went to work as apprentice to Samuel Kidder, in the drug business. This apprenticeship was to last five years, and the lad set out diligently to perform his duties and master the business. How keenly his affection for his native region burned in the heart of the lad at this time may be seen by the following short description given by himself:

A year from the following August I had a month's vacation which was spent up here in Chelsea. For more than forty years I have been riding up through this lovely valley, the beauties and delights of which are inexpressibly dear to me, but in no succeeding year have I experienced anything like the joy of that first return. How short those thirty-one days seemed. Each one was filled with something interesting and enjoyable, from a game of croquet to a ride to Williamstown Springs; and this reminds me that on returning from one of those rides, my uncle called my attention to the fact that the cap had been knocked off from the hub of the wheel of my buggy, and he suggested that if I had allowed my companion to drive, I probably would not have met with the accident, because he said, "Helen knew how to drive a horse."

Four years of hard work followed this vacation, during which he displayed a great aptitude for work, and mastered the business thor-

oughly. His industry and perseverance appeared to be about to meet their reward, as his employer, Dr. Kidder, had promised him a partnership in the business. It was a bitter disappointment, therefore, when three months afterwards Dr. Kidder unexpectedly sold out his interest and retired. Mr. Hood worked out the remainder of his apprenticeship. At the end of that period, through the influence of Samuel Barnes, a prominent citizen of Chelsea, he secured a position with the great wholesale and retail druggists, Theodore Metcalf & Company, of Boston. Undaunted by his previous experience, Mr. Hood set to work with great energy to win the recognition of his new employer, but so great was the strain in a climate rather trying to him, he lost his health at the same time that he received his promotion. On the advice of a physician he returned to Chelsea, with the expectation of being obliged to spend at least two years in the open before resuming his occupation, but in six months he was so much improved he returned to his former place in Boston. He soon found, however, it would be impossible for him to remain there permanently, and on June 1, 1870, he came to Lowell once more, determined to embark on an enterprise of his own. He convinced a fellow-native of Vermont of his good prospects of success. This gentleman furnished the capital, and he the brains and energy, for the firm of the C. I. Hood Company. They met with a serious setback in the panic of 1873, but weathered that storm and soon began the successful career which has led to prosperity. In 1876 Mr. Hood became sole proprietor of the concern. His original establishment stood on the corner of Central and Merrimack streets, the site of the present Colonial store, and here, shortly after becoming the sole owner, Mr. Hood began the manufacture of his famous Hood's Sarsaparilla. His success in this venture was soon assured, and the business soon grew to such proportions that it was found necessary to occupy a separate building for the medicine business on Church street, near the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Mr. Hood has always been a staunch believer in advertising, and he started upon a campaign to render Hood's Sarsaparilla familiar throughout the country, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, met with overwhelming success. For a time Hood's Sarsaparilla was sold over the counters of the old drug store at "Hood's Corner," and from that place as a center its fame gradually spread throughout Middlesex county, Eastern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New England, New York, and thence to every part of the United States. It is to-day sold not only all over America, but abroad, and enjoys great popularity. Mr. Hood's opinion of advertising, and its results, is given in his own words below, stated several years ago:

As to the methods of making the people know the merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I may say we have expended in newspaper adver-

tising alone over five millions of dollars. The general public seldom stop to think how much it owes to the advertisers of the country. There is nothing in this goodly land of ours that comes to a man so cheaply as his education and his news. The former is compulsory, and at the expense of the State or town. The latter he gets for a cent or two cents every morning, and the price he pays barely covers the price of white paper. All the cost of the news gathering, editorial writing, telegraphic and telephone tolls, presses and printing, is really paid by the advertisers. If each newspaper purchaser should pay the actual cost of the paper he buys, without regard to the receipts from advertising, it is safe to say he would pay a dollar or more per copy.

Mr. Hood goes on in this speech, which was delivered at the "Old Home Week" celebration at Chelsea, held in 1902, to tell some of the great details connected with his enterprise. Said Mr. Hood:

Owen Meredith says: "We may live without friends; we may live without books, but civilized man cannot live without cooks." We have contributed to the advancement of civilization through improvement in cookery by the circulation of more than twenty-five millions of excellent cook-books. We have kept the people informed as to the days, weeks, and months of the year, by circulating, since 1884, more than seventy-five millions of calendars. We have published over twenty-five million pieces of advertising in a single year. We printed in our building, in Lowell, and sent to England last year, thirteen million five hundred thousand pieces of advertising.

Many other interesting details were supplied by Mr. Hood in the course of his speech, but indeed the magnitude of his business is too well known to require much illustration.

One of the most notable events in the life of Mr. Hood was the celebration organized by his employees in association with friends on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of his business career. Mr. Hood was almost overcome with the warmth of the feeling demonstrated at that time, and there were few happier men than he. He was without advance knowledge of the event, and when he arrived at the office in the morning was greatly surprised on entering the door to find the interior of his office building handsomely decorated. Upon reaching his private office he was the center of a great number of friends and associates who had come to congratulate him. He was presented with a handsome silver cup, upon which was the following inscription:

CHARLES I. HOOD
1861-1911
From Employees
on the
Fiftieth Anniversary
of his
Beginning business in Lowell.

Accompanying the cup was a souvenir of the occasion, designed and printed in the Hood laboratory, and the following letter from his employees:

Lowell, Massachusetts, May 12, 1911.

Mr. Charles I. Hood, Lowell, Massachusetts:—

We simply could not allow the fiftieth anniversary of your beginning work in Lowell to pass without recognition. And so, when it became apparent that your own distaste for personal prominence would not permit the carrying out of a celebration as at one time suggested, we, your employees, decided to take the initiative and request you to be our guest for a short time on this thirteenth of May, 1911.

Our congratulations are unanimous, our good wishes are sincere. To have lived in the same city for the long period of fifty years is worthy of notice; to have engaged in business in one place for half a century is an unusual record; to have followed the same business in the same city for five decades is so remarkable as to deserve special recognition on the part of one's associates and friends, and when that record has been not only successful, but in every way honorable and creditable, well may the anniversary event be celebrated with admiration and enthusiasm.

We count ourselves especially fortunate in having been associated with you in business so long,—from thirty-three, twenty-nine, and twenty-seven years to shorter periods. We recall the agreeable and healthful conditions in which we have labored, the great kindness that has been shown us, the extreme forbearance with us when we have made mistakes, the steady employment, and the promptness and regularity of our remuneration.

We appreciate more than we can tell your many excellent qualities, and the leadership by which we have been inspired to do our best to keep in view the best interests of the business, and at the same time always to remember that every effort must be made to keep our products up to the standard of the highest possible merit, and that nothing should ever be done inconsistent with the highest business integrity.

In these environments, under these conditions, and with these principles before us for the longer or shorter period we have been employed under you, it is only natural that we should to-day rejoice and express our thanks.

We trust that you may be spared for many years to come in which to guide the large business you have built up. And should our course in life be diverged into different channels, you may be sure we shall all gratefully remember the years we have spent in business association with you

Faithfully yours,

Employees of the C. I. Hood Company.

On this occasion Mr. Hood was also the recipient of many telegrams of congratulation from friends unable to attend the meeting, and a poem was written by Ralph H. Shaw of the C. I. Hood Company, commemorative of the event:

CHARLES I. HOOD,

May 13, 1911.

Full fifty years have passed away
 Since country-born, to Lowell came,
 A lad before whom fortune, fame,
 An honorable future lay.

Among his native hills and vales,
 His serious thoughts of life began;
 He wished to be a useful man,
 Not one that dreams of silken sails.

He had his visions, but they were
 Of service unto others done;
 Not visions of himself as one
 That sows not but is harvester.

He wished to be a useful man,
 And of this wish resolve he made;
 And many hearts to him have paid
 Glad tribute since his work began.

His grateful helpers, in what way
 Shall we express what thoughts are ours?
 We hope our gift of cup and flowers
 Will tell him more than we can say.

As before stated, Mr. Hood's success as a farmer and a breeder of Jersey live-stock is less well known than those he has achieved as a manufacturer, yet in many ways they are equally notable. It was at another "Old Home Week" gathering at his native Chelsea that he told to his fellow-townsmen something of his experiences in this line. He told first how in the year 1890 a real estate man told him of the prospective sale of valuable farm lands which he thought it would be to the interest of Mr. Hood to buy. The latter answered that his troubles were already sufficient and he did not care to add to them. The real estate man, however, with that commendable pertinacity that has sometimes been remarked of them, insisted that at least Mr. Hood accompany him to view the property. His confidence was justified, for such a strong appeal was made to Mr. Hood by the natural beauties of the region and the many advantages offered for a country home, that he soon became the possessor of the farm. It was not until three years after the purchase that he began to think of turning it into a stock farm, and of making Jersey cattle his specialty. He then became interested in the great dairy contest held at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and purchased five of the twenty-five cows taking part in that exhibit. Among these were the famous "Brown Bessie" that had won the thirty and ninety days butter test, and

"Merry Maiden," which had won the grand sweepstakes as the best cow of all breeds contesting.

From this beginning, Mr. Hood rapidly entered more and more deeply into the pursuit of this delightful hobby, and at the time of his speech in 1907 had on his farm a herd of some three hundred and fifty Jersey cattle, the milk and cream from which he sold in Lowell, while most of the butter was disposed of to the Adams House, in Boston. In addition to his cows, Mr. Hood has also a very valuable herd of Berkshire swine, which he believes to be the best type in existence. In addition to the breeding and farming activities carried on this place, Mr. Hood has also developed in connection with it a number of valuable farm remedies, manufactured at his great plant in Lowell, and which are now used throughout the United States.

Some idea of the value of Mr. Hood's herd may be had from the prices, which range from fifty to thirty-five hundred dollars for cows, while the best bulls, while not for sale, are valued at from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. The Berkshire swine bring from thirty to five hundred dollars each, while the price of five thousand dollars is placed on the champion boars. For a number of years Mr. Hood conducted the farm as an experiment and a recreation, with very little thought as to whether they were remunerative or not. As time advanced, however, he saw that only by putting the Hood Farm on a really paying basis could the most successful results be achieved. His chief object never was profit, his attitude in this matter being well expressed in his own words:

But there is another, and I think a much more important consideration, one which gives me the keenest satisfaction, and which is a source of continual encouragement to everyone associated with me in the management of the Hood Farm, and in the development of our favorite breeds. I refer to the fact, (and I can say it without egotism), that the Hood Farm has been a most important factor in improving the quality, and raising the standard of the Jersey breed of cows throughout the country. We know beyond any possibility of doubt that the expense, labor and thought that has been devoted to the Jersey cow at Hood Farm has contributed very largely to the improvement of the Jersey cow in America. I can truly say this gives me far greater satisfaction than I could derive from any money return. * * * To breed the bull and furnish the cow that won the championship and grand championships at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, probably the greatest dairy exhibition and competition ever held in the world; to breed eight heifer calves that sold at auction for over three thousand dollars; to breed a cow that sold for three thousand five hundred dollars; to stand at the head of the list in cows entered in the register of merit on the American Jersey Cattle Club; to win at the great State fairs of New York, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, in the years 1904-05-06, more than six hundred ribbons, prizes, cups, medals, etc.; to breed three of the twenty-five cows.

almost one-eighth of the total number in the great one hundred and twenty days' test at St. Louis;—these are some of the facts that establish the phenomenal success of Hood Farm as a breeding institution.

The list of the Hood Farm successes in competitive exhibitions would be too bulky for the space at our disposal; for it practically never exhibited without carrying off ribbons and prizes, and it has become a matter of universal recognition that Mr. Hood's farm stands at the head of breeders of Jersey cattle in this country. The records of some of his individual cows are extraordinary, and Mr. Hood has calculated net profits of five thousand dollars and more on such animals. Part of Mr. Hood's address consisted of advice to farmers, which he concluded with the strong recommendation that they purchase and utilize for dairy purposes Jersey cattle, and concluded with these reasons:

First: Because they are the most profitable dairy breed;

Second: Because you can buy at Hood Farm the very best blood of the breed at a moderate price;

Third: Because breeding along the lines employed at Hood Farm, you have a good ready-made market for what you raise, *i. e.*, Hood Farm will buy every heifer or cow that you raise that is worth to them from seventy-five dollars up. (They will not buy poor ones).

A few of the facts regarding the sale of Jerseys at Hood Farm on June 1, 1918, will be of interest:

The cow, Sophie's Agnes, bred at Hood Farm, a daughter of Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, sold at a record price of \$10,099, the highest price ever brought by a Jersey cow.

Fifty head, bred at Hood Farm, sold for \$57,698, an average of \$1,030.32 each.

Twenty-five progeny of Pogis 99th of Hood Farm sold for an average of \$1,271.50.

Ten females in milk, by Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, sold for an average of \$1,990.80.

Nine bulls, all bred at Hood Farm, sold for a total of \$14,465, an average of \$1,627.22.

WILLIAM F. O'BRIEN, D. S. C.

The fleeting years have added greatly to the scope of man's field of professional activity, separate professions springing from the parent stem and thriving institutions of learning preparing men for the practice of those professions. The olden time doctor would now be laughed at could he return and attempt to practice, and most likely would be arrested as he announced himself physician, surgeon, dentist, veterinarian, chiropodist, and optician.

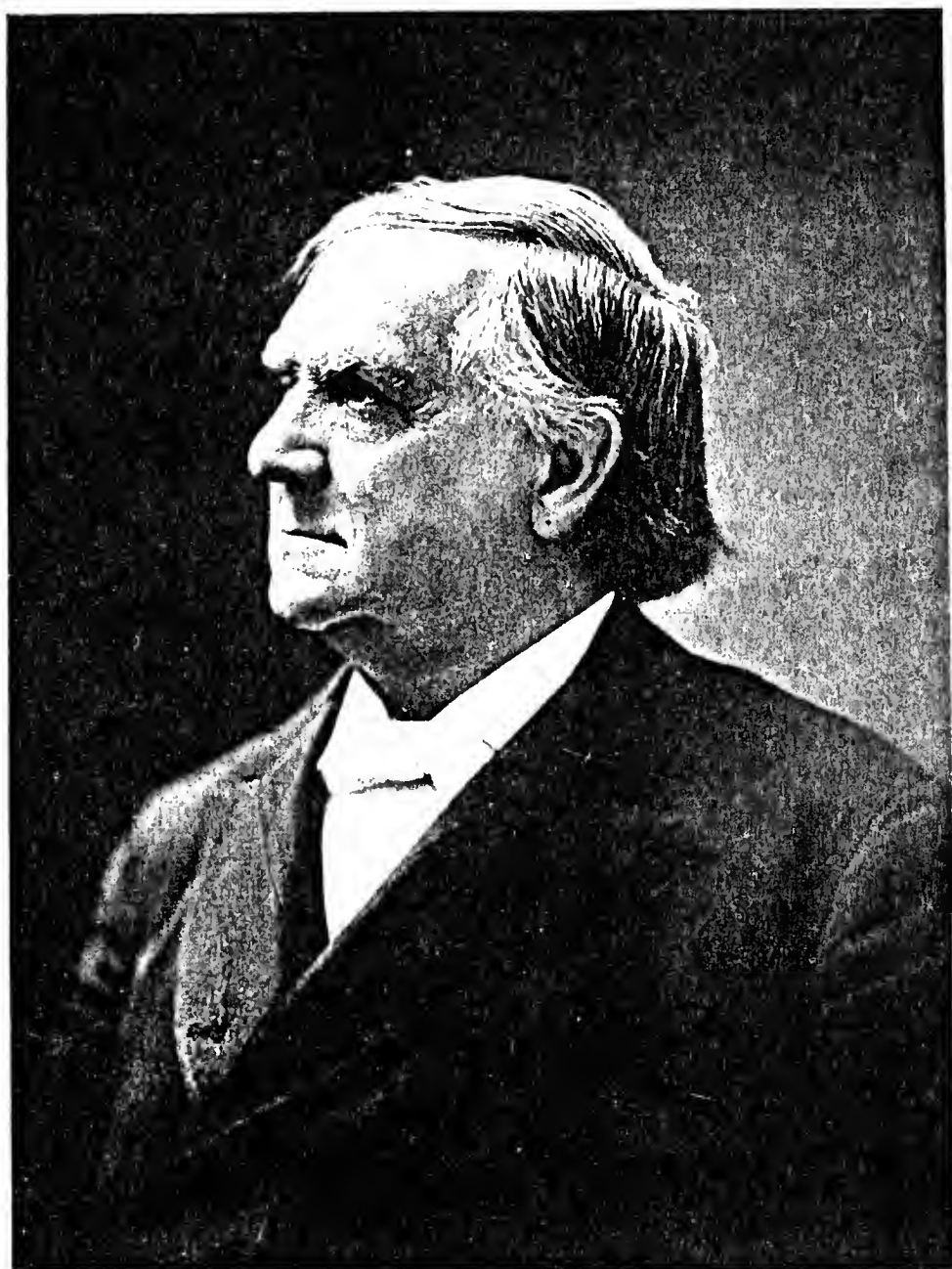
Among the newer professions is that of chiropody, William F. O'Brien, D. S. C., of Lowell, being the only graduate of a college of

chiropody, now (1917) practicing his profession in that city. He is a son of William Henry O'Brien, and a grandson of Patrick J. O'Brien, born in Ireland, February 2, 1829, who came to the United States, settled in Massachusetts, and there died November 6, 1909. He was a mill worker, a sorter of wool employed at the Faulkner Mill, Lowell. He married Ellen M. Kelley.

William Henry O'Brien, son of Patrick J. and Ellen M. (Kelley) O'Brien, was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, June 10, 1859, and for the past thirty years, 1887-1917, has been a member of the Lowell police force. After completing public school courses, he entered the employ of the Old Colony Railroad, being then in his twentieth year, continuing with that road and with the Boston & Maine until 1887. He was then appointed to the Lowell police force and has since been uninterruptedly employed in that department of the city government. He is a man of integrity, thoroughly-respected and well-liked by his associates. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters; Loyal Order of Moose; and the Police Relief Association. Mr. O'Brien married, August 10, 1884, in Lowell, Jennie Agnes Tucker, daughter of John and Mary (Gately) Tucker, her father born in 1826, died in 1896, her mother born in 1820, died in 1906. They were the parents of two children: 1. Lillian, born March 13, 1886; became the wife of George Scannel, of Lowell, one of the proprietors of the Scannel Boiler Works. 2. William F., of further mention.

William F. O'Brien, only son of William Henry and Jennie Agnes (Tucker) O'Brien, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 8, 1888, and is now (1917) practicing his profession in his native city. He completed public school courses with graduation from high school, then entered the service of the Boston & Northern Street Railway (now the Bay State) as stock-room clerk. After three years he was transferred from Lowell to Lawrence, Massachusetts, as storekeeper, later resigning to become a solicitor for the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company. He soon made another change, going to the General Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts, as storekeeper. One year later he went to Providence, Rhode Island, as assistant manager of a large hat store, there remaining two and a half years. This completed his business experience, the same year witnessing his entrance into professional life.

He entered the School of Chiropody in New York City, pursued the full course and was graduated D. S. C., class of 1915, he at once locating in his native Lowell, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He is skilled in his profession, and has won high reputation in the city that has ever been his home. He is a member of the Massachusetts Pedics Society, the Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in politics is independent.



Rev. Smith Baker

REV. SMITH BAKER, D. D.

Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., who for a number of years was one of the best-known preachers in New England, holding pastorates in various cities, a man of learning and consecrated piety, highly regarded as a minister, and a leading light of the church in Lowell, traced his descent to Elder William Brewster, who came in the "Mayflower," was a ruling elder in the Pilgrim Church of Plymouth, and died in 1643. The line is traced through his daughter, Patience, who accompanied her mother to this country in 1623, the journey being made in the "Ann." She married, August 5, 1624, Thomas Prince. Their daughter, Hannah Prince, married, in 1662, Jonathan Sparrow. Their second son, Jonathan Sparrow, Jr., married (first) Rebecca Merrick, and (second) Sarah Young. Jonathan Sparrow, a son of the first wife, married, October 12, 1721, Dorcas Vickory. Their son, Jonathan Sparrow, married, November 9, 1749, Elizabeth Hurd. Their daughter, Elizabeth Sparrow, married, February 8, 1770, Benjamin Smith. Their daughter, Mary Smith, married, July 11, 1811, Smith Baker, and their son, Rev. Smith Baker, is the subject of this review.

Smith Baker, father of the Rev. Smith Baker, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, June 17, 1791, and died in Littlefield, Maine, July 3, 1871. He was the leading shoemaker of the town, and bore a very high reputation as an upright, God-fearing man, strict in his own life, and zealous in the work of the church. He was a deacon of the Congregational church of Littlefield for more than forty years, held the office of selectman of the town for many years, and for several years was president of the board of trustees of Litchfield Academy. He married, July 11, 1811, Mary Smith, as noted above.

Rev. Smith Baker was born in Bowdoin, Maine, February 16, 1836, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 10, 1917. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Litchfield, Maine, and there he completed the courses of the public school and Litchfield Academy. His parents being of a deeply religious turn of mind, the thoughts of the son were early directed toward the church, and greatly to the joy of his parents he decided to become a minister of the Gospel. He prepared for the sacred calling by pursuing his studies at Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine, graduating from that institution in 1860. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1891.

In 1860 he was ordained to the Christian ministry in the Congregational church, and his first pastorates were at Veazie and Orono, Maine, where he labored for ten years, and then accepted a call from the First Congregational Church of Lowell, Massachusetts. Twenty years were spent with that church, years of growth, development and blessing for pastor and people. In 1890 he tendered his resignation

as pastor of that church, and accepted a call from Minneapolis, Minnesota, remaining pastor of a church there until 1894, then returned to the East, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, where his ministerial labors extended over a period of four years, until 1898, in which year he was called to become pastor of the Williston Congregational Church of Portland, Maine, which he served faithfully until 1907, when he went South, his health having failed. The same success that attended his efforts in other cities was repeated in Portland. The church was a flourishing organization with a large membership, the greater part of it secured through the untiring efforts of Dr. Baker. The year, 1907-1908, was spent in the service of a church at Atlanta, Georgia, his active work as a minister terminating with that pastorate. He later returned to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was made pastor *emeritus* of the church with which he was so long associated, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was a lover of children and possessed the happy faculty of holding their attention while preaching the Gospel. His children's sermons were not so youthful, however, but they proved wonderful lessons for the adults who profited much by them. The last nine years of his life, which were spent in Lowell, was not a period of idleness, however, for he placed himself on call, and whenever and wherever his services were needed temporarily he cheerfully responded. His active years in the ministry numbered forty-eight, this supplementary nine years extending his term well beyond the half-century mark, an honor accorded to but few ministers.

In addition to his purely pastoral work, Dr. Baker was prominently identified with the cause of the church-at-large, devoting considerable time and energy to missions and Sunday school work. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; moderator at various times of the Congregational churches of Maine, Massachusetts and Minnesota; served as a member of five National Congregational councils, six International Sunday School conventions, and five International Christian Endeavor councils; presided at sixty-three church councils; preached fifty-four ordination sermons and forty-two Baccalaureate sermons; was president of the State Sunday School Association of Massachusetts, Minnesota and Maine; president of the Minneapolis Congregational Club, and president of the Portland Congregational Club.

Dr. Baker also contributed many articles on religious subjects that have been widely read, and was the author of two large volumes of lectures in addition to the many pamphlets and smaller articles to young people, covering many phases of church, Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work. From this brief narrative it can readily be seen that there were no idle periods in his life, his strong body and

alert mind sustaining him to the close of his long life of over eighty years.

Dr. Baker married at Northumberland, Vermont, September 13, 1860, Isabelle Ditson, who survives him, a resident of Lowell, her home No. 246 Stevens street. Their only son, Alvah Smith Baker, was born in Veazie, Maine, March 13, 1862. He married Ida Wright, and resides in Lowell, Massachusetts.

JOHN HENRY HARRINGTON.

There is no way by which the value of life to a community can be estimated correctly, but perhaps the best way to arrive at a fairly accurate conclusion in such a case is to try to realize what it would mean had the life under investigation never been lived. Were that rule applied to John H. Harrington, of Lowell, founder, managing editor and proprietor of the Lowell "Sun," what a void would be created in Lowell history. The glory of that life is the Lowell "Sun," weekly and daily, the former founded in 1878, the latter in 1892, and its monument, the splendid Sun building, which stands upon "The Square," a building wherein great presses issue several daily editions, which, in make-up and value, rival the best metropolitan journals. What the "Sun" has been to Lowell in inspiration, encouragement and leadership, John H. Harrington has been to the "Sun," hence to him is due the achievement of both the newspaper and the man. Remove from this glowing page of Lowell's record that generous space containing the part played by John H. Harrington and the Lowell "Sun," and in a measure the value of one life to his city may be computed.

The Sun building, begun in 1912, is a fair example of the manner in which its owner has conducted the "Sun" from its beginning, and also is an indication of his own character. His motto might well be "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and his rule of action, "Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do it with thy might." When the Sun building was planned, the architect was specially instructed that it should be of imposing, artistic design, not only a worthy monument to its builder, but the pride of the city. How well Mr. Harrington's instructions were carried out, the beautiful building must answer. So in founding the newspaper for whose reception this finely-built and richly-embellished home was erected, quality only was considered, and entering a field over-supplied with inferior daily and weekly newspapers, the "Sun" has demonstrated the doctrine of the "Survival of the fittest." Nor does Mr. Harrington's public service begin and end with his founding, managing and publishing the

"Sun." He has served the public in most honorable positions and borne his full share of civic burden as an individual. Where entrusted with the administration of public business affairs, he has devoted himself to their proper conduct as energetically and carefully as to his private affairs, and it must be conceded that as a business man he has few superiors. He has won his way from the bottom through sheer ability and industry, and today in all the great Sun building there is no more earnest, conscientious or enthusiastic worker than its owner.

John Henry Harrington was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 11, 1854, son of John and Margaret (Leahy) Harrington; his father was a tanner and in his latter days a farmer. It was Mr. Harrington's misfortune to have never seen his father, who died in June, 1854, leaving a widow and his child, Daniel J., born in May, 1852. Both boys were educated in the public schools, but at the early age of ten years John H. joined his brother in the field of labor, and went to work in the Lowell Mills, at the munificent wage of thirty-three cents a day. On reaching the age of fourteen, he left the mills to learn the printer's trade, to which his brother had already been apprenticed. After serving as an apprentice four years, he was qualified as a journeyman printer in 1872. The following years were spent in Lowell in the printing business, in partnership with his brother, Daniel J., the firm name being Harrington Brothers, conducting a small job office which grew to be one of the largest in the city. The elder brother was a master printer and a born mechanic, but had neither aptitude nor any fondness for journalism. It was the younger brother who, almost under protest, plunged the firm into the perilous tide of journalism when, on August 10, 1878, the Lowell "Sun" began its career as a weekly newspaper. The elder brother confined his efforts to the job printing department and the mechanical management of the office, while the paper was under the care of John H. The flattering reception accorded the new weekly and its instant success is now local history. Before the paper was three years old, a second press with automatic folding attachment was installed, which in those days was considered a mechanical wonder. In September, 1881, Daniel J., who was far from robust, retired on account of failing health, and went West to seek a more congenial climate. Mr. Harrington then purchased his brother's interest in the business, and Daniel J., finding little relief for his malady on the Pacific Coast, returned to Lowell the following year, and passed away at the home of his younger brother.

Meanwhile the need of a daily edition of the "Sun" became more and more pressing, and on September 1, 1892, the publisher of the paper launched into the daily field. The press room equipment of the

daily proved totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public, and within three months the publisher was obliged to install a stereotype web perfecting press which, although a first class machine of great capacity, soon proved too slow to keep up with the increasing circulation of the paper. At that time there were about eight daily newspapers in Lowell, but the popularity of the "Sun" was so pronounced that one rival after another gave up the contest and fell by the wayside with the exception of two local afternoon dailies, which were consolidated into one morning and afternoon newspaper. And still the demand for the "Sun" increased, a larger press was needed, more linotypes had to be installed, but in order to do this it was necessary to remodel the building in which the newspaper was then published.

In the spring of 1902 the old building was remodeled, extra machines were installed in the composing room, a modern stereotype plant was put into operation, and the basement reconstructed to receive what at that time was the largest and most rapid newspaper press in New England north of Boston. On September 26, 1902, the "Sun" started its three-deck, twenty-four page web perfecting press, built expressly for its use by R. Hoe & Company, of New York and London. This press was capable of producing 24,000 four to twelve pages per hour, and 12,000 sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page papers per hour. But the city was growing; it gradually approached the 100,000 mark, and then passed it. Meanwhile the facilities for obtaining and distributing the news of the world were gradually improving, and the "Sun" brought the first associated press wire into Lowell, giving its readers an up-to-date metropolitan telegraphic and cable service. Every device for rapid work that came into the market was immediately adopted by the "Sun" until it became noted as one of the high speed afternoon papers of New England. But every enterprise has a goal, as every man worthy of the name has an ambition. The ambition of the proprietor of the "Sun" was that his newspaper should have a modern home of its own, and a plant that would not be surpassed in excellence and efficiency by any newspaper plant of its size in the country, and this ambition has been realized.

After nearly two years of study and planning it was decided to erect a building that would be worthy of the paper and to install a plant that would put the "Sun" practically beyond comparison. The services of Mr. C. H. Blackall, architect, of Boston, were secured, and he was commissioned to draw plans and prepare specifications for a ten-story newspaper and office building to be erected on the site of the old Sun building. The plant of the "Sun" was moved to temporary quarters, the old building was demolished, work beginning April 12, 1912, and so rapidly did the work progress that in December

of the same year the ground floor and the entire part specially devoted to the newspaper was completed and occupied. The building is beautiful in appearance, modern in all its detail, and the last word in heating, light, ventilation, and modern appliances for health, comfort and safety. The "Sun" equipment is a mechanical triumph and all that a modern newspaper of its size could hope for.

The editorial columns of the "Sun" have always championed Democracy's cause, and have been potent factors in determining local party policies and in winning victories. As owner and managing editor, Mr. Harrington has ever been responsible for the policy of the paper, and there is no detail of the business that does not have his personal supervision. He believes in fair play for all classes, and has never been led astray by political shams or social humbugs that would prevent the "Sun" from defending the right and denouncing the wrong.

While Mr. Harrington and the "Sun" are one and indivisible, he has given much of his time and means to local development and to the public service. In 1904, by purchase and remodeling, he developed the beautiful Harrington building on Central and Prescott streets. He served two years as a member of the Lowell School Board, four years as deputy collector of United States Internal Revenue, two years as city treasurer, and three years as treasurer of the City Sinking Funds. He has retired from all clubs, societies and fraternal organizations in the belief that such connections are not compatible with the free conduct of a newspaper.

Mr. Harrington married in Lowell, February 7, 1881, Annie M., daughter of John and Mary Lennon. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are the parents of a daughter, Mary G., born November 26, 1881, who married Thomas F. Costello, of Lowell, and is the mother of three promising sons, bearing the names of Thomas, John Harrington, and George Albert Costello.

There is often displayed from the flagpole surmounting the Sun building an evidence of the broad mind and Catholic spirit of the owner. Stored in the Sun building are the flags of practically all nations. On the principal national festival days of each nation the flag of that country is raised beneath the Stars and Stripes, and it is with a look of surprise and in many cases delight, blended with some emotion, that hundreds have looked up from the busy streets to see an unusual emblem floating from the summit of Lowell's highest and most beautiful building. It may be the brilliant blue and white flag of Greece, the tricolor of France, the red, white and green of united Italy, the fair flag of Sweden, the emerald green of Ireland, with its golden harp, the many-barred flag of New China, or any of the others which have heretofore been strangers to most of our people. These flags have

added a touch of genuine sentiment to prosaic business life, and they have meant much to those who have reasons to love them as strongly as those which bind the hearts of our own people to "Old Glory," the grandest flag of them all. Mr. Harrington maintains that the floating of the flags of all nations from the summit of the Sun building is typical of the spirit that should mould the people coming to our shores into a grand American citizenship, and it was with the intention of carrying that lesson to the different races in Lowell that he inaugurated the custom.

SULLIVAN LAWRENCE WARD, D. D. S.

Dr. Sullivan Lawrence Ward, one of the most prominent dentists of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a leader of his profession throughout New England, whose death on July 11, 1907, was felt as a loss by the entire community and a great number of his colleagues in this region, was a native of New Hampshire, and came of a family that has for many years been most closely identified with the dental profession. He was a son of Dr. George Whitefield Ward, a pioneer dentist, both in New Hampshire and at Lowell, where he practiced for a number of years after 1837, and of Jemima (Emerson) Ward, his wife. The elder Dr. Ward practiced for a time at Thornton, New Hampshire, but shortly after the birth of his son, Dr. Sullivan Lawrence Ward, he removed with his family to Plymouth, where he remained until 1837. In that year he came to Lowell, where he was actively engaged in practice until 1849, when he removed to Philadelphia, remaining in that city until his death in 1860.

Dr. Sullivan Lawrence Ward was born at Thornton, New Hampshire, July 4, 1826, but very shortly afterwards removed with his parents to Plymouth, New Hampshire, so that all his early associations were formed at the latter place, up to the time that he had completed his twentieth year. He had in the meantime attended the local schools at that place and shown himself an alert and painstaking student. In 1846 he came to Lowell, where his father had established himself nine years before, and there engaged in business with the elder man, gaining the necessary dental training in the latter's office and under his preceptorship. In the year 1847 the office was removed from its original location to the Savings Bank building on Shattuck street, and there Dr. Ward continued during the remainder of his life, in association with his brother, Dr. William G. Ward, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Albert W. Burnham. Two years later the father, the founder of the business, removed to Philadelphia and the firm became S. L. and G. W. Ward and A. W. Burnham, and continued to practice under that name until Dr. Ward's death. From the outset of

their careers the members of this firm met with a gratifying success, and it was not long before they became the most widely known members of their profession in the neighborhood.

Dr. Sullivan Lawrence Ward was especially active, and his office was the informal meeting place for many of his fellow dentists who came there for different purposes, to discuss the science of the profession, to seek advice and other similar objects. From these informal meetings was organized eventually the Merrimack Valley Dental Society, about the first dental association in the country. It grew rapidly and was very popular so that it became a power for good in the profession and its membership role rapidly increased. It was organized in 1863, and in 1882 the name was changed to the New England Dental Society and it entered upon a field of increased usefulness. In the year 1896 a union was formed between it and the Connecticut Valley Dental Society and the name was again changed to the Northeastern Dental Society, now one of the largest associations of its kind in the United States.

But Dr. Ward did not by any means confine his activities to the practice of his profession, turning, on the contrary, his attention to many departments of the city's life. He was especially active in politics during the period of the Civil War, and in the years 1860 and 1861 was a member of the Common Council of the city. During the same period he was chairman of the committee for the aid of volunteers and did fine work in that capacity. He was elected in 1864 a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and represented Lowell in that body during that and the following year. In 1870 he was president of the Young Men's Christian Society of Lowell, and during his incumbency the organization entertained the State convention of the society. He was a man of strong religious convictions and feelings, and in 1848 joined the Kirk Street Congregational Church, of which he was a deacon for more than forty years. His home was in the old house built by his father in 1845, on Fletcher street, opposite the North Common, the first to be erected in that district, and there he lived until his death.

Dr. Sullivan Lawrence Ward was united in marriage August 12, 1852, at Lowell, with Mary Frances Morgan, a teacher in the local high school. They were the parents of two children who survive them, a son and daughter. The former, who is now a prominent clergyman, is mentioned below.

George Morgan Ward, son of Dr. Sullivan Lawrence and Mary Frances (Morgan) Ward, was born May 23, 1859, at Lowell, Massachusetts. His early education was received at the schools of his native city where he was prepared for college. After completing his schooling, he entered Harvard University, where he remained for two years, after which he was transferred to Dartmouth College, from

which he graduated with the class of 1882, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts. For the next two years he studied law at the Boston University Law School and graduated from that institution with the class of 1885. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and upon his graduation from the law school received his degree of LL. B.

Mr. Ward had in the meantime decided to enter the ministry, and in order to fit himself for this high calling became a student at the Andover Theological Seminary, where he won the degree of B. D., and he followed this with post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Dr. Ward was admitted to the Massachusetts bar shortly after the completion of his legal studies, but has never been in practice here. In 1885 he was elected secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, a post which he held until 1889, and in 1895 became president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. He continued in this capacity until 1903, when he resigned to take the presidency of Wells College, Aurora, New York. He resigned after nine years of this work, however, and after four years he was again elected president of Rollins College, in 1916. He is pastor in charge of Royal Poinciana Chapel, Palm Beach, Florida, and spends his winters at that place. He is vice-president of the American Humane Society, and is prominently associated with many other philanthropic and religious organizations. Dr. Ward has been the recipient of a number of honorary degrees from various colleges with which he has been connected, among which should be mentioned the degree of D. D. conferred by Dartmouth in 1900, and that of LL. D. given him by Rollins College in 1903, when he first assumed the presidency of that institution. Dr. Ward's summer address is No. 452 Fletcher street, Lowell.

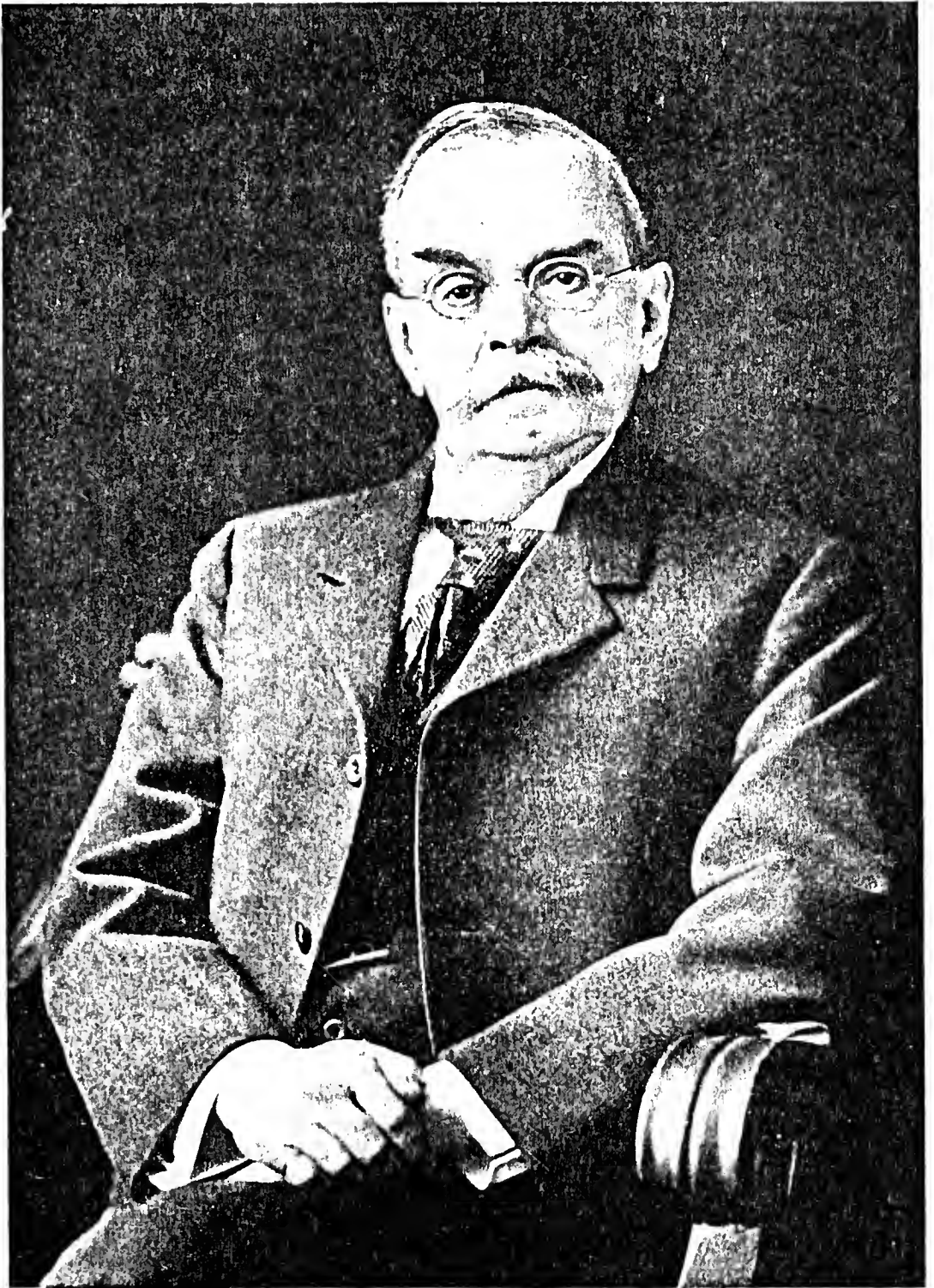
Julia Elizabeth Ward, daughter of George Whitefield and Jemima (Emerson) Ward, and sister of the late Dr. Sullivan Lawrence Ward, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, June 3, 1832. She is a woman of unusual intellectual attainments, and has been well known as a brilliant scholar and teacher in this region for many years. She attended Mount Holyoke Seminary and graduated therefrom with the class of 1857. That institution, which has since become Mount Holyoke College, conferred upon her in 1901 the degree of Litt. D. From the time of her graduation from Mount Holyoke in 1857, for ten years she was a teacher at that famous school, and in the latter year became its associate principal. In 1872 she became its principal, and later, when it became a college, its president, a post that she held until 1883. Later Miss Ward was a private teacher of English Literature. She is a member of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Society of Collegiate Alumnae, and of the Women's Middlesex Club of Lowell. Her home address is No. 452 Fletcher street, Lowell.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON.

