

John Webster







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## PREFACE.

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THE history of the Bench and Bar of Suffolk county contained in this volume includes an introductory chapter and a biographical register. The introductory chapter treats of the courts, the laws under which they were established, of the judges and other persons exercising judicial powers, and of the bar. The biographical register contains the names of forty-eight hundred and forty persons, of whom sketches are given of about three thousand, while of the remainder such information is furnished as it has been practicable to obtain.

The aim of the author has been to include in the register every judge whose court has held its sessions within the county, and every lawyer who has either been admitted to its bar or has at any time been one of its members, before January 1, 1892.

An alphabetical arrangement of the register has been found impracticable, in consequence of the demand of the publishers for copy as the work progressed. An alphabetical index, however, is furnished, which, it is believed, will remove any objection which might otherwise be raised to the want of such an arrangement.

A few duplicate sketches will be found in the register, which are explained by the acquisition of more ample materials after the earlier sketches had been written. The later sketches alone are referred to in the index.

Besides numerous printed sources of information, the author is indebted for aid to many public officials and gentlemen, to whom it would be ungrateful to omit his thanks. Among these may be mentioned C. B. Tillinghast, assistant librarian of the State Library; John Ward Dean, librarian, and Walter Kendall Watkins, assistant librarian

of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; Joseph A. Willard, clerk of the Superior Civil Court for Suffolk county; John Noble, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for said county; William E. Parmenter, chief justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston; Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, Alexander S. Wheeler, esq., and Hon. Francis H. Underwood, members of the Suffolk bar; and James W. Allen, clerk in the city register's office of Boston.

He is aware that errors and omissions may be found in his work, but he trusts that, even with its imperfections, the "History of the Bench and Bar of Suffolk County" may not prove to have been a useless undertaking.

WM. T. DAVIS,

PLYMOUTH, MASS.,

September 1, 1893



# The Bench and Bar.

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## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

THIS chapter is intended to be chiefly introductory to the volume containing a sketch of the Bench and Bar of Suffolk County. A general history of the county will find no place in the narrative. It will be proper, however, to present a statement of the origin and establishment of the Massachusetts settlement as preliminary to the more restricted examination of the judicial legislation and methods which followed it.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the territory one hundred miles wide along the coast of North America, extending from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, was called Virginia, after Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen. On the 20th of April, 1606, this territory was divided by James the First between two companies which for a time were known as the Northern and Southern Virginia Companies. It extended approximately from Cape Fear to Passamaquoddy Bay. To the Northern Virginia Company a patent to lands between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees was granted, and to the Southern Virginia Company a patent to lands between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees. The first of these grants extended from Passamaquoddy Bay to the southeastern corner of Maryland, and the second from Cape Fear to a line running through Port Chester, on Long Island Sound, and the easterly corner of New Jersey, on the Hudson River. That portion lying between the thirty-eighth and forty-first degrees, which was included in both patents, was to be appropriated by that company which should first occupy it, and it was provided that neither company should plant a colony within one hun-

dred miles of a settlement previously made by the other. The Northern Virginia Company was composed of certain knights, gentlemen, merchants and adventurers of Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth, and the Southern Virginia Company of persons of the same description, in London.

On the 13th of November, 1620 (new style), a new charter was granted by King James to the Northern Virginia Company. Sir Edwin Sandys, the governor and treasurer of the Southern Virginia Company, having incurred the royal displeasure, was forbidden a re-election, and the Earl of Southampton, a no less obnoxious person, having been chosen in his place, the king was inclined to show special favor to the Northern Virginia Company. Under the title of "The Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for the planting, ordering, ruling and governing of New England in America," it was empowered by its new act of incorporation to hold territory extending from sea to sea, and in breadth from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, to make laws, appoint governors and other officers necessary for the establishment of the forms of government. This immense territory included all the land between Central New Jersey and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic coast, and the northern part of California, Oregon and the larger part of Washington on the Pacific, with a line running through Lake Superior for the northern boundary, and a line running through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for the southern.

On the 30th of December, 1622, the Northern Virginia Company, under its new title, granted to Robert Gorges all that part of the mainland "commonly called or known by the name of the Messachusiac," which was described as situated "upon the northeast side of the bay called or known by the name of the Messachusett." Robert Gorges having received the grant, was appointed by the Virginia Company, in 1623, lieutenant general of New England, and arrived with "passengers and families" in Massachusetts Bay in September of the same year. A part of this grant is included within the limits of Suffolk County. The claims under this grant were, however, quieted after a subsequent and apparently conflicting grant had been made to the Massachusetts Company. This latter grant was made on the 19th of March, 1627-8, to

Sir John Roswell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcoat, John Humphrey, John Endicott and Simon Whitcomb, including all the land extending from three miles north of the Merrimac River to three miles south of the Charles River, and covered a large part or nearly all of what is now Suffolk County. A royal charter was issued in accordance with the patent of the Virginia Company, which passed the seals on the 4th of March, 1628-9, the text of which is as follows :

“ Charles By the Grace of God Kinge of England, Scotland and Ireland, Defender of the Fayth etc., To all to whome these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas our most deare and royall father Kinge James, of blessed memory, by his Highness' letters patents bearing date at Westminster the third day of November in the eighteenth yeare of his raigne hath given and graunted unto the Councell established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of Newe England in America, and to their successors and assignes for ever : All that part of America lyeing and being in bredth from forty degrees of northerly latitude from the equinociall lyne to forty-eight degrees of the saide northerly latitude inclusively, and in length of and within all the breadth aforesaid throughout the maine landes from sea to sea, together also with all the firme lands, soyles, groundes, havens, portes, rivers, waters, fisheries, mynes and myneralls, precious stones, quarries, and all and singular other comodities, jurisdiccions, royalties, priviledges, franchises, and prehemynences, both within the said tract of lande upon the mayne and also within the islandes and seas adjoining ; Provided alwayes that the said islandes or any the premises by the said letters patents intended and meant to be graunted were not then actuallie possessed or inhabited by any other Christian Prince or state now within the bounds, lymitts or territories of the Southern Colony then before graunted by our said deare father to be planted by divers of his loving subjects in the south partes. To Have and to houlde, possess and enjoy all and singular the aforesaid continent, landes, territories, islandes, hereditaments and precincts, seas, waters, fisherys, with all and all manner their comodities, royalties, liberties, prehemynences and profitts that should from thenceforth arise from them, with all and singular their appurtenances and every parte and parcell thereof unto the saide Councell and their successors and assignes forever. To the sole and proper use, benefitt and behoof of them the said Councell and their successors and assignes forever ; to be houlden of our said most deare and royall father, his heirs and successors as of his manor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent to free and comon socage, and not in capite nor by Knights service, yeildinge and paying therefore to the said late Kinge, his heirs and successors, the fiftte parte of the oare of gould and silver which should from tyme to tyme and at all tymes thereafter, happen to be found, gotten, had and obtayned in, att or within any of the saide landes, lymitts, territories and precincts, or in or within any parte or parcell thereof, for or in respect of all and all manner of duties, demands and services whatever to be don, maide or paide to our saide deare father, the late Kinge, his heires and successors, as in and by the said letters patent (amongst sundrie other elaims, powers, priviledges and grauntes therein conteyned) more at large

appeareth. And whereas the saide Councell established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of Newe England in America have by their deede indented under their comon seale bearing date the nyneteeth day of March last part in the third year of our raigne, given, graunted, bargained, soulde, enfeoffed, aliened and confirmed to Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Young, Knightes, Thomas Southcott, John Humphrey, John Endecott, and Simon Whetcombe, their heirs and associates forever, All that part of Newe England in America aforesaid which lyes and extendes between a greate river there comonlie called Monomack alias Merriemack and a certen other river there called Charles River, being in the bottome of a certayne bay there commonly called Massachusetts alias Mattachusetts alias Massatusetts bay, and also all and singular those landes and hereditaments whatsoever lying within the space of three English miles on the south parte of the said Charles River, or of any or everie parte thereof: And also all and singular the landes and hereditaments whatsoever lying and being within the space of three English myles to the southwarde of the southermost parte of the said bay called Massachusetts alias Mattachusetts alias Massatusetts bay: and also all those landes and hereditaments whatsoever which lye and be within the space of three English myles to the northward of the said river called Monomack alias Merrymack, or to the northward of any and every parte thereof: And all lands and hereditaments whatsoever lying within the lymitts aforesaide north and south, in latitude and bredth, and in length and longitude, of and within all the bredth aforesaide throughout the mayne landes there, from the Atlantick and westerne sea and ocean on the east parte, to the south sea on the west parte, and all landes and groundes, place and places, soyles, woodes and wood groundes, havens, portes, rivers, waters, fishings and hereditaments whatsoever, lying within the said boundes and lymitts and every parte and parcell thereof; And also all islandes lying in America aforesaid in said seas or either of them on the westerne or eastern coastes or partes of the saide tracts of lande by the said indenture mentioned to be given, graunted, bargained, soulde, enfeoffed, aliened and confirmed or any of them: And also all mynes and myneralls as well royall mynes of gould and silver as other mynes and myneralls whatsoever in the saide landes and premises or any part thereof: And all jurisdiccions, rights, royalties, liberties, freedomes, ymmunities, priviledges, franchises, preheminences, and comodities whatsoever which they the said Councell established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruleing, ordering and governing of Newe England in America, then had or might use, exercise or enjoy in and within any parte or parcell thereof. To have and to hold the saide part of Newe England in America, which lyes and extendes and is abuttet as aforesaide and every parte and parcell thereof; And all the said islandes, rivers, portes, havens, waters, fishings, mynes and myneralls, jurisdiccions, franchises, royalties, liberties, priviledges, comodities, hereditaments, and premises whatsoever, with the appurtenances unto the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Thomas Southcott, John Humphrey, John Endecott and Simon Whetcombe, their heirs and assigns and their associatts forevermore. To be holden of us our heirs and successors as of our mannor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, in free and common socage and not in capite, nor by Knightes service, yeilding and paying therefore unto us our heirs and successors, the fift part of the oare of gould and silver, which shall from



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tyme to tyme and all tymes hereafter happen to be found, gotten, had and obtayned in any of the said landes within the said lymitts or in or within any part thereof, for and in satisfacon of all manner duties, demands and services whatsoever to be donn, made or paid to us, our heires or successors, as in and by the saide recited indenture more at large maie appeare. Nowe knowe yee, that wee at the humble suite and peticon of the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott and Simon Whetcombe and of others whom they have associated unto them, have for divers good causes and consideracons us moveing, graunted and confirmed, And by these presents of our own especiall grace, certen knowledge and meere mocon, doe graunt and confirme unto the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott and Simon Whetcombe and to their associates hereafter named (videlicet) Sir Richard Saltonstall Knight, Isaack Johnson, Samuell Aldersey, John Ven, Mathew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniell Wright, Samuell Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuell Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pincheon, and George Foxcrofte, their heires and assignes all the said parte of New England in America lyeing and extending between the boundes and lymetts in the said recited indenture expressed, and all landes and groundes, place and places, soyles, woodes and wood groundes, havens, portes, rivers, waters, mynes, myneralls, jurisdiccions, rights, royalties, liberties, freedomes, immunities, priviledges, franchises, preheminencies, hereditaments and comodities whatsoever to them the saide Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott and Simon Whetcombe, their heires and to their associates by the said recited indenture given, graunted, bargayned, sold, enfeoffed, aliened and confirmed or menconed or intended thereby to be given, graunted, bargayned, sold, enfeoffed, aliened and confirmed. To have and to hold the saide parte of Newe England in America and other the premises hereby menconed to be graunted and confirmed and every parte and parcell thereof with the appurtenances to the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott, Simon Whetcombe, Isaack Johnson, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Mathew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniell Wright, Samuell Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuell Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte, their heires and assignes forever to their onlie proper and absolute use and behoofe for evermore, To be holden of us our heires and successors as of our mannor of East Greenwich aforesaid in free and comon socage and not in capite nor by Knights service, and also yeilding and paying therefore to us our heires and successors the fift parte of all oare of gould and silver which from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter shalbe there gotten, had or obteyned for all services exacons and demaunds whatsoever according to the tenure and reservacon in the said recited indenture expressed. And further knowe yee That of our more especiall grace certen knowledg and meere mocon Wee have given and graunted, And by theis presents doe for us, our heires and successors give and graunt unto the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Ende-

cott, Symon Whetcomb, Isaack Johnson, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Mathew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniel, Wright, Samuel Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuel Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte, their heires and assignes, All that parte of Newe England in America which lyes and extends betweene a great river there comonlie called Monomack river alias Merrimack river, and a certen other river there called Charles river being in the bottome of a certen bay there comonlie called Massachusetts alias Mattachusetts alias Massatusetts bay: And also all those landes and hereditaments whatsoever which lye and be within the space of three English myles to the northward of the said river called Monomack alias Merrymack on to the northward of any and every parte thereof and all landes and hereditaments whatsoever lyeing within the lymitts aforesaide north and south in latitude and bredth and in length and longitude of and within all the bredth aforesaide throughout the mayne landes there from the Atlantick and westernne sea and ocean on the east parte to the south sea on the west parte; And all landes and groundes, place and places, soyles, woodes and wood groundes, havens, portes, rivers, waters and hereditaments whatsoever lying within the said boundes and lymitts, and every parte and parcell thereof, and also all islandes in America aforesaide in the saide seas or either of them on the western or eastern coastes or partes of the said tracts of landes hereby menconed to be given and granted, or any of them, and all mynes and myneralls whatsoever in the said landes and premises or any parte thereof, and free libertie of fishing in or within any of the rivers or waters within the boundes and lymitts aforesaid and the seas thereunto adjoining; And all fishes, royal fishes, whales, balan, sturgeons and other fishes of what kinde or nature soever that shall at any tyme hereafter be taken in or within the said seas or waters or any of them by the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Young, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott, Simon Whetcombe, Isaack Johnson, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Mathewe Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniell Wright, Samuel Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuel Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte, their heirs and assignes, or by any other person or persons whatsoever there inhabiting by them or any of them to be appointed to fish therein; Provided alwayes that if the said landes, islands, or any other the premises herein before menconed and by these presents intended and meant to be granted were at the tyme of the granting of the saide former letters patents dated the third day of November in the eighteenth year of our saide deare fathers raigne aforesaid actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christain Prince or state or were within the boundes, lymitts or territories of that southern colony then before granted by our said late father to be planted by divers of his loveing subjects in the south partes of America, That then this present graunt shall not extend to any such partes or parcells thereof soe formerly inhabited or lyeing within the boundes of the southern plantacon as aforesaide, but as to those partes or parcells soe possessed or inhabited by such Christian Prince or state, or being within the boundes aforesaid shalbe utterly voyd, these presents or any thinge therein conteyned to the contrarie notwithstanding. To Have and to hould, possesse



and enjoy the saide partes of Newe England in America which lye extend and are abutted as aforesaide and every parte and parcell thereof; And all the islandes, rivers, portes, havens, waters, fishings, fishes, mynes, myneralls, jurisdiccous, franchises, royalties, liberties, priviledges, comodities and premises whatsoever with the appurtenances unto the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott, Simon Whetcombe, Isaack Johnson, Samuell Aldersey, John Ven, Mathewe Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniell Wright, Sannell Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuell Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte, their heires and assignes forever to the onlie proper and absolute use and behoofe of the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endecott, Simon Whetcombe, Isaack Johnson, Samuell Aldersey, John Ven, Mathewe Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniell Wright, Samuell Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuell Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte, their heirs and assigns forevermore. To be holden of us our heires and successors as of our mannor of East Greenwich in our countie of Kent within our realme of England in free and comon socage and not in capite nor by Knights service, and also yeilding and paying therefore to us our heirs and successors the fiftte part onlie of all oare of gould and silver which from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter, shalbe gotten, had or obtayned for all services, exaecons and demands whatsoever, Provided alwaies and our expresse will and meanenge is that onlie one fiftte parte of the gould and silver oare above menconed in the whole and noe more be reserved or payable unto us our heires and successors by collour or vertne of these presents. The double reservacons or recitals aforesaid or anything herein contayned notwithstanding, And foresmuch as the good and prosperous success of the plantacon of the said partes of Newe England aforesaide intended by the said Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge Sir Richard Saltonstall Thomas Southcott John Humfrey John Endecott Simon Whetcombe Isaack Johnson Samuell Aldersey John Ven Mathewe Cradock George Harwood Increase Nowell Richard Perry Richard Bellingham Nathaniell Wright Sannell Vassall Theophilus Eaton Thomas Goffe Thomas Adams John Browne Samuell Browne Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte to be speedly set upon cannot but chiefly depend next under the blessing of Almighty God and the support of our royal authoritie upon the good government of the same, To the ende that the affaires buysinesses which from tyme to tyme shall happen and arise concerning said landes and the plantacon of the same maie be the better managed and ordered. Wee have further hereby of our especiall grace certen knowledge and mere mocon given graunted and confirmed, And for us our heires and successors doe give graunt and confirme unto the trustees and well beloved subjects Sir Henry Rosewell Sir John Younge Sir Richard Saltonstall Thomas Southcott John Humfrey John Endecott Simon Whetcombe Isaack Johnson Samuel Aldersey John Ven, Mathewe Cradock George Harwood Increase Nowell Richard Perry Richard Bellingham Nathaniell Wright Samuell Vassall Theophilus Eaton Thomas Goffe Thomas Adams John Browne