For many years an acknowledged leader of the Middlesex county bar, and ranking high with the most eminent men of the State bar, Mr. Richardson added to that highest worth as a man and a citizen. He did not reach the position he held quickly, there was nothing meteoric about his rise, but every step was earned by honorable endeavor and was finally conferred by the public without being sought for. He was a learned lawyer, thoroughly grounded in the principles of the common law; a close student of Supreme Court decisions, gaining from a study of these decisions the best thought of the highest authorities. He prepared his cases with the greatest of care, and in presenting them, whether before judge or jury, he contented himself with a plain, vigorous statement, re-inforced by citation and illumined by illustration to make his meaning clear, attempting no flights of eloquence. Said Chief Justice Field of him: "Mr. Richardson's arguments to the full court and his briefs are models of exact learning, logical style and pure English." In all his relations of life he was fair and honorable, holding the fullest confidence of his clients. Kind and affectionate by nature, yet so reticent and retiring that he was not always understood. His wit was keen, but without sting, his humor pure and wholesome. He was quickly aroused by evidence of unfair dealing, chicanery or fraud, and quick to visit his wrath upon the head of the offender, yet in his ordinary criticism of men and measures he was always just, his language free from offense.

George F. Richardson was a son of Daniel Richardson, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, a man of high professional standing, "Squire" Richardson being consulted by clients from far and near. He was a brother of Daniel S. Richardson, senior member of the law firm, and brother of William A. Richardson, judge of probate, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, judge of the Court of Claims, and Chief Justice thereof for many years. This family of great lawyers, father and sons, for three-quarters of a century made Richardson a household word in city, county, and State, and today young lawyers emulate the example of these, their models, and they live again. Said Silwyn Z. Bowman in his address at the memorial meeting of the Middlesex bar, held to render honor to a fallen comrade and brother:

When a man has lived eighty-three years without a blemish on his character, subject as a lawyer is to the scandals and abuse of men whom he has been obliged to oppose in the practice of his profession, and still no suspicion has ever been against him, and his reputation has been spotless and he dies in honor and respected by all, it is well to give up a few hours at least of our court duties and to look upon his record as a pleasant memory of the past and an incitement to the future.



George F. Richardson

George Francis Richardson was born in Tyngsboro, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, December 6, 1829, died in the city of Lowell, March 22, 1912, son of Daniel and Hannah (Adams) Richardson, his father a lawyer of distinction, and a State Senator, his mother a member of the New England Adams family, which gave to the nation two presidents. He began his education in Tyngsboro public schools, prepared at Westford Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Harvard Law School, and was graduated with honors, class of 1853, winning a cash prize of fifty dollars for an essay. He began his professional career in association with his elder brothers, William A. and Daniel S. Richardson, who were practicing in Lowell, and both eminent at the bar. William A. Richardson soon afterward was appointed judge of probate for the county of Middlesex, an office he held until appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, and still later Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, sitting at Washington, D. C.

To be initiated into the practice of law by two such men was a distinct advantage, and to this was added ample preparation and natural ability, hence his advance was rapid. When William A., the lawyer, became Judge William A. Richardson, of the probate bench, the younger brother took his place, but as junior member, and the firm of D. S. and G. F. Richardson became one highly honored and greatly distinguished in Middlesex legal annals. About 1885 the elder brother began withdrawing from practice, and the burden of the business fell upon George F. Richardson. As the attorney for many railroad insurance and manufacturing corporations, the defense of many personal injury cases fell upon him, and there was hardly a case of importance, whatever its nature might be that he did not appear for either plaintiff or defendant. In March, 1890, Daniel S. Richardson died, and for the next fifteen years George F. Richardson carried the entire burden of a very large business. The weight of years then compelled his retirement, and he never again actively practiced, although his life was a busy, useful one to the last.

A half century ago the lawyer in his community was a leader, and a great share of the responsibilities of the public burden were cast upon his shoulders. To these repeated calls for professional aid Mr. Richardson responded, and this added greatly to his labor. He was not a seeker after office, but he never could refuse the favors asked, and that the community availed themselves of his counsel and aid is shown by the number of official positions he filled in public business and philanthropic life. He served the city of Lowell as city solicitor, five years; as trustee of the city library; as a member of the school committee, four years; chairman, two years; as president of the Common Council, two years; alderman, one year; mayor, two years, the second term the Democrats declining to offer an opposition

candidate. He served both city, county and State two years as State Senator, and sat as a delegate from Massachusetts in the National Republican Convention which nominated General Grant for the presidency of the United States. He was deeply interested in the plans of Miss Elizabeth Rogers, and aided her in the conveyance of the property upon which stands Rogers Hall School for Girls, helped to organize and charter the school, and became a trustee of that famous institution. For many years he was president of the ministry-at-large, that valuable, charitable institution, and to his wisdom and sagacity these different bodies and institutions owe much of their effectiveness. So, too, the corporations of the city availed themselves of his legal services, and secured the full value of his legal and business ability. For many years he was a director and for several years president of the Prescott National Bank of Lowell; president and director of the Lowell Manufacturing Company; director of the Traders and Mechanics Insurance Company; trustee of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank; director and a one time president of the Stony Brook Railroad; director of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad; president of the Lowell Bleachery. To this add the trusteeship of several large estates, and to that the burden of a very extensive law practice, and an idea may be gained of the burden of responsibility Mr. Richardson carried from the time his brother gradually began his withdrawal, prior to 1885, until his own retirement in 1905.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized the Richardson Light Infantry, this company being one of the first military companies in the State to offer themselves to the governor for three years service. Loyalty was a dominant characteristic of his nature, not loyalty alone to country, but to truth, to city and State, and to his family. He gloried in the achievement of his brothers at the bar, and of his maternal line of ancestry, one of his treasures a letter written by President Adams to Mr. Richardson's grandfather Adams, claiming relationship, and asking the pleasure of receiving him at the Adams home in Quincy.

While the foregoing indicates a life filled to the brim with professional work and civic duty, there was another side to his nature, strongly developed—his taste and love for literature. Among his rare works was a folio copy of Shakespeare's Folio of 1623, not a perfect copy, for there are but three in the world (one in the Boston Public Library), but an exceedingly rare copy, which he valued very highly. He ridiculed the attempt to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, and sent several communications to the Boston papers in which that question was discussed. He was generous and zealous in his support of the Unitarian church, and for several years was president of the North Middlesex Unitarian Conference.

Mr. Richardson married, in 1854, Caroline A. Reed, and for nearly sixty years they trod life's pathway together, Mrs. Richardson yet residing in Lowell, at No. 172 Nesmith street. For twenty-four years she was president of the Lowell Old Ladies Home, an office she but recently resigned. She is first vice-president of the People's Club, Lowell Humane Society, Boston Humane Society, and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and interested in other philanthropies. At the Richardson home good cheer and hospitality abounded, the host and hostess being charming entertainers, and there are many men high in official station, as well as many friends and intimates, who will long remember the cordial reception and consideration accorded them in that home. A son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are deceased, one daughter Marietta, now residing in Lowell.

ALBERT O. HAMEL.

With the world made easy for a young man the acquiring of a classical and professional education is a pleasant experience in the lives of young men. But when every step of the way from preparation to degree is won by hard work, both in financing and acquiring, the pleasant experience is nil, and instead there is that satisfaction that comes after a hard conflict which has been won. Such was Mr. Hamel's experience, the wheat fields of Ontario being the source from which came the funds that paid his tuition at a Montreal boarding school. Later, in the United States, the same course of sacrifice, self-denial and industry enabled him to obtain a legal education, and for twenty-three years he has been a member of the Middlesex county bar, practicing in Lowell.

Mr. Hamel is a son of Antoine and Lucille (Richards) Hamel, of Warwick, Canada, both now deceased, Antoine Hamel dying September 15, 1881, his widow surviving him six months. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Emma, married Stephen Metivier, a shoe dealer of Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Mary, married Alfred Belliveau, a shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Massachusetts; Albert O., of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Albert O. Hamel was born in Warwick, Canada, there lived and attended school until the age of fifteen years. He developed a strong determination to secure higher education, and going to Montreal enrolled as a student in a good boarding school, there continuing three years, earning the money during vacation periods to pay his tuition and working his way through the entire course. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States, locating in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he attended the International College, paying his expenses by vacation work on farms and in stores. This was continued

for six years, he beginning legal study during this period under the guidance of a Springfield lawyer. After coming to Lowell he studied under the preceptorship of F. R. Ribot, of the Middlesex bar, and in January, 1894, was admitted to the bar.

With his license to practice secured through years of hard persistent work and study, there yet remained the upbuilding of a clientele, but the years spent in winning a right to a place at the bar had developed a strong, self-reliant personality, and with the same determination to succeed he opened an office and began his upward climb in a profession not easy for the beginner. The story of the twenty-three years which have since elapsed, if told, would reveal a struggle with adverse circumstance at times, many defeats and discouragements, but also many victories and final success. He is one of the strong men of his profession and highly regarded by his professional brethren. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, and if the designation is ever true Mr. Hamel is a "self-made man." He is a member of the bar associations, and in politics a Republican. The law, however, is his great and almost sole interest, and to his clients he devotes his entire time, talent and energy. His offices are in the Hildreth building, room 302.

GEORGE LADD HUNTOON.

The life of one of Lowell's honored octogenarians, George L. Huntoon, has been filled with adventure, and after excitement enough since its beginning in 1834 to constitute in itself a book of adventure, it includes the adventures of a gold seeker in California, a connection with the "Pony Express" in the ante-Pacific railroad days; of Civil War service, and of business rivalry, and of success attained in the business world. Although practically retired from business since 1886, he retains his bank interests, and is one of the very oldest banking officials in the city.

He is a descendant of Philip Huntoon, founder of the family in New England, who, born about 1664, came to Wrentham, New Hampshire, when a boy, and later became head of an influential family. Philip Huntoon married Betsey Hall, of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1687, and died May 10, 1702. John Huntoon, son of Philip and Betsey (Hall) Huntoon, was born about 1696, and was buried December 8, 1778. He was a corporal in Captain Ladd's company, marching against the enemy in 1724, and serving the Indian excitements of other years. He was a selectman of Kingston, in 1740, and his name otherwise appears in the records between the years 1730 and 1750. He married Mary Runlett.

Samuel Huntoon, son of John and Mary (Runlett) Huntoon.

was born June 18, 1718, and died at Nottingham, New Hampshire, in May, 1796. He is recorded as a soldier in Captain Bullard's company, Colonel Frye's regiment, in 1775, and saw Revolutionary service. He married (first) May 26, 1742, Hannah Ladd, born April 17, 1720, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable Ladd. He married (second) March 3, 1768, Margaret, widow of Matthew Newly. He married (third) a lady named Mills.

Charles Huntoon, son of Samuel Huntoon and his first wife, Hannah (Ladd) Huntoon, was born March 18, 1755, and was killed by the falling of a tree at Vershire, Vermont, about 1835. He was a soldier of the Revolution, engaged at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded; fought at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Saratoga; also served with the American Army during the War of 1812. He married Susanna Sleeper, who died at Chelsea, Vermont, aged eighty-five years.

David Huntoon, son of Charles and Susanna (Sleeper) Huntoon, was born in New Grantham, New Hampshire, in 1781, and died at Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1865. He married (second) Sally Kimball, of Bradford, Vermont, of ancient Colonial family, they the parents of George Ladd Huntoon, whose useful life is the inspiration of this review. Other children of David and Sally (Kimball) Huntoon were: Dr. Hazen P. Huntoon, of Lowell; John L., of Sacramento, California; Dr. James W. Huntoon, of Lowell; Anna P.; Zerviah G., married George A. Hovey, of Pacific Grove, California; David R., of Lowell; Daniel R., of Seattle, Washington; Sarah, widow of Rev. F. J. Goodrich, of Springfield, Massachusetts, she being the only living daughter of the family; George Ladd, the only living son is the sixth child, the daughter Sarah being the ninth and youngest child.

George Ladd Huntoon was born in Albany, Vermont, August 14, 1834, and until seventeen years of age attended school and assisted his father. In 1851 he entered the employ of the Lawrence Corporation, but two years later (1853) joined a party of "gold seekers" bound for California. He finally reached the small town of Sacramento, but instead of entering the mines he engaged in transporting passengers and supplies to the mining region. While in California he traveled through the Western country, buying horses for his own business and for the use of the Overland Express that carried the mails and treasure from Sacramento to Salt Lake, there meeting the Pony Express riders from the East, and exchanging burdens. He spent nine years at this wild, adventurous life, returning to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1860, here establishing a wholesale candy business.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the government service as a buyer of supplies, serving three years, and in the early years of the war was commissioned a captain of local militia by Gov-

ernor Andrews. After the war he resumed business, and in 1870 established a livery, sale and exchange business, with barns on Middlesex street, which he developed to unusually large proportions and conducted most profitably until 1886. He then disposed of his livery business and has since devoted himself to the care of his private estate and to his bank duties. For forty years he has been a trustee of the Central Savings Bank, the oldest trustee in continuous service; for twenty years was a director of the Lowell Trust Company, and is now vice-president; director of the Lowell Hosiery Company; and vice-president of the Northern Middlesex Country Agricultural Association. A Republican in politics, Mr. Huntoon has served his city as councilman and alderman; represented a Lowell district two terms in the State Legislature, serving on the committee on railroads. He is a member of the Order of California Pioneers; Sons of the American Revolution; Boston Chapter, Sons of Vermont; Pentucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Lowell Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and attends Mt. Vernon Baptist Church.

Mr. Huntoon married (first) Lucy Winslow, of Lowell, daughter of George and Mary (Stanton) Winslow. They were the parents of two daughters: Lulie Augusta, married Charles T. Upton, of Lowell; and Sadie Etta, born in 1873, died September 30, 1902. Mr. Huntoon married (second) Bernice Eva Barnhart.

CHARLES JAMES MORSE.

Charles James Morse, Commissioner of Streets, Highways and Sewers of the city of Lowell, and an influential and prominent citizen of this place, is a native of Lowell, his birth having occurred here November 27, 1856. It will be difficult to find a better example of the self-made man, who has seen and experienced life in many different parts of the country, and has raised himself to his present position of trust and responsibility entirely by his own energy, intelligence and industry.

Mr. Morse is a son of William and Jane M. (Thompson) Morse, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and came to this country in early life. The elder Mr. Morse remained in his native country until he had reached the age of twenty-six, when he emigrated to the United States, making his home for a time in Philadelphia. This was in the year 1844, and in 1847 he came to Lowell, where he continued to reside until his death, in March, 1872. He was a mill worker and was employed in various establishments here for many years, most of the time being spent in the Stotts mills. His wife also spent her youth in Ireland, but came to this country in young womanhood. She died



Charles J. Moore

at Lowell, in December, 1882. They were the parents of four children as follows: Charles James, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Alexander, deceased; William G., who is now connected with the police department of Lowell; and Nancy, deceased.

The early life of Charles James Morse was spent in his native town, where, as a lad, he attended the local public schools and there obtained an excellent general education. He later learned the trade of hardwood polisher and followed the same at Lowell, until 1872. In that year he followed the famous advice of Horace Greeley to young men, and went West, making his way first to Pueblo, Colorado, at that time one of the frontier towns of the undeveloped West. Here he prospected for about five years, after which he returned to his native city and secured an appointment as call man on the old Lowell fire department. That was in the days of the antiquated hand-drawn fire apparatus, and Mr. Morse served thereon for a considerable period. In 1879 he was appointed patrolman on the Lowell police department, and two years later was promoted to the position of inspector of police, with rank of sergeant. He served for four years and four months on the police department and then, in October, 1886, with a party of three companions went once more to the West. The original destination of the party was Albuquerque, New Mexico, but at the time they only got as far as Fort Dodge, Kansas, then the headquarters for the cattlemen of that State. At Fort Dodge the young men bought three bronchos, and headed for Texas, being anxious to experience the wild life of the panhandle district of that State. They wintered near Fort Elliott, an army post on the Texas plains, and suffered considerable, as the winter was an exceptionally severe one, and there were few means of alleviating their hardships. They lived in a sort of dugout and endured all the difficulties of the old plainsmen. For some time, thereafter, Mr. Morse prospected throughout the southwestern region, covering the states of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and to this day enjoys among his intimate friends in Lowell, the sobriquet of "Arizona Charlie." Mr. Morse has had many intensely interesting, not to say perilous, experiences in his early days on the plains, and was one of the hardy frontier men at a time when one was considered to be only half a man if he carried but one gun, and two "smokepots" were considered as constituting the weapons of a full man. He also had a talent for accounting his adventures and is a delightful companion on this, as on many other accounts.

In the year 1887 he returned to Lowell, where he took a position as letter carrier, but resigned after three months' experience to accept a position as foreman of the city paint shop. Here he remained two years and then took a similar position in charge of the work on the ledge, where all the crushed stone was produced for the Lowell street

department. This ledge was owned and operated by the city itself, and Mr. Morse took charge of this important work for nine years. He became rapidly well-known in the general life of the city, and was highly esteemed for his most efficient management of affairs, and gained the confidence of the community generally. In 1905 he was elected by the Board of Aldermen to the position of superintendent of streets, and re-elected in the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. On the two latter elections he received the full thirty-six votes of the Board of Aldermen, his choice being thus unanimous. From 1908 to 1913 Mr. Morse devoted his time to caring for his own real estate interests, which had become very considerable, as he had carefully invested his earnings in city property, but in the latter year he was elected commissioner of streets, highways and sewers by the largest number of votes cast for any candidate at the general city election of that year. He took office January 1, 1914, the term to expire December 31, 1915. He was re-elected in the latter year, and once more, in 1917, so that he is now serving in the same capacity for a term which expires with the close of 1919. It is an interesting fact, and one which speaks eloquently of Mr. Morse's popularity and personal following, that in every case where he has run for office, with one exception, he has polled the largest number of votes on the ticket, this one exception being in the city election of 1917, when he was only one hundred and fifty votes behind the high man. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has for many years occupied an influential position in the affairs of the local organization of his party. In religious belief he is a Methodist and attends St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. He has been for thirty-eight years a member of Lincoln Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and he is also a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His home is situated at No. 32 Pleasant street.

Charles James Morse was united in marriage, October 16, 1896, at Boston, Massachusetts, with Matilda McNabb, a native of Lowell, and a daughter of Robert and Bessie McNabb, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mr. McNabb came to this country as a young man, and served for four years in the Lowell Company, Forty-Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, reaching in time the rank of sergeant.

WILLIAM D. REGAN.

When William Regan came from his native Ireland to the United States he was accompanied by his son John, then a likely lad of sixteen years. They settled at Groton, Massachusetts, later moving to

Lowell. William Regan was a farmer most of his life, but not at all wedded to one locality as farmers usually are. His journey from his native land satisfied his craving for travel for a long time, but he finally broke loose from his Massachusetts ties and journeyed westward to San Francisco, and there under California's blue skies he died.

John Regan, son of William Regan, became a truckman in Lowell, and during the Civil War was a seaman in the United States Navy as an enlisted man. He married Mary O'Hern, who died in 1916. They were the parents of three children, one only surviving childhood, William D. Regan, now an attorney of the Massachusetts bar.

William D. Regan was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 8, 1885, and is yet a resident of his native city. His education, begun in St. Patrick's Boys' School, was continued in Lowell High School, after which he pursued a special course in the Lowell Textile School. He later entered the University of Michigan School of Mines, taking a course in sanitary engineering, class of 1901. This line of technical education was abandoned for a commercial traveler's position, and a course of law study was begun while he was engaged as a salesman. He completed his law studies at Boston University Law School, class of 1908, was admitted to the bar the same year, and for three years practiced his profession in Boston. In the year 1911 he located in Lowell, where he is well established as a lawyer of skill and learning. He was elected city solicitor in January, 1917, and has ably administered the duties of that position. He is a member of the Middlesex County, Massachusetts State Bar and American Bar associations, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. Mr. Reagan is a past exalted ruler of Lowell Lodge of Elks, and a member of Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, the United Commercial Travelers Association, Lowell Board of Trade, and the Highland Club. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Regan married, November 21, 1904, Katherine J. Meagher, born in Ireland, daughter of John and Mary Meagher. Mr. and Mrs. Regan are members of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church.

HENRY A. LAURIN, D. D. S.

When Dr. Laurin came to Lowell to practice his profession he came with the learning of Institute and University in both his native Canada and his adopted United States. Georgetown University conferred his D. D. S. in 1913, and since 1914 he has practiced in Lowell. He has built up a wonderful business in Lowell, and in addition has branches in Boston, Haverhill, Fitchburg and Lawrence, Massachusetts, all doing a very prosperous business, all under the personal management of Dr. Laurin.

Dr. Laurin is a son of Martin Laurin, born in 1835, died in 1906, a watchmaker and jeweler of Laval, Canada. He married Esther Touchette, of Belle River, Two Mountains county, Canada, born in 1840, died in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Laurin were the parents of twenty sons and daughters, seven of whom are living: Theophile, a practicing physician of Lowell; Amadee, Esaic, George, Samuel, Henry A., of further mention; and Esther, all residing in Canada except Drs. Theophile and Henry A.

Dr. Henry A. Laurin was born at Laval, St. Dorothy county, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 10, 1885. Until twelve years of age he attended the parish school, then became a student at the boarding school, Institut Evangilique de la Pointe-aux-Trembles (Comte de Laval, P. Q.). From that institution he entered Laval University, continuing a student in the dental department until 1909, when he came to the United States, locating in New York City, where he practiced for a time. Later he entered the dental department of the Georgetown University, whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1913. In the fall of 1914 Dr. Laurin came to Lowell and began practice and is now well established, his offices at No. 253 Central street.

With his Lowell practice well established, Dr. Laurin next opened dental offices in Brockton, Haverhill, Fitchburg, and Lawrence, Massachusetts, all in charge of skillful dentists, who are all graduates of standard dental colleges. The headquarters of his business is in Lowell. The combined receipts from these offices reach large figures, the Lowell office, however, doing nearly one-third of the total. Dr. Laurin is a member of the Masonic order, Clemante Amitié Cosmopoli, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New York City.

Dr. Laurin married, September 3, 1915, Alice Marsden, of North Chelmsford, daughter of Edward and Estelle Brouitelle, her father born in 1869, died 1913, her mother born in 1873. Dr. and Mrs. Laurin are the parents of Hadley, A., born July 30, 1916. The family residence is at No. 148 Foster street.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Peter's is Lowell's second oldest Roman Catholic church, and dates its beginning from the year 1841, St. Patrick's from 1831. When it was deemed important that "Chapel Hill," as the Gorham, Green and William streets section was called, should have a church of its own, there was a great deal of opposition among the parishioners of St. Patrick's, and a special meeting was called in 1841, at which Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, presided. Bishop Fenwick was impressed by the speeches of those favoring a second church, and finally, to test their sincerity, he asked for all who would contribute \$100 to

a building fund to indicate it by rising. He received such a hearty response that the debate was ended without further argument, and a second parish was decided upon.

As a result, a plain brick church edifice costing about \$22,000 was dedicated in September, 1842, that church standing at the corner of Gorham and Appleton streets. Services were first held in the church on Christmas Day, 1842, Rev. Father Conway being the first pastor of the new parish, which was named in honor of St. Peter. At the dedication the pews sold at a high price, those nearest the altar bringing \$200 and more, each purchaser receiving a deed signed by Bishop Fenwick. The new parish was under Father Conway's care until 1847, and prospered. Failing health compelled Father Conway to take a vacation, Rev. Peter Crudden being appointed to fill the pastorate during his absence. Later Father Crudden was appointed pastor of St. Peter's, Father Conway going to a Salem parish. Father Crudden continued as pastor until the summer of 1883, many parish activities dating from his pastorate, one being St. Peter's Orphan Asylum on Appleton street, near St. Peter's Church, built and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, whom he introduced to the city.

Rev. Michael Ronan succeeded Father Crudden, August 8, 1883, and greatly improved the church by enlarging the basement to the full length, putting in new lights, a new organ, and a handsome new marble altar, the basement being re-consecrated on Sunday, December 10, 1883. As the parish grew and prospered a new and larger church was imperative, hence the old site was not considered desirable, and the present one on Gorham street was decided upon. Arrangements were made to sell part of the land upon which the church stood to the United States Government as a site for a new post office building. But there was strife among the sections of the city as to which should secure the new Federal building, the Massachusetts Corporation finally offering a free site in the section they favored. There was quick thinking done to meet this, but St. Peter's countered with a duplicate offer, and the present site of the Federal building, the old St. Peter's site, was presented to the Government. This was accomplished by the formation of the Lowell Land Company, who bonded both church and rectory, the plan being to keep the rectory lot for an investment, open a subscription to pay for the church lot so that it might be presented to the Government, those in the movement expecting to be reimbursed by the increase of land values in the section surrounding the new Federal building. When all was settled, it was necessary that the church be at once torn down, the work of destruction beginning May 20, 1890, forty-seven years having elapsed since its dedication in 1842. The site for a new church was secured on Gorham street, just opposite the court house, the lot

being large enough for both church and rectory. It was decided, however, to erect a temporary wooden church nearby, that building, seating fifteen hundred people, being finished and first used for service, Sunday, April 27, 1890. The plans for the new church were finished, and the rectory, begun a year earlier, was completed in 1891, and the foundation of the church finished in 1892. The formal cornerstone laying was on Sunday, September 11, 1892, in the afternoon, Archbishop Williams laying the stone, Dr. Garrigan, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., preaching the sermon. The church, one of the most beautiful in the archdiocese of Boston, was finished in 1900. The building is of granite, designed by P. C. Keely, of Brooklyn, of Campanello Gothic order of architecture, its greatest length, one hundred ninety-six feet, its greatest width, ninety-one feet. The Nave is eighty-five feet wide, height from floor to ceiling, sixty-seven feet. One of the towers fronting Gorham street is one hundred ninety-six feet in height, the other, one hundred seventy-six feet, with base diameter of twenty-six feet. There are five altars in the church and five in the lower chapel.

Father Ronan's labors were ended by his death in July, 1909, and on August 18, 1909, Rev. Daniel J. Keleher, Ph. D., was appointed his successor. With his coming a new order began for St. Peter's. The church, like the professions of law and medicine, has her specialists, and among her sons are great preachers, great pastors, great church builders, and great educators. Father Ronan was a great church builder, and that he did his work well, magnificent, beautiful St. Peter's testifies. With the church completed came the era of another specialist, the educator, in the person of Rev. Daniel J. Keleher. He was a man of learning, a college professor, an experienced pastor, and wholly consecrated to the work to which he had devoted his life. He came to the parish in the heat of the summer, and in addition to the ordinary burdens of a large parish, found himself confronted with three grave problems, each calling for quick solution. These were: To provide a school for the children of his parish; to provide a distinct parish for the members of St. Peter's Church living in the Highlands, it being a hardship for women and children to take the long walk necessary to reach their place of worship; to relocate St. Peter's Orphanage, and in freer, more healthy quarters, and amid better surroundings, carry forward the purposes of the institution. How well Dr. Keleher solved his problems, the admirably-located and modernly-built school where six hundred children in six grades are daily taught by the Sisters of Charity, of Halifax, answers the first; St. Margaret's in the Highlands is the answer to the second; and the healthful surroundings, amid which St. Peter's Orphanage under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, who care for the needy children in the splendid Stevens street home, answers the third.

In selecting a site for St. Peter's Parochial School, he chose the lot upon which stood the temporary church used during the building of St. Peter's, a lot bounded on three sides by Gorham, Union and Linden streets, and on the fourth by St. John's Episcopal Church. Plans were drawn for a modern building, three stories and basement, and on May 1, 1912, ground was broken, the same year the cornerstone was laid, and in September, 1913, the beautiful light brick building, modernly built, lighted, warmed, ventilated and equipped, with every sanitary precaution taken to insure health and comfort, was opened. The Sisters of Charity of Halifax, have charge of the school. In appearance the building speaks volumes of praise for those responsible, and in utility it possesses the best in modern school room designing and furnishing. The lower grades, 1 and 2; were first admitted, another grade was entered, and another room opened each year, until now six grades are receiving instruction in as many rooms on the first and second floors. Soon the entire building will be occupied, and about nine hundred pupils in daily attendance.

The question of relief for that part of St. Peter's congregation living in the Highlands was at once taken up by Dr. Keleher with Archbishop, now Cardinal, O'Connell, and the setting off of a new parish strongly advocated as an act of justice to those members. The Bishop approved, the lines of the parish were defined by him, and Dr. Keleher was authorized to select a location. He chose the property on Stevens street upon which the church stands, the home of the then owner now being the church rectory. The purchase price, \$7,000, was paid in full by St. Peter's. In 1910 the parish of St. Margaret's was erected, and a pastor appointed.

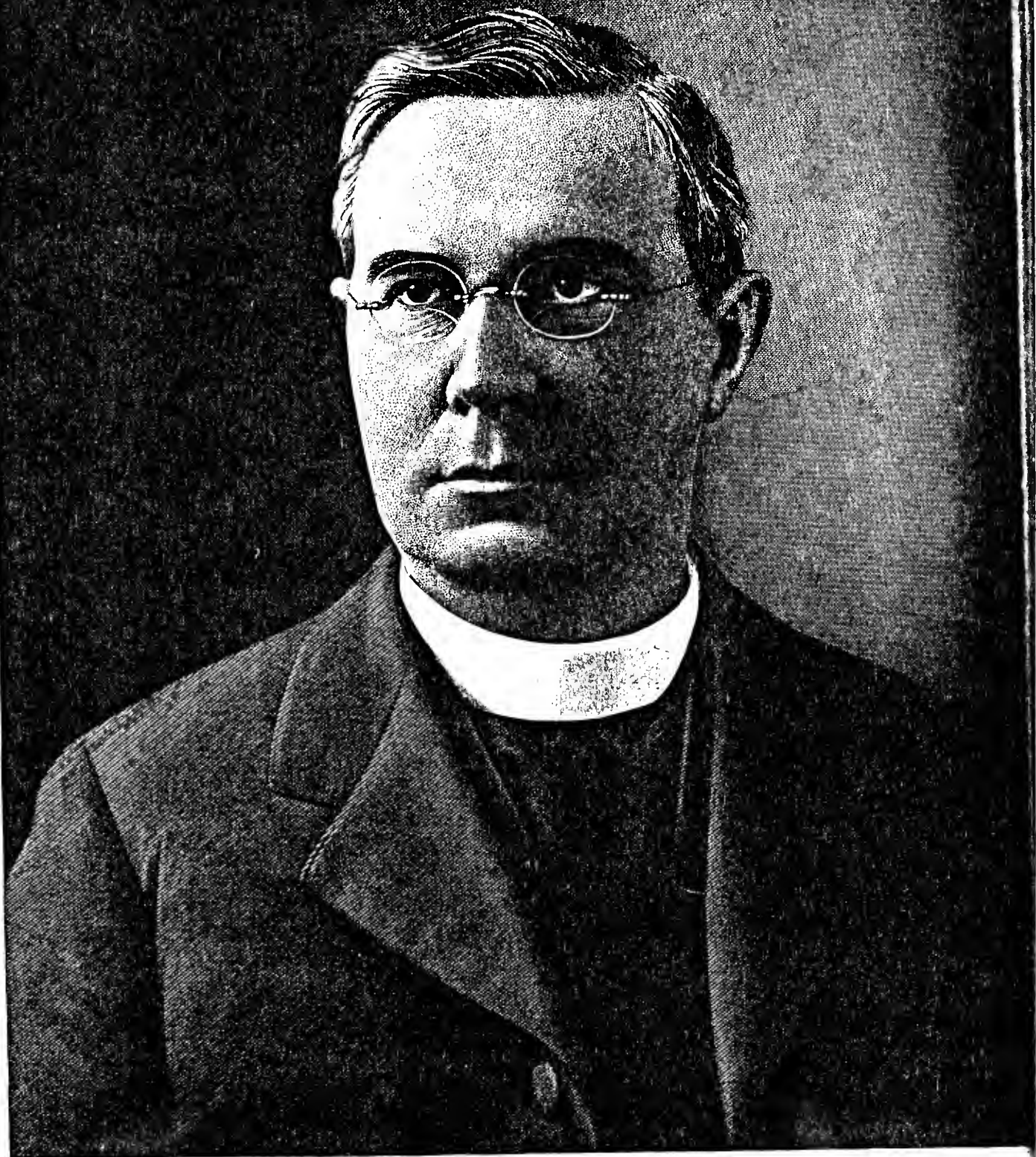
The removal of St. Peter's Orphanage from contracted quarters and undesirable surroundings was a subject that directly challenged Dr. Keleher's interest, and aroused his determination to improve conditions. The building, then situated on Appleton street, had been transformed from an old dwelling in a location which had become most undesirable. The Orphanage, founded in the fall of 1865, was opened by Sisters of Charity on November 23, of that year. Later the institution was placed in charge of the Nazareth Sisterhood, and came under the care of the pastor of St. Peter's.

Father Ronan inaugurated a greatly improved condition, and from the receipts of a great fair held in Lowell paid the debts which had accumulated, and placed the Orphanage upon a sound basis. During the years of his pastorate which followed, he created a fund from bequests and donations, which at his death amounted to \$20,000, which was used in re-locating the Orphanage and building. On December 18, 1910, land was bought at No. 530 Stevens street, the old property on Appleton street was sold, the purchase price added to

Father Ronan's fund, and both used to defray in part the cost of the new buildings erected. After the sale of the old building, possession being at once demanded, quarters were found in the newly erected building owned by the Shaw Stocking Company, which was used until the completion of the new home. The business administration inaugurated by Father Ronan has since prevailed, the children of the Orphanage, about one hundred and thirty, are cared for under the best conditions, and Sisters of Charity are in charge, under the supervising care of the pastor of St. Margaret's and general direction of the pastors of the Catholic parishes of the city.

No vital interest of St. Peter's has been neglected in bringing about the solution of these problems, on the contrary, the parish, under Dr. Keleher, has prospered materially and spiritually, and in the many ways not visible to the unthinking but to those who can discern are the truest measure of a pastor's success. He is a profound and learned theologian, an eloquent preacher, possessing a fine voice and commanding presence, a cultured Christian gentleman with a pleasing personality which wins the love and respect of all who come within the circle of his influence. He is a strong advocate for any cause he may espouse, and numbers his friends among all classes. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and interested in all movements tending to the betterment of the city and the cause of the common good. It is in keeping with this spirit that he so warmly advocates the cause of temperance, his long continued labor as chaplain of the Matthew Society resulting in great good. He has also interested himself in the Society of San Antonio, an Italian social and beneficial society, and in many ways his influence has been exerted for the good of his fellow-men outside of his priestly duties. Many substantial improvements to the church property have been made during Dr. Keleher's pastorate, amongst others, the purchase in May, 1910, of the residence immediately south of the rectory and the removal of the buildings, and the addition of the site to the grounds surrounding church and rectory. In 1916 the building north of the church was removed and the site added to the church grounds. In 1915 a beautiful estate, at the corner of Highland and Thorndike streets, was purchased, and a convent opened. In 1916 the adjoining property was purchased, and after extensive alterations and improvements, was joined to the former, and now both are occupied by the Sisters who teach in the school.

There is nothing in the history of St. Peter's parish of which the people are more proud than that it is the home of Cardinal O'Connell, for here he was born, and here he spent his childhood and youth, and even in those early days gave promise of his great career.



Rev. Daniel J. Kelcher, Ph.D.

REV. DANIEL J. KELEHER, PH. D.

When young, James and Mary (Lane) Keleher came from their native Cork, Ireland, to Massachusetts, where James Keleher became a dairy farmer and stock raiser. They lived at North Andover until August, 1859, then moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where they lived until the end of life, respected by all who knew them. They were the parents of sons and daughters: Daniel J., of whom further; William; James; Timothy; Hannah, married Daniel Lynch; Mary, married James Dorman; Ellen, married John Dolan; Augusta, married Michael J. Sullivan.

The Rev. Daniel J. Keleher, Ph. D., pastor of St. Peter's Church (of which a complete history is given in the historical pages of this work), was born at North Andover, Massachusetts, March 6, 1859, and the August following his parents moved to Lawrence, where James Keleher died in 1897, aged eighty years, his widow surviving him until 1910, aged ninety. In Lawrence, he passed the grades to high school, finishing with graduation, class of 1876. The two years following were spent at Villa Nova College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in classical study under the Augustine Fathers in charge of that institution. In 1878 he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, and there pursued courses in philosophy and theology until May 19, 1883, when he was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons for his native diocese of Boston, and on his return was appointed by Archbishop Williams, assistant to Rev. John Delehunty, pastor of St. Francis De Sales Church at Roxbury. For five years he remained at that church, gaining the approval of his superiors, and in Sunday school and educational work accomplishing much good among the young of the congregation. In September, 1888, he was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, there remaining eight years, filling the chair with dignity and honor. During that period he was brought into close relation with men of deep learning and culture, men who exerted an influence beneficial and elevating. His contemporaries were: Abbe Hogan, first president of St. John's Seminary; and Rev. Charles Rex, the second president; both distinguished scholars and divines; Rev. Louis L. Walsh, now Bishop of Portland; Rev. Father Gigot, the great Biblical student and authority; and many others. In 1896, he received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree, Ph. D., and the same year terminated his professional career as an educator from choice, and he returned to pastoral duty, his choice and preferred work.

In November, 1896, he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Medway, Massachusetts, and there he remained nearly ten years, fruitful, happy and valuable, until April, 1906, becoming very dear to his people, and winning many friends outside his own congre-

gation. There the administrative powers were developed, which have since been so strongly in evidence and his broadminded interest in civic affairs was first displayed. His departure from Medway, where he had become so well known as the champion of right, was deeply regretted by all, regardless of creed. In April, 1906, he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church at Winchester, Massachusetts, there continuing until July, 1909, when he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church at Lowell.

When it was announced that Dr. Keleher would leave Winchester, there was genuine regret expressed throughout the town, and as the time drew near he was tendered a public leave-taking, at which all denominations were represented, a demonstration which was a gratifying proof that in Winchester, as everywhere, Dr. Keleher was appreciated and esteemed by all, regardless of church or social affiliation. In his new field he is meeting with the same kindly hearts and has won a secure place in public regard.

ALBERT D. CARTER.

Familiarly known to his fellow townsmen as "Deacon" Carter through his long connection with the First Congregational Church of Lowell, Albert D. Carter is now rounding out a long life of usefulness in the city of his adoption. His connection with the business world has been as a woolen manufacturer, having, as a member of the firm of Carter & Rogers, operated the woolen mills at Ashland and Lebanon, New Hampshire, for the past more than thirty-five years. Now an octogenarian, he has retired from all active participation in business affairs, even from his church duty, but as Deacon Emeritus yet retains relations with the First Congregational Church, of which he has so long been a faithful member and official. The years have dealt kindly with "Deacon" Carter, and they set lightly upon his shoulders. His friends are many, his standing in his community high, and a retrospective view of his years can bring him nothing but the quiet satisfaction which follows duty well performed.

Springing from Scotch ancestry, son of John Carter, and grandson of Orlando Carter, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, and Barnet, Vermont, he traces in maternal line to the Hopkins family, distinguished Rhode Island residents. His great-grandfather, born in 1707, was speaker of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1741, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in 1751, delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774, member of the Continental Congress, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He died July 13, 1785.

Orlando Carter, born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1761,

died in Barnet, Vermont, in 1849, lacking but two years of attaining nonagenarian distinction. He was reared a New Hampshire farmer boy, and long remained a farmer of that State, but after becoming head of a family he decided to move to Vermont. He walked the entire distance from Canterbury to Barnet, one hundred and fifty miles, personally inspected a tract, made the purchase and returned to Canterbury the same way he came. The following winter he moved his family and household goods by oxen and sled to the farm at Barnet which became the family homestead.

At this Barnet homestead of the Carters, John Carter was born October 24, 1800, and there he died in 1872. He grew to manhood as his father's farm assistant, but later he became a woolen manufacturer, a business he continued until the years compelled him to retire. He married Susan Hopkins, of ancient and Colonial, also Revolutionary family, born in Peacham, Vermont, in 1804, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1878, surviving her husband six years.

Albert D. Carter, son of John and Susan (Hopkins) Carter, was born at Barnet, Vermont, April 6, 1838, and there resided during the first sixteen years of his life. He attended the public school in Barnet, and for one year was a student at Saxonville High School. In 1854 he left home to make his own way in the world, going to Lawrence, Massachusetts, there becoming an employee of the Bay State Mills. Two years later he was promoted from the finishing room to the packing room, serving as overseer of the latter room from 1856 until the panic of 1857 which caused the Bay State Mills to close. His brother, who was the superintendent of the Saxonville Mills, then gave him a home, and for about a year he attended school. The next four years were spent in the employ of the Saxonville Mills in the wool sorting and carding rooms, the experience of those four years amply fitting him for responsible position in woolen mills. From the Saxonville Mills he went to the Collins Mills at Dracut, Massachusetts, there remaining six months, leaving to accept an overseer's position with the Middlesex Mills, at Lowell. He was an overseer of a carding department of the Middlesex Mills for six years, his service there terminating his years of preparation for the management of a personal business enterprise. In association with his brother, William H. Carter, he established a wool sorting and scouring business at Lowell, there continuing very successfully for ten years, 1869-1879. He then entered the manufacturing field as proprietor of the Thetford Woolen Mills, of Thetford, Vermont, which he purchased in 1879, and operated for something over three years. Later he formed a partnership with George S. Rogers, and in 1882 began the manufacture of woolen goods at Ashland, New Hampshire, under the firm name, Carter & Rogers. This mill was a paying investment, and was conducted as

the firm's sole interest for seven years. In 1889 they bought the Lebanon Woolen Mills at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and moved the machinery from their Ashland mill and resumed the manufacture of woolen goods at the Lebanon plant with greatly enlarged facilities. That mill was operated by the partners until the death of Mr. Rogers in February, 1914, and until the present day Mr. Carter has retained his interest, as has the Rogers Estate, the business being managed by trusted and capable lieutenants. Mr. Carter ere he laid down the active control was a complete master of every detail of woolen manufacture as conducted in his mill, was a capable manager of men, and a wise executive head. Justice to all, fair dealing and uprightness distinguished his business career, and there was no man but held him in the highest esteem. He held his commercial honor as sacred as his private reputation, and gained a high reputation for the product of his mill.

While Mr. Carter's active interests have been in outside mills, he has large Lowell interests, and has long made Lowell his home. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen; has been a member of the First Congregational Church for nearly half a century; held the office of deacon for more than forty years, and is now deacon emeritus. He was a member of the Old Residents' Association, now the Lowell Historical Society, and of the Lowell Fish and Game Club. He has long been a member of the Langdon Club of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and has a deep interest in the town in which his mill is located. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and ready at all times to lend a helping hand to further any good cause.

Mr. Carter married, November 13, 1861, H. Adie Johnson, of Saxonville, Massachusetts, who died February 1, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of two daughters: Lillian Blanche, married Hiram R. Blanchard, of Tilton, New Hampshire; they the parents of Ruth, Eleanor, Louise and Estelle Blanchard; Bertha Johnson, married Walter Hoyt, of Lowell, they the parents of a son, Carter Hoyt.

FRANK EMERSON DUNBAR.

After studying law under Charles S. Lilley and gaining admission to the bar in 1893, Mr. Dunbar, when the latter was elected to the Superior Court bench, retained the offices, and although active in the business world, practices his profession devotedly with zeal and enthusiasm. He is a well known member of the Middlesex bar, his years of practice now numbering a quarter of a century. He loves

his profession, adheres closely to the strictest construction of its ethics and holds the respect of his brethren of bench and bar. He is of the ancient Scottish clan, Dunbar, his branch of the clan settling in the North of Ireland, from whence came the founder of this family in New England. He is a son of John F. and Theresa (MacDonald) Dunbar, both now deceased.

Frank Emerson Dunbar was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 20, 1868, and there was prepared for college in the grade and high schools. He was graduated A. B. from Amherst College, class of 1890, and at once began the study of law under the preceptorship of Charles S. Lilley, of Lowell, Mr. Dunbar's Lowell residence dating from 1890. He was associated with Mr. Lilley for three years as a student, then was admitted to the bar and began to practice. Soon after his admission, Mr. Lilley was appointed judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court and retired from practice. Mr. Dunbar retained the offices and has remained continuously in practice. He has had much experience in corporation law, and his present practice, while general, is frequently along that branch of the law. He has been connected as counsel with many important cases, the decisions in some of these forming precedents and becoming authorities. He is a member of the Middlesex County, Massachusetts State, and American Bar associations.

Were he not engaged in daily law practice, one might describe Mr. Dunbar as a "busy" business man. The corporations of which he is president are the Boott Mills and the Appleton Company, both large and important cotton manufacturing companies of Lowell. The corporations he serves as director are the Lowell Gas Light Company, the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, the Traders & Mechanics Insurance Company, and the Union National Bank; he is a trustee and member of the board of investment of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank. Engrossed as he is by professional and business duties, he gives a share of his time to civic duties, and as a trustee of the Lowell General Hospital and the Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, gives time and legal advice without stint in their behalf.

Mr. Dunbar is a Republican in politics, and is active in party councils. In 1904, 1908, and 1916, he was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention. His clubs are the Yorick and Vesper Country of Lowell, and the Eastern Yacht of Marblehead. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, a member of the First Unitarian Church of Lowell.

Mr. Dunbar married, September 26, 1894, in Lowell, Massachusetts, Mary Carney Rogers, daughter of Jacob and Mary Howard (Carney) Rogers.

REUBEN DUNSFORD.

In 1903 Reuben Dunsford came to the United States from his native England, not a novice nor a young man without prospects, but an expert manufacturer, who at the age of twenty-one years was in full charge of a great plant. To such a young man this was indeed a land of opportunity, although on his first coming nothing was further from his intentions than remaining, his visit being solely one of business. But he came, saw and was induced to transfer his business to this country. The same year he became a resident of Lowell, incorporated the Lowell Insulated Wire Company, of which he is treasurer and general manager, and is now one of the city's substantial business men, well established in business and highly regarded as a man and citizen.

Reuben Dunsford is a son of Samuel and Mary Dunsford, his father an artist in oil and a nephew of General Henry Frederick Dunsford, C. B., born in 1818, died in 1887. General Dunsford was one of the heroes of the English Army, whose deeds during the mutiny in India won imperishable glory that will ever attach to the name Englishman. He was commander of the troops of the Rajah of Puttala and Gheund during the siege of Delhi and present during that city's storming and capture. For his gallantry and distinguished services he was awarded a medal of honor and created a C. B. For subsequent services he received a medal of honor, both medals being accompanied with an appropriately engraved clasp.

Reuben Dunsford was born in Manchester, England, April 20, 1876, and was well educated in the Manchester schools. He chose manufacturing as his life work, beginning with the W. T. Glover Company, Limited, manufacturers of insulated wire and electric specialties. He remained with the Glover Company seven years, which brought him to his twenty-first year. In 1897 he entered the service of William Rickard, Limited, of Derby, England, being in full charge of the plant, and so remaining for four years, a most responsible position for one of his years. But he was rich in experience, and in the Rickard plant had the benefit of his years with the Glover Company, the product of the two plants being similar. In 1901 he decided to begin business for himself along the same line of manufacture, intending to locate his plant in Manchester. He was becoming well established in the manufacture of insulated wire used in electrical work in 1903, when he came to the United States to buy braiding machines needed in his English factory. While here he was offered a flattering inducement to transfer his business to the United States, and realizing that the offer was too favorable to be refused, he accepted, returned to England, sold out his interest in the Rickard plant, and the same year (1903) was settled in the city of Lowell.



Frank Dunsford.

Mr. Dunsford began his American business career by organizing in September, 1903, the Lowell Insulated Wire Company, capital \$100,000, place of business, No. 171 Lincoln street; president, John J. Hogan; vice-president, J. M. Harrington; treasurer and general manager, Reuben Dunsford. The first plant was in the section known as Little Canada, on Perkins street, in a building 120x40, formerly used as a mill. The next plant was a much larger one on West Adam street, which was also outgrown, the next move being to a building at No. 171 Lincoln street, which was purchased and fitted up for the reception of the business it has since housed. The building is 160x60, four stories in height, all devoted to the business which now employs one hundred hands, operating nine hundred braiding machines, the product, insulated wire. The wire is purchased, but the rubber used in the insulating process is manufactured from the raw material in the company's own rubber plant. The entire process of washing, breaking down, compounding, volting into thin sheets and vulcanizing, is performed in their own plant, and is in itself an entire and most interesting business. The braiding or covering of the wire is largely a matter of machine work, the mechanical braiders being most ingenious in construction and perfect in operation. The products of the company go to all parts of the world, a large factor in their trade being that with foreign countries. Extensive additions are contemplated as there are other electrical lines which should be made in connection with the insulated wire, but as the plant now is running it is one of the large silk cord manufacturing plants, silk cord meaning the insulated wire as used for telephone and electric light purposes.

This is the business record Mr. Dunsford has compiled in two continents during his years, forty-one, fourteen of which have been spent in Lowell. He is a thorough business man as well as manufacturer, and is succeeding in substance as well as in reputation. He is a man of genial, hearty, friendly nature, a member of the Vesper Country Club, the Longmeadow Club, the Lowell Board of Trade, and the Congregational church.

Mr. Dunsford married, in Derby, England, Jeanie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Carr) Alton. Mr. and Mrs. Dunsford are the parents of: Gwendolin Mary, born in Derby, England, December 22, 1901; Bevan, born in Lowell, August 10, 1904; Harold, born February 26, 1905; Reuben, born July 26, 1906; Donald Archibald, born November 29, 1907; Alton, born October 20, 1908. The family residence is in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

LESTER HOWARD CUSHING, A. B.

Shortly after graduation with honors from Harvard University in 1911, Professor Cushing, of the Lowell Textile School, was called

by the Lowell Textile School, and as head instructor of commercial languages, industrial history and economics has since served that famed institution, first and greatest of all American textile schools. A young man among educators, he has already won his way to honorable distinction in the special educational field in which he has chosen to labor and his services to the institution are valuable. He is a son of Henry Waldo and Julia D. (Lane) Cushing, of influential Massachusetts families, his father a merchant of Rockland, Massachusetts.

Lester Howard Cushing was born in Rockland, Massachusetts, September 21, 1889, and there completed grammar school courses in 1903, high school in 1907, graduating with the class of that year. This completed his college preparation, and in the fall of 1907 he entered Harvard University whence he was graduated *cum laude* A. B., class of 1911. The following fall he began his service with the Lowell Textile School, and has since been a member of the faculty whose devoted labors have won high reputation for the school. His classes are language, industrial history and economics, and in these he has won distinction not alone for his knowledge of the subjects taught but for the interest with which he clothes them and the ability to impart an understanding knowledge to his classes. He is a member of associations, clubs and societies devoted to education, science and social enjoyment, his religious preference Congregational.

Professor Cushing married, September 5, 1913, Marion Bryant, daughter of Joseph and Medora (Flye) Bryant, of Rockland, Massachusetts. They are the parents of Helen Bryant Cushing, born July 20, 1915.

REV. APPLETON GRANNIS.

Called, in 1912, to the rectorship of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Grannis has the distinction of being settled over Lowell's oldest church, its history beginning with that of Lowell. When the Merrimack Corporation realized that their project was a success, they at once began making provision for the religious welfare of the families their enterprise had attracted. Their action resulted in the organization of the Merrimack Religious Society, organized February 24, 1824.

The first public services were held March 7, 1824, in a company school house, the cornerstone of a church was laid, and on March 16, 1825, St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church was dedicated to the worship of God, the first building within the present city limits to be so consecrated. The first sermon was preached in the schoolhouse by Rev. Theodore Edson, an Episcopal clergyman, who became the first rector of St. Anne's. Kirk Boott, one of the two men appointed by



William Corbett McLean, M.D.

the Merrimack Corporation to make provision for religious worship among their employees, was an Episcopalian. The history of the church is interwoven with every fibre of Lowell's life. The Merrimack Corporation eventually compelled the payment by the parish of \$29,000—expended for church and rectory, and while this was held to be most unjust, it freed the parish from all obligations to the corporation and undoubtedly was a blessing in the end.

Rev. Theodore Edson, the pioneer rector, was a graduate of Harvard, and prior to his coming to Lowell was curate at St. Matthew's Church, of South Boston. He continued as rector of St. Anne's until his death, June 25, 1883, at the great age of ninety. He was foremost in the effort to establish schools in Lowell, and in the face of much opposition won the right to be called the father of "Lowell's School System," as well as the religious father.

Rev. Appleton Grannis, rector of historic St. Anne's, was born in Utica, New York, April 9, 1874, son of Charles K. and Annie (Appleton) Grannis, his father a native son of New York, his mother a native daughter of Maine. After public school courses Appleton Grannis prepared at Utica Academy, and entered Columbia University, whence he was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1893, Master of Arts, class of 1897, and Bachelor of Divinity, General Theological Seminary, New York City, class of 1896. He was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in March, 1897, and settled over the church at Essex Falls, New York, until 1902. From that church he went to St. Michael's Church, New York City, as first assistant; from there he came to Massachusetts, and for three years was assistant rector at Trinity Church, Boston, going thence to the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City. In February, 1912, he accepted a call from St. Anne's Church, of Lowell, and is the honored rector of that parish at the present time (November, 1917).

Mr. Grannis, in addition to his many parish and diocesan obligations, is a member of the board of trustees, Rogers Hall, Social Service League, Battles Home for Aged Men, Federation of Churches, and minister-at-large, chaplain of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Lowell Board of Trade. His fraternity is Phi Gamma Delta, and in political faith he is an Independent Democrat.

WILLIAM CORBETT McLEAN, M. D.

A graduate of Tufts Medical College, Dr. McLean came to Lowell in 1902 with his newly acquired degree, and during the interval of time which has since elapsed he has won the regard of a large clientele drawn to him through his professional skill and ability. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Corbett) McLean, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. McLean was born in Boston, May 16, 1876, and after finishing grade and high school courses, finished his college preparation at the Boston Latin School. In 1893 he entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1897. When the choice of a profession was made he elected to become a physician, and in pursuance of his decision entered Tufts Medical College, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of '99." The following year and a half he spent in Germany, and for a similar period practiced his profession in Winchester, Massachusetts, after which he located in Lowell, and has continuously practiced his profession in that city until the present, 1918. He was formerly medical superintendent of Lowell Emergency Hospital, and for many years has been lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston, upon genito-urinary diseases, he having made such diseases a specialty. He is also an authority on dermatology and has given special attention to diseases coming under that head.

Dr. McLean's home is in Boston and his offices are located at No. 408 Middlesex street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH HENRI GUILLET.

While for many years Mr. Guillet has been fighting strenuous battles, they have been those of the courts, but there was a time when his love of adventure led him far from his native Canada and to the fields of actual conflict. When a lad of sixteen he enlisted in the Pontifical Zouaves, went to Italy and was taken prisoner when Rome fell to the Italian king, September 20, 1870. After a few weeks held as a prisoner of war he was claimed by England as a British subject, and with several other Canadians, his comrades, he was sent to England, thence to New York and home. This was his first great adventure, and not long after his return he became a permanent settler in the United States and later a citizen, eminent in the law and an advocate of power and influence. Mr. Guillet is one of the foremost representatives of his race in New England, and has been the leading spirit in every movement to promote the welfare of the French-Canadians in New England and to make them better Americans. His influence extends far beyond city or country limits, and the title of foremost citizen is his without the qualifying "of French-Canadian birth."

Mr. Guillet is of ancient French family, tracing descent to Pierre Guillet, who came from La Rochelle, France, in 1638, settling at Three Rivers, Canada, a town located on the St. Lawrence river. From Pierre Guillet sprang two centuries later Jean C. Guillet, of Marieville, Province of Quebec, who married Aurelie Desroches, and

they are the parents of Joseph Henri Guillet, of Lowell, whose life and service form the motive for the review.

Joseph Henri Guillet was born at Marieville, Province of Quebec, Canada, January, 1853. He began his education in the village school, later becoming a student at College Monnoir in Marieville, continuing until his enlistment in the Pontifical Zouaves in 1869. His experience in the war has been told in the opening paragraph of this review and need not be dwelt upon here. After his return home in 1870 he spent a few months in Canada, coming to the United States in the early part of 1871, and locating in Fall River, Massachusetts. There he became interested in journalism, being connected with a newspaper published in the French language until 1874. In that year he came to Lowell, which city has ever since been his home. He came to the city as manager of "L'Echo du Canada," a newspaper printed for the benefit of French readers in their own language. The tide of emigration was then flowing strongly from Canada to New England, the mills and industries of Lowell attracting many. Mr. Guillet became interested in the welfare of those coming from the Province of Quebec, and through his knowledge of English and familiarity with the customs of the city he was able to be of great service to many of his countrymen seeking homes in a strange land.

Later Mr. Guillet began the study of law in the office of William H. Bent, an eminent lawyer of the city, now deceased, gave up journalism and soon after was admitted to the bar. He at once began to practice in Lowell and has continued a legal practitioner until the present time, his position at the Middlesex bar one of dignity and honor. In addition to the foregoing there is much of unusual interest in Mr. Guillet's career which can best be presented in chronological order. From the year 1881 until 1889 he was principal of a Lowell evening school. The previous year, 1880, he was secretary of the first French-American convention ever held in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, delegates sitting in joint convention at Worcester. In 1881 the second convention of French-American citizens was held at Fall River, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island delegates sitting in the convention of which Mr. Guillet was president.

In 1884 he organized and was chosen the first president of the association, "L'Union de Charette," composed of the comrades-in-arms then living in New England, who had served with him in the regiment of Pontifical Zouaves in Italy. The same year he founded "L'Abeille," the first daily newspaper published in the French language in New England. A great honor came to Mr. Guillet in 1888 in the conferring by Pope Leo XIII. of the decoration of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Sylvestre, which with his commission was

delivered to him in St. Patrick's Church, Lowell, by Archbishop J. J. Williams, of Boston, assisted by Bishop Keane, of Washington, D. C. In 1891 he delivered the inauguration address at the opening of St. Joseph's College in Lowell, and 1892 he was further honored by Pope Leo XIII. by the bestowal of the medal "Bene Merenti." He was president of a committee of citizens formed in 1895 to erect a monument to Father A. M. Garin, O. M. I., a French priest and pioneer oblate father in Lowell, Mr. Guillet aiding in honoring the man who shared with Father John O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church, the reputation of being the strong men of the church in their day. The monument, a statue of the reverend father, stands near the Church of St. Jean Baptiste on Merrimack street.

The French-American Historical Society, the purpose of which was to make known the part the French took in the formation and evolution of the American nation, was founded in 1899, Mr. Guillet being chosen the first president of the Society. The debt to France has been acknowledged and is now being repaid with the blood of American soldiers who shoulder to shoulder with their French and English comrades are rolling back the German horde from the soil they would steal from its rightful owners. Another deserved and highly appreciated honor was conferred upon Mr. Guillet, July 9, 1899, by the French government through the Minister of Public Instruction in creating him an "Officer d'Académie." Other organizations in which he has been prominent are: Notre Dame de Lourdes Credit Union, of which he is president; a founder and first president of the Oaklands Improvement Association; member and former director of Lowell Board of Trade. He is a director of the Lowell Morris Plan Bank, and at the time of the proposed erection of the Lowell high school building he served as a member of the advisory board. Himself a naturalized citizen, he has taken an active interest in the question of citizenship, presenting it with persistence and strongly urging his former countrymen to become citizens of the country for the aggrandizement of which they are working. Another organization in which he has evidenced deep interest is the Franco-American Foresters, being Le Chef Supreme of the Conseil Executif. He was also a trustee of the Massachusetts State Hospital at Foxborough.

The foregoing little more than indicates the usefulness of Mr. Guillet's life and the estimation in which he is held at home and abroad. In rehearsing the principal happenings of his career the impression is received of a man of extreme age, but he is in the prime of his splendid powers, physical and mental, his years but sixty-four. His professional offices are No. 321 Hildreth building, his home No. 262 Wentworth avenue. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the districts, he having been admitted to practice in all. He

is a member of the bar associations, and highly esteemed by his brethren.

Mr. Guillet married (first) in 1877, Leah M. Prairie, who died in April, 1895. He married (second) in February, 1898, Clara Chabot. He has no children.

REV. CALEB E. FISHER, D. D.

As pastor of one of Lowell's oldest churches, The First Universalist, which he has served for twenty-three years, Dr. Fisher holds honorable and leading position among the clergy of the city.

The First Universalist Society was organized in Lowell in 1827, and the first church edifice dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1828, Rev. Hosea Ballou preaching the dedicatory sermon. That church stood on Chapel street which was later deemed unsuitable, the next location for the church being on the present site of the Boston and Maine Railroad station. The congregation, always a strong one, finally erected the present beautiful edifice on Hurd street in 1874, the railroad taking the old site and building. To this old, wealthy and influential church came Dr. Fisher in 1895, a young man, having been in the ministry but four years. Nearly twenty-three years have since elapsed and to the church he has given the vigor of his youthful manhood, the wisdom of his mature years and the devotion of a lifetime. His service to the church is but one form of his usefulness to his fellowmen and there are many young men who revere his name as that of their best friend, and several who have been educated through his generosity. His religion is one of service, and as pastor he is greatly beloved.

Dr. Fisher is a native son of Massachusetts, son of Nehemiah and Frances (Lopas) Fisher, of Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, his parents also natives of that section. Caleb E. Fisher was born in Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, April 10, 1860, and there obtained a good public school education. After completing classical courses he pursued studies in divinity at St. Lawrence University, New York State, and even before graduation was placed over the Universalist church at Herkimer, New York. He was graduated in 1891, and continued over the Herkimer church until soon afterward, when he was called to Utica, New York, where he was pastor for three years. In 1895 he accepted a call from the First Universalist Church of Lowell, Massachusetts, and for twenty-three years has been pastor of that congregation. He is an earnest, eloquent preacher, a loved and honored pastor, a good citizen highly esteemed for his public spirit and progressiveness. He is chaplain of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal

Arch Masons; of Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; a director of the Battles Home for Aged Men; member of the Lowell Board of Trade and Centreville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican. In his home town, Provincetown, he has always retained a lively interest and is a member of the Board of Trade of that enterprising town.

In 1911, his *alma mater*, Lawrence University, conferred upon her son in recognition of his learning and ability the honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, an honor appreciated by Dr. Fisher's many friends.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HARRIS.

The Harris family, of which George Washington Harris was a distinguished representative during the generation just passed, is one of the oldest and most illustrious in the New England states, having maintained its high place in the regard of the community from the very earliest Colonial period to the present time.

The name Harris is of Welsh origin, and means "the son of Harry." According to Mark-Antony Lower, who wrote in London, in 1875, and who is quoted in the "Harris Family," a New England publication of 1883, it is a fact that: "Those who are conversant with documents belonging to the Middle Ages, are well aware of the disposition that then existed to make the father's Christian name the surname of the child." * * * "In England, when the patronymic was used, the word 'son' was usually affixed, as John Adamson; in Wales, on the contrary, although the staple of the national nomenclature was of this kind, no affix was used, but the paternal name was put in the genitive, as Griffith William's, David John's or Jones, Rees Harry's or Harris." This name is found in "A list of sixty of the most common surnames in England and Wales, in 1838," in the work by Lower already referred to. The fact that it was and still is one of the most common names in the United Kingdom we have evidence of many sorts to prove. There is not a county from North to South or from East to West that has not a number of such families, and according to a letter from the postmaster of Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, dated August, 1881, the family in that country is "legion." The same is true of the name in the United States, families bearing it being so numerous that, aside from their inability to trace to a common ancestor, their mere numbers preclude that possibility.

In the case, however, of that branch of the family of which George Washington Harris was a member, the line is plainly traceable through seven generations, from one Thomas Harris and his wife, Elizabeth, who were emigrants from England to Massachusetts in the very first years of the settlement of that colony. The exact date



Geo. A. Harris

of their migration is unknown, to be sure, but they were in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as the year 1630. In the year 1680 Deacon Stilson, of Charlestown, to whom Thomas Harris' wife was married after the death of her first husband, testified that Thomas Harris kept the ferry from Boston to Winnisimet (now Chelsea) and Charlestown, forty-nine years before. This fact is doubly interesting because the ferry mentioned is the oldest in the country. The only step that is doubtful in this line is that which connects Thomas Harris with John Harris, of Rowley, Massachusetts, but the strong ballot of probability is in favor of the latter having been the former's son, as there seems to be small reason to doubt that he was the brother of Anthony Harris, who is known to be the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Harris. The line from Sergeant John Harris to George Washington Harris, of this sketch, was through Richard, Deacon William, and Jasher, who was his father.

Jasher Harris was born at Grafton, Vermont, and lived his entire life there, his death occurring on January 16, 1845. He followed the occupation of farming, and lived on the old homestead with his parents. He was a member of the Baptist church in Grafton. On December 1, 1814, he married Elizabeth Jordan, a daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Hudson) Jordan. Their children were as follows: A daughter, who died in Grafton at the age of three weeks; Sylvester, born October 19, 1816, and died April 20, 1873; Marilla Adeline, born September 16, 1818; Mary, died at Grafton at the age of one year; Sarah, died at Grafton at the age of three years; Sylvanus, born November 1, 1824, and died November 1, 1840, at Grafton; George Washington, of whom further; William Randal, born February 26, 1828; John Marcus, born March 19, 1830; Mary Ann, born December 10, 1831, died March 23, 1878, at Lowell, Massachusetts; Caroline Matilda, born October 29, 1833, died August 22, 1878, at Lowell, Massachusetts; Hubbard Clinton, born November 19, 1835; Francis Cylar, born September 21, 1837, and died February 20, 1863; Sarah Helen, born July 17, 1839, and made her home at Lowell, Massachusetts, with her brother, George Washington.

George Washington Harris, whose death occurred February 16, 1909, was born, as well as all his brothers and sisters, in the town of Grafton, Vermont, in which his father made his home during his entire life. The date of his birth was October 16, 1826, and his first childish associations were formed with his native town. He did not, however, remain in it for a great while, but was sent away to school, at Townshend, Vermont, where he attended the academy for several years. How precocious were his talents is to be judged from the fact that he gave up his own studies at the age of fifteen and became a teacher himself. At this early age he used to walk across the moun-

tains to the school where he taught, and this occupation he continued to follow for about three years. He possessed, however, certain other abilities, which from the start made it seem unlikely that he would remain a teacher. These extended in the direction of mechanical knowledge and skill, abilities which are most characteristic of the type of New Englander which Mr. Harris represented.

In the year 1845 Mr. Harris was the inventor of a machine for making bricks, which was destined to alter the whole course of his career. At first he merely employed the summer holiday period in manufacturing his bricks, which he sold in the neighborhood, but gradually his attention became turned more and more to the industrial opportunities which at that time offered to any enterprising young man with ability to control them. His next invention of importance was a loom-harness machine for which, at the time, there was a great need, and upon which he worked for some years before perfecting. In 1849 he took out a patent on his device, but did not at once apply it in a practical manner. On the contrary, he taught for one more year. This time the scene of his labors was Elizabeth, New Jersey. He returned, however, after this period, to Grafton, and spent the next five or six years in the improvement and development of his invention. It was his intention for some time to establish an industrial business in England, and he actually went to that country in the year 1859 and remained there for some six months.

It became apparent to him, however, that conditions were not so favorable in England as in America for his projected operations, and accordingly he returned to the United States, this time with the idea of making the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, the scene of his endeavors. He took three of his perfected machines to that city, and there rented the basement of a shop, where he installed them and began the manufacture of twine loom-harness. He had already met with a considerable success when the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, cut short his business absolutely. This was due to the fact that the cotton mills were closed, upon which he depended for his supplies. The period of absolute depression, however, was not co-extensive with the Civil War; conditions began to improve and by the end of six months some of the mills in the larger manufacturing cities had opened again. In spite of disappointments, which must have seemed bitter to a young man just beginning his career, Mr. Harris was not to be discouraged, and, as soon as circumstances rendered it feasible, he again rented room for his machines, together with the power to drive them, and began once more his work. Slowly but surely his business developed and he gradually forged his way into prominence in the industrial circles of the city of Lowell. Gradually he added to his number of machines and the operatives that were needed to work

them, and very shortly entirely outgrew his original quarters. In the year 1872 it became necessary for him to seek more commodious accommodations, and accordingly, he leased a sufficient plot of land and erected thereon a three-story building. Here he carried on his work with a high degree of success until 1881, when, in the month of April, the building was destroyed by fire. But although this was a serious blow to Mr. Harris, he was now assured of his market and the business had gained a momentum which made it necessary to go on. It was not, of course, possible to erect equally adequate quarters at a moment's notice and Mr. Harris, grudging any delay in his operations, took what machines he had rescued from the fire and once more rented space in which to install them. This was but a temporary arrangement, however, and continued only so long as it took to erect a fine four-story brick building, at the corner of Pawtucket and Perkins streets, Lowell. This building measured one hundred and fifty by fifty feet in size, and the two first floors were occupied entirely by Mr. Harris' operations. The month of November, 1881, saw its completion and here his business grew to larger proportions than it had ever known before. He was at one time operating twenty-five machines with thirty-five hands, the annual output of which was above forty-five thousand sets of twine loom-harness, in the manufacture of which there was consumed about one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds of twine.

It was not likely, however, that Mr. Harris, possessed as he was of an unusual inventive genius, should confine himself to this one business, and, accordingly, we find him forming a partnership with W. W. Carey, in the year 1867, for the manufacture of wood-working machinery. In this he was also highly successful, and a handsome two-story, brick, machine shop was erected, where for a number of years they manufactured planers, saws, wood-turning lathes and various other machines. Mr. Harris also became interested in the Swaine Turbine Company and became the owner of a one-fourth interest in this concern. He was elected its president, and it was due in no small degree to his unusually capable management that the affairs thereof prospered so highly. Eventually he resigned from the position of president, but continued as a director during the remainder of his life. Still another large and important concern was established by Mr. Harris, who in this case was associated with four other gentlemen in the founding and organizing of the Lake George Manufacturing Company of Ticonderoga, New York. This was a weaving concern, where at one time there were operated ten thousand spindles and two hundred and fifty looms, the annual production of which was fifty-two thousand yards of sheeting. Two hundred hands were employed in this immense establishment, which was one of the largest

industrial concerns in that part of the country. Mr. Harris was the owner of a one-third interest in this company, and for many years held the office of president, it being his unusual business insight which developed its operations to such enormous proportions.

On December 4, 1855, Mr. Harris married (first) Susan Wier, who was born at Grafton, Vermont, December 4, 1828, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 12, 1866, a daughter of John and Fanny (Chapman) Wier. Of this union four children were born as follows: Rosetta Caroline, born August 9, 1858, at Coeymans, New York, died March 7, 1859; Emma Susan, born February 1, 1862, in Lowell, Massachusetts, died January 29, 1880, at Grafton, Vermont, buried on her eighteenth birthday; Sarah Helen, born September 7, 1863, in Lowell, Massachusetts, died December 5, 1881, in the city of her birth; George William, born February 9, 1866, in Lowell. Mr. Harris married (second) December 7, 1870, Emma Roslyn Lunt, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Johnson) Lunt, born in Brunswick, Maine, May 12, 1845. One child was born to them, Grace Greenleaf, October 12, 1872, in Lowell. Mrs. Harris survives her husband and continues to make her home in the handsome family mansion at No. 252 Pawtucket street, Lowell. Her daughter, Grace Greenleaf, became the wife of Joseph Barber, and they are the parents of two children, Harris and Joseph, Jr. Since the death of Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Barber and their children have resided with Mrs. Harris in the latter's home.

Although the influence of Mr. Harris upon the community, due to the part he played in the business world, was a great one, it was not by any means the sum total of that which he exercised, or perhaps even the major portion of it. This was rather the result of his character as a man, a character which, coupled with a strong personality such as that possessed by Mr. Harris, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he came in contact. At the base of his character, as it must be at the base of all worthy characters, were the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he added not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and manner, which made him at once the charming companion and the most faithful friend.

ALBERT STRAW HOWARD.

Since 1903 Mr. Howard has been a member of the Middlesex county bar, located in Lowell, and since 1913 a member of the law firm, Qua, Howard & Rogers, with offices in the Hildreth building. He is a son of William Hanson Howard, and is a descendant of that John Howard or Haward, who came from England when a boy of

fifteen years, was an intimate in the home of Captain Myles Standish in Duxbury, and in 1645 was one of fifty-four men listed as original proprietors of the town of Bridgewater. The old founder of the family in New England was an Indian fighter, a town official, a deputy to the General Court, and kept the first licensed inn at Bridgewater as early as 1670, continuing it until his death in 1700.

A branch of this family settled in Strafford, New Hampshire, where William Hanson Howard was born in 1843; he died in Lowell, Massachusetts, in January, 1904. He was a stocking manufacturer. Mr. Howard married, December 13, 1870, Charlotte W. Straw, who died in 1903, daughter of ex-Governor E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of: Nellie Straw, born November 2, 1871, died November 29, 1874; Albert Straw, of further mention; William Hanson (2), born April 30, 1879, now connected with the faculty of the Lawrenceville School for Boys at Lawrenceville, New Jersey; Sarah Cheney, born October 20, 1883, died in June, 1903.

Albert Straw Howard, second child and eldest son of William Hanson and Charlotte W. (Straw) Howard, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 27, 1876. He began his education at the Bartlett Grammar School in Lowell, Massachusetts, whither his parents had removed in the year 1885; later attended the Lowell High School, whence he graduated in 1893. He then entered Harvard University, was graduated class of "96," and at once entered Harvard Law School. In 1899 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, being then and for four years afterward associated with Burke & Corbett of the Lowell bar until 1903. For ten years thereafter he practiced his profession alone. In 1913 he became a member of Qua, Howard & Rogers, with offices in the Hildreth building, a firm which has attained high rank among the leaders at the Middlesex bar. Mr. Howard is a painstaking, conscientious lawyer, preparing his cases with the greatest care, depending upon his thoroughness and strong, forcible presentation for success. He has won his fair share of professional honor, and is a strict observer of the ethical code which governs the profession. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association, and the Middlesex County Bar Association, and is held in high esteem by his professional brethren. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge of Masons in Lowell, and of the Yorick and Vesper Country clubs.

Mr. Howard married, September 2, 1903, Edna M. Hopkins, of Greensfield, New Hampshire, daughter of Woodbury P. Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Woodbury F., born April 3, 1905; Alan S., born November 24, 1908; Charlotte, April 30, 1912.

RALPH WALTER PARKER, M. D.

Shortly after receiving his M. D. from Boston University Medical School, Dr. Parker located at Lowell, first as house physician to the General Hospital, beginning private practice a year later, in 1809. The years that have since elapsed have brought him professional eminence, and he is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city, well established in the regard of a large clientele.

Dr. Parker is of ancient English lineage, forms of the name, *Parcus* and *De Parco*, being found in the Domesday Book of the eleventh century. It is unlikely that the numerous English families have a common ancestor, as Geoffrey Parker, probably a Saxon, was in England before 925, while Johannes le Parker, a Norman, came with William the Conqueror, and was a keeper of the Royal Parks. A coat-of-arms belonging to the branch of the Parker family in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, was in possession of that family and believed to have been borne by their English progenitors:

Arms—Gules a chevron between three leopard's faces, or.

Crest—A leopard's head affronte crased, or, ducally gorged, gules.

There were no less than twenty-five emigrants named Parker, in Massachusetts alone, before 1650. It is not likely that they were all closely related, but there is reason to believe that the Parkers settling in Reading, Woburn, Chelmsford and Groton were brothers or very near relatives.

Deacon Thomas Parker, born in England, in 1605, embarked for America, March 11, 1635, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, with whose family a tradition connects the Parkers by marriage. Deacon Thomas Parker settled in Lynn Village, later called Reading, in the eastern part, on the old Parker homestead, where the last of his family to occupy it died in 1822. He was an active and prominent citizen, a man of ability and substance. He died in 1683, aged seventy-eight. His wife died January 15, 1690.

Sergeant John Parker, son of Deacon Thomas Parker, was born in 1640, in Reading, Massachusetts, and died February 21, 1698. He married (first) November 13, 1667, Hannah Kendall, born January 29, 1650, died July 8, 1689. The line of descent to Dr. Ralph W. Parker is through their eldest child, John Parker, born in Reading, December 16, 1668, died there January 11, 1740; married Elizabeth Goodwin, died May 11, 1731. Their second son, John Parker, born in Reading, March 27, 1701, died in 1790; married, in 1723, Sarah Lilly. Their second son, Jonas Parker, born in 1728, succeeded to the homestead. He was lieutenant of the Reading Company in the Revolution, under Captain Thomas Eaton, Colonel Green's regiment, on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. His son, Aaron Parker, born 1757, in Reading,

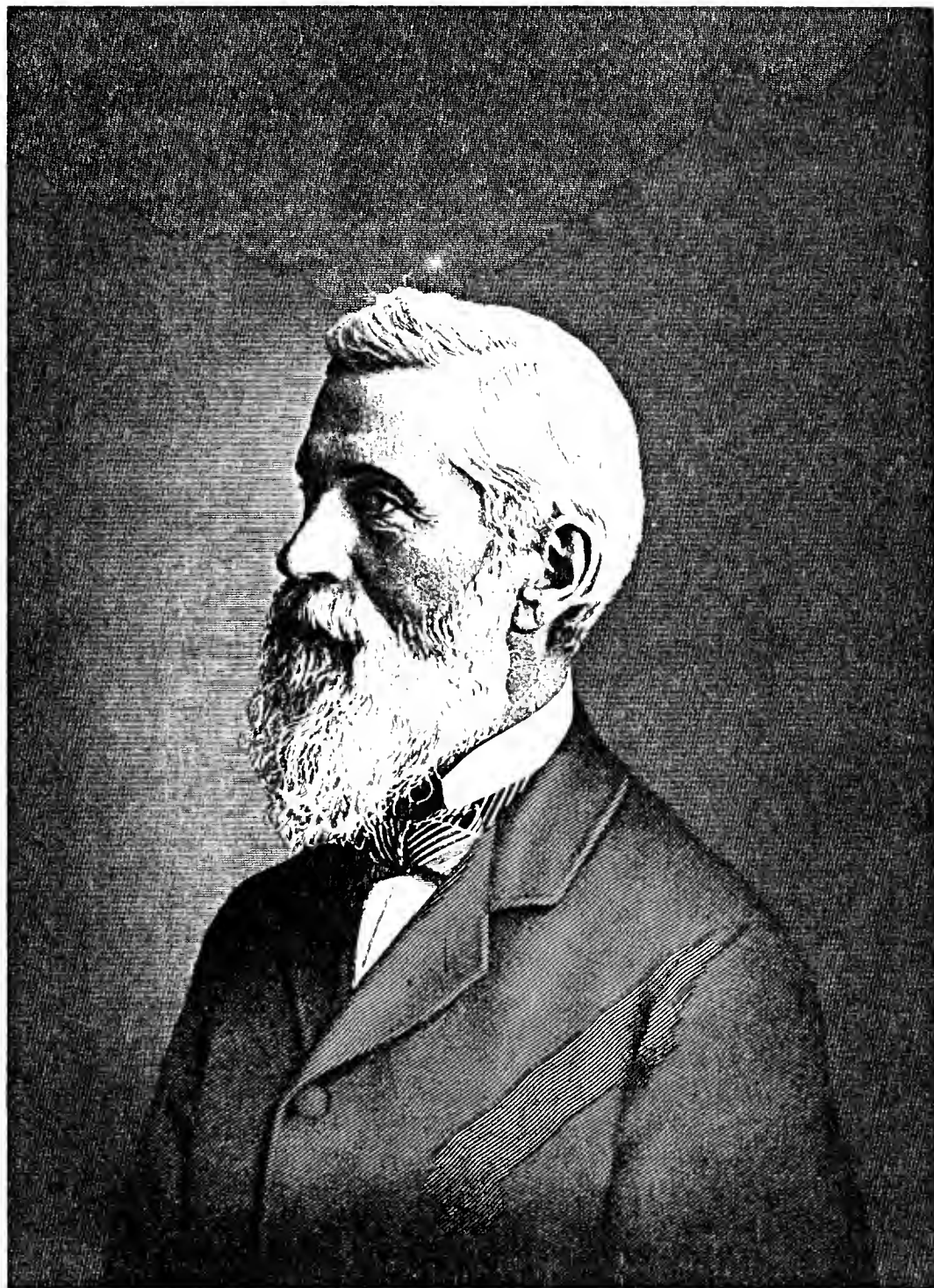
settled in that town. He was a soldier in the Revolution, in Captain Thomas Eaton's company, Colonel Green's regiment, April 19, 1775, and later; also in Captain Jesse Wyman's company, Colonel Josiah Whitney's regiment in 1777, in Rhode Island campaign; also in Captain William Green's company, Colonel Cyprian How's regiment, in 1780, in Rhode Island campaign. He married Jerusha Damon. Their eldest child, Aaron Parker, Jr., born in 1788, in Reading, married Rebecca, daughter of Captain Joseph Baneroft. He was a farmer in his native town. Their eldest child, Henry F. Parker, was born in Reading, and educated in the common schools. He married Luthera Emerson, a descendant of Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich. He removed with his family to Chicago, Illinois, and thence to Lawrence, Kansas, about 1856, when the anti-slavery movement was active in the effort to save Kansas from the blight of slavery. In 1880 he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and was State Senator in the first Legislature in that State. His third son, Walter Scott Parker, is mentioned below.