Samuell Browne Thomas Hutchins William Vassall William Pincheon and George Foxcroft; And for us our heires and successors wee will and ordeyne That the saide Sir Henry Rosewell Sir John Younge Sir Richard Saltonstall Thomas Southcott John Humfrey John Endecott Simon Whetcombe Isaack Johnson Samuell Aldersey John Ven Mathew Cradock George Harwood Increase Nowell Richard Perry Richard Bellingham Nathaniell Wright Samuell Vassall Theophilus Eaton Thomas Goffe Thomas Adams John Browne Samuell Browne Thomas Hutchins William Vassall William Pincheon and George Foxcrofte and all such others as shall hereafter be admitted and made free of the Company and Society hereafter menconed shall from tyme to tyme and at all tymes for ever hereafter be by vertne of these presents one body corporate and politque, in fact and name by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England: And them by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England, one bodie politique and corporate in deede fact and name, We doe for us our heires and successors make ordeyne constitute and confirme by these presents and that by that name they shall have perpetuall succession, and that by the same name they and their successors shall and maie be capable and enabled as well to implead and to be impleaded and to prosecute demand and aunswere and be aunswere unto on all and singular suites causes quarrels and acccons of what kind or nature soever, And also to have take possesse acquire and purchase any landes tenements or hereditaments or any goods or chattells, and the same to lease graunt demise alien bargaine sell and dispose of as other our liege people of this our realme of England or any other corporacon or body politique of the same maie lawfullie doe: And further that the said Governor and Companye and their successors maie have forever one comon seale to be used in all causes and occasions of the said Company and the same seale maie alter change breake and newe make from tyme to tyme at their pleasures, And our will and pleasure is, And we do hereby for us our heires and successors ordeyne and grannte That from henceforth for ever there shalbe one Governor, one Deputy Governor and eighteen Assistants of the same Company to be from tyme to tyme constituted elected and chosen out of the freemen of the saide Company for the tyme being in such manner and forme as hereafter in these presents is expressed. Which said officers shall applie themselves to take care for the best disposing and ordering of the generall buysines and affaires of for and concerning the saide landes and premises hereby menconed to be graunted and the plantation thereof and the government of the people there, And for the better execucon of our royal pleasure and graunt in their behalf wee doe by these presents for us our heirs and successors nominate ordeyne make and constitnte our welbeloved the saide Mathewe Cradock to be the first and present Governor of the saide Company and the said Thomas Goffe to be Deputy Governor of the saide Company and the said Sir Richard Saltonstall Isaack Johnson, Samuell Aldersey John Ven John Humpfrey John Endecott Simon Whetcombe Increase Nowell Richard Perry Nathaniell Wright Samuell Vassall Theophilus Eaton Thomas Adams Thomas Hutchins John Browne George Foxcrofte William Vassall and William Pincheon to be the present assistants of the saide Company to continue in the saide severall offices respectivelie for such tyme and in such manner as in and by these presents is hereafter declared and appointed, And further we will and by

these presents for us our heires and successors doe ordayne and graunt, That the Governor of the said Company for the tyme being or in his absence by occasion of sickness or otherwise the Deputie Governor for the tyme being shall have authoritie from tyme to tyme and upon all occasions to give orders for the assembling of the saide Company and calling them together to consult and advise of the businesses and affaires of the saide company; And that the said Governor for the tyme being shall or maie once every moneth or oftener at their pleasre assemble and houlde and keep a Courte or Assemblie of themselves for the better ordering and directing of their affaires, And that any seaven or more persons of the Assistants together with the Governor or Deputie Governor soe assembled shalbe saide taken held and reputed to be and shalbe a full and sufficient Courte or Assemblie of the saide Company for the handling ordering and dispatching of all such buysinesses and occurants as shall from tyme to tyme happen touching or concerning the said Company or plantacon and that there shall or maie be held and kept by the Governor or Deputie Governor of the said Company and seaven or more of the said assistants for the tyme being upon every last Wednesday in Hillary Easter, Trinity and Michas terms respectivelie for ever one greate generall and solembe Assemblie which four Generall Assemblies shalbe stiled and called the Foure Greate and Generall Courts of the saide Company: In all and every or any of which said Greate and Generall Courts soe assembled wee doe for us our heires and successors give and graunte to the said Governor and Company and their successors, That the Governor or in his absence the Deputie Governor of the saide Company for the tyme being and such of the Assistants and freemen of the saide Company as shalbe present or the greater number of them soe assembled whereof the Governor or Deputie Governor and six of the Assistants at the least to be seaven shall have full power and authoritie to choose nominate and appointe such and soe many others as they shall thinke fitt, and that shall be willing to accept the same to be free of the said Company and Body and them into the same to admitt and to elect and constitute such officers as they shall think fitt and requisite for the ordering managing and dispatching of the affaires of the saide Governor and Company and their successors, And to make lawes and ordinances for the good and welfare of the saide Company, and for the government and ordering of the said landes and plantacon and the people inhabiting and to inhabite the same as to them from tyme to tyme shalbe thought meet, soe as such laws and ordnances be not contrarie or repugnant to the lawes and statuts of this our realme of England; And our will and pleasre is And we do hereby for us our heires and successors establish and ordeyne that yearely once in the yeare for ever hereafter namely: the last Wednesday in Easter tearme yearely the Governor Deputy Governor and Assistants of the said Company and all other officers of the saide Company shalbe in the Generall Court or Assembly to be held for that day or tyme newly chosen for the yeare ensueing by such greater parte of the said Company for the tyme being then and there present as is aforesaide; And yf it shall happen the present Governor Deputy Governor and Assistants by these presents appointed or such as shall hereafter be newly chosen into their roomes or any of them or any other of the officers to be appointed for the said Company to dye or be removed from his or their severall offices or places before the saide generall day of elecon (whome we doe hereby declare for any misdemeanor or defect to be removeable by the

Governor or Deputie Governor Assistants and Company or such greater parte of them in any of the publike Courts to be assembled as aforesaid) That then and in every such case it shall and maie be lawfull to and for the Governor Deputy Governor Assistants and Company aforesaide or such greater parte of them soe to be assembled as is aforesaid in any of their assemblies to proceade to a new eleceon of one or more others of their company in the roome or place, roomes or places of such officers soe dyeing or removed according to their discrecons, And ymediately upon and after such eleceon and elececons made of such Governor Deputy Governor Assistant or Assistants or any other officers of the saide Company in manner and forme aforesaid the authoritie office and power aforesaid given to the former Governor Deputy Governor or other officer or officers soe removed in whose steale and place newe shalbe soe chosen shall as to him and them and everie of them cease and determine, Provided also—and our will and pleasure is That as well such as are by these presents appointed to be the present Governor Deputy Governor and Assistants of the said Company as them that shall succeed them, and all other officers to be appointed and chosen as aforesaid—shall before they undertake the execucon of their saide offices and places respectivelie take their corporall oathes for the due and faithfull performance of their duties in their severall offices and places before such person or persons as are by these presents hereunder appointed to take and receive the same: That is to saie the said Mathewe Cradock—who is hereby nominated and appointed the present Governor of the said Company—shall take the saide oathes before one or more of the Masters of our Courts of Chauncery for the tyme being, unto which Master or Masters of the Chauncery Wee doe by these presents give full power and authoritie to take and administer the said oathe to the said Governor accordingly. And after the saide Governor shalbe soe sworne, then the said Deputy Governor and Assistants before by these presents nominated and appointed shall take the said severall oathes to their offices and places respectivelie belonging before the said Mathewe Cradock the present Governor soe formerlie sworne as aforesaide. And every such person as shalbe at the tyme of the annuall eleceon or otherwise upon death or removal be appointed to be the newe Governor of the said Company shall take the oathes to that place belonging before the Deputy Governor or two of the Assistants of the said Company at the least for the tyme being. And the newe elected Deputy Governor and Assistants and all other officers to be hereafter chosen as aforesaide, from tyme to tyme to take the oathes to their places respectively belonging before the Governor of the said Company for the tyme being, Unto which said Governor Deputy Governor and Assistants Wee doe by these presents give full power and authoritie to give and administer the said oathes respectively according to any true meaning herein before declared without any omission or further warrant to be had and obteyned of us our heires or successors in that behalf, And wee doe further of our especiall grace eerten knowledge and meere mocon for us our heires and successors give and grant the said Governor and Company and their successors forever by these presents That it shalbe lawfull and free from them and their assigns at all and every tyme and tymes hereafter out of any our realmes or domynions whatsoever to take leade eary and transport for and into their voyages and from and towards the said plantacon in New England all such and soe many of onr loving subjects or any other strangers that will becom



Walter O. Adams





our loving subjects and live under our allegiance as shall willinghe accompanie them in the same voyages and plantacon, and also shipping armour weapons ordnance municon powder shott corne victuals and all manner of clothing implements furniture beastes cattle horses mares merchandizes and all other thinges necessarie for the saide plantacon and for their use and defence, and for trade with the people there and in passing and returning to and fro, any law or statute to the courtarie hereof in any wise notwithstanding and without payeing or yeilding any custome, on subserie either inward or outward to as our heires or successors for the same by the space of seven yeares from the day of the date of these presents, Provided that none of the saide persons be such as shalbe hereafter by especiall name restrayned by us our heires and successors, And for their further encouragement of our especiall grace and favor wee doe by these presents for us our heires and successors yield and graunt to the saide Governor and Company and their successors and every of them their factors and assignes, That they and every of them shalbe free and quitt from all taxes subsidies and customes in Newe England for the like space of seven yeares and from all taxes and imposicons for the space of twenty and one yeares upon all goodes and merchandises at any tyme or tymes hereafter, either upon importacon thither or exportacon from thence into our realme of England or into any other our domynions by the saide Governor and Company and their successors their deputies factors and assignes or any of them except only the five pounds per centum due for custome upon all such goodes and merchandises as after the saide seven yeares shalbe expired shalbe brought or imported into our realme of England or any of our domynions according to the ancient trade of merchants which five pounds per centum onlie being payde it shall be thenceforth lawful and free for the said adventurers the same goods and merchandises to export and carry out of our said domynions into forrane parts without any custome, tax or other duties to be paid to us our heires or successors or to any other officers or ministers of us our heires and successors, Provided that the said goodes and merchandises be shipped out within thirteene moneths after their first landing within any parte of the saide domynions, And wee doe for us our heires and successors give and graunte unto the saide Governor and Company and their successors That whensoever or soe often as any custome or subsidie shall growe due or payeable unto us our heires or successors according to the lymittacon and appointment aforesaide by reason of any goodes wares or merchandises to be shipped out or any returne to be made of any goodes, wares or merchandises unto or from the said portes of Newe England hereby menconed to be graunted as aforesaide or any the lands or territoreries aforesaide, That then and soe often and in such case the farmers, customers and officers of our customes of England and Ireland and everie of them for the tyme being upon request made to them by the said Governor and Company or their successors factors or assignes and upon convenient security to be given in that behalf shall give and allowe unto the said Governor and Company and their successors and to all and everie person and persons free of that Company as aforesaide six monethes tyme for the payment of the one half of all such custome and subsidy as shalbe due and payeable unto us our heires and successors for the same. For which these our letters patents or the duplicate in the enrollment thereof shalbe unto our saide officers a sufficient warrant and discharge.

Nevertheless our will and pleasure is That if any of the saide goods wares and merchandise which be or shalbe at any tyme hereafter landed or exported out of any of our realmes aforesaide and shalbe shipped with a purpose not to be carried to the portes of Newe England aforesaide but to some other place, That then such payment duty custom imposition or forfytur shalbe paid or belonge to us our heires and successors for the said goodes wares and merchandises soe fraudulently sought to be transported as yf this our graunte had not been made nor graunted. And Wee doe further will And by these presents our heires and successors firmly enioine and comaunde as well the Treasurer Chauncellor and Barons of the Exchequer of us our heires and successors, as also all and singular the customers farmers and collectors of the customes subsidies and imports and the other officers and ministers of us our heires and successors whatsoever for the tyme being, That they and every of them upon the showing forth unto them of these letters patents or the duplicate or exemplificacon of the same without any other writt or warrant whatsoever from us our heires or successors to be obtayned on said faith doe and shall make full whole entire and due allowance and cleare discharge unto the saide Governor and Company and their successors of all customes subsidies impositions taxes and duties whatsoever that shall or maie be claymed by us our heires and successors of or from the said Governor and Company and their successors for or by reason of the said goodes chattells wares merchandises and premises to be exported out of our saide domynions or any of them into any parte of the saide landes or premises hereby menconed to be given graunted and conferred on for or by reason of any of the saide goodes chattells wares or merchandises to be imported from the saide landes and premises hereby menconed to be given graunted or conferred into any of our saide domynions or any parte thereof as aforesaide excepting onlie the saide five poundes per centum hereby reserved and payeable after the expiracon of the saide terme of seaven yeares as aforesaide and not before. And these our letters patents or the enrollment duplicate or exemplificacon of the same shalbe forever hereafter from tyme to tyme as well to the Treasurer Chauncellor and Barons of the Exchequer of us our heires and successors as to all and singular the customers farmers and collectors of the customes subsidies and imports of us our heires and successors and all searchers and others the officers and ministers whatsoever of us our heires and successors for the tyme being a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. And further our will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby for us our heires and successors ordayne declare and graunt to the saide Governor and Company and their successors That all and every of the subjects of us our heires or successors which shall goe to and inhabite within the saide landes and premises hereby menconed to be graunted and every of their children which shall happen to be born there on the seas in going thither or retorneing from thence shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and naturall subjects within any of the domynions of us our heires or successors to all intents construccions and purposes whatsoever as if they and every of them were born within the realme of England. And that the Governor and Deputy Governor of the saide Company for the tyme being or either of them and any two or more of such of the saide assistants as shalbe thereunto appointed by the said Governor and Company at any of their courts or assemblies to be held as aforesaide shall and maie at all tymes



and from tyme to tyme hereafter have full power and authoritie to minister and give the oathe and oathes of supremacie and allegiance or either of them to all and everie person and persons which shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter goe or passe to the landes and premises hereby menconed to be graunted to inhabite the same. And wee doe of our further grace certen knowledge and mere mocon give and graunt to the saide Governor and Company and their successors That it shall and maie be lawfull to and for the Governor and Deputy Governor and such of the Assistants and Freemen of the saide Company for the tyme being as shalbe assembled in any of their General Courts aforesaid or in any other Courts to be specially sumoned and assembled for that purpose or the greater parte of them (whereof the Governor or Deputy Governor and six of the Assistants to be alwaies seaven) from tyme to tyme to make ordaine and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders lawes statutes and ordenances discrecons and instruccions not contrarie to the laws of this our realme of England as well for settling of the formes and ceremonies of government and magistracy fit and necessary for the said plantacon and the inhabitants there and for nameing and stiling of all sortes of officers both superior and inferior which they shall find needfull for that government and plantacon and the distinguishing and setting forth of the severall duties powers and lymitts of evry such office and place and the formes of such oathes warrantable by the lawes and statutes of this our realme of England as shalbe respectivelie ministered unto them for the execucon of the saide severall offices and places as also for the disposing and ordering of the elecons of such of the said officers as shalbe annuall and of such others as shalbe to succede in case of death or removeall and ministering the saide oathes to the newe elected officers and for imposicons of lawfull fynes, mulcts imprisonment or other lawfull correccion according to the course of other corporacons in this our realme of England and for the directing ruleing and disposing of all other matters and thinges whereby our saide people inhabitants there maie be so religiously peaceable and civelly governed as their good life and orderlie conversacon maie wynn and incite the natives of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the onlie true God and Saviour of mankinde and the Christian fayth which in our royal intencion and the adventurers free profession is the peacefull ende of this plantacon. Willing commaunding and requiring and by these presents for us our heires or successors ordayning and appointing That all such orders lawes statutes and ordinances instruccions and discrecons as shalbe soe made by the Governor and Deputie Governor of the saide Company and such of the Assistants and Freemen as aforesaide and published in writeing under their comon seale shalbe carefullie and duly observed kept pformed and putt in execucon according to the true intent and meaning of the same. And these our letters patents or the duplicate or exemplificacion thereof shalbe to all and every such officer superior and inferior from tyme to tyme for the putting of the same orders lawes statutes and ordinances instruccions and discrecons in due execucon against us our heires and successors a sufficient warrant and discharge. And wee doe further for us our heires and successors give and graunt to the saide Governor and Company and their successors by these presents That all and everie such chiefe comaunders captaines governors and other officers and ministers as by the saide orders lawes statutes ordinances instruccions or discrecons of the said Governor and Company for the tyme being shalbe from tyme to tyme hereafter