Walter Scott Parker was born in Reading, July 21, 1846. He spent his early childhood in his native town, but at the age of ten years accompanied his parents to Illinois, and thence to Kansas. He finished his school years in the high school at Lawrence, that being the first high school established in the territory. In 1859 Henry F. Parker, with his two sons, Henry Kirk and Aaron Holmes, went to Colorado, the remainder of the family returning to Reading, Massachusetts, where after working on the farm for two years, Walter S. Parker became bookkeeper in the shoe factory of his uncle, Stillman E. Parker, and also attended Reading High School for a time. On July 19, 1864, still being two days under eighteen, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until the end of the war. In the spring of 1865 he entered Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College, teaching during the winter terms in Chelmsford and Bradford until graduated in 1868. Soon afterward he was chosen principal of Dowse Academy, Sherborn, and later principal of the Medfield High School, where he remained one year. He was then elected principal of a grammar school in New Bedford, Massachusetts, but after a few weeks accepted the position of sub-master at the Dwight School in Boston. He remained there from April, 1872, to December, 1884, then was elected master of the Bennett School of Boston, where he remained four years. In 1888 he was transferred to the mastership of the Everett School, Boston, there attaining high reputation as an educator and executive. He took a personal interest in his pupils, won their affection as well as respect, and compiled a brilliant record. In June, 1894, he was elected supervisor of public schools in Boston, without any effort on his part to obtain the position, and until 1916 he filled that position most ably. In 1906 the office was

designated assistant superintendent, and under that title he served until his voluntary retirement in 1916. From 1906 until his retirement, he was senior supervisor. He was connected for many years with the National Summer School of Methods at Saratoga, New York, as a lecturer on history, and for some years was manager and secretary of the school. He was treasurer of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association for several years, and in December, 1895, was elected its president.

In collaboration with Calvin G. Hutchinson he wrote and published "The Principles and Practices of Bookkeeping," a standard work. He has been a member of the Reading School Committee since 1873, and for more than twenty years has been chairman of the board. He has also been one of the trustees of the public library; was chairman of the building committee in charge of the erection of the new high school building in Reading, completed in 1906; was one of the originators and promoters of the First National Bank of Reading, member of the first board of directors, and president since January, 1907; and was one of the incorporators of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and is a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Reading. He was a member of the joint committee from Reading, Wakefield and North Reading, in charge of the very successful celebration of the quarter-millennial of the founding of the town of Reading, and was chairman of that body. He was commander of the local Grand Army of the Republic Veteran Post, No. 194, during the first two years of its existence; is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Reading; St. Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Boston; Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Melrose; and in 1901 was district deputy grand master of the Seventh Masonic District. He is a charter member and first governor of Pilgrim Fathers Chapter of Reading, for many years a member of the National Historical Society and of the Congregational church of Reading.

Mr. Parker married, June 8, 1870, Martha Isabelle Badger, a direct descendant in the maternal line from Colonel William Ball, who came from England about 1650, and settled in Lancaster county, Virginia, one of whose grandchildren was Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. They have three sons and three daughters: 1. Grace Badger, married George Clough, of Reading; one child, Robert Clough. 2. Ralph Walter, of further mention. 3. Florence Buxton, married Calvin P. Atwood, of Reading; one child, Ralph Atwood. 4. Harold Francis, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1902; proprietor of the Atkinson Grocery Company. 5. Agnes Isabelle, a teacher and vocalist. 6. Robert Emerson, a graduate of Dartmouth College, a constructive engineer with the Aberthan Construction Company of New York and Boston.



William H. Anderson

Dr. Ralph Walter Parker, eldest son of Walter Scott and Martha Isabelle (Badger) Parker, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, October 23, 1876, and is now an eminent physician and surgeon of Lowell, Massachusetts. He passed through the grade and high schools of Reading, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1893. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of Boston University and received his degree of M. D. from that institution with the class of 1898.

He began practice as house physician to Lowell General Hospital, continuing one year from July, 1898, until July, 1899, then resigned, and during the summer of 1899 pursued a post-graduate course in a New York medical institution. He returned to Lowell the same year and began practice, associating himself with Dr. F. W. Chadbourne as partner. His practice in the city has been continuous, his offices during the entire period having been in the Central building, No. 53 Central street, Rooms 20 and 22. He is physician to the City Jail, member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts State Medical Society and the local medical societies, and is held in high regard by his brethren of the profession.

Dr. Parker is a Republican in politics, and a member of the different Masonic bodies of the city. He is also an Elk, and an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a trustee of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and interested in the active work of the bodies of which he is a member. His clubs are the Yorick, Central and Martin Luther.

Dr. Parker married, in June, 1904, in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Mildred M. King, daughter of Major King, of Kingston, a retired officer of artillery in the Canadian Army, now deceased, and his wife, Mary (Johnson) King.

WILLIAM HENRY ANDERSON.

William Henry Anderson, lawyer, one of the leaders of the Lowell bar, and a member of this community, which for many years honored and respected him as one of its most distinguished figures, died at his home here April 14, 1902, his death bringing to an end a career which was alike an honor to himself and to the great profession which he graced, and a benefit to the city where he made his home.

Mr. Anderson was a member of an old New England family which had settled in the person of its progenitors at Londonderry, New Hampshire, they being among the sturdy pioneers who made the name of that colony famous in the early history of the region. He was a son of Francis D. and Jane (Davidson) Anderson, of Derry, New Hampshire, where they occupied a place high in the esteem of their

fellow townsmen, and it was there that he was born January 12, 1836. His educational opportunities were sufficiently good to enable him to become well grounded in the more essential branches of a practical education, but did not extend beyond a few terms at the rural school in the neighborhood of his father's farm. During a good proportion of his time he was engaged in assisting his father in the work on the farm, while his opportunities for recreation were, if not abundant, wholesome and of the kind which rounds and develops rather than stunts the character of youth. Throughout his life Mr. Anderson retained the profound love of the country and its simple pleasures which he gained at that time, and another heritage from his early years was the splendid health which did not desert him until shortly before his death. His father, noting that he was of a studious turn of mind and ambitious to succeed, did what he could to further his desires and gave him a chance to continue his studies after leaving the local schools. He attended the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and later the Phillips Academy at Andover, where he completed his preparation for college. He then entered Yale, in the year 1855, and graduated with the class of 1859, after the usual academic course.

After his graduation Mr. Anderson went South, where he spent a year as a tutor in private families at Natchez, Mississippi, and at New Orleans, but having, in the mean time, decided to make the law his profession, he returned to the North in 1860 and took up the study of that subject at the office of Isaac S. Morse and George Stevens. This he supplemented with a term at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1862. From that until the close of his life he continued in active practice at Lowell, where he first established himself, and where he soon came to be regarded as one of the most capable attorneys in the region, and one of those who most jealously maintained the highest traditions of the bar.

In addition to his practice, Mr. Anderson was active in the general life of Lowell and held a number of public offices there, discharging the duties of each and all with marked ability and success. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the Lowell Common Council, and served as president of that body in the latter year. For six consecutive years he was a member of the City School Board, and in 1871 and 1872 he represented the city in the Massachusetts State Legislature. Mr. Anderson was a prominent figure in the financial and business world, and was a director of the Merchants National Bank of Lowell, and of the Union National Bank, also of this place, having held these posts for many years at the time of his death.

William Henry Anderson was united in marriage October 1, 1864,

at Springfield, Massachusetts, with Mary E. Hine, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Welton) Hine, and a granddaughter of Erastus Welton, a descendant of one of the earliest and most prominent families of Waterbury, Connecticut. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, two of whom were sons, both of whom died in infancy, and a daughter Frances Welton, now the wife of Dr. E. J. Gillette, a son of Judge Gillette, of Waterbury.

It will be appropriate to close this sketch with the resolutions passed by a committee of Mr. Anderson's professional colleagues on the occasion of the presentation by them of a memorial volume in his honor to the Superior Court before which he had so often appeared.

Whereas, William Henry Anderson, a member of the bar of this county, died at his residence in this city on the fourteenth day of April last past in the fortieth year of the practice of his profession, and the sixty-seventh year of his age;

His surviving brethren of the bar holding his memory in grateful remembrance, and desiring to give enduring expression to their respect which distinguished him as a lawyer and a citizen and endeared him to his professional associates, as well as to all who were privileged to know him, bear witness to his skill and learning in the law; to his unflagging industry; to his fidelity to Court and client; to the helpful and elevating influence which he exerted in every relation, and to his upright and useful life.

And to the end that their testimony and the remembrance of his example may be perpetuated for the perusal and inspiration of those who shall follow them, they pray through their committee, that this memorial may be entered upon the records of the Court, and that the name of William Henry Anderson may be given a place upon the honored roll of those, who, each in his day and generation, have contributed to the renown of the Middlesex Bar.

REV. JAMES BANCROFT.

The early religious welfare of the people of Lowell seems to have been the concern of the Merrimack Corporation, the directors of that company making provision for divine worship among their operatives. The board of directors took action which resulted in the erection of St. Anne's, the first Protestant Episcopal church, and the first building dedicated to religious worship within the limits of the city of Lowell. The second Protestant Episcopal church in that city was St. John's, organized July 30, 1860. Services were first held in Mechanics Hall, and afterwards in Wyman's Exchange, the first church edifice being finished and occupied the first Sunday in October, 1861, Rev. Charles W. Homer being the first rector, he assuming the duties of his sacred office, July 29, 1860. The first warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church was Dr. Elisha Huntington, to whose memory a hand-

some window was placed in the church. To St. John's came Rev. James Bancroft, in 1910, as rector, coming from St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Providence, Rhode Island. The years which have since intervened have been years of progress and development to both rector and parish, the association most pleasant and the harvest abundant. The rector is a son of Rev. Charles Bancroft, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, who settled at Knowlton, Canada, at the time of the birth of his son.

Rev. James Bancroft was born at Knowlton, Province of Quebec, Canada, May 26, 1879. He was educated in St. John's School, Montreal; Trinity School, New York; Columbia University, New York, completing his studies at the last named institution with the class of 1902, and receiving the customary Bachelors degree. Deciding upon the sacred calling, he pursued studies in divinity at The General Theological Seminary, and was graduated Bachelor of Divinity, class of 1905, and ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. After taking Holy Orders he was curate at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, Rhode Island, serving that parish five years in that relation. In the year 1910 he came to St. John's Church of Lowell, as rector, and has here passed eight fruitful years (1918).

In addition to his duties as rector of St. John's, Mr. Bancroft has taken an active part in religious society, and organization work, serving the Ministers' Union as president; the Federation of Churches as its first secretary and second president; and the Society of Ministers-at-Large as a director. He is devoted to the interests of his parish, but in a large way to the interests of the church in general. He is broad of vision, public-spirited and progressive, a true type of the minister who regards all men as his brethren and the world as his parish. His interest extends far beyond ecclesiastical confines, and he gives of his time and his talents to the upbuilding of those organizations laboring in humanity's cause for the advancement of art, for educational or social purposes. He is a director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Council; ex-secretary of the Board of Education of the Diocese of Massachusetts, and one of its examining chaplains, and is a director of the Lowell Social League. In politics he is a Republican, and in Freemasonry, a master mason and chaplain of Pentucket Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Rev. James Bancroft married, January 17, 1911, Alice Dorrance, of Providence, Rhode Island. The church and rectory of St. John's Parish are on Gorham street.

JESSE HAZEN SHEPARD.

Now retired from active business life, but retaining some of his business connections, Mr. Shepard can review his years, sixty-three,

with satisfaction, knowing that the Lowell to which he was introduced an infant, is a bigger, better Lowell for the present generation to live in. He has not only the pride of a native son in the great city which has grown at the junction of the Concord and the Merrimack, but the pride that comes from the fact that he helped to make it one of the most prosperous industrial cities of Massachusetts.

He is of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by Ralph Shepard, born in England between 1603-1606, who, in his twenty-ninth year, came to Boston, Massachusetts, on the ship "Abigail," bringing a wife and a daughter. Six other children were born to Ralph Shepard, the line of descent being through Thomas and Hannah (Ensign) Shepard; their son, Ralph Shepard, who married Sarah — —; their son, Thomas Shepard, who married Amity Morse; their son, William Ensign Shepard, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Elizabeth (Tolman) Shepard; their son Jesse Shepard, who married Sally Swift Tucker; their son, Jesse (2) Shepard, who married Harriet Brown; their son, William Shepard, of further mention; their son, Jesse Hazen Shepard, to whom this review of an honorable life is inscribed.

William Shepard was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 23, 1826, and died in Lowell, July 29, 1905. He attended the district school in Canton and Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Providence Conference Academy of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. After his school days were ended he served a full apprenticeship at carriage-building and harness-making, and then moved to Lowell. He became a manufacturer of carriages and harness on his own account and continued that business until 1861. He had made a study of financial matters, invested his savings wisely, and in the early days of the Civil War he opened an office as a broker in stocks and bonds, dealing largely in governmental bonds and in railroad and industrial securities. He was especially interested in the stocks of the manufacturing companies of New England, becoming a recognized leader in the stock market in this line of securities. He was a director in the Washington Mills of Lawrence, and for many years a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Lowell. A Republican in politics, he served as member of the Common Council in 1872, and in the Worthen Street Baptist Church he was an active member and official. William Shepard married, March 27, 1849, Abbie Little Hoyt, of Hampstead, New Hampshire, who died April 16, 1910, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of a daughter and four sons: Arvilla B., born September 30, 1852, died February 25, 1879, wife of Thomas H. Elliot; Jesse Hazen, of further mention; William (2), died young; Charles S., born July 9, 1859, owner and manager of the Middlesex Machine Company, steam fitters' supplies, Nos. 107-115 Paige street; William (3), died young.

Jesse Hazen Shepard, eldest son of William and Abbie Little (Hoyt) Shepard, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 11, 1854, and is now living a retired life in the city of his birth. He was educated in Lowell public schools and at Warren Academy, Woburn. In 1876 he began his long and eminently successful career as a real estate broker, dealer and promoter. In that year he organized the firm of Shepard, Russell & Fuller, which for thirty years was located in the same office, over the Prescott Bank, on Central street, engaged in buying, selling and building on their own account and as agents for others. They operated largely in all sections of the city, and especially in the Highlands, where they owned many acres of land, laid out building lots, built streets, erected houses, and were largely instrumental in the successful growth of that favored section. Knowing that the distance to house lots of moderate price, with desirable surroundings, was becoming too great for the average customer, and that there was an active demand for nearby, low-priced lands, they purchased that beautiful undulating park lying adjacent to Belvidere Hill and southerly of Andover street, comprising in all about one hundred and sixty acres, and named it the "Oaklands," later adding nearly one hundred acres more to their purchase. A portion of this land was embraced within the town lines of Tewkesbury, and Mr. Shepard appeared before the Legislature and secured the passage of a bill annexing this land to Lowell. The plan of operation brought in a great deal of hitherto unused lands, and added to the wealth of the city, the increase of taxable property in Oaklands alone being about one million dollars in three years.

Outside his real estate operations he aided in organizing and developing several corporations, and from the inception of the Board of Trade has been a member, was its president two years, and long a member of the board of directors. In 1892 he aided in organizing the Middlesex Co-operative Bank, and for twelve years was its president. He is a director of the Appleton National Bank, a position he has long held with this strong, financial institution. In politics a Republican, he served his city as councilman in 1887 and 1888; and in religious faith is a Congregationalist, having been for a long time an active, interested member of the Eliot Congregational Society. He is a member of Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic Order, and also a member of the Vesper Country Club. Since his retirement he has traveled extensively at home and abroad, and is enjoying to the full all the rewards of a well-spent life.

Mr. Shepard married, March 6, 1879, Fannie A. Long, daughter of David W. Long, of Hoosick Falls, New York. Their only child, William Long Shepard, born April 6, 1880, died January 28, 1895.



Wesley Sawyer M.D.

WESLEY SAWYER, M. D.

For about twenty years, 1897-1917, Dr. Sawyer practiced his profession in Lowell, coming a veteran practitioner from the State of New Hampshire. His life has been devoted to the relief of suffering since 1883, when he received his M. D. from the Medical College of Maine, but prior to his entering medical college he had been a teacher and student, working his way and financing his own courses through the various institutions he attended. But the hardships he endured and the self-denial he practiced developed a strong, reliant man, unafraid and ambitious. In choosing the medical profession he marked out a life which promised greater sacrifice of self, and a stronger spirit of devotion to duty than any other, but self-denial and sacrifice have been the doctor's assistant companions from childhood, and for him they are words which attract, not repel or discourage. So to his profession he brought the spirit which inspires duty, and he has followed that path unflinchingly and it has led him to high professional success.

Dr. Sawyer is of ancient Maine family, his paternal grandfather, Reuben Sawyer, a farmer of Cumberland, Maine, his maternal grandfather, John Merrill, also a Maine farmer and government employee. His father, Joseph Sawyer, was a master of ships sailing the deep seas, his home port Portland, Maine. At the time of the great famine in Ireland, he commanded a vessel sent from the United States loaded with corn for the sufferers. He was a resident of Cumberland, Maine, and there owned a farm to which he retired after leaving the sea. Captain Joseph Sawyer married Olive Merrill, who died at the age of sixty-five. Captain Sawyer survived until eighty. They were the parents of: Gilbert, Olive, Wesley, Carlton (an M. D.), Albert, and Edward Irving, the last named a druggist of Boston.

Dr. Wesley Sawyer, son of Captain Joseph and Olive (Merrill) Sawyer, was born in Cumberland, Cumberland county, Maine, February 8, 1849, and since 1887 has been a resident of Pelham, New Hampshire, and Lowell, Massachusetts, an eminent member of the medical profession. He attended Cumberland public schools, and after the dedication of Greeley Institute, a school presented to Cumberland by ex-Mayor Greeley, of Portland, he attended that institution for two and a half years until graduation. After graduation he began teaching in the Cumberland public schools, continuing two years, then going to South Portland schools, where he taught successfully for ten years. During this period he served two terms on the school committee, being but twenty-one years of age when first elected. It was not his intention to remain an educator, his ambition being for the medical profession. He pursued private courses of study during his years as a teacher, and while engaged at this line of work also accomplished courses at Westbrook Seminary, and one term at Bowdoin College in

1872. He continued an ardent student, read medicine, and finally entered the Medical College of Maine, at Lewiston, there receiving his M. D. with the graduating class of 1883.

Under his newly acquired honors he opened an office near Portland, Maine, and there practiced two years prior to removing to Pelham, New Hampshire, where he established a good practice and remained twelve years. They were fruitful years, bringing to Dr. Sawyer wide experience in general medical practice and high reputation as a skilled physician, as honorable and upright in private life as he was distinguished in his profession. In 1897 he made another move, coming to Lowell, where he has built up a large practice and won professional eminence. His offices are at No. 65 Merrimack street, Room 15, his residence at No. 222 Lincoln street. He is a member of several fraternal orders. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Sawyer married (first) at South Portland, Maine, Mary E. Cash, of Portland, who died in 1915. Their children are: Ardelle, married Fred W. Hand, of Lowell; Olive J., died aged ten years; Lizzie M., married Daniel M. Coburn, of Pelham, New Hampshire; John W., of Lowell; Georgie H., married Robert D. Mitchel, of Lowell; Isa, married Samuel Smith, of Lowell; Hattie M., died aged two years; Mary E., married Oscar R. Nelson, of Lowell; Joseph W., of Lowell, now in the United States service. Dr. Sawyer married (second) on Thanksgiving Day, 1916, Mary A. White, born in Preston, England, daughter of George H. White, who came to the United States about 1890, and established a business in sewing machines in Lowell. Her mother, Elizabeth (Poe) White, was born in England. Both died in Lowell.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

Three men bearing the name of William Livingston have contributed to the commercial greatness: William Livingston, of the present, a grain merchant, William E. Livingston, his father, merchant and financier, and William Livingston, his grandfather, contractor, grain merchant, railroad builder, executive and financier. William Livingston, the grandfather, was a descendant of John Levistone, as he spelled the name, called locally John the Scotchman, who settled in Billerica, Massachusetts. This John Levistone married Margaret Ross and settled near Billerica where five of his children were massacred by the Indians in 1695, and a daughter Sarah taken away captive.

John (2) Levistone, eldest son of John (1) and Margaret (Ross) Levistone, born March 1, 1681, escaped the fate that overtook six of his brothers and sisters and became a sergeant in the Colonial Army, married Ruth Shedd, became the head of a family, and died June 27,

1755. He resided in Billerica where his third son Daniel was born March 4, 1716. He married, May 9, 1744, Rebecca Chapman, and resided in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, where their youngest son Asa Levenston (another spelling) was born June 3, 1755. He was a soldier of the Revolution, five others of the family name serving from Billerica. Asa Levenston married, May 21, 1778, Olive Peacock, who died November 10, 1854, aged seventy-six, and they were the parents of William (1) Livinstew (still another form of the name), born in Tewksbury, February 24, 1779, died February 23, 1832. He married Sarah Slater, born January 6, 1782, died March 25, 1872, and they were the parents of William Livingston of Lowell, grandparents of William E. Livingston, and great-grandparents of William Livingston of the eighth American generation of his family, a leading merchant of his native city. This review will deal with these three William Livingstons, grandfather, father and son.

William (2) Livingston, of the sixth American generation, son of William (1) and Sarah (Slater) Livingston, was born near Lowell, April 12, 1803, died at Jacksonville, Florida, March 17, 1855. The first twenty years of his life were spent at the home farm, but from 1823 when he went to Chelmsford, bought a horse and cart and began taking small contracts, he was engaged in some form of business enterprise. In 1827 he contracted to dig a canal from Sebago Lake, in Maine, to a point several miles below the Sebago river. After finishing this contract he took another for deepening the Blackstone river. This was completed in two years, after which he located in the new and growing city of Lowell and engaged in wholesale and retail dealing in grain, flour, lumber, coal, lime, brick and cement. Soon he bought land on the west side of Thorndike street, bordering on the canal, and erected store houses and a large building for store purposes, which was soon rented, he occupying the upper floor for a residence. This now old building, and the wharf property is yet occupied by the business he founded. In 1852 he built his private residence at the corner of Thorndike and Chelmsford streets, later owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Paul R. George.

To enumerate the activities in which William Livingston figured would require a volume, but the more important can be given. In 1831 he was one of a company who bought one hundred and twenty acres in Lowell and converted it into building lots. In the active years of development which followed he fulfilled many contracts in connection with the erection of the new mills and many other buildings, and the construction of the Lowell and Nashua Railroad, as well as the building of a canal in the State of Illinois. In 1848 he built on his wharf lot in Middlesex street, saw, planing and grist mills, all of which he operated. In 1850 he began box manufacturing in partner-

ship with Otis Allen of Lowell. He brought the Boston and Lowell Railroad to a finish and won the right to charter and build the Lowell and Lawrence and the Salem and Lowell railroads, and became president of the first and a director in the last named railroad, serving both until his death. He was the master spirit in the construction of both roads and their building was a distinct personal victory. He was also a director of the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company; trustee of the City Institution for Savings, and one of the men who, present at the birth of Lowell, labored for the development of the city, built up a large private business and aided to establish the great manufacturing corporations which are the greatest source of prosperity. A man of courage and boldness, he balked at no honorable enterprise, risked all his resources and helped grandly to build a city such as Lowell has grown to be. He was the essence of public spirit, and to his descendants transmitted his energetic and progressive spirit. He was an ardent Democrat, and served the city in many official positions, and in 1836-37 was State Senator. He was an equally ardent advocate of temperance and at one time was owner of the Lowell Weekly Gazette, published to aid the temperance cause. He married, November 26, 1829, Mary A. Johnson, born June 27, 1808, died September 29, 1871.

William Edward Livingston, son of William (2) and Mary A. (Johnson) Livingston, was born in Lowell, June 25, 1832, and after a long life of usefulness is still president of the William E. Livingston Company in his native city. After a public school course in Lowell he became a student at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, there completing his studies. He was associated in business with his father until the latter's death in 1855, then succeeding to the business which William Livingston founded in 1828. Under his management expansion followed and an immense business resulted along the lines laid down by his honored father. In the course of time his son came to share the burden of the larger business and still later the business was separated, the William E. Livingston Company incorporating in June, 1905, to handle the coal, hard and soft wood lines at wholesale and retail, William Livingston, the son, purchasing the grain business and operating it independently. The business of the William E. Livingston Company is located at No. 15 Thorndike street, William E. Livingston yet the executive head of the company, which has grown to greatness under his management. He was a director of the Appleton National Bank; is a director of the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company; vice-president of the City Institution for Savings; member of the Lowell Board of Trade; and everywhere known is recognized as a man of ability and force of character.

Like his father, a life-long Democrat, Mr. Livingston has devoted much time to the public service. In 1867 he served as alderman; in

1875-76 was a member of the State Legislature; was a member of the commission in charge of the construction of water works, also on the commission in charge of the erection of the City Hall and Memorial building. In Free Masonry he has attained the highest honors, and in Scottish Rite Masonry holds the coveted thirty-third degree. He is a past master of the William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of the Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; member of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. He is an ex-president of the Lowell Masonic Association, ex-treasurer of the Masonic Relief Association, ex-president of the Highland Club, and ex-member of the Martin Luther Club.

William E. Livingston married, September 23, 1857, Mary Elizabeth Coates King, born November 26, 1835, daughter of Godfrey King. Children: 1. Mary Augusta, married Herbert R. White, superintendent of the William E. Livingston Company. 2. Caroline George, married Dr. Charles P. Spalding, whom she survives. 3. William, of further mention. 4. Ethel, married Harry S. Duckworth, head of the Garnerville Bleachery and Print Works, Garnerville, New York.

William (3) Livingston, only son of William E. and Mary E. C. (King) Livingston, was born June 12, 1870, in Lowell, Massachusetts. After completing the public school courses, primary, grammar, and high, he became associated with his father in the business founded by William Livingston, his grandfather, and so continued until 1905, when the immense business in coal, wood, grain and allied lines was divided, William Livingston purchasing from the incorporated William E. Livingston Company, the grain business, which he still retains and conducts from office and store houses in the rear of 15 Thorndike street, near the Boston and Maine depot. All kinds of grain, hay, animal and poultry feed, fertilizer, Portland cement, and kindred lines are carried, this branch of the business dating to the year 1828, and the present proprietor, the third William Livingston controls its destinies. The yards and storehouses have a capacity for storing the contents of one hundred cars. The ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the business is approaching and it is doubtful if such a record can be found elsewhere of three generations, each bearing the same given and family name, continuing active heads of the same business. In addition to his private business William Livingston is also treasurer of the William E. Livingston Company, of which his father is president.

William Livingston is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he is Independent.

William Livingston married, March 12, 1910, Rena F. Bugbee, daughter of Dudley W. and Faustina (Thayer) Bugbee, of Bellows Falls, Vermont. Her father is a veteran of the Civil War, now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston are the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born April 18, 1911, and a son, William Thayer Livingston, born September 15, 1914. The Livingston family residence is at No. 81 Smith street.

DENNIS J. MURPHY.

For twenty years Mr. Murphy has been a member of the Massachusetts bar, practicing in Lowell, and during that period has advanced from the unexperienced young lawyer to the veteran practitioner, standing with the leaders of the Middlesex bar. He is a native son whom Lowell has honored with her highest civic office, mayor, and a son who has devoted his talents to the service of his native city.

Mr. Murphy is a son of Dennis Murphy, grandson of John Murphy, and great-grandson of Dennis Murphy, the last two named, natives of Erin, whose lives were spent in their native isle. Dennis Murphy was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1788, married, lived and died there, the head of a family. His son, John Murphy, was born in the parish of Cannoves, County Cork, Ireland, in 1818, and died in his native county in 1877. He married Mary Cotter, of the same county, she born in 1818, and surviving her husband sixteen years, dying in 1893. Their son, Dennis Murphy, was born in Coachford, County Cork, Ireland, January 1, 1841, came to the United States and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 8, 1902. Until the age of twenty-one he remained in Ireland, obtaining a good education in the state schools. On arriving at man's estate he left home and for five years was employed in Liverpool, England. He was an employee of the Merchants' Exchange, daily met men from or familiar with the United States, a land he at length determined to visit. In 1868 he came, finding a home in Lowell, Massachusetts. His first employment in Lowell was with John Butcher, in the capacity of gardener, but a year later he went with Winter & Smith, who operated a marble yard on Central street. Five years were spent with the firm, and then with the capital he had acquired from his earnings he started in business for himself.

It was in 1875 that he opened a shipping office in Lowell, his Liverpool experience guiding him in his early efforts. He soon established himself in public confidence and demonstrated his ability to conduct successfully the business he had chosen. With confidence gained, he had no trouble to secure agencies and in time he was

representing the English trans-Atlantic lines, the Cunard and White Star, the American Line, the Allan Line, as well as leading French, German and Italian steamship companies. With his steamship business he built up a private banking exchange, dealing largely in foreign exchange and drafts as well as receiving deposits and transacting a regular banking business. He built up a character that was never clouded by unworthy act, his personal integrity being the foundation and capstone of his business edifice. He was a director of the Lowell Trust Company and of the Washington Savings Institution, no man standing higher in public esteem or more richly deserving the success which he won through his own energy and upright life. Like all true Irishmen he had a genius for public life, although he was in no sense an office seeker. He was one of the leaders of the city Democratic party and a pillar of strength to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, which he devotedly served.

Dennis Murphy married, in February, 1868, in Liverpool, England, Margaret Quigley, sailing for the United States immediately afterward. Their children, all born in Lowell, Massachusetts, were: 1. John M., born October 15, 1868; succeeded his father in business, which he continued along the same lines, with others added; he married Annie G. Rafferty. 2. Dennis J., of further mention. 3. Thomas H., born May 18, 1872; a banker, treasurer of the Washington Savings Institution; married Alice L. Downing. 4. Mary E. 5. Francis J., born 1874; married Gertrude L. Little. 6. Edward M., born June 13, 1876; a graduate of Tufts Medical School, M. D., class of 1903, now practicing in Lowell; married Katherine M. O'Donnell. 7. Frederick P., born October 7, 1880, a graduate of Tufts Medical School, M. D., class of 1905; post-graduate, Rotunda College, Dublin, the oldest of medical colleges, now practicing his profession in Lowell; married Marietta Robinson.

Dennis J. Murphy, second son of Dennis and Margaret (Quigley) Murphy, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, May 17, 1870. After passing through the grade and high schools of Lowell, he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1894 was graduated A. B. His ambition was for the law, and after completing his classical courses at Holy Cross he entered Boston University Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1897. He was at once admitted to the Massachusetts bar, chose Lowell as a location, and in that city, among the friends of his youth, he began and since has continued the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts State Bar Association, Middlesex County Bar Association, and is highly regarded by his brethren of the bar. His practice is large in all State and Federal courts of his district, and he is regarded as one of the strong men of the Middlesex

bar. He meets his clientele and conducts his law business at offices No. 53 Central street.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Murphy has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and has devoted much time to the public service. For six years he served as a member of the School Board, and for three years as a member of the Board of Health. In 1914 and 1915, he filled the executive chair, his administration as mayor being marked by efficiency and progress. He is a man of social, genial nature, and he has a host of friends. His clubs and societies are the Yorick and Washington clubs of Lowell, the Knights of Columbus, Foresters of America, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a communicant of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Roman Catholic.

Mr. Murphy married, April 2, 1900, Alice Baxter Fee, of Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of Barbara A. and Justine D. Murphy. The family home is at No. 9 Astor street.

THE MERRIMACK MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.

This, the parent of all Lowell manufacturing corporations, was chartered by a splendid act of the Massachusetts General Court, passed February 6, 1822. As a matter of historical interest the Act is here reproduced:

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by authority of the same, That Kirk Boott, William Appleton, John W. Boott and Ebenezer Appleton, their associates, successors and assigns, be and they hereby are made a corporation by the name of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and printing cotton goods at Chelmsford, in the County of Middlesex; and for this purpose shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and requirements contained in an act passed on the third day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, entitled "An act defining the general powers and duties of Manufacturing Corporations."

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted: That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars; and they may be lawfully seized and possessed of such real estate as may be necessary and convenient for the purpose aforesaid not exceeding the value of one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of building and improvements that may be made there by the said corporation.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted: That every person who shall become a member of said corporation shall be liable in his private capacity, after his membership may have ceased for all debts contracted during the time he was a member of said corporation.

There were later acts passed, additional to the first act, authorizing increases in the capital stock as the scope of the company's activities widened and development demanded more capital. The incorporators had previously purchased in a quiet way the greater part of the Locks and Canals Company, and had bought up about four hundred acres of farm land, formerly owned by Nathan Tyler, Josiah Fletch, Mr. Cheever, and the widow of Joseph Warren, thus acquiring proprietorship in the Locks and Canals Company, and the adjoining lands, now thickly settled portions of the city of Lowell. After the incorporation of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the incorporators began widening and deepening the canal and erecting a mill, and both were finished in about a year. When the mill had been set in operation it was at once seen that there was water power enough for several mills. This led to a decision to put the control of the water supply, the real estate and machinery, into the hands of an independent company; one which should not manufacture cotton. The old charter of the Locks and Canals Company was amended in 1825, and the re-organized Locks and Canals Company at once purchased all the property of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, then immediately resold to the company such as was needed to carry on their cotton manufacturing business. This freed the two corporations and opened the way for the investment of large amounts of capital and East Chelmsford began the marvelous growth which has resulted in the present city of Lowell. The Locks and Canals Company carried forward an extended campaign of waterway building, until the finest system of its kind, perhaps in the whole world, has resulted.

The first mill built by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company was started, September 1, 1823, and in November following, the first cloth was made, and on January 3, 1824, the first shipment of cloth was made from the mill. From that time for over a quarter of a century prosperity and expansion went hand in hand, and large dividends were earned. The management was able, and until the Civil War period the great manufacturing undertaking they had launched and developed was conducted with ability and skill. But great as they were in fair weather they utterly failed during the stress and storm of the Civil War period, and instead of putting on "more steam" and running at least as usual as mills elsewhere did, they adopted a policy so unjustified that nothing but disaster could result. The mills were closed, operatives dismissed, purchases of raw cotton discontinued, the manufactured goods sold at but a slight advance over peace prices and below the actual cost of manufacturing similar fabrics at the time of the sale. The blunders of the Merrimack Company were imitated by others, and raw cotton hand was actually sold by cotton manufacturing

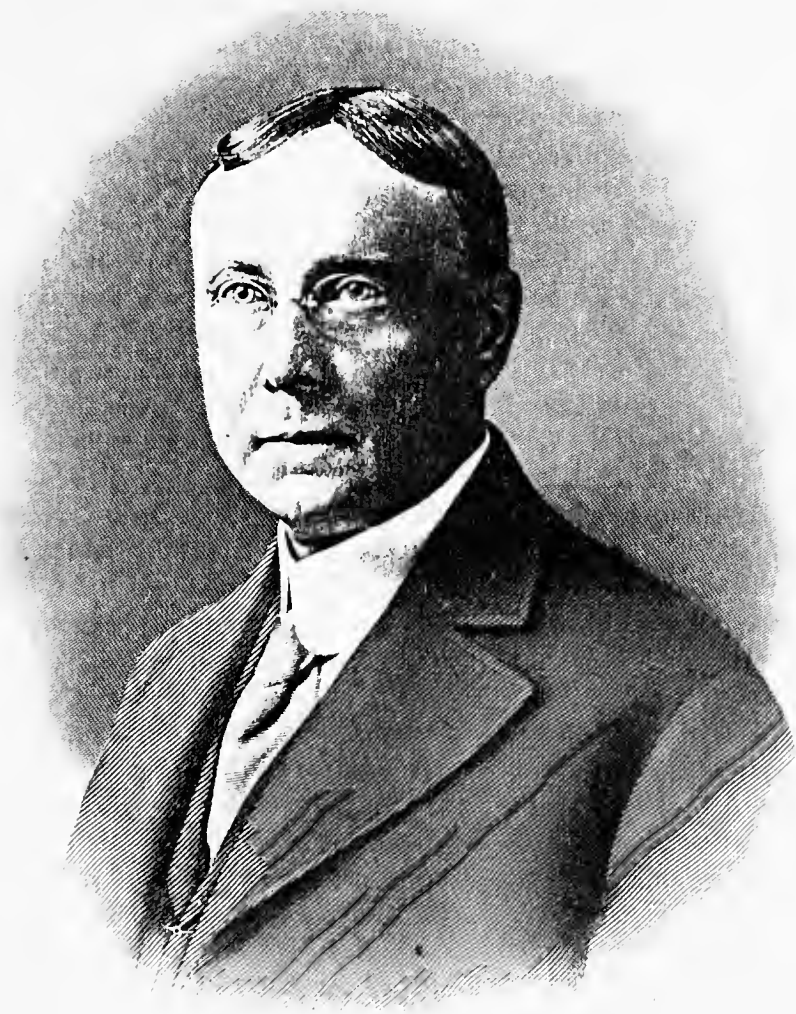
companies and efforts made to manufacture other lines. All lost heavily, both directly and indirectly, vast sums, the losses of some of the companies exceeding their entire capital.

After this temporary loss of courage and catering to their fears, the Merrimack management again became strong and reliable, and has guided the corporation so well that the mills now constitute one of the largest groups of textile plants under one management in the State. Kirk Boott, first treasurer of the company, Ezra Worthen and Paul Moody, the first and second superintendents, were men to whom honor is due for the introduction and successful establishment of the cotton industry in Lowell, and in no sense is the present management lacking in the qualities which distinguish the founders. The capital stock is now \$4,400,000, and the number of mills owned and operated in Lowell are ten; 2,400 operatives are employed; 4,138 looms and 150,000 spindles are turning in the mills every day, driven by water and steam, aggregating 8,000 horse-power. The product consists of corduroys, velveteens, Fustian cloth, Khaki cloth, ducks, miscellaneous converting goods, etc. The selling agent for the product is "Lawrence & Company," of Boston and New York. In addition to the Lowell Mills the corporation owns and operates the two mills of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Huntsville, Alabama, where 1,000 hands operates 2,380 looms, and 100,000 spindles are driven by 3,000 horse-power engines. The present officers of the company are: President, Arthur Lyman; Treasurer, Herbert Lyman; Agent, Jude C. Wadleigh. The main offices of the company are in Boston, the selling agencies being in the latter city and New York.

The local official of the company is Jude C. Wadleigh, who came to the Merrimack Company from the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, whose plant he entered as a boy of fourteen, and left as superintendent. Under Mr. Wadleigh the Merrimack Company has been kept in the van, and wherever textile men gather he is known, honored and respected.

JUDE CONVERSE WADLEIGH

Two of Lowell's greatest cotton manufacturing corporations, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills and the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, have claimed Mr. Wadleigh's uninterrupted and loyal service from the time he was fourteen until the present—a period of forty-three years—1874-1917. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills, his *alma mater*, held him for many years, 1874-1904, the Merrimack Company receiving him the seasoned veteran and expert mill superintendent, and advancing him to the rank of agent. While by no means ranking with the pioneers of the cotton manufacturing industry in Lowell, he does rank with the men who have guided these two great corporations through these periods of greatest expansion and development, and



J. C. Wadleigh.

neither in times of stress and storm or periods of greatest prosperity have lost their heads or blundered. With the wisdom born of experience and practical knowledge, Mr. Wadleigh has, both as superintendent and agent, demonstrated an ability which has never yet been tested to its full limit. In others his life has known no failures of consequence and his years, forty-three, in the cotton mills of Lowell, bid fair to be crowned with greater attainment.

Mr. Wadleigh descends from ancient Puritan family, he being of the seventh American generation, New Hampshire the family State, Robert Wadleigh, one of the first comers of the family being a provincial councillor in 1664, residing at Exeter, New Hampshire. He was a brother of Joseph Wadleigh, of Lowell, the line of descent being traced through Joseph (2), of Kensington, New Hampshire; his son, James, of Epping, New Hampshire, said to have built the first mill at Franklin Falls; his son, Joseph, of Hillsboro, New Hampshire; his son, Newell, of Lowell and Dracut, Massachusetts; his son, Joseph, fourth to bear that name and father of Jude C. Wadleigh.

Joseph (4) Wadleigh was born in Windham, New Hampshire, June 17, 1835, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1877. He was a shoemaker by trade, residing many years in Lowell; a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting from Stoneham with the Andreen Sharpshooters. He married, February 5, 1856, Julia A. Henry, they the parents of five children: Josephine M.; Juann; Olenial; Jude C., of further mention; Albert H., died in infancy.

Jude Converse Wadleigh, son of Joseph (4) and Julia A. (Henry) Wadleigh, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 11, 1860, and until fourteen years of age attended the public schools. At that age he became an office boy in the employ of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, and until 1904 he knew no other allegiance, becoming superintendent in June, 1893. He was an ambitious boy and very soon passed out of the office boy grade into a junior clerkship, and then passing rapidly through the grades arrived at the desk of the chief clerk. From the recording he passed to the managerial department, and as assistant superintendent proved that he was possessed of the qualities necessary, and in nineteen years after becoming office boy was officially announced as superintendent of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills. How many young men who started with him had fallen by the wayside no one knows, but surely no young man of thirty-three ever won his laurels more honorably nor better deserved them than this young superintendent of a great plant. He was not a child of lucky circumstance, but won every step of the way on merit, receiving every promotion because he was the one man in line for advancement best fitted to receive it. Then when greater places of responsibility outside the recording division were open, he was again tried out and found not wanting. Decision of character, fearless performance of

duty and a willingness to accept responsibility, were distinguishing traits which have grown with the years, and a strong, self-reliant man was developed.

For twelve years Mr. Wadleigh continued as superintendent of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, growing in mental strength and managerial ability with the increased responsibilities of his position for the Massachusetts Mills, a large corporation in 1893, and which constantly grew during the following years. In 1904 he was appointed agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, a tribute to his ability and indicative of the high rank he had attained in the manufacturing world. He is a trustee of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank; president of the Phonoharp Company of East Boston; trustee, secretary-treasurer of Lowell Corporation Hospital; president of the Textile Agents Association; member of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. His clubs are the Vesper, Country, Yorick, Longmeadow, and Engineers of Boston. He also belongs to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, is a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in religious faith, belonging to the First Church.

Mr. Wadleigh married, October 7, 1885, Carrie M. Hall, of Blackstone, Massachusetts, daughter of Seth B. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Wadleigh are the parents of Marjorie Wadleigh, born April 29, 1892; and Dorothy Hall Wadleigh, born May 15, 1903.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN JACKSON, M. D.

Since 1880 Dr. Jackson, physician and surgeon, has practiced his profession in Lowell, giving prominence to surgical cases, although his practice has always been general in character.

Dr. Jackson was born in Dracont, Massachusetts, February 28, 1853, and there his education was begun. He finished public school study by graduation from high school at Stowe, Vermont, class of 1872, pursued courses of study at the State Normal School, Plymouth, New Hampshire, 1874-75, and at the Seminary in Tilton, New Hampshire, 1875-76. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered Harvard Medical School in 1877, and in 1880 was graduated an M. D. He at once began practice in Lowell and there has attained highest rank as a physician and surgeon of skill and honor. He has been a member of the surgical staff of Lowell Corporation Hospital for over thirty years, and for several years was staff chairman, he now being senior surgeon. He was also connected with the surgical staff of

Lowell General Hospital, but private practice compelled him to give less time to institutional work, and he resigned. He was a member of the Lowell Board of Health four years, and in 1904-05 was chairman of the board. Dr. Jackson is a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, ex-president of the Middlesex North District Medical Society, consulting surgeon at the State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and an attendant of the High Street Congregational Church. In Free Masonry he is a past master of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and a Sir Knight of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. His office address is No. 229 Stevens street.

Dr. Jackson married, May 10, 1882, Clara T. Clark, of Plymouth, New Hampshire. Mrs. Jackson is a past president of the Women's Club of Lowell, and interested in all phases of woman's work in church and society. Children: 1. William C., born June 5, 1883, a graduate of Lowell High School, going thence to Dartmouth College, and a year later to Lowell Textile School, there completing a three years' course; he is now superintendent of a tannery at North Leominster, Massachusetts. 2. Helen F., born September 12, 1889, married Howard M. Morton, of Lowell. 3. Lawrence M., born August 11, 1891, a graduate of Lowell High School, entered business life, becoming manager of the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store at Dorchester, Massachusetts; he is now serving his country as sergeant of Company H, Three Hundred and First Regiment, United States National Army.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

It was for the pioneer settlers of the Irish race that the first Catholic church in Lowell was built, and the first Mass sung, the latter in 1822. In 1827 Rev. John Mahoney, pastor at Salem, Massachusetts, added the growing factory centre, Lowell, to his parish, and a year later Bishop Fenwick came up from Boston to look over the field. In 1830 a wooden church, 70x40 feet, was begun on land donated by the Locks and Canals Company. This church was dedicated to St. Patrick by Bishop Fenwick, July 3, 1831, there then being five hundred Catholics residing within the parish limits. Salem and Lowell were then divided and Father Mahoney came to reside at Lowell. A house was built for him in 1832 and in 1833 an assistant was necessary. In 1838 the first stone was laid to the church. This was the beginning of St. Patrick's Church, and Father Mahoney presided over as pastor by Monsignor O'Brien, fourth of the name, all of whom labored as pastor for the upbuilding of St. Patrick's. Father Mahoney was succeeded, February 14, 1836, by Rev. E. J. McCool,

and he by Rev. James T. McDermott, August 24, 1837. In 1839 Rev. James Conway was appointed assistant, and not long afterward a difference of opinion arose between the pastor and his assistant as to the wisdom of founding a second parish. In 1841 Bishop Fenwick came from Boston to decide the question, and finding a strong feeling in favor of a second parish and ready to give it financial support, he permitted the purchase of land on Gorham and Appleton streets upon which St. Peter's Church was afterward erected. Father Conway was made pastor of the new parish. In 1847 a third Catholic church was founded, the edifice being obtained by purchase from the Methodist Episcopal church. This was remodeled, dedicated to St. Mary in 1847, Father McDermott being transferred from St. Patrick's as pastor, Rev. Hilary Tucker coming to the latter church. In 1848 he was succeeded by Rev. John O'Brien, of whom it is written: "Time has but rendered his memory dearer." Father McDermott continued at St. Mary's until 1862, when the church was closed as a parish church, the large new St. Patrick's Church rendering it unnecessary. It was re-opened as a boy's parochial school in 1882, and is still used for that purpose.

With the coming of Father John O'Brien new life was infused into the church, he and Father Garin of the French church being spoken of as "the two strong men" of the Lowell church in their day. On June 25, 1851, Father O'Brien was joined by his elder brother, Rev. Timothy O'Brien, and together they labored most zealously until the death of the elder brother, October 11, 1855. For fifteen years longer Father O'Brien continued as pastor of St. Patrick's, then having reached the Scriptural "three score years and ten" resigned, his mantle falling upon his nephew, Rev. Michael O'Brien, who had been his assistant since 1867. All of these Father O'Briens were born in Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland, and all were educated for the priesthood in their native land, and a fourth Father O'Brien was to be added to the list of those who have mightily served St. Patrick's.

Father John O'Brien's first work of note in the parish was the introduction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who still conduct a parish school for girls and an academy. When joined by Rev. Timothy O'Brien in 1851, the present church was begun and dedicated in 1854. It is a granite building with Gothic steeple of much solidity and power. The building is 170 feet in length with width of 100 feet at the transept, seating 1900 people. The first military company raised in Lowell for service in the Union Army during the Civil War was started in St. Patrick's parish. In 1866 St. John's Hospital was founded, and Father John O'Brien was prominent among its promoters. He died in 1874, the City Council attending his funeral in a body. A monument to his memory and that of his brother, Rev. Tim-

othy O'Brien, and his nephew, Rev. Michael O'Brien, stands in an open space in front of the church they loved so well and served so faithfully.

Far reaching was the work of these two devoted priests, brothers in blood relation and brothers in the church. But St. Patrick's was known to another pastor and still another of the same name and the same family; Rev. Michael O'Brien, nephew of Fathers John and Timothy O'Brien, was born at Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland, May 1, 1825. He was educated for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, spending four years at All Hallows College, Dublin, then in 1848 came to the United States, spent a few months in Buffalo, New York, under the immediate direction of Bishop Timon, and was ordained to the priesthood, February 17, 1849. For eighteen years he labored in Northern and Western New York as a missionary, bearing many hardships but accomplishing much good in a district, the greater part of which was yet a wilderness. He came to Lowell as an assistant to his uncle, Father John O'Brien, June 29, 1867, and in 1870 succeeded him as pastor of St. Patrick's, continuing until 1900. Pious and ardent, wise in judgment, a man of quiet, scholarly tastes and a keen observer, he kept well abreast of the times and displayed the public spirited interest of the citizen as well as the loving solicitude of the priest. He was a devoted churchman, and nothing ever came before his religious duties, but he was broad in his charity and took in all humanity. His work at St. Patrick's lives in the institutions of the church, in his adornments of the church, and in the fact that he freed it from debt. In 1879 St. Patrick's was solemnly consecrated and Father Michael O'Brien installed as permanent pastor. In 1890 a costly chime of bells was presented to the pastor by the congregation and placed in position, and in 1892 two scriptural shrines were erected in the transept. The parish opened old St. Mary's church as a boy's school under the charge of the Xaverian Brothers; a girl's school in connection with St. Patrick's Academy being maintained by the Sisters of Notre Dame, and St. Patrick's Home for Working Women is one of the noble institutions which owes much to Father Michael O'Brien. A lyceum, reading circle, band, cadet corps and many societies complete the list of St. Patrick's cycle of usefulness, all of which were left in a prosperous condition when the venerable Rev. Michael O'Brien laid down the reins of pastoral control. On February 8, 1899, he celebrated his golden jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. This rather rare event in the priesthood was made the occasion of unusual rejoicing and elaborate ceremony. A purse of \$4,800 was given the pastor, who announced a further large donation to the Working Woman's Home and his intention of paying off the debt which the Home was carry-

ing. Rev. Michael O'Brien died August 28, 1900, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Monsignor William O'Brien.

On the banks of the Shannon at Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland, Right Rev. William O'Brien, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, was born November 30, 1851, son of John and Margaret O'Brien. He was destined for the priesthood from youth, and after preparatory study at the Diocesan College at Killahoe, began courses in divinity at All Hallows College, Dublin. He completed his studies there, and on June 24, 1875, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church by Bishop McDermott. Still following in the footsteps of Fathers John, Timothy and Michael O'Brien, he came to the United States in September, 1875, and like them was led to Lowell and to St. Patrick's Church, a hallowed Shrine to him, sacred to the memory of his uncles. Rev. Michael O'Brien was then pastor of St. Patrick's, and as his assistant Rev. William O'Brien served until 1883, when he was transferred to the newly created St. Michael's Parish in Lowell as pastor. The task of organization and securing a place of worship devolved upon the pastor, and at once was begun by this physically stalwart and mentally alert son of the church. Ground was broken for the church on Sixth street, December 10, 1883, the cornerstone was laid April 7, 1884, work on the basement expedited, and on June 22, 1884, Archbishop Williams bestowed the blessing upon it, and for twelve years that handsomely finished room was used as a temporary church until the main building was completed in 1896. In 1884 Father O'Brien purchased the lot on Seventh street adjoining the church and the parsonage was built. In 1887 he bought another lot adjoining the church and on it erected a parochial school building. He continued the active, valued pastor of St. Michael's until 1900, when he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, being fourth of the name to serve that parish as assistant and pastor. Seventeen years have since elapsed, and these closing days of 1917 sees him still the beloved pastor, full of years and honors. Although venerable in appearance, his splendid, manly form has not bent to the years, but erect and stalwart he towers above the usual man he meets. Father John O'Brien served St. Patrick's from 1848 to 1870, and under him the church was planned and built; and on October 29, 1854, it was dedicated. In 1851 Father Timothy O'Brien came as assistant, serving until his death, October 11, 1856. Rev. Michael O'Brien came as assistant to Father John O'Brien in 1867, and in 1870 succeeded him in the pastorate. He served as pastor from 1870 to 1900. Father William O'Brien, who succeeded him in 1900, is now completing his seventeenth year. Thus from 1848 until 1917 none other than a Father O'Brien has been pastor of the first Catholic parish in Lowell which now numbers about seven thousand five hundred souls.



Cornelius J. Reiff

The church is of granite and of thirteenth century Gothic order of architecture. In 1904 the interior was destroyed by fire and a portion of the wall ruined. The church was fully restored, some additions made and the interior made equal to the former. The altars of purest Carrara marble designed by architect Houghton, and the work executed by the famous sculptor Sibil, of New York, are especially beautiful. In 1911 Rev. William O'Brien received from the Supreme Pontiff Pius X, through his Eminence, the Cardinal of Boston, a commission creating him a Monsignor, an honorary title attaching him (upon whom it is bestowed) to the Holy Father's household.

This recognition of a long life of devoted service was greatly appreciated by the parish, and the many friends of the Monsignor. So sixty-six fruitful years have been passed, and rich in honor and in the love of his people he is reaping the reward of his years of devoted labor, and gathering inspiration for the future.

CORNELIUS J. O'NEILL.

When admitted a member of the Massachusetts bar, and confronted with the necessity of selecting a location in which to practice his profession, Mr. O'Neill chose his native city, Lowell, and here, amid the scenes and friends of a lifetime, he has practiced since February, 1917. He is a son of Dennis F. and Margaret (McCarthy) O'Neill, his father born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, his mother in Ireland.

Cornelius J. O'Neill was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 30, 1889, and prepared for college in the high school, after passing the grades. After graduation from high school, in 1907, he took a post-graduate course in 1908, then entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1908. During the previous summer he had been employed as a clerk in the assessor's office, and had there won most complimentary reference for the quality of his work. He spent four years at Holy Cross College, receiving his degree, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1912. Deciding to embrace the legal profession, he entered Boston University Law School, there receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, class of 1915, and gaining admission to the Massachusetts bar. After graduation he entered the offices of Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, and continued that association until February, 1917, when he began practice in Lowell, where he is rapidly gaining honorable standing among the younger lawyers, and acquiring a clientele.

Mr. O'Neill is a member of the local and State bar associations; is an ex-president of the South and Social Club; member of Council No. 72, Knights of Columbus; Lowell Division No. 8, Ancient Order

of Hibernians; member of the Central Club; Young Men's Catholic Institute; Broadway Club; Washington Club; Lowell Board of Trade, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. He has many friends, and life holds for him bright promise.

ROBERT J. BUTCHER.

A wonderful life, spent from its fourteenth year in some form of active labor, a life begun in England, but from its seventh year spent in Lowell, Massachusetts; a business career begun as "back boy" at the Boott Mills, but connected with the Merrimack Mills for over a century; a life that has been connected with the Merrimack Clothing Company since 1893. This is the story Robert J. Butcher leaves to posterity. Eighty-two years have been his span of life, and although he retired from the superintendency of the Merrimack Mills fifteen years ago, he has never severed his relations with the mercantile world, and is still the honored president of the Merrimack Clothing Company.

Robert J. Butcher was born in Charry, England, December 16, 1835, son of William and Mary Ann Butcher, his father a mill worker in England, and Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1842 the family came to the United States, locating in Lowell, where Robert J. attended public schools until fourteen years of age. Some of those years, however, he only attended the winter term. His first regular employment was in the Boott Mill as "back boy," next going to the Bay State Mill in Lawrence, a mill of which his father was an inspector. Nine months later his father returned to the Merrimack Mills, Robert J. at the same time going to the Massachusetts Mills, where he spent a year at roll covering. From there he went to the Merrimack Mills, where he continued for fifty-two years and ten months until 1902, when he retired. This service was continuous, save for the time the mill was closed during one year of the Civil War, the management at that time taking the measures to produce the very result they dreaded, the ruin of cotton manufacturing. That year was spent largely in the employ of the Lowell Machine Shop, but when the mills again opened he returned to his old position and never again was the association broken until final retirement from the field he entered a boy of fourteen.

During those years Mr. Butcher held many different positions, general hand, second hand, overseer of finishing, holding the latter position twenty years, appointed during the agency of Mr. Burroughs, finally becoming superintendent, the position he held at the time of tendering his resignation in 1902.

In August, 1893, the Merrimack Clothing Company was incorporated, capital \$50,000, Miles F. Brennan, president; Hugh O'Sulli-

van, vice-president; Robert J. Butcher, a member of the board of directors. Later Mr. Butcher was elected president and is still serving in this capacity, although the burdens of management have been largely surrendered to younger shoulders. The store is located on Merrimack Square, directly opposite City Hall, the company being dealers in clothing of the best grades for men and women, hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

While an untiring worker in his active years, Mr. Butcher is enjoying the ease of a retired life and richly has he earned it. He was formerly a member of The Club and the Yorick Club, but has largely given up social life. He is a Republican in politics, but never would accept office, although often approached. He is a man of earnest, dependable character and has lived his life well.

Mr. Butcher married Arvilla O. Kidder, who died in 1901. His only daughter Blanche married William E. Hall, engaged in business in Boston; children: Mildred, married Marcus H. Hartwell, of Lowell; Dorothy, resides at home; Edward, resides at home.

GEORGE E. PUTNAM.

From the farm to a position of eminence in business life and public affairs is a course that has been followed by many of our most prominent New Englanders. Indeed it would seem that the former is the best of all preparation for the latter, and that there is something stimulating to the character in the wholesome life of the farm which makes a man particularly well-fitted to grapple with and master the large facts of life. Whether it has to do with the splendid physical basis of health with which it endows all those who follow it, or whether it is that there is something in coming into contact with the bare and elemental facts of nature incident to it, certain it is that life on the farm has been the school of perhaps the majority of our successful men. It was certainly the case with the career of the Hon. George E. Putnam, one of the most successful business men of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a prominent figure in the political life of that State. Mr. Putnam comes of good old New England stock, and throughout his long career has exhibited in his own person those sterling traits of character which we have come to associate with this ancestry.

Born at Croydon, New Hampshire, February 9, 1851, Mr. Putnam passed his boyhood and early youth in that place. He was surrounded during this period by all the influences of a happy country home, and grew up to a fine normal manhood in that environment. He continued to live in Croydon until the year 1876, when he was twenty-five years of age, and he then came to Lowell, Massachusetts, where, according to his ambitious views, greater opportunities awaited him. Upon

reaching Lowell he first engaged in the produce business as an employee of the firm of L. Hancock & Sons, and here he made himself so valuable that he was rapidly promoted and in 1880 became a member of the firm. The association thus formed has continued uninterruptedly ever since, with Mr. Putnam now at the head of a business which has grown quite out of recognition of its former self. In the year 1886 Mr. Hancock, the senior partner, sold his interest in the firm to P. C. Bliss and the concern continued the business under the style of Putnam & Bliss for some three years. In 1889 Mr. Bliss retired, and Mr. Putnam became the sole proprietor. The business had been carried on in the Second Universalist Church building on Market street, and Mr. Putnam continued to make this his headquarters up to 1895. In that year, however, he moved and in 1896 erected a handsome four-story building at Nos. 205 and 207 Market street, which he has since occupied. The business conducted by Mr. Putnam, as well as Mr. Putnam himself, has played a very prominent part in the general development, commercial and otherwise, of the city of Lowell, and the establishment is now one of the largest of its kind in the entire State, the annual business being done by it amounting to some three hundred and sixty thousand dollars annually.

While the many demands made upon Mr. Putnam's time and energies by the conduct of so large and active a concern would be enough to fully occupy most men, he has found opportunity to engage in many other departments of the city's affairs and has always maintained the very keenest interest in all that tended to advance its interests. He has been particularly interested in the political situation, and has been repeatedly chosen by his fellow-citizens to a number of political offices of responsibility and trust. In political faith he is a Republican, and has always allied himself most closely with the city organization of that party. In the year 1888 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Lowell and served during that and the following year, during which time he became a member of a number of important aldermanic committees and did valuable work for his party and for the community-at-large. In the year 1894 Mr. Putnam was chosen a member of the Lowell Water Board, and in 1895 was elected its president, an office which he held in that year and in 1896. For two years, 1895-96 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and in the years 1897-99, was elected State Senator. Mr. Putnam also has many other important interests in the community, and is affiliated with a large number of industrial and business concerns, among these the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which he is a director. He is also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of the community, and is a member of Highland Club, the Republican city committee and many secret societies.



Albert F. French

He is affiliated with the local lodges of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

George E. Putnam married (first) Mary R. Hurd, of Croydon, New Hampshire, and by this marriage had one son, Frank H. Putnam. Mrs. Putnam's death occurred in 1891. Mr. Putnam married (second) in 1894, Nellie England, a native of Lowell.

The career of Mr. Putnam may well serve as an example to ambitious youths wherever it is to be found, and is a lesson so obvious that he who runs may read. It bears incontrovertable testimony to the fact that undeviating pursuit of an objective must in the end bring accomplishment, especially if it be allied with a strong sense of one's obligation to his fellow-men. While brilliant achievement oftentimes seems the fruit of selfish intrigue, a second glance will always disclose the worm at the core which mars that fruit so that it may not be enjoyed. Our own age offers only too many examples where the most brilliant success has turned out a bitter meal indeed, because it has grown from indifference to others, whose enmity and hate have in the end blasted all that achievement. With such examples in view it is refreshing to turn to such success as that of Mr. Putnam which, founded on the regard and good will of all his associates, proves not less sweet in realization than in anticipation.

ALBERT FRANCIS FRENCH.

William French, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in Halsted, County Essex, England, March 15, 1603, and died at Billerica, Massachusetts, November 20, 1681, aged seventy-seven. He married (first) Elizabeth ——, (surname believed to be Symmes, sister of Rev. Zachariah Symmes). He had four children born in England, and came to America in the same ship, the "Defence," with Rev. Thomas Shepard and his brother Samuel, Roger Harlakenden, and George and Joseph Cooke, in the summer of 1635. He settled first in Cambridge, and in 1652 was one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Billerica. He was lieutenant of the militia, and afterwards captain; was the first man to sit in the "deacon's seat," in 1659; commissioner to establish the county rates in 1659; selectman in 1660 and for nine years in all; was on a committee to examine children and servants in reading, religion and the catechism, in 1661; was the first representative or deputy to the general court at Boston, elected in 1660, and taking his seat in 1663. A tract written by him entitled "Strength out of Weakness," in which he gives a detailed account of the testimony of an Indian convert to Christianity, was published in London, and afterward republished in the Massachusetts

Historical Society Collections. He bought part of the old Dudley farm in Billerica, and his house stood near the turnpike east of the Bradford road, near Ralph Hill's House. Hill called him "brother" in his will. He was a tailor by trade. His wife, Elizabeth, died March 31, 1663, and he married (second) May 6, 1669, Mary Stearns, widow of John Stearns, and daughter of Thomas Lathrop, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. His widow married, June 29, 1687, Isaac Mixer, of Watertown. His estate was divided December 6, 1687, between the widow and three daughters—Mary Sharp, and Sarah and Hannah French. Children of William and Elizabeth French: 1. Frances, born about 1625. 2. Elizabeth, born 1629-31; married —— Ellis, of Watertown. 3. Mary, born 1633. 4. John, born 1635, mentioned below. 5. Sarah, born March, 1638. 6. Jacob, born March 16, 1639-40. 7. Hannah, born February 2, 1641-42; died June 20, following. 8. Samuel, born December 3, 1645; died July 15, 1646. 9. Samuel, born after 1646; pioneer in Dunstable, Massachusetts. Children of William and Mary French: 10. Mary, born April 3, 1670; married Nathaniel Dunclee. 11. Sarah, born October 29, 1671; married —— Sharp, who died in military service; married (second) Joseph Crosby. 12. Abigail, born April 14, 1673; died April 13, 1674. 13. Hannah, born January 25, 1675; married October 5, 1693, John Child, of Watertown.

(11) John French, son of William French (1), was born in England, early in 1635, and was brought over to America by his parents when but five months old. He died in Billerica, Massachusetts, in October, 1712. He resided on the south side of Fox Hill, on the east road. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and was a corporal in the fight at Brookfield in 1675. He was wounded in this assault at Quaboag (Brookfield), and in a petition subsequently describes himself as a "poor wounded" man. He was poor enough for a time, and was harassed by the constable before he recovered from the losses of the war. He was an influential citizen of Billerica, and held many town offices from time to time. He married (first) June 21, 1659, Abigail Coggan, daughter of Henry Coggan, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. She died April 5, 1662, aged twenty-four, and he married (second) July 3, 1662, Hannah Burrage, daughter of John Burrage, of Charlestown. She died July 7, 1667, aged twenty-three, and he married (third) January 14, 1667-68, Mary Rogers, daughter of John Rogers. She died June 16, 1677, and he married (fourth) January 16, 1678, Mary Kittredge, widow of John. She died October 7, 1719, surviving him. Children of the second wife: 1. Hannah, born January 20, 1663-64; married John Kittredge. 2. Abigail, born December 6, 1665; married Benjamin Parker. Child of the third wife: 3. Mary, born March 4, 1669-70; married Nathan Shed. Children of the fourth

wife: 4. John, born May 15, 1679; mentioned below. 5. Elizabeth, born July 24, 1681; married December 25, 1706, Thomas Abbot. 6. William, born November 26, 1683; died April 21, 1685. 7. Sarah, born September 15, 1685; married ——— Flint. 8. William, born August 8, 1687. 9. Hannah, born February 18, 1692-93; married Jonathan Richardson and Benjamin Frost.

A descendant of John French, named William French, a resident of Dummerston in the New Hampshire grants, was the celebrated victim of the Westminster massacre in 1775. As this was the direct result of the first organized resistance to British authority in the American colonies, William French has been claimed as the first martyr to the cause of American Independence. On his gravestone is this quaint inscription:

In memory of William French
 Son of Mr. Nathaniel French, Who
 was shot at Westminster, March ye 13th.
 1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools
 Of Georg ye 3d, in the Corthouse at 11 a'clock
 At Night in the 23d year of his Age.

HERE WILLIAM FRENCH his Body lies
 for Murder his Blood for Vengeance Cries
 King Georg the third his Tory Crew
 that with a Bawl his Head Shot threw
 For Liberty and his Countrys Good
 he lost his Life his dearest blood.

(III) John French, son of John French (2), was born May 15, 1679, and died May 17, 1748. He married, February 13, 1707-8, Ruth Richardson, daughter of Thomas Richardson. He settled in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. He made a nuncupative will May 9, 1748, in which his son Joseph was the principal legatee. Children: 1. Ruth, born October 22, 1708. 2. John, born October 24, 1710; mentioned below. 3. Thomas, born March 14, 1712-3; resided in Tewksbury; married Ruth ———; children: i. Thomas, married Lydia ———; no children; ii. Ruth, married Solomon French; iii. Molly, married ——— Kidder; iv. Hannah. v. Nehemiah, died December 2, 1792. 4. Mary, born September 23, 1715. 5. Hannah, born August 1, 1719. 6. Joseph, born March 28, 1721; resided in Tewksbury; died 1806. 7. Benjamin, born February 10, 1724-5. 8. Jonathan, born August 17, 1728; died, 1765.

(IV) John French, son of John French (3), was born October 24, 1710. He married, October 30, 1732, Mary Kittredge, who died March 27, 1759, daughter of John Kittredge. He resided in Tewksbury, and his will was dated January 2, 1778-9. Children, born in

Tewksbury: 1. John, born March 30, 1733; married April 22, 1767, Beulah Hosley, widow of Thomas Hosley. 2. David, born March 2, 1735; mentioned below. 3. Solomon, born March 11, 1737. 4. Mary, born January 26, 1738-9; married Samuel Brown. 5. Reuben, born May 15, 1741. 6. Aaron, born March 9, 1747. 7. Jacob, born April 21, 1751; died March 24, 1756. 8. Joel, born September 22, 1753, died October 17, 1753. 9. Joel, born July 22, 1754. 10. Sarah, married Samuel Marshall. 11. Ruth, married Joseph Phelps.

(V) David French, son of John French (4), was born March 2, 1735, and died of smallpox in Dunstable, Massachusetts, December 29, 1779(?). He married, November 15, 1758, at Billerica, Widow Margaret Ross. In 1752 he had a guardian, a cousin, William French, Jr., appointed. Children: 1. David, born November 5, 1759; mentioned below. 2. Martha, born November 5, 1762. 3. Thomas, born December 8, 1765.

(VI) David French, son of David French (5), was born November 5, 1759, and died in 1825. He resided in Tewksbury and Billerica. His heirs joined in a deed of his real estate to Ebenezer Hanchett, of Dracut, April 25, 1827. These heirs were: Loammi French, Edmund French, of Tewksbury; Ammi French, of Billerica; Samuel French, of Canterbury, New Hampshire; George French, of Northfield, New Hampshire, and wife Hannah; Elisha Phelps, of Northfield, New Hampshire, and Mary, his wife; Ebenezer Page, of Tewksbury, and Anna, his wife. Children: 1. Edmund, mentioned below. 2. Mary, married Elisha Phelps; settled at Northfield on farm now owned by John B. Yeaton; had eight children. 3. Samuel, settled at Canterbury, New Hampshire. 4. George, born 1781; settled in Northfield, New Hampshire; married Hannah ———, died December 8, 1855, aged seventy-three; settled on Oak Hill, Northfield, about 1836, and gave the burial ground to the town; he died April 29, 1862; children: i. Mary, born May 16, 1806; married Joseph Brown; ii. Anna, born December 31, 1810; iii. George, Jr., born December 9, 1815, married Lydia Buswell; iv. Hannah, born March 24, 1818, married Osgood Foster; v. Martha, born September 10, 1820; married ——— Hammond. 5. Ammi, born 1789, died at Billerica, 1836, aged fifty-two; children: Charles W., died July 5, 1876, aged sixty-six, married Roxanna Warren, who died January 10, 1880 (children: Augusta, born April 11, 1839; Charles Barrett, born October 10, 1840; Mariette, born April 24, 1841; Frederic, born July 20, 1847). 6. Loammi, settled at Tewksbury; married Nancy ———. 7. Anna, married Ebenezer Page and lived in Tewksbury.

(VII) Edmund French, son of David French (6), was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. He sold his farm in Billerica to his brother, Ammi French, of Billerica. This farm he had purchased of

Benjamin Danforth, and was located on the road to Belvidere village. He bought and sold various parcels of lands in Tewksbury and vicinity. He was a farmer. He married ———. Children: 1. Edmund, Jr. 2. Ebenezer. 3. Joshua. 4. Charles. 5. Eliza. 6. Eben. 7. Jane. 8. Joshua, born May 15, 1823; mentioned below.

(VIII) Joshua French, son of Edmund French (7), was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, May 15, 1823, and died there October 15, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and worked during his youth at farming. At the time of his marriage he bought his farm, which contains about seventy-five acres. By industry and good management he brought his farm to a high state of cultivation from a very unproductive and run-down condition; and enlarged and repaired the barns and remodeled his house. He followed general farming and prospered during his active life. He was a member of the Lodge of Free Masons and of the First Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican, and he served on the school committee of Tewksbury. He married (first) Harriet M. Cram. He married (second) December 22, 1858, Ellen M. Howe, born January 9, 1835, daughter of Enos and Mary Tolman Howe. Child of first wife: Samuel C. French. Children of second wife: 1. Eliot Howe, born October 7, 1859. 2. Arthur J., born July 19, 1861. 3. Albert F., born November 14, 1862. 4. Harriet M., born June 20, 1865; married Albert Trull, of Tewksbury. 5. Mary E., born December 29, 1866; resides at home. Grandchildren of Mrs. Joshua French: Eva May French, Mildred E. French, Leonard L. French, Grant K. French, Wallace H. French.

(IX) Albert Francis French, son of Joshua and Ellen M. (Howe) French, was born at Tewksbury, November 14, 1862, and there passed his childhood, living amid the rural surroundings of his father's farm, and attending the local public schools for his education, later attending the high school of Lowell. Even at an early age Mr. French displayed a marked talent for music, and as a youth in Lowell took lessons on the organ and piano from Mr. Solon W. Stevens, a well-known musician in that day.

Mr. French was about twenty-one years of age when he first began his business career, and engaged in the same enterprise with which he is still connected to-day. It was in 1883 that he organized the firm of A. F. French & Company for the manufacture of paper boxes, of which he is still the proprietor, and which has grown until it has become an important industrial interest of the city. Mr. French's success in his enterprise has been absolutely deserved and is the result of his own foresight and intelligence, coupled with the closest kind of application to business and indefatigable energy. He is now a factor of importance in the business and industrial world, and the

business that he has built up is still in the process of further development.

Mr. French has not neglected his duties as a citizen on account of his devotion to business. He is not an office seeker, or in the least politically ambitious, but he takes an intelligent and active interest in local affairs as well as in the larger national issues of the time, and is a staunch member of the Republican party. He is also a prominent member of a number of orders and fraternities, including Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the local chapters of the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lowell. In his religious belief Mr. French is a Baptist and is a member of the First Church of that denomination at Lowell. Mr. French's musical ability has already been mentioned, and the fact that he received an excellent training in the art during his youth. He has turned that talent and training to a very practical use for many years as a church organist. He occupied this position in the First Baptist Church of Lowell for a full quarter of a century, but since 1911 has played in the First Unitarian Church here. He is a thorough musician and an organist of great ability, and is well known in the city in this connection and also as an accomplished pianist.

On November 11, 1890, at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, Albert Francis French was united in marriage with Etta Estella Felker, daughter of Leonard and Martha J. (Hodgdon) Felker, of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. French the following children have been born: 1. Eva May, born November 28, 1891, married Egbert W. A. Jenkinson, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a theological student, who served in the capacity of Young Men's Christian Association secretary at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. 2. Mildred Estella, born March 25, 1895, graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, where she studied the organ under Professor Henry A. Dunham. 3. Leonard L., born March 16, 1899.

ORRIN B. RANLETT.

Although not a native son, there are few men in Lowell today who can say: "I remember when he first started in business," and he came to Lowell eight years before that event. This carried back to a former period when Lowell streets echoed with the tread of marching feet and her sons went forth to battle for human rights. Since his coming in 1863, from his native Maine, a lad of eighteen years, over half a century ago, he has compiled an honorable mercantile record as founder and proprietor of a great grocery business, now incorporated

as the Ranlett Grocery Company, but which for thirty-one years was his private business, owned and managed by Orrin B. Ranlett, its founder. For fifteen years as treasurer of the company, he has surrendered the heavy burden of management, but continues active in the business, and as Lowell's oldest grocer enjoys that distinction to which forty-eight years of ownership and management entitles him. Other business activities have claimed his interest in a degree, and he had held official positions with Lowell corporations, but it is as a grocer that he has made name and reputation and to that business practically given his very life. He won his way by industry, perseverance and native ability, the honorable position he holds not coming by lucky circumstance nor a sudden turn of Fortune's Wheel. Could he be induced to tell how he won success he would say, by hard work and putting forth every ounce of energy he possessed. He built upon the sound foundation of integrity and fair dealing, which always wins confidence, inspires respect, and marks the upright man.

Orrin B. Ranlett was born in Benton, Maine, June 22, 1845, son of Charles Ranlett, of a Bradford, Maine, pioneer family, he born in Winslow, Maine, in 1798. Orrin B. Ranlett was the youngest of a family of four, and until twelve years of age attended public school in Benton. He made such progress that at the age of twelve he entered high school at Clinton, Maine, attended two terms, then entered the Academy at North Anson, Maine, from there being graduated at the age of eighteen with the class of 1863. That year also marked his coming to Lowell, Massachusetts, and the commencement of his mercantile career. His beginning was as a clerk with J. F. Springer, a grocer of Liberty Square, with whom he remained eight years, Mr. Springer being the only man ever entitled to call him "boss."

During these eight years, 1863-1871, he carefully conserved his resources, and in 1871 he combined his capital with another, and as Ranlett & Plaisted opened a small grocery at the corner of Dutton street and Broadway, a location yet occupied by the Ranlett Grocery Company. For eight years Ranlett & Plaisted continued a successful grocery firm, growing in size and reputation, and laying the foundations for the future business edifice which was to arise. In 1879 Mr. Ranlett bought his partner's interest, and until 1902 conducted the business under his own name. Success attended that nearly quarter of a century of years, and the business which resulted was a speaking tribute to his ability both to create and conduct. The business was then the largest in its line in the city, and the stock of plain and fancy groceries carried compared favorable with the best anywhere. In 1902 he surrendered sole control, and incorporated as the Ranlett Grocery Company, Nos. 301-303 Dutton street, Dudley L. Page, president; Orrin B. Ranlett, treasurer; that being his present official title,

although control is vested in him through his stock holdings. Since 1880 the building occupied by the business has been his private property, through purchase. He has for many years been a director of the Lowell Trust Company, and a trustee of the Merrimack Savings Bank.

In politics a Republican, he has never sought, desired nor accepted office. In religious preference he is a Unitarian, member of the First Society on Merrimack street, opposite John street, organized in 1829. His clubs, the Highland, of which he was at one time treasurer; the Martin Luther; and in younger years he was a devotee of sports with rifle, gun and rod, belonging to the Megantic Fish and Game Club and the Lowell Rod and Gun Club.

Mr. Ranlett married, December 10, 1872, Elizabeth Ann Durant, daughter of Colonel Nathan and Ann M. (Wheeler) Durant. Mr. and Mrs. Ranlett are the parents of three children: 1. Berenice D., born September 21, 1874, married Dr. G. G. Kelley, of Lowell. 2. Glennis Fletcher, born July 11, 1887, married Clarence Parker, manufacturer. 3. Gladys Wheeler, twin with Glennis Fletcher, married William A. Emerson, manufacturer.

JOHN HENRY MURPHY.