employed either in the government of the said inhabitants and plantacon or on the waye by sea thither or from thence according to the natures and lymitts of their offices and partes of Newe England hereby menconed to be graunted and confermed or on the waye by sea thither or from thence have full and absolute power and authoritie to correct punishe pardon governe and rule all such the subjects of us our heires and successors as shall from tyme to tyme adventur themselves in any voyage thither or from thence or that shall at any tyme hereafter inhabite within the precincts and partes of Newe England aforesaid according to the orders lawes ordinances instruceons and direceons aforesaid not being repugnant to the lawes and statutes of our realme of England as aforesaid, And wee doe further for us our heires and successors give and graunte to the said Governor and Company and their successors by these presents, That it shall and maie be lawfull to and for the chiefe comaunders governors and officers of said Company for the time being who shalbe resident in the saide parte of Newe England in America by these presents graunted and others there inhabiting by their appointment and direcon from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter for their speciall defence and safety to incounter expulse repell and resist by force of armes as well by sea as by lande and by all fitting waies and means whatsoever all such person and persons as shall at any tyme hereafter attempt or enterprise the destrucon invasion detriment or annoyance to the said plantacon or inhabitants; and to take and surprise by all waies and meanes whatsoever all and every such person and persons with their shippes armour municon and other goodes as shall in hostile manner invade or attempt the defeating of the said plantacon or the hurt of the said company and inhabitants. Nevertheles our will and pleasure is and wee doe hereby declare to all Christian Kinges Princes and states that yf any person or persons which shall hereafter be of the said company or plantacon or any other by lycense or appointment of the said Governor and Company for the tyme being shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter robb or spoyle by sea or by land or doe any hurt violence or unlawful hostility to any of the subjects of us our heires or successors or any of the subjects of any Prince or State being then in league and anytie with us our heires and successors and that upon such injury don and upon just complaint of such Prince or State or their subjects, Wee our heires or successors shall make upon proclamacon within any of the partes within our realme of England comodions for that purpose, That the person or persons haveing comitted any such roberie or spoyle shall within the terme lymytted by such a proclamacon make full restitucon or satisfacon of all such injuries don soe as the said Princes or others soe complayning maie hould themselves fullie satisfied and contented. And that yf the said person or persons haveing comitted such roberie or spoyle shall not make or cause to be made satisfacon accordinglie within such tyme so to be lymytted, That then it shall be lawfull for us our heires and successors to put the said pson or psons out of our allegiance and protecon: And that it shalbe lawfull and free for all Princes to prosecute with hostilitie the said offenders and every of them, Their and every of their procurers ayders abettors and comforters in that behalf. Provided also and our express will and pleasure is and wee doe by these presents for us our heires and successors ordayne and appoint That these presents shall not in any manner inure or be taken to abridge barr or hinder any of our loveing sub-

jects whatsoever to use and exercise the trade of fishing upon that coast of Newe England in America by these presents menconed to be graunted: But that they and every or any of them shall have full and free power and liberty to continue and use their said trade of fishing upon the said coast in any the seas thereunto adjoining or any armes of the seas or saltwater rivers where they have byn wont to fish and to build and sett up upon the landes by these presents grannted such wharfes stages and worke houses as shalbe necessary for the salting drying keeping and tacking up of their fish to be taken or gotten upon that coast; and to cutt downe and take such trees and other materialls there groweing or being as shalbe needfull for that purpose, and for all other necessarie easements helps and advantage concerning their said trade of fishing there in such manner and form as they have byn heretofore at any tyme accustomed to doe without making any wilfull waste or spoyle any thing in these presents contayned to the contrarie notwithstanding. And wee doe further for us our heires and successors ordeyne and graunte to the said Governor and Company and their successors by these presents, That these our letters patents shalbe firme good effectuall and availeable in all thinges and to all intents and construcons of lawe according to our true meaning herein before declared, and shalbe construed reputed and adjudged in all cases most favourable on the behalf and for the benefitt and behoofe of the saide Governor and Company and their successors although expresse mencon of the true yearely value or certenty of the premisses or any of them or of any other giftes or grauntes by us or any of our progenitors or predecessors to the aforesaid Governor or Company before this time made in these presents or not made or ainy statute act ordinance provision proclamacon or restraunte to the contrarie thereof heretofore had made published ordayned or provided or any other matter cause or thinge whatsoever to the contrarie thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof wee have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster the fourth day of March in the fourth yeare of our raigne.

Per Breve de Privato Sigilio

WOLSELEY.

Praedictus Matthaeus Cradocke Juratus est de Fide et obedientia Regi et Successoribus suis, et de Debita Executioni Officii Gubernatoris juxta Tenorem Praesentium, 18<sup>o</sup> Martii 1628. Coram me Carolo Cæsare Milite in Cancellaria Mro.

CHAR. CÆSAR.

The full text of the above charter is included in this narrative in order that readers may have a clear understanding of the foundation on which the judicial system of the Massachusetts colony rested and the source from which authority was derived for its establishment. Doubts have been entertained by some writers whether it was the royal intent that the charter and the corporation authorized by it should ever be transferred from England to America. A no less careful and discriminating writer than Hutchinson says in his history, "It is evident from the charter that the original design of it was to constitute a corporation

in England like to that of the East India and other great companies, with powers to settle plantations within the limits of the territory, under such form of government and magistracy as should be fit and necessary. The first step in sending out Mr. Endicott, appointing him a council, giving him commission, instructions, etc., was agreeable to this construction of the charter."

It will perhaps be well in order that this reference to Mr. Endicott may be understood, to follow for a time the steps taken by the Massachusetts Company under the charter. One of the earliest movements among the members of the company was the withdrawal of Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Younge and Thomas Southcott, and the assignment of their interest to John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson, Mathew Cradock, Thomas Goffe and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and among the new members of the company when reorganized were Thomas Dudley, Nicholas West, Thomas Sharpe, William Browne and William Colbron. The financial affairs of the company were at first managed in England, and John Endicott was sent out to New England with a company in the summer of 1628, before the issue of the charter, which did not pass the seals until the fourth of the following March. Endicott arrived at Salem in the ship *Abigail* on the sixth of September, and for a time acted as a quasi governor of the colony. The colony over which he had authority was merely a band of emigrants sent over by what may be termed the Massachusetts Company, acting simply under the grant which they had received from the Plymouth Council or Northern Virginia Company and before the issue of the letters patent from the king. It will be seen therefore that the mission of Endicott throws no light on the intent of the charter, as it was authorized before the charter was issued. After the issue of the charter to the company of which Endicott was one and to which his small Salem colony was subservient, he was permitted to act as local governor until Winthrop arrived with his larger company and with the charter from the king. After the issue of the charter, favorable letters having been received from Endicott, at a meeting of the company held on the 28th of July, 1629, Mathew Cradock, the governor of the company named in the charter, "read certain propositions conceived by himself," giving reasons for transferring the government to Massachusetts. At the next meeting of the company held on the 28th



Frank D Allen





of August in the same year the deputy governor put the question as follows: "As many of you as desire to have the patent and the government of the plantation to be transferred to New England, so as it may be done legally, hold up your hands, so many as will not, hold up your hands." The decision of the question is thus entered on the records of the company: "Where by erection of hands it appeared by the general consent of the company that the government and patent should be settled in New England, and accordingly an order to be drawn up."

Two days before the vote was taken, on the 26th of August, the following agreement was executed:

"Upon due consideration of the State of the Plantation now in hand for New England, wherein we whose names are hereunto subscribed have engaged ourselves, and having weighed the greatness of the work in regard of the consequence, God's glory and the Church's good; as also in regard of the difficulties and discouragements which in all probabilities must be forecast upon the prosecution of this business; considering withal that this whole adventure grows upon the joint confidence we have in each other's fidelity and resolution herein, so as no man of us would have adventured it without assurance of the rest; now for the better encouragement of ourselves and others that shall join with us in this action, and to the end that every man may without scruple dispose of his estate and affairs as may best fit his preparation for this voyage: it is fully and faithfully agreed amongst us and every one of us doth hereby freely and sincerely promise and bind himself in the word of a Christian, and in the presence of God, who is the searcher of all hearts, that we will so really endeavor the prosecution of this work, as by God's assistance we will be ready in our persons, and with such of our several families as are to go with us, and such provision as we are able conveniently to furnish ourselves withal, to embark for the said Plantation by the first of March next, at such port or ports of this land as shall be agreed upon by the Company, to the end to pass the seas (under God's protection) to inhabit and continue in New England: Provided always, that before the last of September next the whole government together with the patent for the said Plantation, be first, by an order of Court legally transferred and established to remain with us and others which shall inhabit upon the said Plantation; and provided also, that if any shall be hindered by such just and inevitable let or other cause to be allowed by three parts of four of those whose names are hereunto subscribed, then such persons, for such times and during such lets, to be discharged of this bond. And we do further promise, every one for himself, that shall fail to be ready through his own default by the day appointed, to pay for every day's default the sum of £3 to the use of the rest of the company who shall be ready by the same day and time.

Richard Saltonstall	Isaac Johnson	John Winthrop
Thomas Dudley	John Humphrey	William Pinchon
William Vassall	Thomas Sharpe	Kellam Browne
Nicholas West	Increase Nowell	William Colbron.

On the 20th of October, 1629, at "a Generall Court holden in England at Mr. Goffe the Deputy's House," the records of the company state, Governor Cradock having declared the object of the meeting to be the election of a new governor, deputy governor and assistants on account of the proposed transfer of the government to New England:

"And now proceeding to the election of a new Governor Deputy and Assistants, which upon serious deliberation hath been and is conceived to be for the special good and advancement of their affairs, and having received extraordinary great commendations of Mr. John Winthrop both for his integrity and sufficiency as being one every way well fitted and accomplished for the place of Governor, did put in nomination for that place the said Mr. John Winthrop, Sir R. Saltonstall, Mr. Isaac Johnson and Mr. John Humfrey; and the said Mr. Winthrop was with a general vote and full consent of this court by erection of hands chosen to be Governor for the ensuing year to begin on this present day; who was pleased to accept thereof and thereupon took the oath to that place appertaining. In like manner and with like free and full consent Mr. John Humfrey was chosen Deputy Governor and

Sir R. Saltonstall	Mr. Thomas Sharpe
Mr. Isaac Johnson	Mr. John Revell
Mr. Thomas Dudley	Mr. Matt: Cradock
Mr. Jo: Endicott	Mr. Thomas Goffe
Mr. Noell	Mr. Aldersey
Mr. William Vassall	Mr. John Venn
Mr. William Pinchon	Mr. Nath: Wright
Mr. Sam: Sharpe	Mr. Theoph: Eaton
Mr. Edw: Rossiter	Mr. Tho: Adams

were chosen to be Assistants: which said Deputy and the greatest part of the said Assistants being present took the oaths to their said places appertaining respectively."

The departure of Winthrop for New England occurred on the 8th of April, 1630, after detentions by unfavorable winds at Cowes and Yarmouth, and he arrived at Salem on the 12th of June. On his arrival of course the administration of Endicott ceased, the colony of emigrants was merged in the Massachusetts Company, of which it was only a fore-runner and part, and henceforth the government of the Massachusetts Colony was vested in a governor, deputy governor and assistants living on the plantation, and with the royal charter in their possession, not answerable to any company officers at home.

The question may now be resumed as to the power of the company to transfer their patent and government to New England. The opinion of Hutchinson has already been quoted, and his opinion, as stated by



Mr. Charles Deane in his paper on the charter in the Memorial History of Boston, has been concurred in "by such historians as Chalmers, Robertson, Grahame, Hildreth and Young and by the distinguished Judge Storey." On the other hand Mr. Deane says that "Dr. Palfrey, the eminent historian of New England, and the late Professor Joel Parker of Cambridge are of the opinion that the charter was actually drawn with a design on the part of the patentees to be used either in England or in New England—there being an absence of any language locating the corporation in England."

Mr. Deane in the paper referred to fails to express his own opinion on the mooted question, and his failure is the more to be regretted because the almost unerring instinct which he exhibited in the investigation of historical points would have given his opinion the form of a judicial decision. With a natural hesitation to attempt to decide a question on which leading antiquaries are divided, the writer ventures to add a word in maintenance of the position of Professor Parker that the transfer of the charter and company to New England were in accordance with powers conferred by royal authority. Aside from the silent acquiescence of King Charles in the transfer, which of itself affords an argument not to be ignored, a careful reading of the text discloses at least two provisions which look directly to the possible administration of the government outside of England. With regard to the oaths to be taken by the officers of the company the text of the charter reads as follows: "That is to say, the said Mathew Cradock who is hereby nominated and appointed the present Governor of the said Company shall take the said oaths before one or more of the *Masters of our Court of Chancery* for the tyme being, unto which Master or Masters we do by these presents give full power and authority to take and administer the said oaths to the said Governor accordingly. And after the said Governor shall be sworne then the said Deputy Governor and Assistants, before by these presents nominated, shall take the said several oaths to their offices and places respectively belonging before the said Mathew Cradock the present Governor so formerly sworn as aforesaid. And every such person as shalbe at the time of the annual election or otherwise upon death or removal, be appointed to be the new Governor of the said Company shall take the oaths to that place belonging before

the Deputy Governor or two of the Assistants of the said Company at the least for the time being." It is fair to presume that the provision for a different method of taking the oath by Governor Cradock before a Master in Chancery, from that permitting the oaths of his successors to be taken before the deputy governor or two of the assistants was intended to meet the contingency of a removal of the company to New England where no master in chancery would be accessible.

Again the charter provides "That it shall and may be lawful to and for the chief commanders, governors and officers of said company for the time being who shalbe resident in the said part of New England in America by these presents granted and others there inhabiting by their appointment and direction from time to time and at all times hereafter for their special defence and safety to encounter, expulse, repel and resist by force of arms as well by sea as by land and by all fitting ways and means whatsoever, all such person and persons as shall at any time hereafter attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance to the said plantation or inhabitants." This provision certainly contemplates the residence of the officers of the company in New England, and it is impossible to understand why, if the officers were authorized to reside on the plantations of the company, they could not by authority have in their possession there the charter from which they derived all their powers. This provision is only one of many to be found in the text manifestly indicating that the charter contemplated the establishment of a company in New England with duly chosen officers, and with all the necessary powers to make laws, provide methods of punishment for their infraction, and organize to all intents and purposes a government of their own.

It has also been doubted by some whether the charter contained any authority "to erect judicatories or courts for the probate of wills or with admiralty jurisdiction; or to incorporate towns, colleges or schools, all which powers were exercised, together with the power of inflicting capital punishment." How such a doubt can be seriously entertained it is difficult to understand after reading the provision that the chief commanders, captains, governors and other officers and ministers shall from time to time have full power and authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule according to laws established by the company. The

power to punish carries with it the power to establish courts to try persons accused, and the broad power to govern includes all the powers necessary to establish and maintain a peaceable and well organized commonwealth.

But though the Massachusetts Company had no hesitation in the transfer of their patent and in the exercise of the powers conferred by it, some years elapsed before they were left in undisturbed possession of the patent and its privileges. Without entering upon a detailed history of their annoyances, it is sufficient to say that repeated complaints were made to the home government of what were called usurpations by the company, and to state the final conclusion of the action of the government which these complaints elicited. Though these complaints took exception chiefly to the exercise of civil power, it is quite evident that the theological attitude of the colony and its apparently changed relations to the established church excited more uneasiness at home than any acts of the colony committed under the presumed authority of the patent or charter. Repeated demands were made by the Privy Council for the return of the charter to England, and at various times ships ready to sail for New England were temporarily detained. The Massachusetts Company turned a deaf ear, however, to these demands, and finally the disorders of the mother country became so serious that the colony in New England was overlooked and permitted to go on in its career of development and manage its affairs in peace.

The closing incidents in the long-continued effort to secure the return of the charter were a letter to John Winthrop from the Privy Council and the response of the Massachusetts General Court, after which the interference of the council in the affairs of the colony ceased under the pressure of more serious matters at home. With the presentation of this letter and response as parts of this narrative, this sketch of the charter will close.

“ At Whitehall, April 4, 1630.

“ This day the Lords Commissioners for Foreign Plantations, taking into consideration that the petitions and complaints of his Majesty's subjects, planters and traders in New England grow more frequent than heretofore, for want of a settled and orderly government in those parts, and calling to mind that they had formerly given orders about two or three years since to Mr. Cradock, a member of that Plantation to cause the grant or letters patent of that Plantation (alleged by him to be there remaining in the hands of

Mr. Winthrop) to be sent over hither, and that notwithstanding the same, the said letters patent were not as yet brought over : and their Lordships being now informed by Mr. Attorney General that a quo warranto had been by him brought, according to former orders, against the said patent, and the same was proceeded to judgment against so many as had appeared, and that they which had not appeared were outlawed,—

“Their Lordships, well approving of Mr. Attorney’s care and proceeding therein, did now resolve and order that Mr. Mewtis, Clerk of the Council, attendant upon the said Commissioners for Foreign Plantations, should in a letter from himself to Mr. Winthrop, enclose and convey this order unto him. And their Lordships hereby in his Majesty’s name, and according to his express will and pleasure, strictly require and enjoin the said Winthrop, or any other in whose power and custody the said letters patent are, that they fail not to transmit the said patent hither by the return of the ship in which the order is conveyed to them ; it being resolved that in case of any further neglect or contempt by them shown therein, their Lordships will cause a strict course to be taken against them, and will move his Majesty to reassume into his hands the whole plantation.”

The response was as follows :

“To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Foreign Plantations :

“The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Massachusetts in New England of the General Court there assembled, the 6th day of September in the 14th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles.