The record completed by John H. Murphy during his five years term as secretary of the Lowell Board of Trade established him firmly in the opinion of his associates of the board as the one man best informed on Lowell affairs. This high reputation as an authority was won by a young man, he being but thirty when he assumed the duties of the office. As secretary he became an invaluable personality in the commercial and industrial life of his city, and for five years, 1911-1916, he served the hundreds of Lowell business men, who constitute the membership of the Board of Trade, and during that period that organization consistently expanded and reached higher planes of useful efficiency, largely because of the energy and ability of the young secretary. Men who come in contact with him soon realized his mastery of detail, his speedy action, his quickness and soundness of decision, and his accuracy. Many an organization in Lowell is operating along lines and systems devised by Mr. Murphy, their efficiency and easy operation being more and more apparent as they are better understood. His present position, treasurer and general manager of the Morris Plan Bank, was the natural outcome of his capable handling of Board of Trade problems, and he holds it by the unanimous vote of the directors and organizers of the Lowell Morris Plan Company. The result has proven the wisdom of the choice and he has compiled a new record for energetic management and business getting.

John H. Murphy, son of Daniel J. and Alice M. Murphy, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 8, 1881, and was educated in the grade and high schools of the city. Later he completed the mechanical engineering course at the Lowell Textile School, receiving a certificate to that effect upon completing the course. He began his career as an employee of the Kitson Machine Company, and for three years was a salesman for the Lowell firm, Putnam & Son Company. For three years he was chief clerk of the supply department of the city of Lowell, resigning that position in 1911, when elected secretary of the Lowell Board of Trade. His record has been one of consistent progress, and while secretary of the Board of Trade had a large and often a leading part in the founding of every progressive enterprise fathered by the board. He was in the thick of the contest which raged around the adoption of a new city charter in 1911; his active, well deserved effort was largely instrumental in securing the location of the Boston & Maine repair shops at North Billerica, a valuable addition to the industrial life of the community; the Board of Trade publication issued in 1916 "The Lowell Digest," which was largely the product of his extensive knowledge of local affairs and his ability to condense valuable information into interesting statistical form, and the Burgess & Lang building on Middlesex street exists almost wholly because of Secretary Murphy's persistent work, and the list of his achievements could be greatly extended and much more added that redounds to his credit. When the new financial institution, the "Lowell Morris Plan Company," was organized early in 1917, Mr. Murphy was unanimously chosen for the posts of treasurer and general manager. The first year in business has been one of great success, the transfer of his activity to a new field in no wise diminishing his efficiency as an organizer and producer of business.

Mr. Murphy is ever ready to give his services and energy to any good cause, and in the Liberty Loan Campaign he was invaluable and equally so in every campaign pertaining to Lowell's part in war affairs. He is a member of the executive committee of the Committee of Public Safety, and wherever called in public service his complete grasp on local conditions has been invaluable. He is an ex-vice-president of the New England Association of Commercial Executives (a board of trade executive organization); secretary-treasurer of the New England Association of Morris Plan Bankers; was formerly lecturer to Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus; is an ex-president of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum; ex-president of the Benjamin Franklin Debating Club; member of the Mt. Pleasant Golf and Genoa clubs.

Mr. Murphy married, October 21, 1908, Martha G. Coleman, they the parents of Gladys V., John Vincent, and Martha Murphy.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. WHITE, U. S. N.

"There is a destiny which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

Captain William Porter White, United States Navy, retired, was born in Plano, Kendall county, Illinois, May 23, 1859, the only son of William Henry and Polly (Clark) White. His father, a private soldier of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, lost his life at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi, in February, 1863.

Through his friend, General John McNulta, of Illinois, Captain White was appointed, at large, to the United States Naval Academy by President Grant. Entering the Naval Academy, June 30, 1874, he graduated, June 20, 1878. His first cruise took him to the European station on the U. S. S. "Wyoming," where he also served on the flagship "Trenton," returning home on the U. S. S. "Enterprise." His second cruise, on the U. S. S. "Alaska," was on the Pacific station, after which he was ordered to duty in the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, joining the U. S. S. "Hassler," and was employed in surveying southeastern Alaska, the straits of San Juan de Fuca, the coasts of Oregon and California, and finally on the U. S. S. "McArthur," surveying Shoalwater Bay. After a short leave, he served on the U. S. S. "Nipsic," on the South Atlantic and South Pacific oceans, being in that vessel during the hurricane at Apia Samoa, in March, 1889. Transferred to the U. S. S. "Monongahela," he was one of her officers when that vessel made her way under sail from San Francisco to New York, around Cape Horn, the last ship of our Navy to make such a trip. After several months leave, he was ordered to the U. S. Receiving Ship "Vermont," at the Navy Yard, New York City, for recruiting and training duty. While on this duty, he met Martha Van Wyck, the daughter of Henry L. Van Wyck, a merchant of New York City, to whom he was married at Mamaroneck, New York, November 23, 1892.

In the following year, he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Charleston," for a forty months' cruise, spending six months in the harbor of Rio Janiero during the revolution of the Brazilian Navy, under Admiral de Mello, sailing thence to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan, and when the vessel arrived in that port he found the railroads of the country tied up by a great strike. The ship's company of the "Charleston" took part, guarding the railroad property at Oakland Moale, the mere show of force being adequate to preserve the peace. Sailing to the Asiatic Station, the "Charleston" was present in Korean and Chinese waters during the Chinese-Japanese War. At the expiration of this cruise, he was again stationed on the U. S. Receiving Ship "Vermont," until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Minneapolis." This vessel out of com-



W. P. White

mission, he was successively on the U. S. S. "Yosemite," the Battleship "Indiana," in the North Atlantic station, and the U. S. S. "Montgomery," South Atlantic station. That vessel going out of commission, he was ordered as navigator of the U. S. S. "Solace," to leave that vessel to join the U. S. S. "Don Juan de Austria," there engaged in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. On the expiration of his cruise, he was ordered home in the U. S. S. "Newark."

His next duty was as inspecting officer in Equipment and Ordnance at Elizabethport, New Jersey, where the first submarines were building, together with a monitor, a cruiser, and several torpedo boats. On the completion of this duty, he was ordered as executive officer of the U. S. sailing ship "Alliance," and when that vessel went out of commission, to the U. S. S. "Solace," joining the U. S. S. "Monterey," on the Asiatic station, returning to the Pacific station in the U. S. S. "New Orleans," there to serve as executive officer of the Flagship "Chicago." After nearly two years on shore duty as recruiting officer at Cleveland, Ohio, he was ordered to command the U. S. S. "Wolverine," engaged in recruiting duty on the Great Lakes. On June 30, 1910, after thirty-six years service, at his request, he was retired as captain.

In October, 1911, becoming interested in the business of the Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Captain White came first to Lowell, and having acquired an interest in that corporation, in November, 1911, became its treasurer and general manager. He is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, of which he became a director in 1917, being vice-president for Massachusetts. He represents the corporation in its membership in the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the New England Safety Council, being a member of its executive committee. He is a life member of the Red Cross, a member of the Sons of Veterans, Admiral Farragut Camp, Lowell. He is a member of St. Anne's Parish, Lowell, the Young Men's Christian Association, Lowell, the New York Yacht Club, Boston City Club, Yorick Club and Long Meadow Golf Club. As a Republican, he is a member of the Republican City Committee, Ward Nine, 1917-18.

As aforementioned, Captain White married Martha Van Wyck, and their only son, George William Blunt White, born in New York City, December 24, 1896, enlisted in the Aviation Corps, United States Navy, in April, 1917. His only other child, Katherine Hotchkiss-White, is a daughter by adoption, and the grandniece of his wife.

GEORGE HAWTHORNE PERKINS, S. B.

All the efforts put forth by George H. Perkins in securing his education, and since, has been in the field of mechanical engineering, that

branch of the engineering profession most appealing to him. He came to the Lowell Textile School from the engineering department of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company in 1901, and from that year until the present has devoted himself to the development of the school, now being head of the Textile Engineering Department. He is an expert consulting mechanical engineer, and is highly esteemed for his technical training and ability. He is a son of George H. and Rebecca M. (Floyd) Perkins, of Salem, Massachusetts. His father was cashier of the National Union Bank of Boston until shortly before his death.

George Hawthorne Perkins was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 25, 1877, and there completed a public school education, with graduation from high school. From high school he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there receiving his degree with the class of 1899, taking the mechanical engineering course. He secured his first position with the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, at Ludlow, Massachusetts, as a mechanical engineer, there continuing one year. In 1901 he accepted an appointment as instructor in mechanical engineering at the Lowell Textile School, an institution then in the early stages of its development and now in the first rank of similar institutions. He continued in his original position four years, until 1905, then was appointed head of the department of textile engineering, which he developed to its present high standard, the degree of Bachelor of Textile Engineering now being offered for a four years' course. His engineering skill is embodied in the extensive power plant and other buildings of the school, many of which were designed and built by Mr. Perkins. He acts as consulting engineer for the Lowell Bleachery and many other textile mills, and has many calls from the outside world upon his professional ability. In 1912 he represented the Lowell Textile School and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is a member, at the International Smoke Abatement Exhibition, held in London, England. He is a member of the textile committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a special lecturer on Fuel Conservation and Power Plant Economics for the Massachusetts Department of University Extension, and during the summer of 1918 conducted a series of lectures and demonstrations in all of the principal manufacturing cities of Massachusetts. Mr. Perkins is also a well-known and forcible writer in technical journals, his papers on "Smoke Abatement," being written for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1912, as was his paper in 1916 on "Vibration in Textile Mills." In the fall of 1918, owing to the increase in his private engineering practice, Mr. Perkins severed his connection with the school, and is now located at No. 68 Devonshire street, Boston, Massachusetts, as consulting fuel and mechanical engineer, specializing in the field of

the textile industries. He is a member of the Unitarian church, and enjoys the social pleasure of the Vesper Country Club, of which he is a member.

Mr. Perkins married, June 14, 1905, Eva S. Raymond, of Salem, Massachusetts, daughter of Hon. John M. Raymond, one of Salem's most prominent citizens, and mayor of the city from 1886 to 1890. They are the parents of Priscilla, born January 14, 1908, and John Jackson, born March 10, 1915.

JOHN B. BLESSINGTON.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Blessington has been connected with the street department of the city of Lowell, and by strict attention to his duties and a well demonstrated ability to grasp the problems of a managerial position, he has risen through various promotions to the responsible position he fills, superintendent of streets. He is one of Lowell's native sons, his education being obtained through the medium of her public schools, and his entire life spent within her borders.

John B. Blessington was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 3, 1863, and here his years, fifty-four, have been spent. He attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, then joined the ranks of the wage earners as a contractor's errand boy and helper. This work was not to his liking and a short time only was spent in its duties. He next became clerk in a grocery and retail coal business, continuing in that position for seven years, gaining a good business experience and broadening his outlook upon life. This brought him to legal age, and with it came a desire for different occupation. This he found in city employ, and for two years he was engaged as a city teamster. The following two years were spent in the employ of W. H. Ward, a contractor, his duties general in character. During the two latter years he learned a great many secrets of the contracting business and gained first hand knowledge of the building trades, as he was liable to be called upon to aid in stone laying, cement or concrete work. But the experience was valuable, and a part of his preparation for higher position. After two years with Mr. Ward, he returned to the employ of the city in the street department, and in 1894 was made foreman. He made an excellent foreman, was able, interested, and ambitious, a combination which was sure to win to better things. He was advanced in rank several times, finally, in 1914, reaching his present position, superintendent of streets. His administration of his department has been most satisfactory, and he has the utmost respect of his associates of the department. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of St. Columba Roman Catholic

Church. He is a man of genial, kindly disposition, highly regarded by all who know him.

Mr. Blessington married, in Lowell, June 10, 1896, Margaret V. Kelley, of Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Blessington are the parents of four daughters and one son: Maryetta, Rose, Helen, John B. (2), and Lillian.

EDDO V. BATES.

The woolen manufacturing field has ever been a fertile one for the inventor, in fact it was to exploit the newly invented power loom that the first manufacturing impetus was imparted to the now great and busy city of Lowell. Few inventions are perfect in their first design, improvements being necessary to obtain the expected result.

A notable exception to this is found in the invention first installed in the Merrimack Woolen Corporation by Eddo V. Bates, inventor and manufacturer, thirty years ago. Mr. Bates was the first man to devise the idea of coupling the finisher and second breaker, thus doing away with creels and the creel tenders. Mr. Bates was then boss carder at the Merrimack Woolen Corporation, and his claim to being the inventor and first user of the idea is fully substantiated by proofs in his possession. The invention was little regarded by other woolen mills for many years, but gradually the value of the idea and its practical importance was realized by such mills as the American Woolen Company, and now the coupled cards are in use in practically all the large textile mills of the United States. Thirty years ago the second breaker and finisher was coupled in the Merrimack Woolen Corporation at Lowell, and there they are still in operation just as when coupled by E. V. Bates.

Recognition was slow from the textile world, but now the coupling device is fully established. But Mr. Bates has other claims to fame as an inventor. The Bates Card Feed, the Bates Attachment for Apley Feed, the attachment for the Bramwell Feed, the Bates Double Card System, the Bates Metallic Tooth Breast for first breaker wool cards, all are inventions patented by Mr. Bates and manufactured by the E. V. Bates Machine Company, of Lowell, incorporated February 1, 1916. The value of these inventions cannot be computed, but their adoption by woolen mill officials is the best indication that they mark a long step in advance and prove that Mr. Bates through his inventive genius has been a potent factor in the development of textile machinery.

Eddo V. Bates was born in Alsted, New Hampshire, September 22, 1853, and until twelve years of age attended the district public school. He then became a mill worker, beginning in the carding room



E. V. Bates

of a Gilsun, New Hampshire, mill. So kindly did he take to carding that at the age of eighteen years he was overseer of the carding in the Gilsun mill, remaining there three years. He then took charge of the carding in a Harrisville, New Hampshire, mill, a position he held eighteen months before taking a similar position in a Collinsville, Massachusetts, mill. After eighteen months there he went to Amesbury, Massachusetts, and took charge of all the card rooms in the Hamilton Woolen Mills, remaining three years. He then went to the Raritan Woolen Company at Raritan, New Jersey, as overseer, remaining two years, thence to the Fall of the Schuylkill (Philadelphia) with the celebrated Dobson Brothers, carpet manufacturers, serving them as overseer of carding for three years. He then returned to New England, and for twelve years was overseer of carding at the Merrimack Woolen Corporation, Lowell, Massachusetts. There he introduced the idea of coupling the finisher and breaker, invented the Bates Card Feed and several other machines previously mentioned. It was not until February 1, 1916, that the E. V. Bates Machine Company was incorporated for the manufacture of the Bates patented machines, Mr. Bates having made them as an individual manufacturer previously. Unlike many inventors he is a clear-headed business man, as highly as a manager as he is as an inventor and skilled mechanic.

JAMES E. O'DONNELL.

A native son of Lowell, and since 1903 a member of the bar, practicing in the city of his birth, her representative in the State Legislature, and her chief executive for two terms, Mr. O'Donnell has won high reputation and a wider personal knowledge of Lowell men, perhaps, than any other citizen. His acquaintance is very wide, he having in his official, professional, social and fraternal relations made the acquaintance of about everybody claiming Lowell as their home. He has been a very close student of municipal affairs, and one of his public addresses widely commented upon and generally commended was delivered before the American League of Municipalities, in Buffalo, in the early fall of 1912. His study of the commission form of government was declared to have been the most exhaustive treatment of the subject up to that time, many hundred copies of the address being distributed throughout the United States and in Canada. As a lawyer he holds the confidence of an influential clientele which has steadily grown, notwithstanding the fact that the years 1912-13 and 1916-17 were devoted to municipal work.

James E. O'Donnell, son of James F. and Mary O'Donnell, was educated in the public schools of his native city and at St. Patrick's Academy, only going outside to complete his preparation for the

practice of law. After courses at the Boston University Law School he was admitted to the bar, and in 1903 began practice in Lowell, his practice steadily increasing and now extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Massachusetts Bar Association, and holds the high regard of his brethren of the profession.

In 1908 Mr. O'Donnell was elected to the Legislature from the Seventeenth Legislative District, succeeding W. H. I. Hayes. In 1911 the new city charter was voted upon, and the same year Mr. O'Donnell was elected mayor, his opponent being Colonel Percy Parker. He served his term of two years, was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. In 1915 he was again a candidate, was successful at the polls, and ably filled the mayor's office during the years 1916-17.

Wide as is Mayor O'Donnell's legal and political acquaintance, his membership in various organizations equals it. His clubs are the Yorick, Bunting, Middlesex Social, Longmeadow Golf, and Massachusetts Mayors. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Royal Arcanum, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose, the Owls, St. Patrick's Alumni Association, Lowell Art Association, Lowell Choral Society and American League of Municipalities, which he serves as vice-president. He is a Democrat in national politics, and an attendant of Immaculate Conception Church.

Mr. O'Donnell married, January 15, 1906, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Alice Murphy. The family home is at No. 715 Andover street, Lowell.

ARTHUR D. PRINCE.

The wholesale and retail business now known as G. C. Prince & Son, Inc., Arthur D. Prince, treasurer and manager, dates under that name from 1908, but is founded upon a business established in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1866, and there conducted by its founder, George C. Prince, for five years. In 1871 he came to Lowell and continued business with a partner, trading as Marston & Prince. For sixteen years Marston & Prince conducted a general stationery business, their store being at Nos. 71 and 90 Merrimack street. The business was ever a prosperous one, books, pictures, art goods, being carried in connection with general stationery, and the agency for leading Boston and New York papers. In 1887 George C. Prince purchased his partner's interest, and from that year dates the official entrance of Arthur D. Prince into the business.

Arthur D. Prince, son of George C. and Emma A. (Dow) Prince,



Percy E. Varnum

was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, July 5, 1867, and there resided until the removal of his parents to Lowell, in 1871, Lowell having since that time been his home. He passed through the grade and high schools, finishing with graduation from high school. He then became a clerk in the store of Marston & Prince, and so continued until 1887, when his father bought out his partner, and shortly afterward admitted his son as a member of the firm, the firm name becoming G. C. Prince & Son. The business, originally retail stationery, was enlarged by the addition of other lines, and moved to a larger store and better location at No. 108 Merrimack street, and still further additions were made to the lines, which finally came to embrace all that would harmonize with the original line, stationery. In 1907 the business was re-organized as G. C. Prince & Son, Inc., George C. Prince, president, and a wholesale department added. In April, 1908, George C. Prince, the veteran merchant and Civil War veteran (Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861) died, Arthur D. Prince then becoming treasurer and general manager. The store now occupies Nos. 106-108 Merrimack street, a wholesale and retail business being conducted in books, art goods, stationery, office supplies, wrapping paper, and general gift shop goods. A circulating library is also maintained, and the business is well managed and prosperous, Mr. Prince handling it with the skill and ability resulting from his almost life-long connection with it.

From 1886 until 1896, Arthur D. Prince was connected with the Massachusetts National Guard, ranking as captain of Company C, Sixth Regiment, at the time of resigning. He has received all the degrees of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, holding the thirty-third degree, the ambition of all Scottish Rite Masons, but few attaining more than the thirty-second. He is also a member of the York Rite bodies of Masonry, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Masonic, Yorick, and Vesper Country. He belongs to the Lowell Board of Trade, and is interested in all forward movements.

Arthur D. Prince married, October 17, 1894, Bertha I. Bass, of Waterville, Maine. The family residence is at No. 1 Simpson street.

PERCY ELWYN VARNUM.

Twice within a week, death invaded the Varnum family circle, Charles Frederick Varnum, the veteran Lowell contractor, at the age of seventy-two, being called to his reward on December 5, 1918, and three days later, the son, Percy Elwyn Varnum, was stricken, when barely over the threshold of business, he also a contractor and builder, aged thirty-one years, when his too brief life ended. The Varnum founder of the family in Dracut, Massachusetts, was Samuel Varnum,

the first settler there, that town being named, it is supposed, after Dracut, England, from which the Varnums came. The name Varnum is derived from Vernon, a name honored and distinguished in English history. Samuel Varnum was prominent in the business and town life of Dracut, Massachusetts, and, dying, was succeeded by his son, Charles F. Varnum. Another ancestor was Louis Ansart, who came from France to New England to establish and supervise foundries for casting cannon during the Revolutionary War.

Charles Frederick Varnum was born at Dracut, Massachusetts, June 28, 1846, died at Lowell General Hospital, December 5, 1918. He was educated in Dracut public schools, and New London (New Hampshire) Seminary, leaving the seminary at the age of sixteen years to become a carpenter's apprentice. He continued as apprentice and journeyman until 1871, when he began contracting for many buildings in both city and vicinity. He was a Republican in politics, and for many years was prominent in public life. He was a member of the Common Council, 1879-80; a member of the Board of Aldermen, 1892; overseer of the poor, 1887-90, inclusive; representative to the General Court from the seventeenth district in 1893; superintendent of public buildings in Lowell, 1895-96. He was also senior trustee, and a member of the Board of Investment of the Merrimack River Savings Bank. He was a member of the Master Builders' Association, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and Eliot Congregational Church. In earlier years he was a member of the Putnam Guards, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and for two years rode with the Chelmsford Cavalry Troop. Mr. Varnum married Abbie Louise Davis, born in Lowell, a descendant of an ancient Revolutionary family of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Mrs. Varnum survives her husband, a resident of Lowell, as are her two surviving children: Mrs. James Walsh, Jr., and Thomas H. Varnum; the youngest son, Percy E. Varnum, survived his father but three days.

Percy Elwyn Varnum was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 7, 1887, died there of pneumonia, December 8, 1918, being ill but one week. He was educated in the public schools, and after finishing high school pursued a course of study at Lowell Textile School, specializing in mill construction. He learned the carpenter's trade under his father's direction, then spent four years in Los Angeles and Seattle on the Pacific coast, employed at his trade, finally returning to Lowell, in 1912. After his return to Lowell, Mr. Varnum established in business as a contractor and builder, continuing very successfully until his untimely death, at the age of thirty-one. He was a member of the Builders' Association of Lowell; the Lowell Board of Trade; William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal

Arch Masons; Company B, Massachusetts National Guard; Eliot Congregational Church, and in politics a Republican. He was a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and was looked upon as one of Lowell's most successful and promising young business men. He was a general favorite in his very wide circle of acquaintances, thoroughly respected and esteemed.

Percy E. Varnum married, in Lowell, October 16, 1915, Nellie Hazel Jennison, a graduate nurse, born in Lowell, daughter of George Herbert and Ellen Jennison. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Varnum: Jennison, born October 31, 1916; Eleanor, born May 9, 1918. The family home is at No. 364 Varnum avenue, Lowell.

FRED H. ROURKE.

Although for more than twenty years a merchant of Lowell, also a native son of the same place, Mr. Rourke is better known to the city-at-large as the legislator and financier, who, in Common Council and State Legislature, has represented their interests, and as city treasurer has safeguarded the many funds entrusted to him for administration. This public service has brought him prominently into the public eye since 1903, but his successful business career dates from 1895, when he abandoned the trade in which he was an expert, and began the carrying out of a lifetime ambition, to be a merchant. Now, just in the prime of his splendid manhood, he can review the past with satisfaction and look forward into the future with confidence.

Fred H. Rourke was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, May 23, 1867, son of Patrick and Mary A. (Lawlor) Rourke, his father born in Ireland, his mother in South Newmarket, New Hampshire, in 1848. Patrick Rourke came to the United States when a lad, learned the machinist's trade and for forty-eight years followed his trade, a great portion of that time being in the employ of the Lowell Machine Company, of Lowell, in charge of Turbine water wheels.

Fred H. Rourke attended public school until fourteen years of age, then became a wage-earner, spending two years in a cotton mill. He then began learning the machinists' trade, serving as a regular apprentice in the shops owned and operated by George W. Field. He became an expert worker in metal, and until 1895 held positions in keeping with his skill and ability. But he craved the freedom of life which can only come through ownership of one's own business, and that he long before determined upon. In 1895 the way opened, and in partnership with Daniel F. Sullivan he opened a coal and wood yard at No. 984 Gorham street. This was a radical departure from his former life, but energy and enthusiasm compensated for the lack of experience until that too was his. The business was a successful one during

the partnership, Mr. Sullivan withdrawing in 1901, and since that time Mr. Rourke has been sole owner and head. Mr. Rourke has gone forward to greater success and larger operations. His offices are at No. 280 Central street, the coal and wood yards being now located at the corner of Howard and Tanner streets. One secret of the success which has come to him in business is his ever scrupulous observance of the rights of others and his practice of the "square deal." This has brought him both confidence and respect, not to mention that less substantial and often fleeting reward, popularity.

From his father Fred H. Rourke was taught the political tenets that has held him all the years that have since intervened, and from under that teaching he went forth to become an important factor in the history of the Democratic party of Lowell. From an effective worker in the local organization he became a leader, and in 1893 was elected to Common Council, was elected to the State Legislature in 1895 and 1896, serving with credit and zeal on the committees of Constitutional Amendments and Counties. In 1917 he was elected treasurer of the city of Lowell, his present position. He is a member of St. Peter's Church, Roman Catholic, most of his life having been spent in that parish. He is a member of the Holy Name Society of the church, and has ever been active in the support of church and parish activities. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. Rourke married, in April, 1897, Elizabeth Donovan, born in Lowell, who died in her native city in October, 1900, daughter of Major Matthew Donovan, of Lowell. Mrs. Rourke left a daughter, Mary E. Rourke, who, with her father, occupies the home, No. 777 Central street, Lowell.

ABEL R. CAMPBELL.

Although one of the youngest real estate brokers of Lowell, Mr. Campbell has a large and well-established business along general brokerage lines, and since 1909 has been operating under his own name. While his activity is largely confined to Lowell, he has an out of the city clientele, for whom he frequently closes important leases of valuable property. He is a young man of clear-cut, decisive manner, with character in keeping with his pleasing personality, attracting by his upright, honorable methods, and retaining as friends all who come within the circle of his influence. He has built up his business through his own individuality, and has from youth relied entirely upon himself for all he has secured in the way of business success. He is a son of Claude M. and Minnie C. Campbell, his father an overseer at the Lowell Bleachery for thirty years, now living retired in Lowell.



Arthur T. Munn

Abel R. Campbell was born in Lowell, October 14, 1886, and educationally is a product of the city's public school system, he having completed all grades and graduated from high school. After school years ended in 1904, he began business life with Eugene G. Russell, a real estate dealer of Lowell, as a salesman, and for four years he continued with Mr. Russell, developing fine qualities as salesman and business manager. In 1909 he began a real estate and insurance business under his own name, with offices in the Wamesit Bank building, on Middlesex street. There he continued until the completion of the Sun building, in 1913, when he moved there, locating in rooms 403 and 405, retaining them until December, 1917, at which time he moved to Rooms 410 and 411, which he now occupies. He started in a modest way, but brought to the business education, energy, and determination, has taken advantage of every opportunity, and availed himself of every circumstance which could be honorably employed for his benefit. He has succeeded and has a well-established clientele of satisfied customers, who rely upon his word and his offerings. His insurance business is transacted as agent for The Union Marine Insurance Company, limited, and for the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He is secretary of the Lowell Real Estate Exchange, member of the Lowell Board of Trade, served as a member of the Lowell school committee in 1912 and 1913, president of the Kiwanis Club, trustee and treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Campbell married, in 1908, Florence M. Holgate, daughter of William H. Holgate, deceased, long an overseer at the Sterling Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of a daughter, Constance, born in 1913.

ARTHUR TENNYSON MUNN.

Mr. Munn came to Lowell in 1896, a young man of twenty-eight, and very soon became a factor in the city's mercantile life as an incorporator of the Adams Hardware and Paint Company, and in musical circles as a solo tenor. These two separate lines of activity, so widely separated, have been adhered to during the near quarter of a century which has since intervened, and he is well known in both mercantile and musical circles, and is highly regarded. The years have brought him honors and reputation and whether he be considered as a business man, musician or citizen, he must be classed among the honored, successful men of his adopted city.

Arthur Tennyson Munn was born at the home farm in West Fairlee, Vermont, April 11, 1868. His education, begun and continued in

the public schools until he reached the age of fifteen, was supplemented by a three months' term at Thetford Academy, and that by a six months' course at Bradford Academy. He continued as his father's assistant until 1892, then spent a year in Taunton, Massachusetts, after which he returned to West Fairlee and aided his father in cultivating the farm. But he craved a business career, and again leaving home spent a year in the hardware store of Whitcomb & Carter at Beverly, Massachusetts, another year with J. S. Sargent & Son, of Brockton, coming to Lowell in 1896, and entering the employ of Charles E. Adams, hardware, of No. 400 Middlesex street.

As clerk under Mr. Adams, the young man acquired intimate knowledge of the retail hardware business, and possessing capital he joined with others in 1900 and incorporated the Adams Hardware and Paint Company to succeed Charles E. Adams, who became president of the corporation. Upon the death of Mr. Adams in 1910, Mr. Munn and George H. Runels purchased the stock holdings of his estate, Mr. Munn becoming president of the company, Mr. Runels treasurer, as at present. The business established in 1868 is now located on Middlesex street, near the railroad station, Nos. 400 to 404 being occupied. A full line of standard hardware, mill supplies, paints and poultry supplies is carried and a generous patronage has ever rewarded the company in their efforts to worthily serve the public.

From youth Mr. Munn has cultivated his voice, a pleasing tenor, and has used it professionally for many years, being now solo tenor of the quartet at the First Unitarian Church, the present being his eighth consecutive season with that choir. He is also manager and second tenor of the well-known Mendelssohn Male Quartet, and during his career as a singer has held choir positions in Taunton, Beverly, Brockton, Massachusetts; Westerly, Rhode Island; and Manchester, New Hampshire. In Lowell he has been connected with the choirs of St. Anne's Episcopal, Eliot Congregational, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal and Highland Congregational churches. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Mt. Horeb Chapter, Alasuerus Council, Pilgrim Commandery and Scottish Rite of the Masonic order in Lowell; member of the Vesper Country Club, Mt. Pleasant Golf Club and Kiwanis Club. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Munn married, in 1902, Amy B. Greenwood, they the parents of a daughter, Victoria, now a student in Lowell High School.

JOHN F. MEEHAN.

After completing college courses, John F. Meehan returned to his native Lowell, and as educator, legislator, chief executive and postmaster, has devoted himself to the public service. These tributes

bestowed upon him, a native son, are indicative, not alone of his fitness for high official position, but of his popularity as well as of the high esteem in which he is held by his friends of a lifetime.

John F. Meehan is a son of Patrick Meehan, who, with his wife, Margaret (McDermott) Meehan, came from their native county, Sligo, in 1861, locating in Lowell, Massachusetts, where Patrick Meehan engaged in merchandising until his death, December 18, 1913, his wife surviving him until February 12, 1916.

John F. Meehan was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 24, 1875, and prepared for college in the public schools and St. Patrick's Parochial School, completing the latter school course in 1890, with graduation. He then entered St. Bonaventures College, Allegany, New York, taking a classical course which was completed with the graduating class of 1895, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred. Later his *alma mater*, in recognition of his achievements of her son, conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His college course completed with honor, the young man, still a minor, returned to Lowell, and for a time was in the clerical employ of Smith & Company, contractors and builders of Boston, conducting extensive operations. While holding his position with this company he was elected principal of Butler Night School, and for seven years continued head of that progressive school.

From youth he had taken an interest in public affairs, and upon his return from college he became vitally interested in the welfare and progress of his native city. In 1906 he was the candidate of his party from the Fifteenth Middlesex Legislative District, and by reëlections served three consecutive terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. His record in the Legislature was most creditable in committee and upon the floor. In 1910, the Democracy of the city of Lowell made him their standard bearer for the mayoralty. He was elected and reëlected in 1911, serving two terms with marked ability, then returned to private life and the pursuit of his private business. In 1915 he was appointed postmaster of Lowell by President Wilson, Lowell being a presidential appointment.

During all these years in which Mr. Meehan has been continuously in the public eye he has endeared himself to a wide circle of warm friends, whom, it is evident, are not confined to those who are one with him in party faith. He is a man of earnest purpose, but with a keen sense of humor and pleasing eloquent platform address. Courage and optimism accompany a love of the beautiful, and with these traits go perseverance and patience, a sincere heart and a friendly nature. He is a true friend always, willing to advance the interest of another even at the expense of his own. He loves his fellowmen, and never withholds a helping hand whenever it is possible to aid in any

way. The honor in which he is held in Lowell must be judged by the fact of his elevation to high position by the votes of his fellowmen, and the confidence reposed in him by the President of the United States.

Mr. Meehan is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lowell Board of Trade, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and other organizations, social, business and political.

Mr. Meehan married, July 19, 1911, Nellie Veronica Little, daughter of Edwin and Katherine (King) Little, of Lowell.

GEORGE FRANCIS CONWAY.

When a lad of ten years, George F. Conway began as an errand boy in the grocery store of Frederic Tuttle. That was twenty years ago, and the boy of 1897 is the proprietor of 1917, never having known any other business home than the store at Nos. 329-331 Thorndike street, Lowell, now known as Conway's Market. The result of his twenty years of efforts is most gratifying, and not yet in his prime, the years hold nothing but promise for Mr. Conway, whose rule of life has been always to do his best and to spare no effort. He has accomplished a great deal for so young a man, and with his ambition and well-grounded rules of life will go far. His advice to young men is to work hard and perform every task with the same zeal whether under their employer's eye or alone. He is a Lowell boy, son of James E. and Mary E. (Follen) Conway.

George Francis Conway was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 10, 1887, and until ten years of age attended public school. In 1897 he entered the employ of Frederic Tuttle, a groceryman of Thorndike street, and in time was advanced to a clerkship, from clerk to confidential man, being regarded so highly by his employer that when a few years ago Mr. Tuttle retired from business he made it possible for Mr. Conway to become his successor. This was in 1913, and from the date of becoming proprietor he has bent every energy to improve and advance. Upon purchasing the business with all its stock and fixtures, he assumed a heavy responsibility, for the business was a large one, well established, and the potential profit large. It remained for the new owner to so manage and conduct the business that the potential became an actual profit, and this he has done. The delivery system has been transformed by the abolition of horses and wagons with the substitution of three motor trucks; and every department modernized in similar manner. Seven hundred active, reliable accounts are carried on his books in addition to the cash transactions.



Charles H. Carter.

the loss through carelessness, waste and bad accounts being reduced to a minimum. Mr. Conway is a member of Sacred Heart Church, Roman Catholic, and in politics an Independent. He is also a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Lowell Grocers' Association.

Mr. Conway married, January 9, 1907, Ella Frances McMann, of Lowell, daughter of James and Catherine (Gallagher) McMann. Mr. and Mrs. Conway are the parents of two daughters: Catherine, born June 11, 1913; Grace, born June 11, 1915.

CHARLES HOLMES EAMES.

As head of the faculty of the Lowell Textile School, Mr. Eames occupies a position of dignity and unusual importance. The men who go out from the school carrying its fame to the ends of the earth look to him for the best instruction and mental equipment possible, that they may creditably and successfully pursue their particular calling. Moreover, as the leading textile school in the field, and long the only educational institution on the American continent devoted exclusively to textile education, the school is called upon to meet a demand for education in all textile processes in the manufacture of all commercial fibres, and an emergency school for manufactures in all branches. It is on such broad, deep lines that the school has developed, and to be the president of such an institution presupposes a man of unusual ability and general information along textile manufacturing lines, and such a man is the present faculty head. He is one of the most genial of men, a friend of every student and instructor, devoted to his work and everlastingly striving for improvement.

Charles Holmes Eames, son of Lemuel and Helen (Eames) Eames, of Wilmington, Massachusetts, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, November 17, 1875. He completed grammar and high school courses in Andover, graduating from the Punchard High School in 1893, then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He pursued studies at "Tech" until completing a full electrical engineering course, being graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1897. His first professional engagement was with the Light, Heat and Power Company of Milford, Massachusetts, leaving at the end of six months and coming to Lowell as superintendent of a block plant owned by this company, but located on Middle street. He remained in that position one year, then formed an association with the Fort Hill Chemical Company, of Rumford Falls, Maine, serving that corporation as assistant superintendent. That plant was controlled by the well-known firm of Stone & Webster, of Boston, Massachusetts, who

after retaining Mr. Eames at the Rumford Falls plant one year, transferred him to the engineering department with his headquarters in the Boston office. His specialty was designing and examining isolated electric plants, a line he developed and pursued until 1904, when he was appointed instructor in mathematics and electrical engineering at the Lowell Textile School, the principal then being William W. Crosby, B. S., also a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and instructor in mechanics at that institution before coming to the Lowell Textile School. In 1906 Mr. Crosby resigned as principal, Mr. Eames being at once selected to succeed him. The years which have since intervened have but proved the wisdom of the selection, and his reputation may safely rest upon the record he has made, both as engineer and educator. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Society for the Advancement of Science; the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic Order and the Unitarian church.

Mr. Eames married, November 18, 1901, Mary Wood Richardson, daughter of Albert and Caroline Wood, of Billerica, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH ACHILLE LEGARE.

Joseph Achille Legare, the capable and efficient general manager and assistant treasurer of the Heinze Electric Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, has been for a number of years most closely identified with the public affairs and business life of this city. He is a native of New Hampshire and was born in the town of Berlin Falls in that State, April 1, 1877. Mr. Legare is of French descent, and is the son of Frank N. and Louise (Boucher) Legare, the father before his death having been a successful contractor of Farmington, Maine.

The early life of Mr. Legare was passed at Farmington, Maine, and at the latter place he attended the public schools and the "Little Blue Academy," where he received the elementary portion of his education and was prepared for college. Mr. Legare came to Lowell in 1895. He became associated with the Heinze Electric Company of Lowell in the year 1910, and is now the assistant treasurer and general manager of this great concern. He is also a trustee of the Five Cent Savings Bank of Lowell and is a prominent figure in the financial life of the city.

Mr. Legare has also taken a very active part in local politics, and is one of the leaders of the Republican party in the city. He has held a number of offices, in all of which he showed himself as interested and capable, and gave general satisfaction to political friends and foe alike. He served as a member of the Lowell city government, and was



Joseph A. Magari

for ten years private secretary to General Butler Ames, when he was Congressman from this Congressional district. While secretary to Congressman Ames he attended and graduated from the National University Law School of Washington, D. C., with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Legare was appointed to the responsible position of postmaster of Lowell in March, 1911, by President W. H. Taft and served in that capacity until April, 1913, when he resigned in order to give his full time and attention to the affairs of the Heinze Electric Company. During his administration of postmaster he did much to develop and improve the postal service of the city.

Mr. Legare is very much interested in the Massachusetts State Guard and is a member of General Butler Ames' staff with the rank of major. He is a common figure in the club life of the city and is a member of the Yorick Club, Vesper Country Club, Washington Club, L'Association Catholique, Lafayette Club, the Knights of Columbus, and several other fraternities and social organizations. Mr. Legare is a Roman Catholic in his religious belief and is a member of St. Joseph's Church. He is unmarried.

FREDERICK GILMORE MITCHELL.

The store known as the Bon Marche, located at No. 147 Merrimack street, with its twenty-six well stocked departments, is one of the large mercantile houses of Lowell and an important factor in the commercial greatness of the city. The business owes its inception to the genius and vision of Frederick Gilmore Mitchell, who in 1878 opened a dry goods store in Lowell. From the beginning grew the Bon Marche Dry Goods Company, incorporated in 1897, and the Bon Marche building erected in 1892 in which the business is housed. When Frederick G. Mitchell, a well-balanced, clear-brained, progressive man whose very life was business, passed to his reward, his brother, Charles A. Mitchell, succeeded to the leadership of the company, and when he too laid down the reins Miss Elizabeth M. Mitchell, sister of the former owners, assumed the management and since 1910 has been the president and treasurer of the company, Elbert J. Gilmore manager.