“Whereas it hath pleased your Lordships, by order of the 4th of April last, to require our patent to be sent unto you, we do humbly and sincerely profess, that we are ready to yield all due obedience to our Sovereign Lord the King’s Majesty, and to your Lordships under him, and in this mind we left our native country, and according thereunto hath been our practice ever since, so as we are much grieved that your Lordships should call in our patent, there being no cause known to us, nor any delinquency or fault of ours expressed in the order sent to us for that purpose, our government being according to his Majesty’s grant and we are not answerable for any defects in other plantations.

“This is that which his Majesty’s subjects here do believe and profess, and therefore we are all humble suitors to your Lordships, that you will be pleased to take into further consideration our condition, and to afford us the liberty of subjects, that we may know what is laid to our charge ; and have leave and time to answer for ourselves before we are condemned as a people unworthy of his Majesty’s favor or protection ; as for the quo warranto mentioned in the said order, we do assure your Lordships we were never called to answer it, and if we had, we doubt not but we have a sufficient plea against it.

“It is not unknown to your Lordships that we came into these remote parts with his Majesty’s license and encouragement, under his Great Seal of England, and in the confidence we had of that assurance, we have transferred our families and estates, and here have we built and planted to the great enlargement and securing of his Majesty’s dominions in these parts, so as if our patent should now be taken from us we shall be



*James W. Austin*





looked on as runnigados and outlawed, and shall be enforced either to remove to some other place, or to return into our native country again; either of which will put us to unsupportable extremities, and these evils (among others) will necessarily follow: (1) Many thousand souls will be exposed to ruin, being laid open to the injuries of all men. (2) If we are forced to desert this place, the rest of the plantation (being too weak to subsist alone) will, for the most part, dissolve and go with us, and then will this whole country fall into the hands of the French or Dutch, who would speedily embrace such an opportunity. (3) If we should lose all our labor and costs, and be deprived of those liberties which his Majesty hath granted us, and nothing laid to our charge, nor any failing to be found in us in point of allegiance (which all our countrymen do take notice of and will justify our faithfulness in this behalf) it will discourage all men hereafter from the like undertakings upon confidence of his Majesty's royal grant. Lastly, if our patent be taken from us (whereby we suppose we may claim interest in his Majesty's favor and protection) the common people here will conceive that his Majesty hath cast them off, and that, hereby, they are freed from their allegiance and subjection, and therefore will be ready to confederate themselves under a new government, for their necessary safety and subsistence, which will be of dangerous example to other plantations, and perilous to ourselves of incurring his Majesty's displeasure, which we would by all means avoid.

"Upon these considerations we are bold to renew our humble supplications to your Lordships, that we may be suffered to live here in this wilderness, and that this poor plantation, which hath found more favor from God than many others, may not find less favor from your Lordships; that our liberties should be restrained, when others are enlarged; that the door should be kept shut unto us, while it stands open to all other plantations; that men of ability should be debarred from us, while they have encouragement to other colonies.

"We dare not question your Lordship's proceedings; we only desire to open our griefs where the remedy is to be expected. If in anything we have offended his Majesty and your Lordships, we humbly prostrate ourselves at the footstool of supreme authority; let us be made the objects of his Majesty's clemency, and not cut off, in our first appeal, from all hope of favor. Thus, with our earnest prayers to the King of Kings for long life and prosperity to his sacred Majesty and his royal family, and for all honor and welfare to your Lordships, we humbly take leave."

Thus an end came to the controversy, and Winthrop, in his history of New England, says under date of 1639: "We were much afraid this year of a stop in England by reason of the complaints which had been sent against us, and the great displeasure which the archbishops and others, the commissioners for plantations, had conceived and uttered against us, both for these complaints, and also for our not sending home our patent. But the Lord wrought for us beyond our expectations; for the petition, which we returned in answer of the order sent for our patent, was read before the Lords and well accepted, as is before ex-

pressed; and ships came to us from England and divers others ports with great store of people and provisions of all sorts." The patent never was returned, and may be seen to-day well preserved in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth in the State House in Boston

It is not proposed to follow further the general history of the Massachusetts colony. It was provided in the charter that the officers of the company or colony should consist of a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen assistants to be chosen annually by a General Court, consisting of said officers and all the freemen of the colony on the last Wednesday in Easter term. Besides the General Court there were to be three others in each year on the last Wednesday in Hilary, Trinity and "Michas." In addition to the above, monthly courts were to be held by the governor, deputy governor and assistants "for the better ordering and directing of their affairs." At the first meeting of the General Court held in Boston on the 19th of October, 1630, for "the establishing of the Govn<sup>t</sup>, It was p<sup>o</sup>unded if it were not the best course that the freemen should have the power of chusing assistants when these are to be chosen & the assistants from amongst themselves to chuse a Govn<sup>r</sup> & Deputy Govn<sup>r</sup> whoe w<sup>th</sup> the assistants should have the power of making lawes & chusing officers to execute the same. This was fully assented unto by the genall vote of the people & erecon of hands." This abrogation of a provision of the charter which made the election of these officers a popular one to the extent that all the freemen had a vote, looks at first like a surrender of popular rights and a transformation of the pure democracy contemplated in the patent into a government possessing a taint of exclusiveness and of a disregard of the people's will. It is probable that at this meeting the few who had been admitted as freemen were outnumbered by the officers and really had no voice in making the change. The limitation of the power of the freemen did not continue long. At a General Court held on the 9th of May, 1632, after the representation of freemen was more numerous, "It was genally agreed upon by erecon of hands, that the Govn<sup>r</sup>, Deputy Govn<sup>r</sup> & Assistants should be chosen by the whole Court of Govn<sup>r</sup>, Deputy Govn<sup>r</sup>, Assistants & freemen, and that the Govn<sup>r</sup> shall alwaies be chosen out of the Assistants." At a General Court held on the 14th of May, 1634, the records state, "further it is agreed that none but the



Genall Court hath power to chuse and admit freemen.—That none but the Genall Court hath power to make and establishe lawes, nor to elect and appoynt officers as Govn<sup>r</sup>, Deputy Govn<sup>r</sup>, Assistants, Tresurer, Secretary, Capt., Leiuten<sup>ts</sup>, Ensigns, or any of like moment, or to remove such upon misdemeanor, as also to sett out the duties and powers of the said officers.—That none but the Genall Court hath power to rayse monyes and taxes, and to dispose of lands, vis., to give and confirme pprietyes.”

At the same court it was also ordered “that it shalbe lawfull for the ffreemen of evy plantacon to chuse two or three of each towne before evy Genall Court, to conferre of & ppare such publ busines as by them shalbe thought fitt to consider of att the next Genall Court, & that such psons as shalbe hereafter soe deputed by the freemen of [the] sevall plantacons, to deale in their behalfe, in ye publike affayres of the comonwealth, shall have the full power & voyces of all the said ffreemen, deryved to them for the making & establishing of lawes, graunting of landes, &c., & to deale in all other affaires of the comonwealth wherein the ffreemen have to doe, the matter of eleccion of magistrates & other officers onely excepted, wherein evy freeman is to gyve his own voyce.” Thus a general court composed of deputies was authorized for all purposes except the election of officers. For this election the votes of the freemen were required. A method approaching to a general election of freeman in their respective towns became desirable as towns increased in number, and it became inconvenient to attend the General Court for the purpose merely of casting a vote. At a General Court held on the 3d of March, 1635-6, it was consequently ordered “that the Genall Court to be holden in May nexte for eleccion of magistrates, &c., shalbe holden att Boston & that the townes of Ipsw<sup>ch</sup>, Newebury, Salem, Saugus, Waymothe & Hingham shall have libertie to stay soe many of their ffreemen att home, for the safety of their towne as they judge needfull, & that the saide ffreemen that are appoynted by the towne to stay at home shall have liberty for this Court to send their voices by pxy.”

This partial order seemed to open the way for the enactment of a general election law which was passed on the 9th day of March 1636-7. The record states that “This Court taking into serious consideration

the greate danger and damage that may accrue to the state by all the freemens leaveing their plantations to come to the place of elections, have therefore ordered it that it shalbe free and lawfull for all freemen to send their votes for elections by proxie the next Generall Court in May & so for hereafter wch shallbe done in this manner ; The deputies wch shallbee chosen shall cause the freemen of their towns to bee assembled & then to take such freemen's votes as please to send by pxie for every magistrate & seale them up, severally subscribing the magistrates name on the backside & soe to bring them to the Courte sealed with an open roule of the names of the freemen that so send by pxie." Thus a House of Delegates was established by these several laws and orders, after which the House of Representatives of our day is modeled, and a method of conducting elections and making returns thereof was adopted less complicated than our own, but perhaps as effective and exact.

As early as 1634 legislation was had concerning judicial proceedings. Up to that time the General Court had taken cognizance of offences against the laws and ordered the infliction of punishment. As early as the autumn of 1630 in cases of capital crimes, juries were impaneled, and on the 9th of November in that year at a Court of Assistants consisting of the governor, deputy governor, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Ludlowe, Capt. Endicott, Mr. Coddington, Mr. Pinchon and Mr. Bradstreet, Walter Palmer, who had been indicted for manslaughter was tried before a jury consisting of Mr. Edmond Lockwood, William Rockwell, Christopher Conant, William Phelps, William Gallard, John Hoskins, Richard Morris, William Balston, William Cheesborough, John Page, John Balsh and Lawrence Leach and acquitted.

In 1634 it was enacted "that the General Court, consisting of magistrates and deputies, is the chief civil power of the Commonwealth ; which only hath power to raise money and taxes upon the whole country and dispose of lands viz., to give and confirm proprieties appertaining to and immediately derived from the country ; and may act in all affairs of this Commonwealth according to such power, both in matters of counsel, making the laws and matters of judicature, by impeaching and sentencing any person or persons according to law, and by serving and hearing any complaints orderly presented against any person or court ; and it is agreed that this court will not proceed to judgment in any cause,

civil or criminal, before the deputies have taken this oath following : ' I do swear by the most great and dreadful name of the ever living God, that in all cases wherein I am to deliver my vote or sentence, against any criminal offence or between parties in any civil case, I will deal uprightly and justly, according to my judgment and conscience; and I will according to my skill and ability assist in all other publick affairs of this court faithfully and truly according to the duty of my place, when I shall be present to attend the service.' "

Without attempting to present a list of crimes and offences of which the courts were required at various times in the history of the colony to take cognizance, it may be interesting to learn what were punishable by death. They were *Idolatry* in obedience to the passage of Scripture, Exodus 22:20, Deuteronomy 13:6, 10, and 17:2, 6; *Witchcraft*, Exodus 22:18, Leviticus 20:27, Deuteronomy 18:10, 11; *Blasphemy*, Leviticus 24:15, 16; *Murder*, Exodus 21:12, 13, Numbers 35:31; *Man Slaughter*, Leviticus 24:17, Numbers 35:20, 21; *Poisoning*, Exodus 21:14; *Bestiality*, Leviticus 20:15, 16; *Sodomy*, Leviticus 20:13; *Adultery*, Leviticus 20:19 and 18:20, Deuteronomy 22:23, 27; *Man Stealing*, Exodus 21:16; *False Witness*, Deuteronomy 19: 16 and 18:16; *Rebellion*, Numbers 16, Second Samuel 3, same 18, same 20; *Cursing and Smiting of Parents* by children above sixteen years of age, Exodus 21:17, Leviticus 20:9, Exodus 21:15; *Stubbornness* of children above sixteen years, Deuteronomy 22:20, 21; *Rape*; *Arson*.

On the 3d of March, 1635-6, the jurisdiction of the General Court was restricted by an enactment concerning inferior courts and courts of assistants after which the General Court was chiefly if not solely a court of appeal. This enactment provided : " That there shalbe ffour Courts kept evy quarter 1 att Ipsw<sup>ch</sup>, to which Newberry shall belonge: 2 att Salem to w<sup>ch</sup> Saugus shall belonge; 3 att New Towne to w<sup>ch</sup> Charlton [Charlestown], Concord, Meadford & Waterton shall belonge; 4th att Boston to w<sup>ch</sup> Rocksbury Dorchester Weymothe & Hingham shall belonge," and that " evy of theis Courts shalbe kept by such magistrates as shalbe dwelling in or neere the saide townes & by such other psons of wourth as shall from tyme to tyme be appoyndct by the Genall Court soe as noe Court shalbe kept without one magistrate

att the least, & that none of the magistrates be excluded whoe can and will attend the same: yet the Genall Court shall appoynt w<sup>ch</sup> of the magistrates shall specially belonge to evy of the saide Courts. Such psons as shalbe joynd as assoiates to the magistrates in the said Court shalbe chosen by the Genall Court, out of a greater number of such as the sevall townes shall nominate to them, soe as there may be in evy of the said Courts so many as (with the magistrates) may make fyve in all. Theis Courts shall trie all civell causes whereof the debt or damage shall not exceede £10 & all criminall causes not concerneing life member or banishm<sup>t</sup>. And if any pson shall finde himselfe greived with the sentence of any of the said Courts, he may appeale to the nexte greate quarter Court, pvided that hee putt in sufficient caucon to psent his appeale with effect & to abide the sentence of the magistrates in the said greate quarter Court, whoe shall see that all such that shall bringe any appeale without just cause be exemplarly punished."

These were called Inferior Courts and the first was to be held the last Tuesday in June and the others on the last Tuesday in September, {December and March respectively.

The Great Quarter Courts referred to above were established at the same time by an enactment that "there shalbe foure greate quarter Courts kept yearely att Boston by the Govn<sup>r</sup> & the rest of the magistrates; the first, the first Tuesday in the 4th moneth called June; the second, the first Tuesday in Septemb<sup>r</sup>; the third the first Tuesday in Decem<sup>r</sup>; the fourthe the first Tuesday in the 1th monethe called Marche."

It was further enacted that "all accons shalbe tryed att that Court to w<sup>ch</sup> ye Dleft belongs" and that "all offenders which shalbe in the prison att Boston att the tyme of any Court there holden, shalbe tryed att that Court, except in the war<sup>t</sup> of his comitm<sup>t</sup> hee be reserved to the greate quarter Court. And it shalbe lawfull for the Govn<sup>r</sup> or Deputy Govn<sup>r</sup>, or any two magistrates (upon speciall & urgent occacon) to appoynte Courts to be kept upon other dayes than in this order are appoynted."

The judicial system of the colony for the time being was completed by a further enactment at the same time as follows: "And whereas the most waightie affaires of this body are nowe, by this present order & others formerly made, brought into such a way & methode as there will



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not henceforth be neede of soe many Genall Courts to be kept as formerly it is therefore ordered that hereafter there shalbe onely two Genall Courts kept in a yeare vis. that in the third moneth called May for eleccons, and other affaires & the other the first Wednesday in October for makeing lawes & other publique occacons of the comonwealthe provided that the Govn<sup>r</sup> may upon urgent occacon call a Genall Courte att any other tyme besides the two Courts before menconed. And whereas it may fall out that in some of theis Genall Courts to be holden by the magistrates and deputies there may arise some difference of judgment in doubtfull cases, it is therefore ordered, that noe lawe order or sentence shall passe as an act of the Court without the consent of the great<sup>r</sup> pte of the magistrates on the one pte and the great<sup>r</sup> number of the deputyes on the other pte; and fore want of such accorde the cause or order shalbe suspended & if either ptee thinke it soe materiall, there shall be forthwith a comitte chosen, the one halfe by the magistrates & the other halfe by the Deputyes & the comittee soe chosen to elect an umpire, whoe together shall have power to heare & determine the cause in question."

The last provision concerning the requisite assent to any act of the General Court of a majority of the magistrates, by which term was meant the governor, deputy governor and assistants, was a step towards an enactment passed in 1644, that the deputies or representatives should form one branch of the General Court and the magistrates another, each sitting apart and having a negative on the other. Under this arrangement the governor presided over the assistants, and the office of speaker was established as the presiding officer in the House of Deputies.

The judicial system of the colony remained as above described until 1639, with the following divisions: First, the General Court, composed of the governor, deputy governor, assistants and deputies, sitting twice in each year; second, the Court of Assistants, or Great Quarter Courts, composed of the governor, deputy governor and assistants, sitting at Boston four times in the year; and third, the Inferior Courts, kept by magistrates, with associates appointed by the General Court, with the right of appeal from Inferior Courts to the Courts of Assistants, and last appeal to the General Court. The magistrates and associates



appointed by the General Court to hold the Inferior Courts were as follows: For Salem and Saugus, John Humphrey and John Endicott, magistrates or assistants, with Captain Turner, Mr. Scruggs and Townsend Bishopp, associates; for Ipswich and Newbury, Thomas Dudley, Richard Dummer and Simon Bradstreet, magistrates, with Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Spencer, associates; for Newtown, Charlestown, Medford and Concord, John Haynes, Roger Harlakenden and Increase Nowell, magistrates, with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Peakes, associates; for Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Weymouth and Hingham, Richard Bellingham and William Coddington, magistrates, with Israel Stoughton, William Hutchinson and William Heath, associates.

In 1639 the law establishing the Courts of Assistants, or Great Quarter Courts, was amended, and it was ordered "that there be two Courts of Assistants yearly kept in Boston by the governor or deputy governor and the rest of the magistrates, on the first Tuesday of the first month and on the first Tuesday of the seventh month (March and September), to hear and determine all and only actions of appeal from inferior courts, all causes of divorce, all capital and criminal causes extending to life, member or banishment. And that justice be not deferred, nor the country needlessly charged, it shall be lawful for the governor, or in his absence the deputy governor (as they shall judge necessary), to call a Court of Assistants for trial of any malefactor in capital causes."