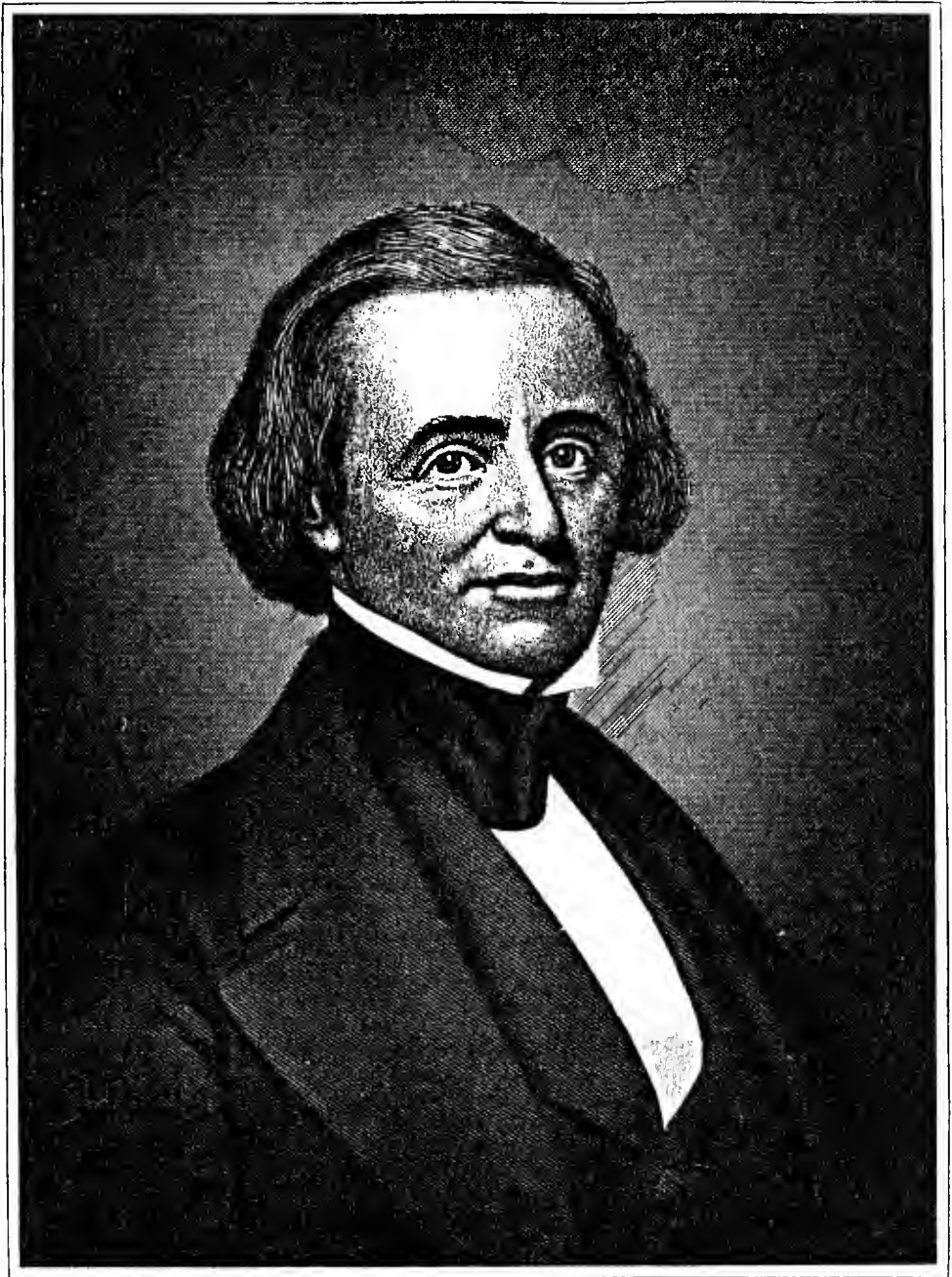
Frederick G. and Charles A. Mitchell were sons of Daniel Franklin and Maria L. (Mack) Mitchell, both of New Hampshire birth. Daniel F. Mitchell was born in Mount Vernon, January 2, 1823, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 15, 1877. Maria L. (Mack) Mitchell was born at Amherst, October 29, 1828, and died in Lowell, March 8, 1911. While both of the sons were capable business men, Frederick G. took life more seriously and devoted himself with all his

power to the prosecution of his business, traveling being about the only recreation he cared to indulge in. Charles A. on the contrary enjoyed sports and recreation in the open air and held membership in country and golf clubs. Both were men of sterling character and high standing in the business world, the Bon Marche standing as a monument to their business acumen, broad vision and wise business management.

Frederick Gilmore Mitchell was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 12, 1853, and here died August 24, 1899. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city, and began his business career as clerk in the A. C. Skinner dry goods store. At the age of twenty-one he journeyed to California, there spending three years in a vain attempt to content himself with a career outside of merchandising. This attempt included the operation of a ranch for a time in conjunction with relatives, but he was a born merchant and nothing else could satisfy him. In 1877 he returned to Lowell and began the successful career as a merchant which terminated twenty-two years later while he was just in life's full prime and at the zenith of a successful business career.

In 1878 he opened a fancy dry goods store in Merrimack street, under the firm name of F. G. Mitchell & Company, the store he first occupied being directly opposite the present Bon Marche. A little later he opened a millinery store on part of the site of the present building giving it the name Bon Marche. Both stores prospered from their beginning, and expansion became a constant process. To accommodate the increased trade he erected the Mitchell building, corner Kirk and Merrimack streets, and the demand for space still being insistent he erected the Bon Marche building, Nos. 147-165 Merrimack street, and upon its completion moved his dry goods store to the new building, making one of the departments of the Bon Marche, which henceforth was operated upon the department store plan. In 1897 the business of F. G. Mitchell & Company was incorporated as the Bon Marche Dry Goods Company, F. G. Mitchell, president. At this time Charles A. Mitchell, brother of Frederick G. Mitchell, came into the company, bringing as an added department of the Bon Marche the Bijou Shoe Store, which he had established and operated under his own name. Two years later Frederick G. Mitchell passed to the great "Over There," leaving a daughter, Helen G., a graduate of Lowell High School and Wellesley College. He was succeeded in the presidency by his brother, Charles A. Mitchell.

Charles A. Mitchell was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 21, 1860, and died in his native city, January 20, 1910. He was a well-educated man, energetic and progressive in business, ably managing his private business, the Bijou Shoe Store, until becoming associated



Alx. Wright

with his brother, Frederick G., in the Bon Marche Dry Goods Company in 1897. He succeeded to the presidency of that company upon the death of Frederick G. Mitchell, in 1899, and for eleven years was its nominal and capable head, thus serving until his death. He was succeeded in office by his sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Mitchell, who since 1910 has been president and treasurer of the Bon Marche Dry Goods Company, as afore noted.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT.

A descendant of an ancient family long seated in the Highlands of Scotland, Alexander Wright left his native land in 1815, and became one of the pioneers in establishing textile mills at the falls of the Merrimack, now Lowell, Massachusetts, one of the great workshops of the world. Alexander Wright was the grandson of Peter and Agnes (Ferguson) Wright, and son of Duncan and Janet (Wilson) Wright.

Duncan Wright was born in Dellenny, Argylshire, Scotland, in 1776, and died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, January 26, 1836. He was a chemical bleacher by trade, engaged in textile work until 1812, when he sailed for the United States, his purpose being to locate in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then, as now, a manufacturing city. The fortunes of war threw him into the hands of Captain James DeWolfe, commanding the American privateer, "Yankee," who captured the ship on which Mr. Wright was a passenger, and carried her into the port of Bristol, Rhode Island. Captain DeWolfe was interested in a cotton mill in Dighton, Massachusetts, called the Arkwright Mill, and when he found one of his prisoners was a chemical bleacher he impressed him for service and sent him to the Arkwright Mill. There he was employed several years, becoming superintendent of the bleachery. He is believed to have been the first expert chemical bleacher to follow his trade in this country. After becoming settled in his new home and position, he sent for his family, and in September, 1818, his wife and three sons sailed on the ship, "General Knox," arriving in Boston in due season and joining the husband and father in Dighton.

The family residence was at Smithfield, Rhode Island, for several years, Waltham, Massachusetts, following the removal from Smithfield. At Waltham, Mr. Wright established a bleachery which he sold to the Boston Manufacturing Company, and in 1820 started another at Medway, Massachusetts. This he conducted for several years, then engaged in calico printing at Fall River, Massachusetts. His last years were spent in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. Duncan Wright married, in Scotland, Janet Wilson, a daughter of Alexander (2) Wilson, of Paisley, Scotland, and a sister of Alexander Wilson, the famed American ornithologist

Alexander Wright, son of Duncan and Janet (Wilson) Wright, was born at Arklestone, near Paisley, Scotland, May 4, 1800, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 7, 1852. He came to the United States with his mother and brothers in 1815, and followed the fortunes of the family until 1820, when he began an independent career. For six years, 1820-26, he was engaged in manufacturing coach lace at Medway, Massachusetts, although in 1825 he began his investigation into the subject of introducing carpet weaving into New England, as a line of manufacturing. He visited Philadelphia, where a small carpet mill was in operation, but the secrets of that plant were so closely guarded that he was denied admission. Shortly afterward he went to Scotland in pursuit of knowledge upon the same subject, and upon his return to the United States in 1826, he brought with him three looms, also Claude and William Wilson, whom he had brought from Scotland to operate them and aid him in equipping a carpet mill. They all came over in the ship, "Rival," their passage a most tempestuous one. Finally, although in a partially wrecked condition, the "Rival" reached port, and soon the three looms were set up in Medway, and successfully operated as a mechanical venture, but as a business venture were not profitable from Mr. Wright's standpoints and he disposed of his little plant to a Mr. Burdett, who in turn sold to Frederick Cabot and Patrick T. Jackson.

Frederick Cabot and Patrick T. Jackson secured a charter for the Lowell Manufacturing Company from the Massachusetts Legislature, and on February 22, 1828, at the home of Mr. Jackson on Winter street, Boston, the organization of the company was perfected and arrangements for erecting mill buildings at Lowell were soon made. Mr. Wright remained in charge of the works at Medway until the Lowell plant was ready to begin operations, then moved to Lowell, being superintendent of the Lowell Manufacturing Company. Under his superintendency the first carpet was manufactured in Lowell, and although not an inventor a suggestion of his was applied by E. B. Bigelow, an inventor then working upon looms to be used in carpet weaving, and a perfected power loom resulted. This suggestion made to Mr. Bigelow in 1834 bore fruit in 1843, when the Lowell Manufacturing Company introduced the power loom and revolutionized carpet manufacturing methods.

The result of the capture of Duncan Wright by the "Yankee," which diverted him from Philadelphia, gave to New England two men, Duncan Wright, the father, and Alexander Wright, the son, whose mechanical genius and ability appreciably affected the fortunes of the localities in which they settled. Both continued active in manufacturing until death ended all and they rested from their labors. Alexander Wright took an interest in politics as a Whig, represented Lowell in

the Massachusetts Legislature in 1836, was a member of the first board of aldermen elected under the charter, and worthily served his constituency. He was a warm friend of the cause of education, and gave hearty support to all movements for improving education or industrial conditions. In religion he supported the Unitarian faith, his daughters in Lowell all being members of that church.

Mr. Wright married Sabra W. Claffin, born in Holliston, died in Lowell, and is buried beside her husband. She is a daughter of William Claffin. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of five daughters and two sons: 1. William E., who became an orange grower of Southern California, and there died; he married Anna Bremmerman; their children were: Lois F., deceased, and Anna B., who married George F. Granshaw, and resides in Glencoe, Illinois. 2. Sabra, who resides in the old homestead on Pawtucket street, Lowell. 3. Catherine, became the wife of James Danacott, and died in Lowell in 1906. 4. Lois R., became the wife of the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, whom she survives, a resident of West Roxbury, Massachusetts. 5. Mary, became the wife of David Henry Brodt, and resides with her sister at the old homestead in Lowell. 6. Helen W., residing with her sisters in Lowell. 7. Alexander, an orange grower of Southern California; married Kate Bremmerman, and their children were: Alexander G., Donald, and Henry B.

SAMUEL HENRY THOMPSON.

Samuel H. Thompson is a native son of Lowell, educated, trained, and developed in her institutions, and now one of her strong substantial merchants, head of the largest hardware business in the city, The Thompson Hardware Company, No. 254 Merrimack street, of which he is president. While he is emphatically the merchant and knows no interest strong enough to dispute the title of merchant, he is also well-known as a financier and bank official, as an untiring worker for the cause of temperance, a devoted friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a pillar of strength in the Kirk Street Congregational Church. He is a man of vision, public-spirited and progressive, quiet but forceful in manner, one to inspire confidence and command respect anywhere. He is a son of Samuel and Adaline Thompson, of Lowell, both deceased.

Mr. Thompson was born in Lowell, November 16, 1850, and until fourteen years of age attended the graded and high schools. In 1873 he entered the employ of Andrew C. Wright & Company, a grocery house, continuing with that concern for three years as office boy and general helper. His next employer was Horace B. Shattuck, a hardware merchant, who developed the lad into a hardware salesman,

taught him the basic principles and built up so capable an assistant that he made him his store manager. For fourteen years he was with Mr. Shattuck in his Central street store and there the recruit became the veteran, and a man of affairs was developed. This period which was valuable for its formative quality, was most important in determining Mr. Thompson's future. He could not be aught but a hardware merchant, whose fourteen years, working hardware merchandising into every fibre of his being. His first start as a merchant was the purchase in 1891 of the Frederick Taylor Company, a concern located on Merrimack street, formerly Rogers & Taylor, founded by Jacob Rogers in 1845. The quarter of a century and over which has elapsed since he bought the business and incorporated it as The Thompson Hardware Company has witnessed great expansion in the business, the floor space having more than tripled, and no hardware store in the city equals it in size or volume of business. Mill supplies and general hardware lines are carried, the business being at retail.

In addition to the management of his own corporation, Mr. Thompson has for several years been vice-president of the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank and chairman of its board of investment. Until disposing of his interest in 1917, he was for several years president and treasurer of the W. A. Mack Company, No. 25 Shattuck street, incorporated in 1906. He is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Atlantic Coast Hardware Company of Boston, and has other business interests of minor nature. He was one of the organizers of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association, member of the advisory board since 1892, president in 1893, 1894 and again in 1906. He was president of the Lowell Merchants' Association prior to the organization of the Board of Trade, and is now a member and one of the directors of the Lowell Board of Trade. As a business man Mr. Thompson ranks with the leaders, and is recognized in the trade as the strong man of the hardware business.

No movement of a forward nature but appeals to him, and in Young Men's Christian Association work he has been very active. For many years he has been a director of the association and a member of its board of trustees, and in 1900, 1901, 1915 and 1916 was its honored president. He is an active, deeply-interested member of the Kirk Street Congregational Church, and is an unfailing friend of the young man who is willing to help himself. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and everywhere consistent with good taste preaches the gospel of abstinence from intoxicants. He is not a faddist, but a strong, virile man, who takes the sane business man's view of a great evil. His clubs are the Vesper Country Club of Lowell, the Paint

and Oil Club of Boston, Home Market Club and the New England Hardware Dealers' Association of Boston.

Mr. Thompson married, in Lowell, April 15, 1890, Emma F. Mack, daughter of William A. Mack, of Lowell, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of: Margaret A., a graduate of Smith College, married Chester A. Runels, of Lowell; Miriam M., now a student at Smith College; William Abbot, a high school student. The family home is at No. 121 School street, Lowell.

JAMES H. MCKINLEY.

For fifty-five years James H. McKinley was a resident of Lowell, and for half of that period he was engaged in business as a merchant at the corner of Clinton avenue and Mammouth road, his brother, Robert, still continuing the business. Mr. McKinley was not only a successful business man, but was eminent in the public life of his city, serving both City and State in high and important position, and whether in city service or legislative halls he was always the earnest, efficient servant of the people who elected him. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, many of his warmest friends and supporters being of opposite political faith.

He was a son of Robert McKinley, born about 1830, in Paisley, Scotland, a descendant of an ancient Scottish family. The MacKinley or MacInla (as anciently spelled) family were originally of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It is a surname held by the clan Chaltau. One branch of the family went to Ireland during the Protectorate, and many American families descend from that branch. From 1718 to 1750 a number of McKinleys settled in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and various southern states. President William McKinley was of the Scotch-Irish branch of the family.

Robert McKinley was reared and educated in Paisley, and when a boy was employed in mills manufacturing the world-famous Paisley shawls. He became a finished weaver of fine cloth goods, and in youthful manhood came to the United States. He located in Collinsville, near Lowell, where he remained for several years, an employee of the Lamson Mills. From Collinsville he came to Lowell, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was in the employ of the Lowell Machine Shop. He was one of the first men in Lowell to volunteer for service in the Union Army, enlisting in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He went South, and in 1862 died in a military hospital in New Orleans. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, the faith of his fathers, and in politics was a Republican. Robert McKinley married, in Lowell, Mary Mitchell, born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1831, who in youth came to the United States,

and was employed in the Lamson Mills at Collinsville, where she met her husband. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom reached mature years: Agnes, married O. S. Hodgman, of Lowell; Jennie, married George E. Pead, of Lowell; Mary, married I. C. Richards, of Livermore, Maine; Robert, who for twenty years was in the employ of his brother, James H., and at the latter's death purchased the business from the estate, and still continues it; James H., of further mention. Left a widow with several young children, Mrs. McKinley married a second husband, James Brown, of Lowell. He was home from the Union Army on a furlough when they were married in Lowell, and shortly after his return to his regiment received wounds in battle from which he died, leaving Mrs. Brown a soldier's widow. She died in Lowell in 1906.

James H. McKinley, youngest child of Robert and Mary (Mitchell) McKinley, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, May 21, 1860, and died in the city of his birth, September 22, 1915. He attended the public schools until nine years of age, then being the son of a widow with many depending upon her, he left school to add something to the family purse. He began at a boy's work in the Middlesex Mills, and gradually worked his way up until he became second hand. He continued a weaver in Lowell mills until April, 1887, when he invested his savings in a grocery at the corner of Clinton avenue and Mammouth road, Lowell, which he very successfully conducted until his death, twenty-eight years later. A Republican in politics and always interested in public affairs, Mr. McKinley, after becoming securely established in business, gave considerable of his time to the public service. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Advisers of the Poor, and for three years, 1896-99, was chairman of the board. He served most efficiently in that position, and in 1900 was elected to represent a Lowell district in the State Legislature. During that term he served on the committee on manufactures, and during his second term on the committee on libraries and manufactures. In 1903 he was elected state senator, his committee assignments being engrossed bills, counties, prisons and constitutional amendments. He was elected to succeed himself, and during his second term was chairman of the committees on cities and election laws, and member of the committee on public service. At the close of his term he declined further honors, his tastes being more for private life and home than for office. Mr. McKinley attended Pawtucket Congregational Church, and gave liberally to its support. He was a member of Lowell Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Highland Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. McKinley married (first) in 1888, Etta M. Barnes, of Washington, New Hampshire, who died in July, 1892, leaving a daughter, Ina M., now the widow of C. Elliott Coburn, of Lowell. Mr. McKin-



Elliot F. Hood

ley married (second) Emma Burwell Dorman, born in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, but lived and was educated at Craftsbury, Vermont, daughter of Anthony H. and Sarah H. (Titus) Dorman. Anthony H. Dorman was of Vermont birth, as was his wife, he a contractor and builder. He spent a few years in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, executing a few contracts, then returning to Craftsbury. Mrs. McKinley survives her husband with an only child, James Dorman, who resides with his mother in the fine family home at No. 262 Mammouth road. Mrs. McKinley is a member of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, and Lydia Darrah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELLIOT FRANCIS WOOD.

Elliot Francis Wood, who is the principal and half-owner of the Wood's Business College of this city, is a native of Ottawa, Canada, and a son of William Slocum and Elizabeth (Lonsdale) Wood. His parents died when he was two years old and he was taken by his grandmother, Mrs. Richard Lonsdale, to whose kindness and aid he owes whatever success he has attained.

Born February 16, 1880, at Ottawa, Canada, Elliot Francis Wood remained in that city during the early years of his childhood, later moving to Hawkesbury, Ontario, where he attended the parochial schools and later the high school. At the age of seventeen he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1897, where for a time he attended the Lowell evening high school, taking a commercial course. He also studied at Nellie M. Wood's private school. When he first came to Lowell he was employed by Frederick A. Whiting, a dealer and broker in investment securities. Later he secured a position as secretary to the president of the Central Savings Bank, and worked in that capacity for seven years, and as clerk in the bank for three years, resigning in 1913, and establishing Wood's Business College of Lowell, of which he is principal. The college is well-known, not only in the immediate location of Lowell, but throughout the State and in New England generally. Its reputation stands second to none in the particular line of teaching in which it is engaged, and much of its success has been due to the ability of Mr. Wood, both as a teacher and an organizer. He has introduced many modern improvements into his curriculum, and the school stands to-day for the highest advance in the art of teaching commercial and business methods.

Mr. Wood is an active member of the Roman Catholic church, attending the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Lowell, and is prominent in the work of the parish there. He is a member of Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, of the Young Men's Catholic Institute of Lowell, and the Longmeadow Golf Club. Mr. Wood is not married.

BENJAMIN JOHN MAHONEY.

At Antigonishe, a port of entry of Nova Scotia, in the county of Antigonishe, both John Mahoney and his son, Benjamin John Mahoney, were born, and there the father spent the years of his life until 1915, when he joined his son in Lowell, Massachusetts, and with him is passing his declining years. The son when but a lad came to the United States, landing from the steamship "Halifax," in Boston, in 1888, and soon formed a connection with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has never been broken, Mr. Mahoney being now district plant chief, with headquarters in Lowell, Massachusetts.

John Mahoney, father of Benjamin John Mahoney, a fine type of the hardy Nova Scotia sea-faring man, was a fisherman and a master pilot of St. George's Bay, a fine inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Antigonishe, his birthplace and the capital of Antigonishe county, has a harbor navigable for vessels of small tonnage. Antigonishe is surrounded by an agricultural region, and in the intervals occurring in his regular business, John Mahoney cultivated a small farm which he owned. In these three occupations, piloting, fishing, and farming, he spent his active life, the occupations also being those of a great majority of the men of his section. He was one of the early settlers of Antigonishe county, choosing for his home a wooded section near the coast, building his first cabin of logs and on his own tract. Neighbors were then few and far between but soon there was a large immigration from Scotland, and now the inhabitants of the county are largely of Scotch birth or descent. From one of these families came John Mahoney and his wife, Mary Dunn, who was of Scotch-English parentage. she born in Antigonishe, there lived and died. John Mahoney continued his home in Antigonishe until 1915, then came to Lowell, where he is now living retired.

Benjamin John Mahoney, son of John and Mary (Dunn) Mahoney, was born in Antigonishe, Antigonishe county, Nova Scotia, September 22, 1871, and there attended the town schools until fourteen years of age. He was reared on the farm and early was taken on fishing and sailing trips by his father, leading the life of the average boy of his section until seventeen. He developed a hardy, healthful body, a clear head, and a stout heart, with a self-reliant nature not afraid to trust his own powers. In 1888 he landed in Boston with little capital save the above, and that was sufficient, as the sequel has proven. He quickly found his first job, which was rough carpentering, for which he was paid one dollar daily. Six months later he had been advanced to \$2.25 daily, but during a dull period he became convinced that carpentering was too uncertain a trade for him and he threw up his job. He next became an employee of the New England

Telephone & Telegraph Company, his first assignment being with the gang digging holes for the pole erecting party. This was but temporary, however, twenty men having been selected for that work. Three months later eighteen of those men were discharged, young Mahoney and another being retained. This "one other" is now general foreman with the American Telephone Company, which would indicate that the man who adjudged these two worthy of retention a good judge of men. On his promotion from the "hole digging gang," the young man received a slight advance in wages, and in 1892 was advanced to the position of telephone lineman. He was assigned to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where not long thereafter he was made sub-foreman and assigned to the construction gang, with headquarters at Boston. His next promotion was to the position of foreman, and from Boston he was transferred to the construction department in Lowell. That was in 1891, and for ten years he continued a foreman in that city. He was then a district foreman, passing from that post to the grade of general foreman, and in 1910 was made district plant chief in charge of the Lowell district, where he is now rounding out thirty years of continuous service with the company with which he connected when a lad of seventeen. His district includes eighty cities and towns in which about forty-five thousand telephone subscribers are located. The duties devolving upon Mr. Mahoney as district chief are exceedingly weighty. He is in charge of all construction work on the outside and installation work on the inside of buildings, the outside work including new lines, cables, conduits and aerial, where he is also responsible for the maintenance of the efficiency of the lines, and the proper operation and condition of the telephones, public and private. The importance of this position can be estimated from these statements, and this explains why Mr. Mahoney must be, as in fact he is, an expert in telephone line construction of every kind and in all the mechanical detail of telephone operation. This expert knowledge is mainly practical and gained from personal contact with the business for many years, but to this he has added deep study of the technical side of his business, and thus the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have furnished themselves from their own hole digging gang of thirty years ago a real telephone expert and a thoroughly finished and most capable district plant chief. While not in the least belittling his own worth, Mr. Mahoney extols the company's system of educating its employes, and gives to that system all credit for his own expert knowledge of the business. He is still the student, reading voluminously on "telephone subjects," and in vacation periods frequently visiting the plants manufacturing switchboards and other telephone equipment, finding in these visits a broadening of his vision and an increase in technical knowledge.

Mr. Mahoney is a Republican and he and his wife are members of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, she a very active worker. He is a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Telephone Employees' Association.

Mr. Mahoney married, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 10, 1898, Alice Tuttle Lancaster, born at Haverhill, daughter of Almond R. and Susan Jeannette (Shattuck) Lancaster, the Lancasters an old Maine family, the Shattucks being an ancient Massachusetts family. Almond R. Lancaster was born in Corinna, Maine, but settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was a leather merchant until his death. Susan Jeannette (Shattuck) Lancaster was born in Andover, Massachusetts. The Mahoney home is at No. 123 Fort Hill avenue.

There is a wonderful lesson to be gained by a perusal of the life of this Nova Scotia boy, who, in a strange land, accepted the lowest task at lowest pay that he might gain an opportunity to show his mettle, and he stuck with a grim determination, his Irish-Scotch-English blood and his hard Nova Scotian training all uniting to maintain that bulldog grip which never loosens until victory is won. His rise, step by step, has been by sheer dint of merit, and hardly yet in the full prime of his manhood the future holds for him brilliant promise. He is very popular in his district, for he knows each man's problems from personal experience, and this makes him "wondrous kind." Moreover he is not afraid to "lend a hand" in a tight place. Not less is he respected by the men under his management, for all acknowledge his ability and his disposition to deal fairly and generous with every man, no matter what his rank.

MILLER BELLEFONTAINE.

At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Bellefontaine left his native Nova Scotia and came to the United States, New York City being his first home in the land he has since made his home. A year later he came to Lowell and from that year, 1881, that city has been his home with the exception of a few years spent in Erie, Pennsylvania, but when that experience terminated it was to Lowell that his thoughts turned and here, with his brother, he built up the prosperous furniture business of which he is now sole owner and the able manager. Mr. Bellefontaine's previous business experience had been of varied nature, and on the road and in different cities he had acquired an intimate knowledge of merchandising under such varying conditions that his training was in the nature of a liberal education. Success has come to him liberally, but it has been fully earned and richly deserved. He

has kept true to the soundest business principles, uprightness and integrity distinguish him, and in all things he has kept in full view his obligations as a man and citizen. He is a man of education, an original thinker and a wide reader, going beyond the surface of things, delving into causes, and thoroughly enjoying the many happy hours spent in his well chosen library of one thousand volumes. Next to his library and philosophical research, Mr. Bellefontaine enjoys travel, has made five voyages to Europe, knows his Paris with all its wonders, and, in 1914, when the Hun startled the world with his barbarism, he was a tourist in the French capital.

Miller Bellefontaine is a son of Andrew Bellefontaine, a Nova Scotian sea captain, and Mary LeBlanc, his wife, both now deceased. Captain and Mrs. Bellefontaine were the parents of sons: Andrew A., Robert, Albert, Miller, of whom further; and Alfred; and of six daughters: Catherine, Rose, Minnie, Martha, Mary, and Clara. Miller Bellefontaine was born in Arichat, Nova Scotia, Canada, June 3, 1863, and is now (1917) a prosperous merchant of Lowell, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools and Arichat Academy until seventeen years of age, finishing his course at the academy with the graduating class of 1880. The same year he came to the United States, locating in New York City, where for one year he was clerk in the office of a ship broker. From this most natural occupation for the son of a mariner, he soon retired, coming to Lowell, Massachusetts, the following year, and entering the employ of the Tremont & Suffolk Mills, continuing a part of the shipping department forces of those mills for five years. In 1886 he became a traveling salesman for the Lovell Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, so continuing until 1893. That company manufactured household specialties, and his experience with that class of goods determined him upon a definite line of merchandise when he should enter business as a merchant. It was in 1890 that Lowell was chosen as a location and a furniture store opened on Aiken street, of which Miller Bellefontaine was owner and proprietor. In 1894 he formed a partnership with his brother, Andrew A. Bellefontaine, and started another furniture store at No. 197 Middlesex street, both stores being run until 1913, when the Aiken street store was discontinued and the business centered at 197 Middlesex street. The brothers operated as a firm until 1907, then Andrew A. sold his interest to the brother, who incorporated as the Bellefontaine Brothers Company; president, M. J. Bellefontaine; treasurer, Miller Bellefontaine; secretary, Blanche B. Bellefontaine. The stock of the company is owned entirely by Miller Bellefontaine, he having purchased with his brother's interest the right to the old name Bellefontaine Brothers Company, under which they had operated thirteen years. The business under both firm and corporation management

has been a success, and the founder-proprietor is one of the strong retail merchants of the city in which most of his years (fifty-four) have been passed.

Mr. Bellefontaine married, in Lowell, December 15, 1886, Mary Jane Bailey, born November 1, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Bellefontaine are the parents of Lieutenant Edgar Paul Bellefontaine, a graduate of Southern Dental College, now serving in the Dental Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

THOMAS LEES.

When a lad of twelve years, Thomas Lees came to the United States from his native Scotland, an orphan, and even at that age no stranger to work. Eighteen years were spent in mill, store and a powder factory before the boy, now grown to a man of thirty, came to the city of Lowell and began a connection with the Lowell Horse Railroad Company, now the Bay State Street Railway Company, which has never been broken, he now being local manager of the company at Lowell. The story of the rise of this Scotch boy is most interesting.

Thomas Lees, son of Thomas and Margaret (Borland) Lees, was born in Catrine, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 26, 1858. He was very young when his parents died, and until his twelfth year he remained in Scotland, earning his own way by working in the mills. In 1870 he came to the United States, and found a home in the village of Assabet, now Maynard, Massachusetts. There he attended school for three months each year, the remainder of the time being occupied in the local mills. He remained a mill worker at Maynard for twelve years, then worked one year in a store, and five years in a powder mill for the American Powder Company. In 1888, Mr. Lees came to Lowell and secured a position as conductor on one of the horse cars then operated by the Lowell Horse Railroad Company, Mr. Chase then being superintendent of the road. He worked seven years in that capacity, and in the summer of 1895 was made starter at Lake View Park, a temporary summer appointment. In 1898 he was appointed permanent starter at Merrimack Square, Lowell, a position he held until November, 1899, when he was transferred to Nashua, New Hampshire, as superintendent of the Nashua Street Railway Company, owned by the Lowell Company. In May, 1901, he was recalled to Lowell, and made superintendent of the company, and in April, 1903, was made general superintendent of the Merrimack Valley division of the Boston & Northern Railway, his duties including the general superintendency of the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill division and the Woburn & Lowell division. In November, 1917, he was



Thomas Reed

appointed manager of the Lowell & Nashua divisions of the Bay State Street Railway Company, with headquarters at Lowell. This record of constant progress indicates both ability and integrity, and is an example of honorable promotion won through personal effort. From conductor to manager is a record to give a man pleasure in contemplation, and there is none to say that his promotions had been undeserved.

Mr. Lees is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade; of Charles A. Welch Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Maynard, Massachusetts, of which he was master for four years; Meridian Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Nashua, New Hampshire; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Lowell; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lowell, and in Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester Unity, and in 1912-13 was president of the New England Street Railway Club. He attends the First Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican. The record of Mr. Lees is a good example for this or for coming generations to follow, and his place in the History of Lowell is well deserved.

Mr. Lees married (first) August 28, 1884, Margaret McArthur, who died in 1887, leaving a son, T. Archie Lees, now manager of the Electric Light Company at Manchester, Massachusetts; he married Eva Swann, daughter of Henry Swann, of Lowell, and they are the parents of four children: Margaret, Wendell, Harry Thomas and Rowland Frederick Lees. Mr. Lees married (second) December 3, 1896, Adelaide E. G. McEachren, of Prince Edward Island, Canada. They are the parents of a son, George Winchester Lees, born June 25, 1908.

ADELARD P. DEMERS.

When the present European War broke out, in 1914, Mr. Demers was conducting an eminent resort in Paris, France, including a motion picture theatre, skating rink, dancing floors, and bowling alleys, his investment totaling \$50,000. He still owns the building in Paris, but with such funds as he could secure he left Paris at the beginning of hostilities and returned to Lowell, where he is conducting a real estate business. His life has been one of change and adventure, and in the pursuit of his business he has crossed the ocean thirty-two times. His Paris investment was most profitable, and returned him each year a sum equal to his total investment. Twice he has encircled the earth, and no venture seems impossible to him.

Adelard P. Demers, son of Pierre and Hariette (Seneial) Demers, natives of the Province of Quebec, Canada, was born at Stam-

bridge, Quebec, Canada, April 5, 1863, and there resided and attended the public school until eleven years of age. He then came to Lowell, Massachusetts, and for a time attended school one-half the day and worked in the cotton mills the other half, earning fifty cents each day so employed. From the age of twelve to sixteen, he was employed at a roller skating rink, acting as instructor evenings, and keeping up his school attendance during the days. He became an expert skater, and later traveled all over the United States, giving exhibitions of his skill. With the United States conquered, he turned to foreign shores, and there is hardly a civilized portion of the Globe in which he has not exhibited. In 1887 he returned to the United States and located in Lowell, later going "on the road" as a cigar salesman for W. H. I. Hays, cigar manufacturer, of Lowell. For three years he was employed as a salesman, then returned to the amusement field, and in both the United States and Europe promoted amusement centres, taking full advantage of the public enthusiasm over roller skating and bowling. He operated in association with Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, skate manufacturer, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and C. W. Crawford, of St. Louis, Missouri, promoting, building and selling. In 1905 he built an amusement centre in Paris, France, and under its roof combined the sports which always attract, dancing, skating, bowling, and the "movies." He conducted this Paris enterprise very successfully until 1914, then made the best arrangements possible and returned to the United States. He again settled in Lowell, and has built up a real estate business, to which he devotes his entire time. He is a member of Notre Dame Roman Catholic Church, and Lodge and Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Demers married, in France, May 5, 1914, Helene Edmee Laverrenne, a native of Paris, daughter of George and Leontine (Brequier) Laverrenne. Her father was born in St. Quintain, France, and was a banker in Paris; died January 12, 1918. Her mother was born in Paris, and still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Demers are the parents of a son, Roger Adalard, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 20, 1916. Mr. Demers came to America with his wife in May, 1914, intending to return, but war broke out and he remained in Lowell.

ALFRED HENRY BARLOW.

When a child of seven years Mr. Barlow, now one of Lowell's successful merchants, was brought from his native city of Montreal, Canada, by his parents. In course of time he became a market man, working up to the position of manager of one of the stores which George Fairburn established in the city, which later were consolidated

as Fairburn's Market. For twenty years Mr. Barlow continued as manager for Mr. Fairburn before opening his own Barlow's Market at No. 5 Merrimack street. All these years were years of preparation, however, and when he did arrive at proprietorship he was thoroughly equipped for the management of the large business which he has built up among the best class of buyers.

Alfred Henry Barlow was born in Montreal, Canada, August 13, 1872, son of Samuel Selk and Mary W. Barlow, his father, a mill worker, being deceased. Mrs. Barlow died June 15, 1918, at Lowell, survived by her sons, Alfred H. and Samuel B., and her daughter, Winifred M. In 1880 the family came to Lowell and here Alfred H. Barlow attended the Edson School until fourteen years of age. He then began as an errand boy with Samuel P. Pike, the Prescott street marketman, becoming a clerk and then a salesman, remaining eight years. He next became an employe of George Fairburn, the store standing where the D. L. Page confectionery and restaurant now attracts lovers of sweets and cooked food. He began as a clerk, but later became manager, his term of service covering a period of twenty years. He then went to the new Fairburn Market on Merrimack square, remaining until 1913, when he resigned to make preparations for the opening of his own business at No. 5 Merrimack square, there forming a company, and the business was conducted under the name of Barlow's Market. He carries full lines of poultry, game, meat, groceries and provisions, caters to high class trade, and is winning a deserved success.

Mr. Barlow is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, and politically a Republican. He is unmarried.

ARTHUR H. BACHELDER.

The bicycle business now owned and managed by Arthur H. Bachelder was established by his father, George H. Bachelder, at No. 87 Branch street, Lowell, who about twenty years prior to his death moved to the present location on Post Office square. George H. Bachelder was a son of Henry S. Bachelder, born in 1838, and his wife, Miranda R. (Gardner) Bachelder, born in 1840. This family name, written both Bachelder and Batchelder, was brought to New England by Rev. Stephen Batchelder, born in England, in 1561, a minister of the Church of England, who sailed for Boston in the ship "William and Francis," March 9, 1632, being pastor of the company sent to settle the Plover Patent in Maine. That Colony was a failure, and Mr. Batchelder settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, and later he aided in founding the town of Sandwich, on Cape Cod. Later he was one

of the grantees of a plantation called Winnicunnet, afterwards Hampton, New Hampshire, and there owned three hundred acres in addition to a home lot. He gave the town a church bell, which was in constant use until 1703, and there resided until trouble arose in the church, when he resigned his charge and left Hampton, his residence in 1647 being at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In that year he gave all his property to his grandchildren, and later returned to England, where he died in 1660. His life was long and eventful, and he was one of the learned men of his day. He bore arms thus described:

Arms—Vert, a plough in fesse and in base the sun rising or.

Motto—*Sol justiter exoritur.*

His son, Nathaniel (1) Batchelder, born in England, did not come to New England, but his grandson, Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Hester (Mercer) Batchelder, born in 1630, came, settling in Hampton, New Hampshire, and is commonly regarded as the American ancestor of the family, although his grandfather, Rev. Stephen Batchelder, long preceded him, his coming being in 1632. Descendants have ever been prominent in New Hampshire history, this branch using the form Bachelder in spelling the name, this form being used by Major Nathan Bachelder, an early settler of London, New Hampshire, and an officer of the Revolution.

George H. Bachelder was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 28, 1859, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 27, 1916. When five years of age he was taken by his parents to Carthage, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood, his father's farm assistant. But he evidently bore the business or the locality little good will, for upon reaching legal age in 1880, he returned to New England and located in Lowell, Massachusetts. Here he learned the wood worker's trade with his uncle, J. C. Bachelder, and for twelve years continued in his employ. In 1892 he abandoned his trade and taking advantage of the popularity of the bicycle opened a store for their sale and repair at No. 87 Branch street, Lowell. He remained in that location three years, and in 1895 moved to larger quarters on Post Office square, where he continued in successful business until his death, twenty-one years later. A man of strong character and correct life, Mr. Bachelder made a good impression upon all with whom he came in business contact, while his kindly, genial nature won him a wide acquaintance among whom were many whose friendship ceased only with death. He was a good business man, applied himself closely, and could always be found at his post of duty. He was highly regarded in business circles, and in all his dealings with his fellowmen adhered closely to the "Golden Rule." He was a long time member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Royal Arcanum; in politics a Republican.



Gott H. Bachelin

Mr Bachelder married, February 17, 1884, Lydia J. Dearborn, they the parents of two children: Miranda E., born December 11, 1884, and Arthur H., of further mention.

Arthur H. Bachelder, only son of George H. and Lydia J. (Dearborn) Bachelder, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 27, 1886. Until sixteen years of age he attended Lowell public schools, and he then became his father's assistant in the bicycle business, later his partner and close associate until the death of George H. Bachelder in 1916. He then managed the business for the estate until January 1, 1918, when he became sole owner by purchasing the interest of his mother and sister, but he retains the firm name Lowell had learned to honor, George H. Bachelder. When the popularity of the bicycle waned he turned to the motorcycle, and until 1916 took part in all road racing contests of his section. The motorcycle is still his favored vehicle, and he is the Lowell agent for the Indian. He also has the agency for the Racycle, the Iyer Johnson, Crown and Hudson bicycles. He has the largest business of its kind in Lowell, and is in close touch with its every detail. His mechanical turn of mind is a great benefit to him in conducting his business, as he can readily solve the problems which the gas engine continually presents to the user. He is well and favorably known in the trade, and like his father has a host of friends. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Bachelder married, September 1, 1915, Lidwyn Burnier, they being the parents of a daughter, Barbara Jaenne, born in Lowell, August 27, 1916.