At the same time, what were called County Courts were established, though no counties had at that time been incorporated or organized. They were merely the old Inferior Courts with a new name and powers more clearly defined. The law concerning them provided that "there shall be County Courts held in the several counties by the magistrates living in the respective counties, or any other magistrate that can attend the same, or by such magistrates as the General Court shall appoint from time to time, together with such persons of worth, where there shall be need, as shall from time to time be appointed by the General Court (at the nomination of the freemen of the county), to be joined in commission with the magistrates so that they may be five in all, three whereof may keep a court, provided there be one magistrate; every of which courts shall have full power to hear and determine all causes,

civil and criminal, not extending to life, member or banishment (which, with causes of divorce, are reserved to the Court of Assistants), and to make and constitute clerks and other needful officers, and to summon juries of inquest and trials out of the towns of the county; provided no jurors shall be warned from Salem to Ipswich, nor from Ipswich to Salem."

It was at the same time ordered "that the governor or deputy governor, with any two magistrates, or when the governor and deputy governor cannot attend it, that any three magistrates shall have power upon the request of any stranger, to call a special court to hear and determine all causes, civil and criminal (triable in any County Court according to the manner of proceeding in County Courts), which shall arise between such strangers, or wherein any such stranger shall be party; and all records of such proceedings shall be transmitted to the records of the Court of Assistants to be entered as trials in other courts, which shall be at the charge of the party, or condemned, in the case."

With regard to the powers and jurisdiction of the County Courts it was ordered by the General Court on the 13th of November, 1644, "yt ye County Courts in ye jurisdiction shall take care yt ye Indians residg in ye sevrall sheires shalbe civilized, & they shall have pow<sup>r</sup> to take ord<sup>r</sup> from time to time to have them instructed in ye knowledge of God."

In addition to the courts already mentioned, a military commission, or, as it has been called by Washburn in his judicial history, and others, a Military Court was established by the General Court on the 4th of March, 1634-5, by an order which provided "that the present governor (Thomas Dudley), deputy governor (Roger Ludlow), John Winthrop, John Humphrey, John Haynes, John Endicott, William Coddington, William Pinchon, Increase Nowell, Richard Bellingham and Simon Bradstreet, or the major part of them, who are deputed by this court to dispose of all military affairs whatsoever, shall have full power and authority to see all former laws concerneing all military men & muni-cons executed, & also shall have full power to ordeyne or remove all military officers, & to make and tender to them an oath suitable to their places, to dispose of all companyes, to make orders for them & to make and tender to them and to see that strickt discipline and traineing be

observed, and to comand them forth upon any occacon they thinke meete, to make either offensive or defensive warr as also to doe whatsoever may be further behoofefull, for the good of this plantacon, in case of any warr that may befall us and also that the aforesaid comissioners or the major pte of them shall have power to imprison or confine any that they shall judge to be enemyes to the comonwealth & such as will not come under comand or restraunte, as they shalbe required, & shalbe lawfull for the sd comissioners to putt such persons to death. This order to continue till the end of the nexte Generall Court."

It cannot be denied that the appointment of this commission or court was an extraordinary one, and transcended the powers conferred by the charter. That instrument gave the company the power to carry on a defensive, but not an offensive war, and if this was one of the acts reported to the home government as usurpations of power, no other conclusion can be reached than that the accusation was well founded. The commission or court was extended from time to time, but was finally allowed to die.

Before taking up the organization of Suffolk county, to which what has been thus far presented to the reader has been somewhat introductory, it will be well to furnish a list of those who at various times occupied positions which may be considered judicial in their character, in connection with the Court of Assistants, from the earliest period of the colony to the erection of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1692.

The governors were John Endicott, 1629, 1644, 1649, 1651 to 1653, 1655 to 1664; John Winthrop, 1630 to 1633, 1637 to 1639, 1642 to 1643, 1646 to 1648; Thomas Dudley, 1634, 1640, 1645, 1650; John Haynes, 1635; Henry Vane, 1636; Richard Bellingham, 1641, 1654, 1665 to 1671; John Leverett, 1672 to 1678; Simon Bradstreet, 1679 to 1686, 1689 to 1692. From 1686 to 1689 Joseph Dudley and Edmund Andros had jurisdiction over New England by royal appointment.

The deputy governors were: Thomas Dudley, 1629 to 1633, 1637 to 1639, 1646 to 1649, 1651, 1652; Roger Ludlow, 1634; Richard Bellingham, 1635, 1640, 1653, 1655 to 1664; John Winthrop, 1636,

1644, 1645; John Endicott, 1641 to 1643, 1650, 1654; Francis Willoughby, 1665 to 1670; John Leverett, 1671, 1672; Samuel Symonds, 1673 to 1677; Simon Bradstreet, 1678; Thomas Danforth, 1679 to 1686, 1689 to 1692. During the administrations of Joseph Dudley and Edmund Andros there was no deputy.

The assistants at various times were as follows: John Winthrop 1634; Thomas Dudley, 1635-36, 1641-42-43-44-45; Increase Nowell, 1630 to 1655; Simon Bradstreet, 1630 to 1675; William Pinchon, 1630 to 1636, 1646 to 1650; John Endicott, 1630 to 1634, 1636 to 1640, 1645 to 1648; William Coddington, 1630 to 1636; Roger Ludlow, 1630 to 1633; Richard Saltonstall, 1630 to 1633; Isaac Johnson, 1630; Thomas Sharp, 1630; William Vassall, 1630; Edward Rossiter, 1630; John Winthrop, jr., 1632 to 1639, 1640 to 1649; John Humphrey, 1632 to 1639-40-41; John Haynes, 1634 to 1636; Richard Bellingham, 1636 to 1639, 1642 to 1652; Richard Dummer, 1635-36; Atherton Hough, 1635; Roger Harlakenden, 1636 to 1638; Israel Stoughton, 1637 to 1643; Richard Saltonstall, jr., 1637 to 1649; Thomas Flint, 1642 to 1651, 1653; Samuel Symonds, 1643 to 1672; William Hibbens, 1643 to 1654; William Pinchon, 1642 to 1650; Herbert Pelham, 1645 to 1649; Robert Bridges, 1647 to 1656; Francis Willoughby, 1650-51; Edward Gibbons, 1650-51; Thomas Wiggins, 1650 to 1664; John Glover, 1652-53; Daniel Gookin, 1652 to 1675; Daniel Denison, 1653 to 1682; Simon Willard, 1654 to 1675; Humphrey Atherton, 1654 to 1661; Richard Russell, 1659 to 1676; Thomas Danforth, 1659 to 1678; William Hawthorne, 1662 to 1679; Eleazer Lusher, 1662 to 1672; John Leverett, 1665 to 1670; John Pinchon, 1665 to 1686; Edward Tyng, 1668 to 1680; William Stoughton, 1671 to 1686; Thomas Clarke, 1673 to 1677; Joseph Dudley, 1676 to 1683, 1685; Peter Bulkeley, 1677 to 1684; Nathaniel Saltonstall, 1679 to 1686; Humphrey Davey, 1679 to 1686; James Russell, 1680 to 1686; Samuel Nowell, 1680 to 1686; Peter Tilton, 1680 to 1686; John Richards, 1680 to 1686; John Hall, 1680 to 1683; Bartholomew Gedney, 1680 to 1683; Thomas Savage, 1680-81; William Browne, 1680 to 1683; Samuel Appleton, 1681 to 1686; Robert Pike, 1682 to 1686; Daniel Fisher, 1684; John Woodbridge, 1683-84; Elisha Cooke, 1684 to 1686; William Johnson, 1684 to 1686; John

Hawthorne, 1684 to 1686; Elisha Hutchinson, 1684 to 1686; Samuel Sewall, 1684 to 1686; Isaac Addington, 1686; John Smith, 1686; Oliver Purchase, chosen in 1685 and declined. The charter required the annual election of eighteen assistants, but in violation of its provisions the number varied from seven to twelve until, in consequence of a letter from the king of July 24, 1678, the number prescribed in the charter was thereafter chosen.

Under Joseph Dudley, who assumed by royal appointment in 1686 the office of president of New England, with William Stoughton as deputy president, the office of assistant was suspended and the following councillors were appointed, viz.: Robert Mason, Fitz John Winthrop, John Pinchon, Peter Bulkley, Edward Randolph, Wait Still Winthrop, Richard Wharton, John Usher, Bartholomew Gedney, Jonathan Tyng, John Hinckes, Edward Tyng, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Simon Bradstreet, Dudley Bradstreet, and Francis Champenon. Under Edmund Andros the above persons were reappointed to the council, and the following additional persons: Thomas Hinckley, Barnabas Lathrop, William Bradford, Daniel Smith, John Walley, Nathaniel Clarke, John Coggeshall, Walter Clark, Walter Newberry, John Sanford, John Greene, Richard Arnold, John Albro, Francis Nicholson, Robert Treat, John Allyn, Samuel Shrimpton, William Browne, Richard Smith, Simon Lynde, Anthony Brockholst, Frederick Phillips, Jarvis Baxter, Stephen Van Courtlandt, John Young, Nicholas Bayard, John Palmer, and John Sprague. Of the above Nathaniel Saltonstall, Simon Bradstreet, Dudley Bradstreet and Francis Champenon did not accept their appointments.

Thus far no reference has been made to enactments concerning the courts and judiciary after the organization of Suffolk county in 1643. There only remains to complete the record of the earlier period some account of lesser local courts, and of the legislation concerning wills and the settlement of estates of persons deceased. It was first provided by an order of the General Court, passed on the 9th of September, 1639, "That there bee records kept of all wills, administrations & inventories; as also the dayes of every marriage, birth and death of every pson within this jurisdiction." These records were evidently intended to be kept by the clerks of the courts, as the preamble to the above



*Thomas M. Batson*







order says, "Whereas, many judgments have been given in our Courts whereof one hundred and ten records are kept of the evidence and reasons whereupon the verdict and judgment did pass, the records whereof being duly entered and kept, would be of good use for precedent to posterity, and a relief to such as shall have just cause to have their causes reheard and reviewed; It is therefore by this Court ordered and declared that henceforth every judgment with all the evidence be recorded in a book to be kept to posterity." Immediately following this preamble as an item is the provision concerning wills above quoted. No further legislation was had before the incorporation of the county.

With regard to the lesser local courts it was ordered at a General Court held on the 6th of September, 1638, "that any magistrate [assistant] in the towne where hee dwells may heare and determine by his discretion all causes whearin the debt, or trespass, or damage, etc., doth not exceede 20 s; & in such towne where no magistrate dwells the Generall Court shall from time to time nominate 3 men two whereof shall have like power to heare & determine all such actions under 20 s; & if any of the pties shall find themselves greived with any such end or sentence, they may appeale to the next quarter Courte or Courte of Assistants, etc. And if any pson shall bring any such action to the Court of Assistants before hee hath endeavored to have it ended at home (as in this order is appointed) hee shall lose his action & pay the defendant costs. If no appeale bee put in the day of the sentence upon such small actions the magistrate or the said 2 chosen men shall grant execution."

Such, then, was the judicial system at the time of the incorporation of Suffolk county in 1643. First, the General Court, with appellate jurisdiction from the Court of Assistants; second, the Court of Assistants, with appellate jurisdiction from the lower courts; third, the County Courts, with the probate of wills included in their jurisdiction; fourth, Stranger's Court, and fifth, Magistrate's Court. After the incorporation of the county laws were passed, during the colonial life of Massachusetts, concerning these courts and establishing others, to which reference will be hereafter made.

At a meeting of the General Court held in Boston on the 10th of May, 1643, it was ordered "that the whole plantation within this jurisdiction be divided into four shires to wit:

*Essex*.—Salem, Lynn, Enon (Wenham), Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Gloucester and Chochicawick (Andover.)

*Middlesex*.—Charleston, Cambridge, Watertown, Sudbury, Concord, Woburn, Medford, Linn Village (Reading).

*Suffolk*.—Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Nantasket (Hull).

*Norfolk*.—Salisbury, Hampton, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth).

These were the first counties incorporated in Massachusetts, and in the order establishing them, were called "Shires," or Shires. When what were called the County Courts were established in 1639 the word "County" bore a different meaning from that which afterwards and now prevails. It meant merely, in the language of Worcester's dictionary, "a civil division of a State for political or judicial purposes." In the application of the word to courts, it merely denominated courts to be held and to hold jurisdiction in limited and defined districts.

Of the towns included in Suffolk shire the incorporation (settlement) of Boston is reckoned on the 7th of September, 1630 (old style). It was incorporated as a city February 23, 1822. Roxbury was incorporated as a town September 28, 1630; as a city, March 12, 1846, and annexed to Boston June 1, 1867; Dorchester as a town, September 7, 1630, and annexed to Boston June 4, 1869; Dedham as a town, September 8, 1636; Braintree as a town, May 13, 1640; Weymouth as a town, September 2, 1635; Hingham as a town, September 2, 1635, and Nantasket May 29, 1644, and its name changed to Hull on or before May 26, 1647.

It is proper to state that the Norfolk shire, or county, above mentioned, included some towns within the limits of New Hampshire when that territory became a royal province, and that by an act of the General Court, passed February 4, 1679-80, the county was extinguished and the Massachusetts towns within its bounds were annexed to Essex county.

With regard to Suffolk county, it is not proposed to state the various changes which have taken place in its territorial limits, as no detailed

general history of the county would be properly within the scope of this narrative. It is only necessary to say that it now includes Boston, incorporated, or settled, as above stated, with its various additions and losses of territory; Chelsea, set off from Boston and incorporated as a town January 10, 1739, and as a city March 13, 1857; Revere, set off from Chelsea and incorporated as North Chelsea March 10, 1846, and its name changed to Revere March 24, 1871; and Winthrop, set off from North Chelsea and incorporated as a town March 27, 1852.

When the present Norfolk county was incorporated on the 26th of March, 1793, all the towns in Suffolk county, except Boston and Chelsea, were placed in that county. Thus Hingham, and Hull, and Cohasset, which last had been set off from Hingham and incorporated as a town April 26, 1770, became parts of Norfolk county. Hingham and Hull being dissatisfied with their new connection, were, at the same session of the General Court, exempted from the act of incorporation, and were finally annexed to Plymouth county. Such is the explanation of the mystery, so puzzling to many, that Cohasset should be surrounded by Plymouth county towns, and yet be a part of Norfolk county.

In 1647 and 1649, after the incorporation of Suffolk county, an act was passed defining and enlarging the jurisdiction of the petty or magistrate's court, and providing that "any magistrate in the town where he dwells may hear and determine by his discretion (not by jury), according to the laws here established, all cases arising in that county wherein the debt, trespass, or damage doth not exceed forty shillings, who may send for parties and witnesses by summons or attachment directed to the marshal or constable, who shall faithfully execute the same.

"And it is further ordered, that in such towns where no magistrate dwells, the Court of Assistants, or County Courts, may, from time to time, upon request of the said towns, signified under the hand of the constable, appoint three of the freemen as commissioners in such cases, any two whereof shall have like power to hear and determine all such causes, wherein either party is an inhabitant of that town, who have hereby power to send for parties and witnesses, by summons or attachment directed to the constable, as also to administer oaths to witnesses and to give time to the defendant to answer if they see cause; and if the party summoned refuse to give in his bond or appearance, or

sentenced refuse to give satisfaction where no goods appear in the same town where the party dwells, they may charge the constable with the party, to carry him before a magistrate, or Shire Court (if then sitting), to be further proceeded with according to law; but the said commissioners may not commit to prison in any case. And where the parties live in several towns, the defendant shall be liable to be sued in either town, at the liberty of the plaintiff." It was also ordered "that in all small causes as aforesaid, where only one magistrate dwells in the town, and the cause concerns himself, as also in such towns where no magistrate is, and the cause concerns any of the three commissioners, that in such cases the selectmen of the town shall have power to hear and determine the same, and also to grant execution for the levying and gathering up such damages for the use of the person damaged, as one magistrate or three commissioners may do. And no debt or action proper to the cognizance of one magistrate, or the three commissioners as aforesaid, shall be received into any County Court, but by appeal from such magistrate or commissioners, except in cases of defamation and battery."

In 1651 it was provided by law "that there be seven freemen resident in Boston annually chosen by the freemen of the said town and presented to the Court of Assistants, who hereby have power to authorize the seven freemen to be commissioners of the said town, to act in things committed to their trust, as is hereafter expressed; who shall from time to time be sworn before the said court, or the Governor, Deputy Governor or any two magistrates. And this court doth hereby give and grant commission and authority unto the said seven men, or any five of them, or any three of them with one magistrate, to hear and determine all civil actions which shall be brought before them not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, arising within the neck of land on which the town is situate, as also on Noddles Island, or betwixt any persons where both parties shall be inhabitants or residents within the said Neck or Noddles Island aforesaid, or where either party shall be an inhabitant or resident aforesaid; provided they keep a book of records for the entry of all causes, evidences, testimonies, sentences and judgments as the law provides in like cases; which said commissioners are authorized annually to appoint a clerk of their court and to demand and receive of

every plaintiff in all cases or actions not exceeding forty shillings the sum of three shillings four pence; and for all other actions the sum of ten shillings; and for all other things the accustomed fees; and the said commissioners shall from time to time publish their court days, as the three commissioners in towns are bound to. And for the discovery, prevention and punishment of misdemeanors in the town of Boston: Power and authority is hereby given and granted to the said commissioners, and every of them, by warrant under their or his hand, to convene before them, or any of them, all such persons as shall be complained of for such offences or otherwise brought to their cognizance, and to hear and determine the same according to the laws here established, as any magistrate may do, provided the fines imposed by them do not exceed forty shillings for one offence." It was further provided, in order that breaches of the peace might be more effectually suppressed, that all "marshals and constables, and other inhabitants should aid and assist the commissioners" in the performance of their duty, and that none should be appointed commissioner "but such whose conversation is inoffensive and whose fidelity to the country is sufficiently known and approved of by the County Court of the shire." This court was created for one year, and, as Hutchinson says, in consequence of a growing jealousy of Boston, was not renewed. The selectmen of towns were also authorized to try offences against their own by-laws where the penalty did not exceed twenty shillings, provided the offence was not a criminal one.

In May, 1685, a Court of Chancery was established by law. It was provided as follows: "Whereas it is found by experience that in many cases and controversies betwixt parties, wherein there is matter of apparent equity, there hath been no way provided for relief against the rigour of the common law, but by application to the General Court: where by reason of the weighty affairs of the country of more public concernment, particular persons have been delayed to their no small trouble and charge; and also great expense occasioned to the public by the long attendance of so many persons as that court consists of, to hear and determine personal causes brought before them. For ease and redress whereof it is ordered and enacted by this court, that the magistrates of each County Court within this jurisdiction, being annually

chosen by the freemen, be and hereby are authorized and empowered as a Court of Chancery, upon bill of complaint or information exhibited to them, containing matter of apparent equity, to grant summons or process as in other cases is usual, briefly specifying the matter of complaint, to require the defendant's appearance at a day and place assigned by the court to make answer thereunto; and also to grant summons for witnesses in behalf of either party, to examine parties and witnesses by interrogations upon oath, proper to the case if the judges see cause to require it; and if any party being legally summoned shall refuse or neglect to make his appearance and answer, the case shall proceed to hearing and issue as is provided in cases at common law; and upon a full hearing and consideration of what shall be pleaded and presented as evidence in any such case, the court to make their decree and determination according to the rule of equity, *secundum equum et bonum*, and to grant execution thereon; provided always that either party, plaintiff or defendant, who shall find himself aggrieved at the determination of the said County Court, shall have liberty to make his appeal to the magistrates of the next Court of Assistants, giving in security for prosecution and the reason of his appeal to the officers of the said County Court, as the law provides in other cases; where the judges of the former court may have liberty to allege and show the grounds and reasons of their determination, but shall not vote nor judge in the said Court of Assistants; and the judgment or decree of the said Court of Assistants shall be a full and final issue and determination of all such cases, without any after review or appeal; unless upon application made by either party to the General Court, the said court shall see meet to order a second hearing of the case at the County Court with liberty of appeal as aforesaid, or in any arduous and difficult cases to admit a hearing and determination by the General Court; and that a suitable oath be drawn up and agreed upon to be administered to those who shall be judges; and in all cases of this nature brought to the County Court, the party complaining before his bill be filed and process granted shall give sufficient security to the clerk of the court to defray the necessary charge and attendance of the court."

Though juries were in use as early September, 1630, the first legislation concerning them appears to have been in 1634, when it was





John W. Ball





ordered "that the secretary or clerk of every court shall in convenient time before the sitting of the court send warrants to the constables of the several towns of the jurisdiction of the court for jurymen proportionable to the inhabitants of each town; and the constable, on the receipt of such warrant, shall give timely notice to the freemen of their respective towns, to choose so many able, discreet men as the warrant shall require, which men, so chosen, he shall warn to attend the court whereto they are appointed, and shall make return of the warrant unto the clerk aforesaid." Jurymen were allowed four shillings per day, and all jurors serving at the Court of Assistants at Boston were to be summoned out of the counties of Suffolk and Middlesex. On the 4th of March, 1634-5, it was ordered that two grand juries be summoned annually, "the one to informe the Courts in March, and the other to informe the court in September yearely, of the breaches of any order or other misdemeanor that they shall know or heare to be comitted by any person or persons within this jurisdiction, or to doe any other service of the comonwealth that they shalbe enjoyned."

It was required by an order passed on the 10th of December, 1641, that in every town a clerk of the writs should be chosen, approved by County Courts, authorized "to grant summons and attachments in civil actions and summons for witnesses, to grant replevins and to take bonds with sufficient security to the party to prosecute the suit." They were also required to record all births and deaths of persons in their towns and for every birth and death they so record they shall be allowed three pence; and they shall yearly deliver in to the recorder of the court of the jurisdiction where they live a true transcript thereof, together with so many pence as there are births and deaths to be recorded. It was required also that "every new married man shall likewise bring a certificate under the hand of the magistrate who married him unto the clerk of the writs, to be by him recorded, who shall be allowed three pence for the same; and the said clerk shall deliver as aforesaid unto the recorder a certificate with a penny a name for recording the said marriage."

So far as probate matters are concerned there was no change in the jurisdiction of the County Court over them during the colonial period, except during the presidency of Joseph Dudley and the administration

of Andros Dudley personally assumed probate jurisdiction, but delegated it in some counties to probate judges of his own appointment. Andros personally directed the settlement of estates exceeding fifty pounds and delegated others to judges appointed by him. After the deposition of Andrews the old probate methods were resumed and continued until the union of the colonies in 1692.

The executive officer of the court was at first called beadle and afterwards during the colonial period marshal. Those who held the office were James Penn, appointed by the court September 25, 1634; Edward Michelson, who is mentioned in the records of the court May 27, 1660, as having occupied the office many years; John Greene, chosen May 27, 1681, and Samuel Gookin, appointed in 1691.

In 1642 it was ordered "that all causes between party and party shall first be tried in some inferior court; and that if the party against whom the judgment shall pass shall have any new evidence, or other new matter to plead, he may desire a new trial in the same court upon a bill of review, and if justice shall not be done him upon that trial, he may then come to the General Court for relief." In the previous year it was ordered that "in all actions of law it shall be the liberty of the plaintiff and defendant by mutual consent to choose whether they will be tried by the bench, or by the bench and jury, unless it be where the law upon just reason hath otherwise determined; the like liberty shall be granted to all persons in any criminal case. And it shall be in the liberty of both plaintiff and defendant, and likewise of every delinquent to be judged by a jury, to challenge any of the jurors, and if the challenge be found just and reasonable by the bench or the rest of the jury, as the challenger shall choose, it shall be allowed him, and tales de circumstantibus empaneled in their room."

With regard to witnesses it was enacted in May, 1647, "that no man shall be put to death without the testimony of two or three witnesses or that which is equivalent thereto," and "that any one magistrate or commissioner authorized thereunto by the General Court may take the testimony of any person of fourteen years of age, or above, of sound understanding and reputation, in any case, civil or criminal, and shall keep the same in his own hands till the court, or deliver it to the recorder (clerk), public notary or clerk of the writs, to be recorded, that so nothing may

be altered in it. Provided that when any such witness shall have his abode within ten miles of the court, and there living and not disabled by sickness or other infirmity, the said testimony so taken out of court shall not be received or made use of in the court, except the witnesses be also present to be further examined upon it, and provided also that in all capital cases all witnesses shall be present wheresoever they dwell." And it was further ordered "that any person summoned to appear as a witness in any civil court between party and party, shall not be compelled to travel to any court or place where he is to give his testimony, except he who shall so summon him shall lay down or give him satisfaction for his travel and expenses outward and homeward; and for such time as he shall spend in attendance in such case, when he is at such court or place, the court shall award due recompense. And it is ordered that two shillings a day shall be accounted due satisfaction to any witness for travel and expenses; and that when the witness dwelleth within three miles, and is not at charge to pass over any other ferry than betwixt Boston and Charlestown, then one shilling and sixpence per diem shall be accounted sufficient; and if any witness, after such payment or satisfaction, shall fail to appear to give his testimony he shall be liable to pay the parties damages upon an action of the case. And all witnesses in criminal cases shall have suitable satisfaction paid by the treasurer, upon warrant from the court or judge before whom the case is tried. And the charges of witnesses in all cases shall be borne by the parties delinquent and shall be added to the fines imposed, that so the treasurer having, upon warrant from the court or other judge, satisfied such witnesses, it may be repaid him with the fine, that so the witness may be timely satisfied, and the country not damnified."

Washburn says that "verdicts were sometimes rendered that there were strong grounds of suspicion, but not sufficient evidence to convict, and upon such verdicts the court gave sentence for what appeared to them, on the trial, the defendant had been guilty of, although neither charged in the indictment nor found by the jury. This may have led to the adoption of that part of the oath administered to jurors in criminal cases, that if they find the defendant not guilty, they are to say so and no more."

It is unnecessary to go further in explaining the condition of judicial affairs in the colony before the assumption of office by Joseph Dudley

as president of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Maine and the Narragansett country or the King's Province. The colony charter was vacated on the 18th of June, 1684, and Dudley received his commission May 15, 1686. He was a member of the colony and an assistant at the time of his appointment. William Stoughton, also an assistant, was commissioned deputy president, and fifteen persons, whose names have already been given in this narrative, were appointed councillors. The Governor and Council were made a Court of Record for the trial of civil and criminal matters, and had the authority to establish courts and appoint judges to preside over them. They set up a Superior Court, composed of a majority of the councillors, to sit three times a year at Boston and "Courts of Pleas and Sessions of the Peace" in the several counties. William Stoughton was appointed to preside in the County Courts of Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex, with John Richards and Simon Lynde as assistants. These courts were established July 26, 1686, and at the same time the admission of attorneys was regulated and a form of oath prescribed to be taken by them. Benjamin Bullivant, a physician and apothecary, was appointed attorney-general and Giles Masters, Anthony Checkley, Mr. John Watson, Capt. Nathaniel Thomas and Mr. Christopher Webb were admitted and sworn as attorneys. Bullivant was also appointed, November 2, 1686, clerk of the Superior Court, Daniel Allen and Thomas Dudley clerks of Suffolk, and John Winchcomb and Nathaniel Page marshals.

The administration of Dudley was so brief that it is unnecessary to say more of its judicial features. Edmund Andros was commissioned governor of New England and arrived in Boston on the 19th of December, 1686. His commission embraced the whole of New England and included, what the commission of Dudley did not, the Plymouth as well as the Massachusetts Colony. He appointed thirty nine councillors, whose names have already been given, and delegated the powers of making and executing the laws to the Governor and Council, subject to the approval of the crown. He declared all public lands vested in the king, and required grantees to prove their title. The Governor and Council were made a Court of Record, and jurisdiction in cases concerning lands and not involving a sum of forty shillings was given to justices of the peace. He also established a "Quarterly Sessions Court," held

by the several justices in their respective counties, and an "Inferior Court of Common Pleas," to be held in each county by a judge assisted by two or more justices of the county, with a limitation of jurisdiction in Boston to twenty pounds, where the court was to sit once in two months, and in other counties to ten pounds, where it was to sit annually. In addition to these the "Superior Court of Judicature" was established, with jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters in the colony and in which no action could be begun for the recovery of less than ten pounds, unless a question of freehold was involved. This court was to be held in Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Plymouth, Bristol, Newport, Salem, Ipswich, Portsmouth, Falmouth (Portland), Northampton and Springfield, and Joseph Dudley was appointed its chief justice. Besides a Court of Chancery special courts of Oyer and Terminer were appointed at various times. Under Andros marshals became sheriffs. The Superior Court of Judicature had three judges, and with Joseph Dudley, the chief justice, were associated William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley, and afterwards at various times, Samuel Shrimpton, Simon Lynde, Charles Lidget, John West and John Usher. George Farwell was made attorney-general and clerk of the Supreme Court, succeeding Benjamin Bullivant, the incumbent under Dudley, and James Graham succeeded Farwell. James Sherlock was made sheriff.

When the news of the English revolution reached New England and of the accession of William and Mary, Simon Bradstreet, the last governor before the administration of Dudley, resumed his office on the 18th day of April, 1689, a new house of deputies was chosen and the administration of affairs was conducted as before the revocation of the charter. The Court of Assistants resumed its sessions in December and the County Court in Suffolk in July, 1689. Anthony Checkley was chosen attorney-general and John Greene marshal-general of the colony. No further changes occurred under the colonial charter. A new charter, embracing Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine, Nova Scotia, and the intervening territory in one government, by the name of the "Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," passed the seals on the 7th of March, 1691, and reached Boston May 14, 1692.

The new charter provided that the governor and lieutenant-governor and secretary should be appointed by the king, that a board of



twenty-eight concillors should be chosen by the General Court, and a House of Representatives should be chosen annually by the people.

Limited space forbids the recital of the full text of the charter, but reference to some of its provisions will enable the reader to better understand subsequent legislation concerning the judicial affairs of the province. Its opening paragraphs rehearse the charter issued by James the First to the "Northern Virginia Company," or, as it was afterwards called, "the council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon," on the 3d of November, 1606, and the grant or patent of said council to the Massachusetts Company on the 19th of March, 1627-8; together with the charter issued by Charles the First to said company on the 4th of March, 1628-9, and the revocation and vacation of said charter in the term of Holy Trinity in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Charles the Second. It then declares that in conformity with the wishes of the agents of the Massachusetts Company, and for the purpose of bringing the colony of New Plymouth under such a form of government as may put them in a better condition for defence, the colony of "the Massachusetts Bay, the colony of New Plymouth, the province of Maine, the territory called Acadia, or Nova Scotia," and all the territory between Nova Scotia and Maine, are incorporated into one province by the name of the "Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." To the inhabitants of the said province was given all that part of New England extending from three miles north of the Merrimac River on the north part, to the Atlantic, or Western sea, on the south part, and westward as far as the colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Narragansett country. "And, also, all that part and portion of mainland beginning at the entrance of Piscataway harbor, and so to pass up the same into the river of Newichwannock, and through the same into the furthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward, till one hundred and twenty miles be finished, and from Piscataway harbor mouth aforesaid northeastward, along the sea coast to Sagadahock, and from the period of one hundred and twenty miles aforesaid to cross overland to the one hundred and twenty miles before reckoned up into the land of Piscataway harbor, through Newichwannock river, and also the north half of the Isles of Shoals, together with the Isles of Capawock and Nantucket."

It was provided that all estates "which any person, or persons, or body politic or corporate, towns, villages, colleges or schools," hold un-





Edward Ray N



der grants from any General Court, shall continue to be enjoyed by them under their grants.

So far as the government of the province was concerned, it declared that there should be one governor, one lieutenant-governor, and one secretary to be appointed by the crown, and twenty-eight assistants, or councillors, to be chosen by the General Court annually. Isaac Ad- dington was declared the first secretary, and a provisional board of councillors was appointed, consisting of Simon Bradstreet, John Richards, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Wait Winthrop, John Phillips, James Burrell, Samuel Sewall, Samuel Appleton, Bartholomew Gedney, John Hathorne, Elisha Hutchinson, Robert Pike, Jonathan Corwin, John Joliffe, Adam Winthrop, Richard Middlecot, John Foster, Peter Sergeant, John Lynde, Samuel Heyman, Stephen Mason, Thomas Hinckley, William Bradford, John Walley, Barnabas Lathrop, Job Alcot, Samuel Daniel and Sylvanus Davis.

It was provided that the governor, and at least seven of the councillors, should meet from time to time "for the ordering and directing the affairs" of the province, and a General Assembly should be chosen consisting of two representatives, and no more, from each town. To the governor was given the power to adjourn, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he might judge it necessary. At least eighteen of the councillors must be inhabitants of the territory of the old Massachusetts colony, four of the New Plymouth colony, three of the province of Maine, and one an inhabitant of the territory lying between the Sagadahock River and Nova Scotia.

Authority was given to the governor, with the advice and consent of of the council from time to time, to nominate and appoint, "Judges, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Sheriffs, Provosts, Marshals, Justices of the Peace, and other officers, to our Council and Courts of Justice belonging."

It was also declared, "for the greater care and encouragement of our loving subjects inhabiting our said province or territory of the Massachusetts Bay, and of such as shall come to inhabit there, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, establish, and ordain, that for ever hereafter there shall be a liberty of conscience allowed in the worship of God to all Christians (except papists) inhabiting, or which shall inhabit or be resident within our said province or territory."

To the General Court was given the power to erect and establish judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, for the hearing, trying and determining "all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things whatsoever, arising or happening within the province," and to the Governor and Council "the power to execute or perform all that is necessary for the probate of wills and granting administrations."

An appeal could be had from the judgment or sentence of any court to the Privy Council within fourteen days, provided the amount involved exceeded three hundred pounds sterling. The General Court was authorized to make all manner of reasonable laws, either with penalties or without, both for the good order of the province and for its support and defence, but the veto power in elections, as well as in the enactment of laws, was conferred on the governor; and it was further provided, that all orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, should be transmitted to the crown for approval, and that in case any of them were rejected by the Privy Council within three years, they should become void. A further provision was added, that "the exercise of any Admiral Court jurisdiction power or authority is reserved, to be from time to time erected, granted and exercised by virtue of commissions under the great seal of England, or under the seal of the high admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of England."