CONSTANTINE O'DONNELL.

Constantine O'Donnell, one of the best known merchants of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a prominent and public-spirited citizen, whose death here on February 29, 1906, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was the son of Daniel and Rose (Maguire) O'Donnell, of County Tyrone, Ireland, and was himself born in that picturesque region, December 18, 1853.

His childhood and early youth were passed in his native land, and it was there that he gained his education in the local public schools. When he was but fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a dry goods merchant in the neighborhood and worked for a period of four years in his establishment, learning the drapery and dry goods business in every detail and thus laying a firm foundation for his subsequent business success. When only nineteen years of age he determined to come to the New World, and set sail for America, landing in this city a stranger among strange surroundings. He was possessed

of a pleasing appearance and a bright and alert mind, and it was not long before he secured employment with the Lowell firm of Cook & Taylor and began work as a clerk in the line with which he was familiar, in their dry goods store. From this place he went into the dry goods store of Samuel Culley, and remained with him until the year 1879. In that year he formed a partnership with Mr. Patrick Gillude, and embarked upon an enterprise of his own. He naturally chose the dry goods line, with which he was so familiar, and it was not long before the firm of O'Donnell & Gillude had achieved a very considerable measure of success. Their new establishment was located at the corner of Palmer and Middlesex streets, and was operated with ever growing success for a quarter of a century. At the close of that period the partnership was dissolved and Mr. O'Donnell organized the O'Donnell Dry Goods Company, and continued to conduct this business until the close of his life.

Mr. O'Donnell was a self-made man in the best sense of the term, and came to occupy a high place in the community, where he was a worthy citizen. Honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he won the confidence of all who were associated with him, however casually, and his genial, unassuming manner won equally their affection. He took a profound interest in Lowell, his home by adoption, and in every movement undertaken for the welfare of the community or the advancement of any of its institutions. In his religious belief he was a Roman Catholic, and was absolutely staunch in his devotion to his faith, and a practical observer of its tenets. He was a broad-minded man of liberal ideas and tastes, and was a devoted admirer of the beauties of nature and art. His recreations were many, but he was especially fond of horses and also took great interest in the cultivation of flowers. He was the staunchest and most loyal of friends to all whom he honored with that title, and all men could depend upon his word. Mr. O'Donnell was one of the founders of the Local Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, and continued to be an active member of this organization to his death. He was also a member of the Vesper Country Club and of the Yorick Club of Lowell.

Constantine O'Donnell was united in marriage, on November 26, 1888, at Lowell, with Katharine F. Fay, of this city, a daughter of Patrick and Katharine (Clarke) Fay. Mrs. O'Donnell was educated at the public schools of Lowell and graduated from the high school. She afterwards became a teacher, herself, and was principal of the Lyon street school for several years. She is a woman of unusual culture and refined tastes, and is an active figure in the life of the city. She is a member of the Middlesex County Women's Club, and at the present time is a participant in the work of the Red Cross Society. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell three children have been born as follows:

Katharine, who became the wife of Dr. Edward M. Murphy of Lowell; Charles C., graduated from the Lowell High School, studied for one year at Georgetown University and for a short time at Harvard, leaving the latter institution to enter the United States military service; Frances F., who is now a student at the local public schools.

JAMES EDWARDS MOODY.

The early life spent on the Maine farm owned by his father developed in the boy a strong body and a stout heart which he carried away with him to the outside world as his principal asset. He came from an agricultural family, both his grandfather and father living and dying on their own farms in Maine. Since 1899 Mr. Moody has been a resident of Lowell. Mr. Moody is a son of Charles Henry and Nancy (Washburn) Moody, of Turner, Maine, the former named a farmer and Civil War veteran, and a grandson of Charles Henry Moody, a lifelong farmer of Minor, Maine. From Captain Eliab Washburn, an officer of the Revolution, Nancy (Washburn) Moody descends. Charles Henry and Nancy (Washburn) Moody were the parents of five children including James Edwards, namely: John Marshall, a graduate of Bolton College, was with Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, until his death in 1892; Ralph, associated with his brother in business; Horace True, of Auburn, Maine, now in the United States Navy; Henrietta, residing with her father in Auburn, Maine.

James Edwards Moody was born in Turner, Maine, December 7, 1868, and is now (1918) a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts. He obtained his early education in the grade and high schools of Turner, then entered Hebron Academy, Oxford county, Maine, whence he was graduated, class of 1888. After graduation Mr. Moody began teaching and several winters were spent in that profession, teaching one term in the Free High School at North Turner Bridge, and also taught in the schools of his home town. He then returned to the home farm, becoming his father's assistant during the summer months, and so continued until November, 1893, when he entered the employ of the Turner Center Dairying Association (Incorporated), as a traveling salesman. He continued in that relation with the Association until the spring of 1899, when he came to Lowell for the purpose of establishing a branch house for the sale of the Association specialties, dairy products. The business Mr. Moody established and controls as manager fills an important place in Lowell's business life, and has prospered abundantly. The pure superior quality of the products handled has appealed to the purchasing public, and a generous patronage has rewarded Mr. Moody. The Turner Center Dairying Association is the largest distributors of dairy products in Lowell, having a com-

modious plant equipped with all modern appliances, and in addition to this have their own private railroad tracks, which facilitates their business transactions. He is a capable, energetic business man, held in high regard by all who know him, either through business relations or socially. While a resident of Turner, Maine, Mr. Moody was made a Mason in Nezinscott Lodge, and retains his membership in that lodge. He is also a Companion of Turner Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Turner. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Moody married, November 17, 1896, at Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Grace Beardsley, of New York City, daughter of Edward T. and Kathryn (Breese) Beardsley, her father a mechanical engineer in the employ of the city until his death, and an engineer in the United States Navy during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Moody are the parents of two daughters: Nancy Dorothy, a high school student, and Mary Elizabeth, attending grammar school. Mrs. Moody is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, through the patriotic service of her ancestor, Captain Henry Breese, of New Jersey.

ALMON LEROY HARMON.

In the art store in the old City Hall building, which many well remember, Almon L. Harmon gained his first knowledge of the business with which he has been connected since youth, his father, Albert N. Harmon, being there engaged in business prior to his establishing an art store in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and later "The Picture Shop" in Haverhill. Albert N. Harmon spent his entire life in art store merchandising, learning the business with H. C. Charles & Son, and with G. C. Prince, before opening his store. In 1907 he turned his Lowell business over to his son and opened a similar store in Lawrence, giving that store his personal attention. In 1908 he retired from the Lawrence store and opened an art shop in Haverhill, which he successfully conducted until his death, September 24, 1917. He was a man of quiet life and retiring disposition, a member of the Masonic order, and highly-esteemed. He married Sarah E. Barnard, who survives him.

Almon Leroy Harmon was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, at the family home, No. 24 Hildreth street, March 8, 1883. He completed graded and high school courses of study, graduating from high school, then began learning picture framing and the art store business generally with his honored father, whose store was then in the old City Hall building on Merrimack street. He became thoroughly skilled at framing and so familiar with every detail of the business that when the father opened his store in Lawrence, in 1907, the son was left in charge of the business in Lowell. In 1908 Almon L. Harmon pur-



Albert N. Harnock.

chased the Lowell business from his father, and is still its owner and manager, the store located at No. 35 John street, the business conducted under the name of Harmon's Art Store. At the death of Albert N. Harmon, in 1917, Almon L. took over the management of the Haverhill Picture Shop, the business his father had established in Haverhill in 1908. He now manages both stores and has in both a well-established trade that rely upon his judgment and taste in all matters pertaining to the framing of their art purchases. Mr. Harmon is a member of William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Centerville Lodge, No. 215, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lowell Board of Trade; Haverhill Board of Trade; and the Martin Luther Club of Lowell. His favorite sport is with rod and reel, and whenever possible he indulges in that recreation.

Mr. Harmon married, April 19, 1909, Alice E. Leahey. They are the parents of Isabelle L., Alice B., and Ralph A., all born in Lowell. The family home is in Chelmsford.

PATRICK J. MAHONEY.

Now manager of the Merrimack Clothing Company, of Nos. 328-330 Merrimack street, one of Lowell's leading clothing houses, Mr. Mahoney reviews his rise from errand boy, and recalls when after school he came to the store and did whatever was needed that a boy could do. The store which he now manages has been his only business home, and he knows it in every detail and phase. He is a son of Dennis and Catherine Mahoney, who came from the Emerald Isle in 1887, settling at Billerica, Massachusetts, where they resided until death.

Patrick J. Mahoney was born in County Cork, Ireland, April 19, 1880, and at the age of seven years was brought to the United States by his parents. He attended the public schools of Billerica, Massachusetts, beginning his business career with the Merrimack Clothing Company, in 1894. This company was incorporated in July, 1893, and opened its doors for business in September of the same year. The business of which it was the successor was founded by Humphrey O'Sullivan, as a men's clothing and furnishing store, women's wear not being added until 1903. Robert J. Butcher is president of the company, Humphrey O'Sullivan serving as treasurer until 1915, when he was succeeded by his brother James. Humphrey O'Sullivan, however, still owning the controlling interest, the directors being: Robert J. Butcher, Humphrey O'Sullivan, James O'Sullivan, P. O'Hearn, Thomas Mahoney, Thomas Rafter, and James O'Malley. Starting in 1893 as errand boy after school hours, and as regular errand boy in 1894, Mr. Mahoney was advanced to the boy's department as clerk,

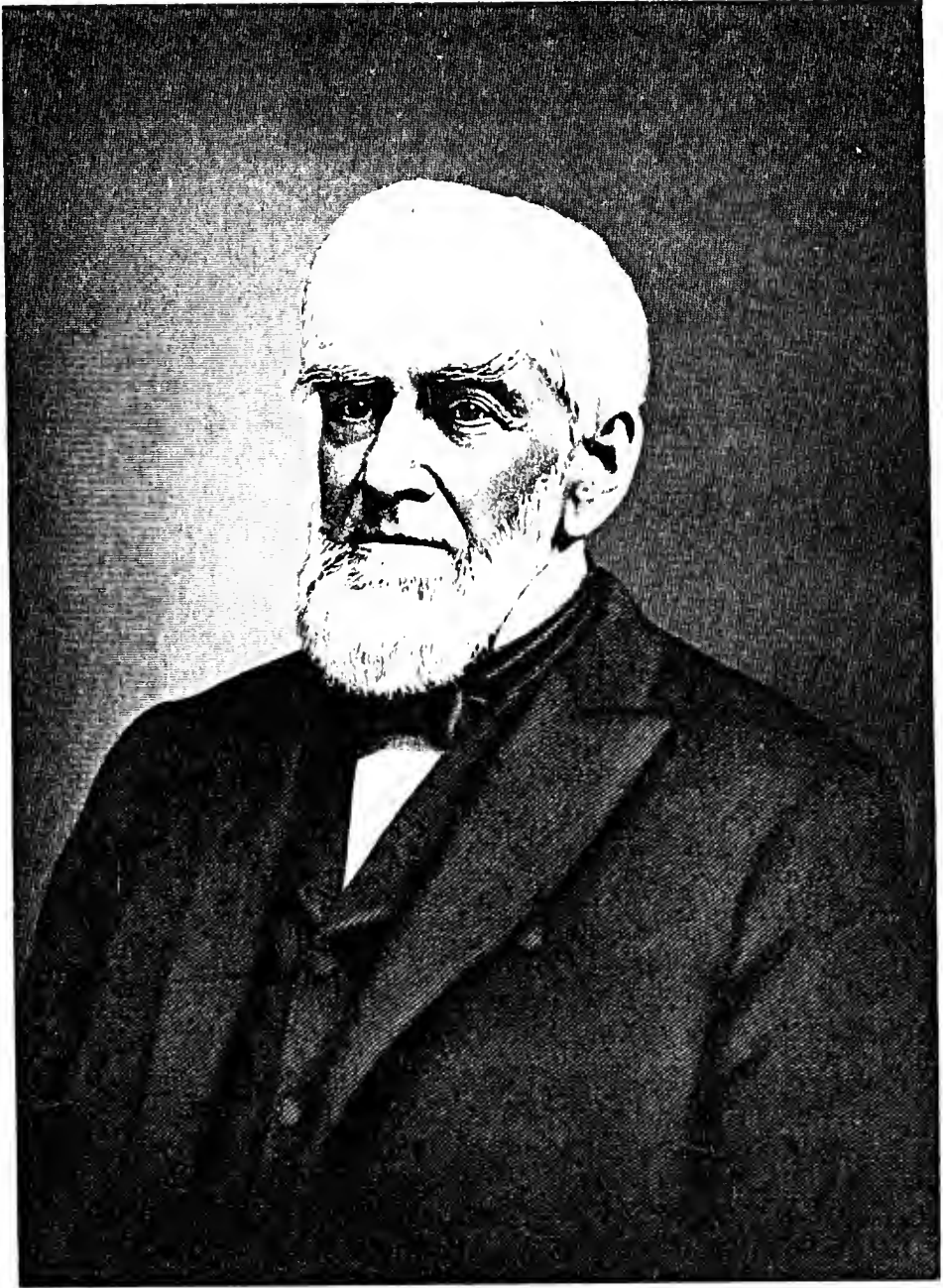
then to the men's department, becoming head salesman, then was promoted to the position of assistant manager, finally, in 1910, reaching his present position, manager. He has also acquired a stockholder's interest in the company, and is one of the men who have built up and are now strong factors in its success.

Mr. Mahoney married, in Billerica, Massachusetts, August 22, 1906, Mollie Bradley, they the parents of two daughters: Virginia and Charlotte. The family home is at Billerica. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney are members of St. Andrews' Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Mahoney is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN P. MEEHAN.

From boyhood John Meehan has been connected with the marble and granite yards of which he is now owner, entering his father's employ at the age of sixteen, and at his death succeeding him. The yards, located at No. 1095 Gorham street, furnish cemetery work of all kinds, Mr. Meehan being an expert cutter and designer. He is a son of John and Mary (Hawley) Meehan, his father born in Scotland, in 1852, and educated in Ireland, where he was taken, a boy of twelve years. He came to the United States, located in Lowell, became an expert marble cutter, and established the business now managed and owned by his son. He was prominent in his community, and at one time was president of the Trades and Labor Council. He married, in Lowell, Mary A. Hawley, born in Dover, New Hampshire, but from her eighth year a resident of Lowell. Mrs. Meehan survives her husband, residing at No. 26 Cosgrove street. John and Mary A. Meehan had children: John P., of further mention; Thomas H., now a boss dyer; Francis G., a granite cutter, engaged with his brother in the marble and granite business; Mary, married Michael J. McMahon, a contractor of Minneapolis, Minnesota, they the parents of children: Margaret and Lillian.

John P. Meehan was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 13, 1886, and educated in the Lowell public schools. In 1902 he began learning the marble and granite cutting trade and the monumental business, under his father, who was an expert marble cutter, and head of a prosperous business of the same kind, located at No. 1095 Gorham street. He became a skilled workman and his father's trusted business associate until the latter's death, which occurred December 14, 1909, then succeeded him, continuing under the firm name John P. Meehan & Company. This business was established by John Meehan in 1897, as a marble and granite yard, furnishing all kinds of cemetery work, and has ever been conducted along the same lines. John Meehan, prior to establishing his own business, was associated with James Mahan from



John Tripp

the time he first arrived in Lowell. John P. Meehan, with his brother, Francis G. Meehan, conducts a prosperous business and has a good start along lines which lead to business success. He is a member of Sacred Heart Church, Roman Catholic, the Knights of Columbus, Matthew Tenny Association, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

JOHN TRIPP.

In the long ago, when Lowell was in the making, came a young son of the Granite State to the Appleton Mill, as an overseer. As the years progressed he graduated from the ranks of the employed and became a manufacturer. In time the partnership bonds which bound him were broken, and the firm, John Tripp & Company, which he founded, still continues, a successful business, a stock interest yet being held by his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Tripp) Mansur, of Lowell. John Tripp, this young man, came from the ancient and honorable Tripp family of Massachusetts, founded by John Tripp, the name long a prominent one in southeastern Massachusetts, and met with in all parts of New England.

John Tripp was born in Epsom, New Hampshire, October 9, 1809, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 7, 1888. He attended the district schools and spent his youth in New Hampshire, becoming an expert textile mill worker. The new and outgrowing city on the Merrimack and Concord rivers attracted his attention, and he cast his lot with the city several years his junior. One of Lowell's early textile mills, The Appleton, secured his services, and for several years he was an overseer there, having charge of three rooms. He was careful and thrifty, and from his earnings finally accumulated a sum sufficient to justify him in establishing a factory of his own. He formed a partnership with Josiah Gates, and for several years they manufactured leather belting of high quality, exclusively. Roll covering for manufacturing purposes was then added to their line, and until 1850 the firm continued in successful operation, manufacturing both lines, Mr. Gates continuing belt manufacture, Mr. Tripp taking the roll covering department. Mr. Tripp established the business under his own name, and it so continues to-day, John Tripp & Company, being known in the mill trades far and near. He continued head of the business as long as life endured, then, his life work finished, he passed to his reward, one of the men who aided in the upbuilding of a great manufacturing city, and wrought into its construction his physical and mental strength. The business plant is located on Dutton street, Lowell, a daughter of the founder yet retaining an interest in it.

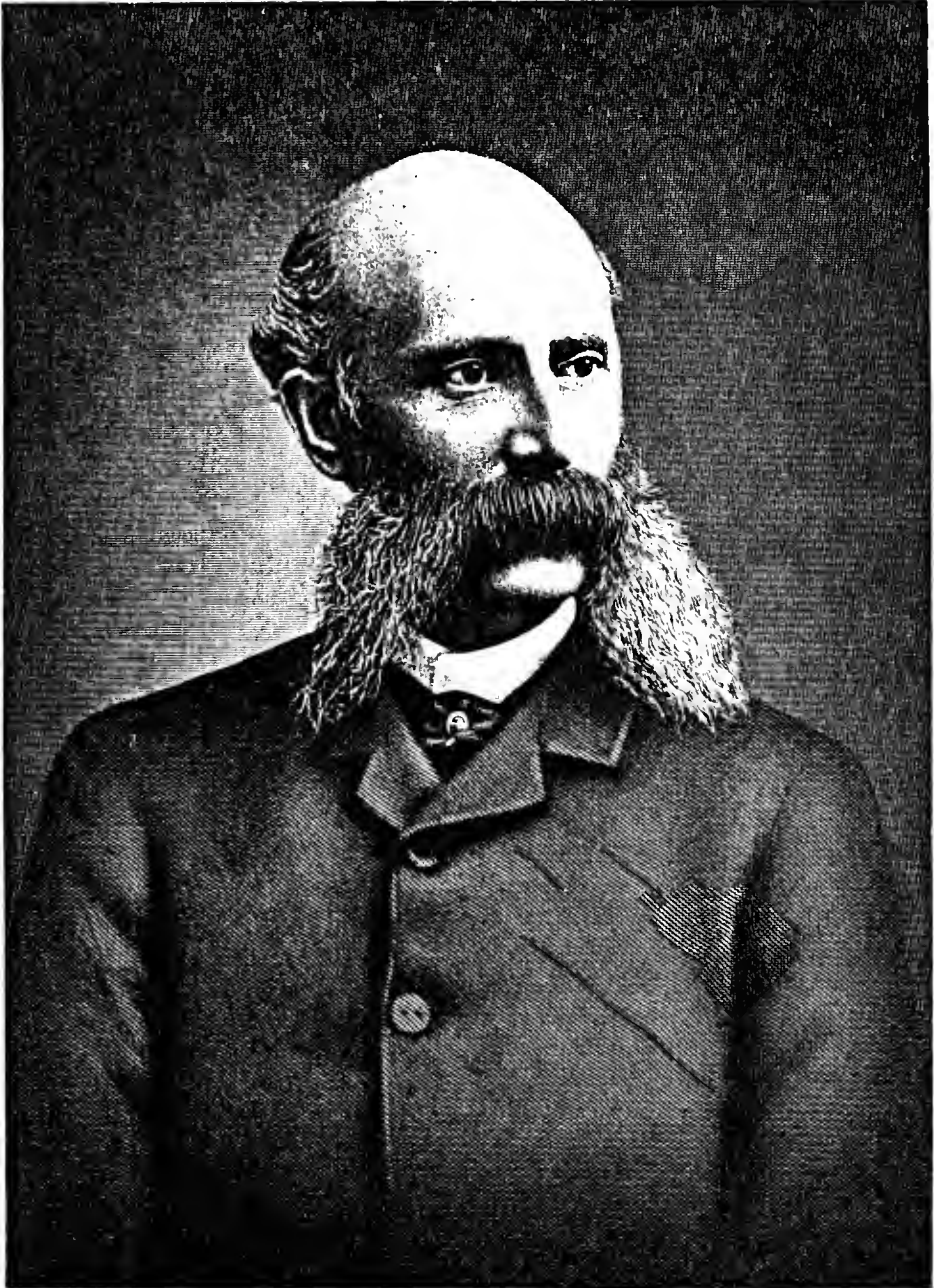
Mr. Tripp was not only the builder of the manufacturing business which endures, but he took a deep interest in the founding of a Congregational church in the city, and until his death was a teacher in the Sunday school. He was highly regarded by his business associates and personal acquaintances, bearing an untarnished reputation for fair dealing and upright living. He was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, his home the center of his life, and there he was at his best, and there was deeply beloved. He was a member of the Masonic order.

John Tripp married, June 1, 1829, Elizabeth W. Chase, born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, May 28, 1809, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 28, 1850. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter: 1. Charles A., born September 6, 1832, died in Brattleboro, Vermont, February 20, 1902; married, September 9, 1858, Mary C. Bugbee. They had no children. He was engaged in the jewelry business in Lowell for many years, and prominent in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of Lowell. 2. George F., born February 15, 1835, died, unmarried, September 30, 1869. 3. Elizabeth Ann, born March 10, 1837, married, August 5, 1862, Charles Henry Mansur, of Lowell, born December 6, 1835, died in Brattleboro, Vermont, August 15, 1888. Mrs. Mansur survives her husband, a resident of Lowell. Charles Henry Mansur was a son of Stephen M. Mansur, formerly Mayor of Lowell, and a prominent hardware dealer. They had one daughter, Grace Tripp Mansur, born October 9, 1868. She married Dr. Robert A. Bell, an eye specialist surgeon of Lowell, and very prominent. Mrs. Bell died February 4, 1911. Dr. Bell died January 4, 1913. They had one daughter, Eleanor, who, on September 6, 1917, married Ralph E. Badger, of New Haven.

ROYAL PHILLIP WHITE.

One of the younger agents of the textile industry in Lowell, Royal Phillip White, has compiled an excellent record, and can review his career from graduation to the present with satisfaction, for he has accomplished much. He comes of ancient New England family, being a direct descendant from Resolved White who came over in the "Mayflower," and who was an older brother of Peregrine White.

Royal Phillip White was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 3, 1881, son of Gideon Foster and Paulina (Gates) White, both of Lowell birth, and lifelong residents, although Gideon F. White was a dry goods commission merchant of Boston. Royal P. White was educated in the grade and high schools of Lowell, and later became a student at Lowell Textile School, where he pursued a technical course, and was graduated. He first became connected with the Stirling



Charles Henry Mansur.



Chester Stoylo Baker, M.D.

Mills of Lowell through securing vacation employment, and after graduation from Lowell Textile School, in 1904, he became a permanent employe of that corporation. He worked his way step by step through the various departments of the Stirling Mills until, in 1911, he was appointed to his present responsible position as agent. His management has been good, and his ability is fully demonstrated by the seven years he has been retained in this office.

Mr. White is a member of Eliot Congregational Church, which he serves as chairman of the Prudential Committee; is affiliated with William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he is a Republican. He entered the Lowell Military Training School, and there was a student two years, receiving a captain's commission and an assignment to Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guards.

Royal P. White married at Albany, New York, October 16, 1907, Agnes Pearl Sayles, daughter of William and Ellen Elizabeth Sayles, her father a contractor of Albany, where he and his wife have long resided. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of two daughters, Elizabeth Paulina and Ruth Sayles White; also a son, William Sayles White.

CHESTER STOYLE BAKER, M. D.

Chester Stoyale Baker, M. D., eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, although one of the younger physicians in Lowell, has achieved, through his integrity, his honesty, and the conscientiousness with which he enters into his specialty, a high standing among his fellow practitioners and clientele. He began his practice in Lowell in 1911.

Dr. Baker was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, October 7, 1887, the only child of William Albert and Fannie Maud (Stoyale) Baker. Dr. Baker's father, who was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, is a manufacturer of sheet metal utensils, with his factory located at No. 66 Maple street, Lynn, Massachusetts. His mother was born in Connecticut. Dr. Baker completed grade and high school classes of study in Lynn, Massachusetts. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he spent four years in preparation at Tufts College Medical School, whence he was graduated, class of 1909, receiving the honorary degree, *cum laude*, and further honored with the distinction of being selected by the faculty to deliver the class oration. In addition to completing the regular medical course at Tufts College, Dr. Baker spent nearly three years in hospitals in Boston and Lowell, preparing in Boston for the special treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat,

and gaining valuable experience in Lowell in general medicine and surgery, which Dr. Baker considered very essential for every specialist to possess.

From July, 1908, to January, 1909, Dr. Baker served as house surgeon in the nose and throat department of the Boston City Hospital; from January, 1909, to January, 1910, as house surgeon in the eye and ear department of the Boston City Hospital; from March, 1910, to July, 1910, as house surgeon in the Haymarket Square Relief Station; and from July, 1910, to July, 1911, as house physician and surgeon in the Lowell General Hospital. In September, 1911, he began practice in Lowell as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In addition to serving a large private clientele, Dr. Baker is a member of the staff of two Lowell hospitals, being junior surgeon in the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the Lowell General Hospital, and the nose and throat specialist for the Lowell Corporation Hospital. Dr. Baker is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Alumni Association of the Boston City Hospital; William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity of Tufts College Medical School; Xi Psi Phi fraternity of Harvard Dental School; is a Republican and a member of the First Universalist Church, 1913.

Dr. Baker married, in Lowell, June 18, 1913, Grace Hortense Currier, who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1900, daughter of William Symonds Currier, a prominent ship builder in Newburyport years ago. Mrs. Baker attended the public schools in Newburyport, and studied voice for four years in the New England Conservatory of Music. For several years Mrs. Baker has been a church soloist in Lowell. Mrs. Baker's mother, Hortense Seymore (Hart) Currier, and father were natives of Newburyport. Dr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of Grace Virginia Baker, born July 7, 1914, and Chester Stoye Baker, Jr., born July 2, 1917, the latter, incidently, being the last and only male, at the present writing, to perpetuate the Baker name in his particular branch of the family tree, which dates back to John Baker, the immigrant, who came to this country from England in 1636, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

JOHN RUSSELL HARRINGTON.

In August, 1909, after completing high school courses with the graduating class of that year, Mr. Harrington, then a youth of eighteen years, entered the clerical service of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and from that date he has been continuously in that employ. This does not imply that there has been no change in rank, on the contrary he has made continual progress, and for several years has



Harrison Prescott Graves

been cashier, an important post for a young man. With the ability he must possess to have come thus far from his starting point, with youth, ambition and the confidence of those to whom he is responsible, the future indeed seems bright for this native son of Lowell. He is the son of Jeremiah J. and Frances L. (Fitzgerald) Harrington, of No. 243 Stackpole street, Lowell. His father is a city fireman.

John Russell Harrington was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 3, 1891, and educated in the public school, completing all grades and finishing with high school graduation, class of June, 1909. In seeking employment he chose clerical work, and secured a position with the Bay State Street Railway Company, beginning with that corporation in August, 1909. He was a clerk in the Lowell office of the company for about one year, and made so favorable an impression that he was marked for early promotion. This came early in his second year of service, in the form of an assistant cashiership. That position was held until June, 1912, when he was transferred to the offices of the company at Haverhill, Massachusetts, with the rank of cashier. He filled that post as creditably as all others he had held, for nearly a year, then was re-transferred to the Lowell office as cashier.

Mr. Harrington resigned as cashier September 30, 1918, to accept an appointment as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, specializing on the Income Tax, and was assigned to the Lowell division, with headquarters in Lowell. In his youth Mr. Harrington was a member of the O. M. I. Cadets, a Catholic military company, and for several years held the rank of major. He is a member of St. Margaret's parish, and of the New England Street Railway Club, and in political faith is a Democrat.

Mr. Harrington married, November 12, 1913, Edith Sullivan, daughter of Michael and Delia (Martin) Sullivan, of Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of two sons: Russell Martin, born in Lowell, June 17, 1915, and Robert Francis, born in Lowell, February 4, 1918. The family home is at No. 186 Pine street.

HARRISON PRESCOTT GRAVES.

When, after years of preparatory study and work, Mr. Graves launched his own craft upon the professional sea, he chose Lowell as his home port, No. 40 Middlesex street, rooms 65 and 66, as his own particular haven. That was in 1895, and professional success has since come to him in abundance, and now he is back in his old offices, having made but one change during this time. In his professional work Mr. Graves has specialized in the designing and erecting of public buildings, and many are the churches, schools, theatres, and other

structures of a public character, which stand in different Massachusetts cities as monuments to his genius. He has won enviable reputation as a designer and builder, there being a quality to his work which forbids that a school building should be mistaken for a church, his design always harmonizing with the purpose of the building and its location, and the material used agreeing with the design and location. This is not true of all architects, few having his keen perception and artistic sense. To professional ability he adds a social, genial nature, and possesses many friends. Mr. Graves is a son of Orville D. and Annie M. (Clark) Graves, both deceased, and grandson of Jacob Graves, one of the principals of the old Bartlett School in Lowell.

Harrison Prescott Graves was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 6, 1870, and is yet a resident of his native city, numbered among her talented professional men. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1888. From high school he entered the employ of Merrill & Cutler, architects of Lowell, and for seven years continued a student of architecture, becoming an expert draughtsman and skilled in design and in construction. In 1895 he began business under his own name, opening offices in rooms 65 and 66, at No. 40 Middlesex street. Business followed him, and the years have brought him unusual success in his profession, one it may be said in which competition is strong, and only the fittest survive. In course of time the old offices were abandoned for rooms in the Shattuck building, but old associations drew him back, and he is now located in the same offices in which he began his independent professional career.

Among the many buildings erected from plans drawn, and erection superintended by Mr. Graves are the Middlesex Village, Hend street, Greenhalge, Riverside, and Manual Training School buildings, the Middlesex County Truant School, the Gould, Bigelow and Richardson buildings at the Truant School, and the entire power plant. After the fire he remodeled Memorial Hall for the city of Lowell, designed and built the dormitories at the Poor farm, built the original rifle range at Dracut, and built for the city the Race street and West Sixth street fire houses. He was advisory and consulting architect for the Strand and Keith theatres, Lowell, and built from his own designs the Merrimack Square, Crown, Royal and Owl theatres of Lowell. His mill structures include three for the Appleton and one for the Boott mills, and in hotel construction he is credited with the Richardson, of Lowell, the Sweetwater, at Bedford Springs, Massachusetts, and the Ravine, at Randolph, New Hampshire. In Salem, Massachusetts, he planned and built the Central Fire House headquarters for the Salem fire department, the Temple Court apartments for the Lydia

Pinkham Estate, and the First Baptist Church. He was also the architect and superintendent of the First Congregational Church at Antrim, New Hampshire, and in Lowell, erected the First Baptist, First Unitarian and other churches. Mr. Graves is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade; Boston Society of Architects, since 1900; American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., since 1912, that institute conferring upon him the degree A. I. A.

Mr. Graves married, in September, 1898, in Lowell, Helen Osgood, daughter of Orin Osgood, the well known civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of a daughter, Frances, born in 1902.

HAMILTON BURRAGE.

In 1856 Hamilton Burrage came to the city of Lowell, a young man just crossing the line separating youth from manhood. From that year until his retirement, in 1914, he was in the employ of one of Lowell's manufacturing corporations, The Lowell Bleachery, a company incorporated in 1833. Cotton manufacturing was then well established in Lowell, but yet in its beginning as compared with to-day. Mr. Burrage secured his first position with the company as a clerk, and for fifty-eight years his service was continuous, promotions coming in regular succession until he became accountant, a responsible post he surrendered when he finally retired under the burden of years. Although well established in the ranks of octogenarians, Mr. Burrage shows little indication of his extreme age. His life has flowed along even, pleasant lines, and as the shadows lengthen his vision broadens, and he is content. Hamilton Burrage is a son of John and Nancy (Dana) Burrage, his father a carriage builder, having his own shop in which the vehicles were built complete, upholstered, painted and turned out ready for use. John Burrage and his wife were both of Massachusetts birth, he of Dover, she of Dedham, a daughter of David Dana.

Hamilton Burrage was born in Groton, Massachusetts, June 6, 1835, and is now (1917) a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts. He was educated in the Groton and Boston schools, his business career beginning in Boston as a clerk in the store of George W. Warren & Company, No. 192 Washington street, that firm being succeeded by the famous mercantile firm, Jordan, Marsh & Company. From merchandising he went to the printing house of Wright & Hasty, then was engaged by Moore & Crosby, his service with the last named firm continuing until 1856. His coming to Lowell in the latter year opened up a new line of activity, evidently a congenial one, for it continued for fifty-eight years. The Lowell Bleachery, finishers of cotton goods, secured his services in the clerical department, and as clerk in the

recording department he continued fourteen years. In 1870 he was transferred to the accounting department, and soon afterward was made paymaster. For forty-four years he held his place in that department, retiring in 1914, full of years and honor. His record is one of faithfulness and devotion to duty, and a strict adherence to the highest conception of official integrity. He left the company's employ, carrying with him the respect of his associates and superiors in office, as well as the consciousness that in the building up of a great manufacturing industry he had borne well his part. He is a lifelong Republican, having cast his vote for every presidential candidate the party presented. In religious faith he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Burrage married, October 2, 1861, Mary Davis, daughter of Sydney and Mary Davis, her father of ancient Colonial family, his ancestors being owners of land upon which the city of Lowell partly is built. Mr. and Mrs. Burrage are the parents of four sons and two daughters: 1. Katie, deceased. 2. Captain Guy Hamilton, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, now a captain in the United States Navy and commanding the United States battleship, "Nebraska." He married Mary Graham, daughter of General Graham, of the United States Army. They are the parents of Mary Graham, Meeta Hamilton and Charlotte Meade. 3. Mabel How, married W. H. Hanscom; their children: Margaret and Katherine. 4. Herbert Dana, now receiving teller of the Union National Bank, married Maud E. Butler, deceased; their children: Eleanor M., Dorothy, Butler D. and Priscilla. 5. John Otis, a civil engineer, member of the class of 1900, of Tufts College, now located in San Francisco, California. He married Elizabeth Allen, and has two daughters: Mary Francis and Katherine Allen. 6. Alvah Lowell, member of the class of 1906, of Tufts College, a civil engineer, located at Springfield, Massachusetts. He married Louise B. Eames; their children: Ruth, Richard, deceased; Edward B. and Elizabeth. Hamilton Burrage died January 27, 1918, aged eighty-two years, closing a long and useful life in true New England fashion.

STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE.

As proprietor of the Lowell Motor Mart, of 154 Moody street, and agent for the Chandler Six motor car, and others, Mr. Rochette is prominently in the public eye, and as a business man has attained a leading position among men of his line of activity. His place of business includes salesrooms, where his specialties, Dodge, Maxwell and Chandler cars, are displayed, a large garage for the accommodation of motorists, a service station and automobile supplies, all being in one building known as the Lowell Motor Mart. Mr. Rochette came to



Stephen Rochette

Lowell from Boston, where he had been a drug prescription clerk, and for several years was a druggist, a partner in the Lowell Pharmacy. But the drug business was abandoned several years ago and the automobile business substituted, the change having been a profitable one for Mr. Rochette, and certainly the public has not been the loser. He is a son of Norbert and Mary Louise Rochette, his father a pilot on St. Lawrence river steamboats, shooting the famous rapids encountered on the trip from the Lakes to Quebec, his particular charge, the steamer "Quebec."

Stephen L. Rochette was born at Montreal, Canada, September 24, 1861, his primary, preparatory and classical education being obtained in the parish schools and Joliette College. He chose pharmacy as his profession, and after a thorough course of instruction was graduated and duly licensed as a druggist, and was so engaged in Montreal prior to his coming to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1886. He was registered as a pharmacist under the Massachusetts law, and for seven and a half years he was employed as a prescription clerk in Boston. In 1893 he came to Lowell, and here realized a long cherished ambition by entering business for himself. In partnership with Adolphe Delisle, he operated the Lowell Pharmacy at No. 632 Merrimack street for several years, then sold his interest. He was thoroughly out of all sympathy with the drug business as the long hours and confinement were surely undermining his health. In his search for out-of-door employment he went to Florida, bought an orange grove and there remained two years. Part of this grove on the Miami river he yet owns. The climate of Florida did not agree with him, and he came North again, locating in Lowell. In 1908, in a modest way, he opened the Lowell Motor Mart in the Majestic building. He secured the agency for the Ford car and supplies, retaining that agency for five years. In 1913 he retired from the Ford connection and in its stead handled the Dodge, Maxwell and Chandler agencies. His business grew, and, realizing the opportunity, he moved on October 1 to his present location, No. 154 Moody street, for his three lines of motor cars, a store for the sale of automobile accessories, a service station and a garage, required much space. He has succeeded beyond his expectations, and he can feel an honest satisfaction at the results his industry, honesty and ability have achieved. Mr. Rochette is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Automobile Dealers' Association of Lowell, Foresters of America, the C. M. A. C. and the Club Lafayette.

Mr. Rochette married, in Lowell, in 1900, Romula Bigonnesse, who died in 1903, her father, Anthony Bigonnesse, a Pontifical Zouave. Mr. Rochette resides at the home of his brother, Dr. Louis V. Ro-

chette, a physician, of No. 732 Merrimack street, Lowell. He is a lover of sports afield, fishing and hunting particularly, and for his own enjoyment and for the entertainment of his friends has a camp on the Merrimack river not far from the Country Club.

SAMUEL B. SLACK.

Although comparatively a newcomer in Lowell, Mr. Slack is head and owner of the Robert Carruthers Company, manufacturers of reeds and loom harnesses for silk, cotton, woolen and carpet weaving. This plant, established on Hale street, was founded by Robert Carruthers, born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, October 3, 1846, came to the United States in 1872, and after several changes and manufacturing experience, located at Lowell, about 1880, beginning business in the Pratt building, the factory he had erected burning down just before completion. He continued the manufacture of reeds in the Pratt building for about six months, then moved to commodious quarters on Dalton street, where he continued the manufacture of reeds only until 1896. During all these years he had been manufacturing loom harnesses in Lawrence, Massachusetts, but in 1896 he consolidated the two lines of manufacture in the Lowell plant, and here it has ever since been located, the reed manufacturing department being one of the largest in the country. To this plant came Mr. Slack in 1917, purchasing the business and conducting it along the same lines which have made Carruther's reeds and harnesses popular and sought for.

Samuel B. Slack was born in Nottinghamshire, England, March 26, 1878, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Tanner) Slack. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States, locating in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he was employed for about three years by the Emmons Loom and Harness Company. From Lawrence he went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, there being in the employ of the Excelsior Loom and Reed Company for a time, but during his seventeen years residence in Pawtucket being engaged with that company, the Gowdy Loom and Reed Company, and the F. & B. Suter Company. He was otherwise engaged and continued in Pawtucket until 1917, when he came to Lowell and purchased the interests of the Robert Carruthers Company, manufacturers of reeds and loom harnesses for silk, cotton, woolen and carpet weaving. Mr. Slack is a member of the Eliot Congregational Church, and in politics is a Republican.

In June, 1899, he married Sarah Watson, daughter of David Watson, who died in Scotland, and Anna (Kelley) Watson, who after her husband's death came to the United States and settled in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where her daughter Sarah married Samuel B. Slack. Two children: Violet Booth and Roy Watson.



Samuel B. Slack.

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