The charter was dated October 7, 1691, and, as has been stated, reached Boston May 14, 1692, when William Phipps, the first royal governor, assumed the reins of power, with William Stoughton as lieutenant-governor. An explanatory charter, chiefly relating to the election of a speaker of the House of Assembly was granted by King George, dated August 26, 1726, which contains no reference to the administration of justice. On the 8th of June, 1692, the first General Court convened, but such was the popular excitement concerning the witchcraft delusion, that Governor Phipps, without any authority conferred by the charter, issued commissions bearing date of June 2, 1692, to a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, consisting of William Stoughton, chief justice, and Nathaniel Saltonstall, John Richards, Bartholomew Gedney, Wait Winthrop, Samuel Sewall and Peter Sergeant, associate judges, to take cognizance of crimes in Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex. Mr. Sal-

tonstall declined the position, and Jonathan Corwin was appointed in his place. Stephen Sewall was made clerk of the court; Thomas Newton, their majesties' attorney; Anthony Checkley, attorney-general; and George Corwin, sheriff. Washburn states that the commission to Checkley informed him that he was to act in the court "assigned to inquire of, hear and determine for this time, all and all manner of felonies, witchcraft, crimes and offences how, or by whomsoever done, committed or perpetrated within the several counties of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex." This court sat at various times between the 2d of June and the 17th of September, and condemned nineteen persons to be hung and one to be pressed to death. As the trials were outside of the courts of Suffolk county, their history does not come within the scope of this narrative. It is interesting, however, to note that no lawyer was connected with the court. Stoughton and Sewall were clergymen, Winthrop and Gedney were physicians, Sergeant a gentleman, probably without a profession, and Richards, and Corwin, and Checkley, the attorney-general, were merchants. It may not, however, be improper to interpose some defence of a court upon which so much obloquy has been cast, as if they were specially infected by a delusion, which seems to us in later times so unreasonable and abhorrent. The fact is, that a belief in witchcraft was as universal as the belief that the Bible was the inspired word of God. Theologians, especially, were convinced of its existence, and it is possible that to Stoughton and Sewall, the clergymen on the bench, the convictions and punishments were due. In the 18th verse of the 22d chapter of Exodus we find the command "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." In the 27th verse of the 20th chapter of Leviticus are these words: "A man also, or a woman, that hath a familiar spirit, or that is a wizard, shall surely be put to death; they shall stone him with stones; their blood shall be upon them;" and in the 18th chapter of Deuteronomy, 10th, 11th, and 12th verses, it is written: "There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, as an enchanter or a witch; or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer, for all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord; and because of these abominations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before

thee." It is not improbable that the victims of delusion were as firm in their belief as any, and accepted their punishment with a conviction of the righteousness of its infliction.

The first act relating to the courts was passed by the General Court June 28, and published on the 2d of July. It was as follows :

" An act for the holding of Courts of Justice.

" Forasmuch as the orderly regulation and well establishment of Courts of Justice is of great concernment, and the public occasions with reference to the war, and otherwise being so pressing at this season that this Court cannot now conveniently set longer to advise upon and fully settle the same, but to the intent that justice be not obstructed or delayed,

" Be it ordained and enacted, by the Governor, Council and Representatives, convened in general assembly, and it is ordained by authority of the same,

" Sec. 1. That on or before the last Tuesday of July next there be a general sessions of the peace held and kept in each respective county within this province, by the justices of the same county, or three of them at least (the first justice of the quorum then present to preside), who are hereby empowered to hear and determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace, and whatsoever is by them cognizable according to law, and to grant licenses to such persons within the same county, being first approved of by the selectmen of each town where such persons dwell, whom they shall think fit to be employed as inn-holders or retailers of wines or strong liquors, and that sessions of the peace be successively held, and kept as aforesaid within the several counties at the same times and places as the County Courts or inferior courts of common pleas are hereafter appointed to be kept.

" And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

" Sec. 2. That the County Courts, or inferior courts of common pleas, and kept in each respective county by the justices of the same county, or three of them at least (the first justice of the quorum then present to preside), at the same times and places they have been formerly kept according to law, for the hearing and determining of all civil actions arising or happening within the same, triable at the common law according to former usage; the justices for holding and keeping of the said



Court within the county of Suffolk to be particularly appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with the advice, and consent of the Council. And that all writs or attachments shall issue out of the clerk's office of the said several courts, signed by the clerk of such court, directed unto the sheriff of the county, his under sheriff or deputy. The jurors to serve at said courts to be chosen according to former custom, by and of the freeholders and other inhabitants, qualified as is directed in their majesties' royal charter. This act to continue until other provision be made by the General Court or Assembly."

Prior to the passage of the above act it was ordered that all the local laws made by the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay, and the government of New Plymouth, not repugnant to the laws of England, "nor inconsistent with the present constitution and settlement by their majesties' royal charter, do remain and continue in full force in the respective places for which they were made and used, until the 10th day of November next, except in cases where other provision is or shall be made by this Court or Assembly; and all persons are required to conform themselves accordingly; and the several justices are hereby empowered to the execution of said laws as the the magistrates formerly were."

The act for the holding of courts of justice was disallowed by the Privy Council on the 22d of August, 1695, because a distinction was made in the manner of appointing justices for the county of Suffolk and other counties.

On the 25th of November, 1692, at the second session of the General Court, an act was passed for the establishing of judicatories and courts of justice within the province. It provided,

"Sec. 1. That all manner of debts, trespasses and other matters not exceeding the value of forty shillings (wherein the title of land is not concerned) shall and may be heard, tried, adjudged and determined by any of their majesties' justices of the peace of this province, within the respective counties where he resides; who is hereby empowered upon complaint made, to grant a warrant or summons against the party complained of seven days before the day of trial or hearing, thereby requiring him or them to appear and answer the said complaint, and in case of non-appearance to issue out a warrant of contempt directed to the constable or other officers, to bring the contemner before

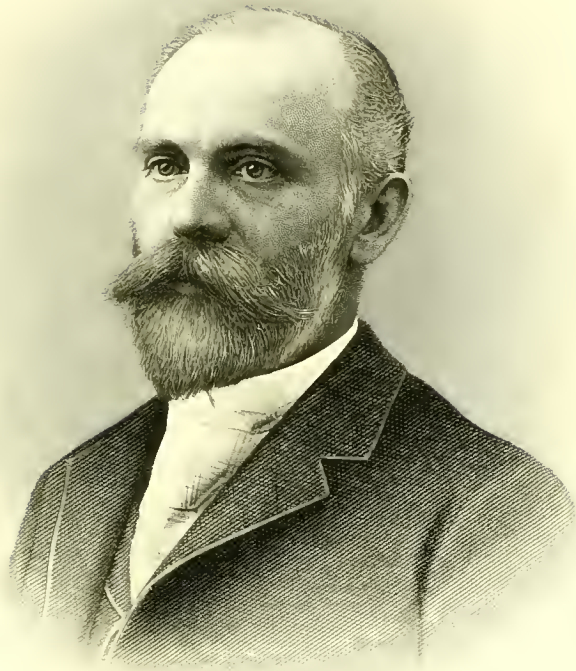
him, as well to answer the said contempt, as the plaintiff's action, and if he sees cause, to fine the said contemner ;

“ Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid,

“ Sec. 4. That there shall be held and kept in each respective county within the province, yearly, at the times and places hereafter named and expressed, four courts or quarter sessions of the peace, by justices of peace of the same county, who are hereby empowered to hear and determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace, and punishment of offenders, and whatsoever is by them cognizable according to law ; that is to say, for the county of Suffolk at Boston on the first Tuesdays in March, June, September and December ; for the county of Plymouth at Plymouth on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September and December ; for the county of Essex, at Salem, on the last Tuesdays in June and December ; at Ipswich on the last Tuesday in March, and at Newbury on the last Tuesday in September ; for the county of Middlesex, at Charlestown on the second Tuesdays in March and December, at Cambridge on the second Tuesday in September, and at Concord on the second Tuesday of June ; for the county of Barnstable, at Barnstable on the first Tuesdays in April, July, October and January ; at Bristol for the county of Bristol on the second Tuesdays in April, July, October and January ; for the county of York on the first Tuesday in April and July, and at Wells on the first Tuesdays in October and January ; and for the county of Hampshire, at Northampton on the first Tuesdays in March and June ; at Springfield on the last Tuesdays in September and December ; and that there be a general sessions of the peace held and kept at Edgartown upon the Island of Capawack alias Martha's Vineyard, and on the Island of Nantucket respectively, upon the last Tuesday in March and on the first Tuesday of October yearly from time to time.

“ And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

“ Sec. 5. That at the times and places before mentioned there shall be held and kept in each respective county and islands before named within the province, an inferior court of common pleas, by four of the justices of and residing within the same county and islands respectively, to be appointed and commissioned thereto, any three of whom to be a quorum, for the hearing and determining of all civil actions arising or



*John T. Beal*



happening within the same, triable at the common law of what nature, kind or quality soever.

“ And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

“ Sec. 6. That there shall be a Superior Court of Judicature over the whole province, to be held and kept annually at the respective times and places hereafter mentioned, by one chief justice and four other justices, to be appointed and commissioned for the same, three of whom to be a quorum, who shall have cognizance of all pleas, real, personal or mixt, as well in all pleas of the crown and in all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and punishment of offenders, as in civil causes or actions between party and party, and between their majesties and any of their subjects, whether the same do concern the realty and relate to any right of freehold and inheritance, or whether the same do concern the personalty, and relate to matter of debt, contract, damage or personal injury, and also in all mixt actions which may concern both realty and personalty; and after deliberate hearing to give judgment and award execution thereon. The said Superior Court to be held and kept at the times and places within the respective counties following; that is to say, within the county of Suffolk at Boston on the last Tuesdays of April and October; within the county of Middlesex at Charlestown on the last Tuesdays of July and January; within the county of Essex at Salem on the second Tuesday of November, and at Ipswich on the second Tuesday of May; within the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable and Bristol at Plymouth on the last Tuesday of February, and at Bristol on the last Tuesday of August.

“ Sec. 7. That the trial of all civil causes by appeal or writ of error, from any of the Inferior Courts within the respective counties of York or Hampshire, the Islands of Capawock alias Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket shall be in the Superior Court to be held at Boston or Charlestown.

“ And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

“ Sec. 14. That there be a high Court of Chancery within the province, who shall have power and authority to hear and determine all matters of equity, of what nature, kind or quality soever, and all controversies, disputes and differences arising betwixt co-executors, and other matters proper and cognizable to said court, not relievable by common law; the

said court to be holden and kept by the governor, or such other as he shall appoint to be chancellor, assisted with eight or more of the council, who may appoint all necessary officers to the said court; which said court shall sit, and be held at such times and places as the governor or chancellor for the time being shall from time to time appoint; provided nevertheless, that the justices in any of the courts aforesaid, where the forfeiture of any penal bond is found, shall be and hereby are empowered to chancer the same unto the just debt and damages."

This act also was disallowed by the Privy Council on the 22d of August, 1695, because the provision of the act that either party not being satisfied with the judgment of any of the courts in personal actions not exceeding £300 may appeal to His Majesty in council, seemed to exclude the right of appeal in real actions

On the 9th of November, 1692, an act was passed providing "whereas at the session of this court in June last, an act was passed entitled 'an act for continuing the local laws, to stand in force till November the 10th, 1692, it is ordained and enacted.' That the said act and every part of it be and hereby is revived and continued in full force, to all intents and purposes from and after the said tenth day of November, and shall so continue until the General Assembly shall take further order."

On the 11th of December, 1693, an act was passed in addition to the "Act for establishing of Judicatories and Courts of Justice within the province, which, among other things pertaining to forms and rules of courts changed the time for holding the court of quarter sessions, and the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in Boston to the first Tuesdays in July, October, January and April, and provided that there be a Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and general gaol delivery held at Kittery in the County of York, on Wednesday before the second Tuesday in May, and at Springfield on the last Tuesday in June. This act was also disallowed by the Privy Council on the 10th of December, 1696, because the act to which it was in addition had been disallowed.

An act was also passed December 5, 1693, providing for a new establishment and regulation of the chancery, but as this act was mainly amendatory of the act establishing judicatories, passed November 25, 1692, it was disallowed because that act had been.



The next act passed concerning the courts was enacted February 15, 1693-4, and provided that the Superior Court should be held at different times from those specified in the original act, but did not affect Suffolk county, and another act of a similar character was passed March 2 in the same year.

Various other acts were passed at various times concerning modes of proceeding in the courts, and on the 3d of October, 1696, an act was passed, of which the following are the preamble and first section: "Whereas, his majestie's pleasure hath been signified for the repealing and making void an act made and passed by the Great and General Court or assembly, anno one thousand six hundred ninety-two, in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, and the late Queen Mary, his royal consort of blessed memory, entitled 'An act for the establishing of judicatories and courts of justice within this province,' also for the repealing and making void one other act, entitled 'An act for the establishing of precedents and forms of writs and processes, with the particular reasons of his majestie's disallowance of said acts, for the information and direction of the General Assembly and the amendments and considerations necessary for the supply thereof; and, whereas, it is absolutely necessary that speedy provision be made, that his majestie's subjects may not suffer for the want of due course of justice,

"Be it enacted, etc.:

"Sec. 1. That the before mentioned act, entitled 'An act for the establishing of judicatories and courts of justice within this province,' and all and singular the paragraphs, articles, clauses and sentences thereof (except the paragraph for constituting a Court of Chancery, and such other articles, clauses and sentences in said act as have been heretofore repealed, altered or otherwise provided for, in and by any other act or acts of the General Assembly of this province, or which in and by the present act shall be altered, otherwise provided for, or declared to be null and void), be and hereby are revived and continued, to abide and remain in full force and virtue until the end of the first session of the General Assembly, to be begun and held upon the last Wednesday of the month of May next, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety-seven, and no longer; provided, nevertheless, that the words (and no other) in the section or paragraph of the said act providing for

liberty of appeal unto his majesty or council, be and hereby are declared void and of no effect."

This act was also disallowed by the Privy Council on the 24th of November, 1698, notwithstanding the objectionable part of the act, which had been previously disallowed, was removed, and no other reason was given for its disallowance, than the fact that the act which it revived had been disallowed. It, however, answered a purpose. The Superior Court of Judicature and the Inferior Court of Common Pleas had been established under the law which had been disallowed or repealed by order of the Privy Council, and judges of both courts had been appointed. As soon as the knowledge of the disallowance came to the General Court the establishment of the courts and the commissions of the judges would be invalid, and consequently the passage of this act or some other was necessary to keep them alive. Before the disallowance of this revival act, which did not take place until November 24, 1698, another act was passed on the 19th of June for the establishment of courts very similar to the original act of 1692, with the name of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace changed to a Court of General Sessions of the Peace and the omission of the provision for the Chancery Court. This act was also disallowed November 24, 1698, because the provision "among other things that all matters and issues in fact shall be tried by a jury of twelve men was contrary to the intention of an act of parliament entitled An act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade by which it was provided that all causes relating to the breach of the acts of trade may, at the pleasure of the officer or informer, be tried in the Court of Admiralty, to be held in any of his Majesty's Plantations, respectively where such offence shall be committed; because the method of trial in such courts of Admiralty is not by juries of twelve men, as by the forementioned act for establishing of courts is directed."

Finally, at the session of the General Court, which began on the 31st of May, 1699, three acts were passed establishing courts which were approved by the Privy Council, and were published on the 27th of June.

The first established a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be held by the justices of the peace in each county with a jurisdiction over

matters relating to the conservation of the peace and the punishment of offenders. The court in Suffolk county was to be held in Boston on the first Tuesdays in July, October, January and April. At a convenient time before the sitting of the court the clerk of the peace in each county was required to issue warrants to the constables of the several towns, directing them to assemble the freemen to choose such a number of men for jurors as the warrants might specify. An appeal from this court might be taken to the Superior Court of Judicature.

The second act established an Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held in each county by four persons to be appointed as justices of the court and who shall have cognizance of all civil actions within the county triable at common law. The court for Suffolk was to be held in Boston on the first Tuesdays in July, October, January and April. All processes and writs for any suit were to issue out of the office of the clerk of the court in his majesty's name, under the seal of the court and directed to the sheriff, or in cases involving a sum less than ten pounds to a constable, and the jurors were to be summoned under the direction of the clerk of the court in the same manner as that described for jurors of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

The third court established was a Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery for the whole province, to be held at specified times and places by one chief justice and four associate justices to be appointed for the same, any three of whom might be a quorum, with cognizance of all pleas, real, personal or mixed, as well all pleas of the crown and all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and punishment of offenders, as civil causes or actions, and also all mixed actions which concern both realty and personalty brought before them by appeal, review, writ of error or otherwise; and generally of all other matters as fully as the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer ought to have. The court for the county of Suffolk was to be held at Boston on the first Tuesdays in November and May, and the jurors were to be summoned under the direction of the clerk in the manner already described.

An act was passed June 20, 1701-2, providing that attorneys practicing in the courts shall be under oath administered by the clerk in open court as follows :

"You shall do no falsehood, nor consent to any to be done in the court, and if you know of any to be done you shall give knowledge thereof to the justices of the court, or some of them, that it may be reformed. You shall not wittingly and willingly promote, sue or procure to be sued any false or unlawful suit, nor give aid or consent to the same. You shall delay no man for lucre or malice, but you shall use yourself in the office of an attorney within the court to the best of your learning and discretion, and with all good fidelity as well to the courts as to your clients." The same act provided that the fee to be allowed for an attorney in the Superior Court of Judicature should be twelve shillings, and in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas ten shillings.

The judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, which continued during the whole of the provincial period and until February 20, 1781, were as follows:

*Chief Justices.*—William Stoughton, appointed 1692; Isaac Addington, appointed 1703; Wait Winthrop, appointed 1708; Samuel Sewall, appointed 1718; Benjamin Lynde, appointed 1728; Paul Dudley, appointed 1745; Stephen Sewall, appointed 1752; Thomas Hutchinson, appointed 1760; Benjamin Lynde jr., appointed 1771; Peter Oliver, appointed 1772; John Adams, appointed 1776; William Cushing, appointed 1777.

*Associate Justices.*—Thomas Danforth, appointed 1692; Wait Winthrop, appointed 1692; John Richards, appointed 1692; Samuel Sewall, appointed 1692; Elisha Cooke, appointed 1695; John Walley, appointed 1700; John Saffin, appointed 1701; Isaac Addington, appointed 1702; John Hathorne, appointed 1702; John Leverett, appointed 1702; Jonathan Curwin, appointed 1708; Benjamin Lynde, appointed 1712; Nathaniel Thomas, appointed 1712; Addington Davenport, appointed 1715; Edmund Quincy, appointed 1718; Paul Dudley, appointed 1718; John Cushing, appointed 1728; Jonathan Remington, appointed 1733; Richard Saltonstall, appointed 1736; Thomas Graves, appointed 1738; Stephen Sewall, appointed 1739; Nathaniel Hubbard, appointed 1745; Benjamin Lynde, jr., appointed 1745; John Cushing, appointed 1747; Chambers Russel, appointed 1752; Peter Oliver, appointed 1756; Thomas Hutchinson, appointed 1760; Edmund Trowbridge, appointed 1767; Foster Hutchinson, appointed 1771; Nathaniel Ropes, appointed 1772; William Brown, appointed 1774; William Cushing, appointed 1775; Nathaniel P. Sargeant, appointed 1775; William Reed, appointed 1775; James Warren, appointed 1776; Robert Treat Paine, appointed 1775; Jedediah Foster, appointed 1776; James Sullivan, appointed 1776; David Sewall, appointed 1777.

Of these, Stoughton, Winthrop, Richards, Samuel Sewall, Cooke, Saffin, Addington, Benjamin Lynde, Davenport, Quincy, Paul Dudley, Benjamin Lynde, jr., Thomas Hutchinson, and Foster Hutchinson were



*Samuel W. Merrill*





Suffolk county men at the time of their appointment, and Peter Oliver was a native of Boston, but at the time of his appointment a resident of Middleboro. It is not proposed herein to make special allusion to these or others of the bench and bar in this chapter, as all will have a place in the biographical register contained in this volume. Of the above list of judges John Adams and James Warren never took their seats.

The last session of the Superior Court under the charter was held in September, 1774. The first session under the Revolutionary régime was held in Essex county in June, 1776. While the British held Boston the General Court passed an act in February, 1776, providing that Dedham should be the shire of Suffolk county, and that the courts for that county should be held in Dedham and Braintree. The first Suffolk county court under that act was held in Braintree in September, 1776, and the first court in Boston after the siege was held in February, 1777.

Besides the standing justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, special justices were appointed to act when the standing justices were parties in interest. The following list of special justices is presumed to be full and correct :

Penn Townsend, appointed October 24, 1712; Nathaniel Norden, appointed October 24, 1712; John Burrill, appointed October 24, 1712; Addington Davenport, appointed September 16, 1715; John Clark, appointed January 7, 1718; Thomas Fitch, appointed January 7, 1718; John Clark, appointed June 27, 1719; Thomas Fitch, appointed June 27, 1719; Jonah Wolcott, appointed December 15, 1720; John Cushing, appointed September 6, 1723; John Clark, September 6, 1723; Jonathan Remington, appointed September 6, 1723; Thomas Fitch, appointed December 10, 1725; Job Almy, appointed September 1, 1726; Elisha Cooke, appointed February 23, 1726-7; Jonathan Remington, appointed February 23, 1726-7; Isaac Winslow, appointed June 19, 1727; John Cushing, appointed June 19, 1727; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed June 27, 1727; Thomas Fitch, appointed June 27, 1727; Jonathan Remington, appointed June 27, 1727; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed December 12, 1728; Thomas Fitch, appointed December 12, 1728; Thomas Fitch, appointed December 12, 1728; Theophilus Burrill, appointed December 12, 1728; Jonathan Remington, appointed December 12, 1728; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed December 19, 1728; Adam Winthrop, appointed December 19, 1728; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed January 11, 1732-3; Adam Winthrop, appointed June 22, 1733; Thomas Cushing, appointed June 22, 1733; Ezekiel Lewis, appointed June 22, 1733; Theophilus Burrill, appointed April 19, 1735; Joseph Wilder, appointed April 19, 1735; Samuel Thaxter, appointed June 27, 1735; Thomas Berry, appointed June 27, 1735; Benjamin Prescott, appointed June 27, 1735; Thomas Greaves, appointed February 10, 1736-7; Job Almy, appointed October 25, 1737; Thomas Greaves, appointed November 10, 1737; Benjamin Prescott, appointed November 10, 1737; Seth

Williams, appointed August 12, 1738; Benjamin Marston, appointed August 12, 1738; William Ward, appointed August 19, 1738; Seth Williams, appointed March 2, 1738-9; William Ward, appointed March 2, 1738-9; Edward Hutchinson, appointed May 2, 1739; Joseph Wilder, appointed May 2, 1739; Stephen Sewall, appointed May 2, 1739; Ebenezer Burrill, appointed June 15, 1839; Thomas Berry, appointed January 24, 1739-40; Benjamin Marston, appointed January 24, 1739-40; Edward Hutchinson, appointed April 18, 1743; Nathaniel Hubbard, appointed April 18, 1743; Edward Hutchinson, appointed November 3, 1743; Nathaniel Hubbard, appointed November 3, 1743; John Cushing, appointed October 23, 1744; Sylvanus Bourne, appointed October 23, 1744; John Cushing, appointed August 19, 1747; Sylvanus Bourne, appointed August 19, 1747; Joseph Pynchon, appointed August 19, 1747; John Greenleaf, appointed April 6, 1748; Ezekiel Cheever, appointed January 11, 1748-9; Charles Russell, appointed January 11, 1748-9; John Jeffries, appointed March 2, 1748-9; William Brattle, appointed March 2, 1748-9; Thomas Hubbard, appointed March 2, 1748-9; Joseph Sawyer, appointed June 19, 1749; Nathaniel Sparhawk, appointed June 19, 1749; Ezekiel Cheever, appointed August 12, 1749; Joseph Richards, appointed August 12, 1749; Charles Russell, appointed February 23, 1749-50; Simon Frost, appointed February 23, 1749-50; Samuel Danforth, appointed August 24, 1753; Ezekiel Cheever, appointed August 24, 1753; Thomas Hutchinson, appointed September 20, 1754; Thomas Hutchinson, appointed February 21, 1755; William Brattle, appointed June 26, 1755; Andrew Oliver, appointed February 13, 1756; William Brattle, appointed February 13, 1756; John Chandler, appointed February 20, 1756; Andrew Oliver, appointed February 20, 1756; Benjamin Lincoln, appointed August 1, 1758; Samuel White, appointed August 1, 1758; Timothy Ruggles, appointed February 23, 1762; Samuel Danforth, appointed August 19, 1762; Nathaniel Ropes, appointed September 7, 1762; Nathaniel Ropes, appointed August 30, 1770; Jedediah Foster, appointed September 17, 1770; Timothy Pain, appointed February 14, 1771; Joseph Lee, appointed February 17, 1773; William Browne, appointed February 17, 1773; Joseph Lee, appointed March 4, 1773; William Browne, appointed March 4, 1773.

There were also commissioners of Oyer and Terminer appointed by the Governor and Council to try special cases in accordance with authority given in the province charter as follows: "And we do further grant and ordain that it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor with the advice and consent of the Council or Assistants from time to time to nominate and appoint Judges, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Sheriffs, Provosts, Marshals, Justices of the Peace and other officers to our Council and Courts of Justice belonging."

It may be that Governor Phipps considered this authority sufficient for his appointment of the witchcraft court in 1692 and that the judges sitting in that court should be called Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer. The following list will show who these commissioners were at

different periods and the purpose for which they were appointed. The witchcraft judges are included in the list :

William Stoughton, John Richards, Wait Winthrop, Bartholomew Gedney, Samuel Sewall, Jonathan Curwin, Peter Sergeant ; appointed June 2, 1892, to take cognizance of all crimes in Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex (witchcraft).

Francis Hooke, Charles Frost, Samuel Wheelwright, Thomas Newton ; appointed October 22, 1692, to try murderers in the county of York.

Thomas Danforth, Wait Winthrop, Elisha Cooke, Samuel Sewall ; appointed December 22, 1698, to try Jacob Smith.

John Hathorne, William Browne, Jonathan Curwin, Benjamin Browne, John Higginson ; appointed November 23, 1705, to try an Indian in Salem.

John Gardner, James Coffin, Thomas Mayhew, Benjamin Skiffe, William Gayer ; appointed June 15, 1704, to try an Indian in Nantucket.

Joseph Hammond, Ichabod Plaisted, John Plaisted, William Pepperell, John Wheelwright, John Hill, Lewis Bane, or any four of them ; appointed November 8, 1707, to try Joseph Gunnison for murder.

Wait Winthrop, Samuel Sewall, John Hathorne, Jonathan Curwin, Elisha Hutchinson ; appointed March 7, 1711.

Nathaniel Thomas, John Otis, James Warren, John Gorham ; appointed June 5, 1713, to try two Indians for capital crimes.

Samuel Partridge, John Pynchon, John Parsons, John Stoddard ; appointed December 3, 1718, to try at Northampton Ovid Ruchbrock for counterfeiting bills of credit of the province.

John Cushing, Sylvanus Bourne, Zacheus Mayhew, Enoch Coffin, John Otis ; appointed June 23, 1743, to try an Indian at Nantucket.

John Cushing, Sylvanus Bourne, Zacheus Mayhew, Enoch Coffin, John Otis ; appointed August 9, 1746, for a trial at Nantucket.

As the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is practically a continuation of the Superior Court of Judicature of the province, it will be proper to explain its origin and follow its career to the present day. It has been stated that the last appointment to the Superior Court of Judicature was made in 1777. In that year the Council and House of Representatives met in convention and adopted a form of constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people and rejected. On the 20th of February, 1779, the General Court passed a resolve calling on the qualified voters to give in their votes on the question : Whether they chose to have a new constitution made and whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State convention for that purpose. Both of these questions having been carried in the affirmative, a constitutional convention was held in Cambridge

on the 1st of September, 1779, in accordance with a resolve of the General Court passed on the 17th of June. This convention, of which James Bowdoin was president, and Samuel Barrett secretary, adjourned on the 11th of November to meet in Boston on the 5th of January, 1780. On the 2d of March a resolution was passed to submit the constitution, which had been framed, to the people, and the convention adjourned to meet in the Brattle Street Church in Boston on the 7th of June. At the adjourned meeting the votes were counted and on the 15th of June the convention resolved "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision."

Article 9th of the constitution provided that "To the end there may be no failure of justice or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of Government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the Government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said Government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy all the powers and authority, to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business in their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the General Court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority."

In other parts of the constitution the court is made to assume its new name of Supreme Judicial Court, and thus the old court was perpetuated with a new title, but with the same jurisdiction, officers and authority. A confirmation of the continuance of the old court was declared in the following act passed by the General Court on the 20th of February, 1781, entitled: "An act empowering the Supreme Judicial Court to take cognizance of matters heretofore cognizable by the late Superior Court.

"Whereas by the laws heretofore made by the General Assembly of the late province, colony and State of Massachusetts Bay, a Superior

Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery was constituted, and sundry powers and authorities are given to the same court by particular laws; And whereas by the constitution and frame of government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the style and title of the same court is now the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; And the constitution aforesaid having provided that the laws heretofore made and adopted, should continue and be in force until they shall be altered or repealed by the legislature; whence some doubts may arise whether the Supreme Judicial Court shall have cognizance of those matters which by particular laws were expressly made cognizable by the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery:

“Sec. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, that the court which hath been, or shall be hereafter appointed and commissioned according to the constitution as the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, shall have cognizance of all such matters, as have heretofore happened, or that shall hereafter happen, as by particular laws were made cognizable by the late Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, unless, where the constitution and frame of government hath provided otherwise.”

On the 3d of July, 1782, an act was passed by the General Court entitled “An act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court within the Commonwealth,” which provided that there should be one chief justice and four associates, the whole or any three of them to have cognizance of “pleas real, personal or mixed, and of all civil actions between party and party and between the Commonwealth and any of the subjects thereof, whether the same do concern the realty, and relate to right of freehold, inheritance or possession; whether the same do concern the personalty and relate to any matter of debt, contract, damages or personal injury; and also mixed actions which do concern the realty and personalty brought legally before the same court by appeal, review, writ of error or otherwise; . . . and shall take cognizance of all capital and other offences and misdemeanors whatsoever of a public nature, tending either to a breach of the peace, or the oppression of the subject, or raising of faction, controversy or debate, to any manner of mis-

government; and of every crime whatsoever that is against the public good."

The act further gave the court power to establish such rules respecting the admission of attorneys and the creation of barristers-at-law as it thought expedient, and appoint a clerk or clerks to record its proceedings. A subsequent act, passed March 12, 1784, gave to the Supreme Judicial Court appellate jurisprudence in all matters determined by judges of probate in their respective counties, and an act passed March 16, 1786, conferred upon it jurisdiction in all questions of divorce and alimony. On the 27th of February, 1790, the salary of the chief justice was fixed at £370 and that of the associates at £350, "without the addition of any fee or perquisite whatever." The number of associates was increased to six in the year 1800 and the State outside of Suffolk county was divided into two circuits, the east including Essex county and Maine, and the west including all the remainder. In 1805 the number of associates was reduced to four and so remained until 1852, when one was added. In 1873 the number was increased to six and has so remained up to the present time. The salaries of the court as fixed by chapter 104 of the laws of 1892 are \$7,500 and \$500 for travel for the chief justice, and \$6,500 and 500 for travel for each associate.

The jurisdiction of the court has been changed at various times, the most recent changes having been the transfer of jurisdiction "in matters of divorce to the Superior Court in 1887, the transfer of jurisdiction in capital trials to the same court in 1891, and the gift of concurrent jurisdiction to that court in 1891 in matters relating to telegraph and telephone wires, relating to the abuse of towns of corporate powers, relating to the construction, alteration, maintenance and use of buildings, and relating to the control of street railways."

The following persons have occupied seats on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court by appointment since the adoption of the State constitution :

*Chief Justices.*--Nathaniel Peaselee Sargent, appointed 1790; died 1791. Francis Dana, appointed 1791; resigned 1806. Theophilus Parsons, appointed 1806; died 1813. Samuel Sewall, appointed 1814; died 1814. Isaac Parker, appointed 1814; died 1830. Lemuel Shaw, appointed 1830; resigned 1860. George Tyler Bigelow, appointed 1860; resigned 1868. Reuben Atwater Chapman, appointed 1868; died





Joseph Bennett



1873. Horace Gray, appointed 1873; resigned 1882. Marcus Morton, appointed 1882; resigned 1890. Walbridge Abner Field, appointed 1890.

*Justices.*—Increase Sumner, appointed 1782; resigned 1789. Francis Dana, appointed 1785; made chief 1791. Robert Treat Paine, appointed 1790; resigned 1804. Nathan Cushing, appointed 1790; resigned 1800. Thomas Dawes, appointed 1792; resigned 1802. Theophilus Bradbury, appointed 1797; removed 1803. Samuel Sewall, appointed 1800; made chief 1814. Simeon Strong, appointed 1801; died 1805. George Thacher, appointed 1801; resigned 1824. Theodore Sedgwick, appointed 1802; died 1813. Isaac Parker, appointed 1806; made chief 1814. Charles Jackson, appointed 1813; resigned 1823. Daniel Dewey, appointed 1814; died 1814. Samuel Putnam, appointed 1814; resigned 1842. Samuel Sumner Wilde, appointed 1815; resigned 1850. Levi Lincoln, appointed 1824; resigned 1825. Marcus Morton, appointed 1825; resigned 1840. Charles Augustus Dewey, appointed 1837; died 1866. Samuel Hubbard, appointed 1842; died 1847. Charles Edward Forbes, appointed 1848; resigned 1848. Theron Metcalf, appointed 1848; resigned 1865. Richard Fletcher, appointed 1848; resigned 1853. George Tyler Bigelow, appointed 1850; made chief 1860. Caleb Cushing, appointed 1852; resigned 1853. Benjamin Franklin Thomas, appointed 1853; resigned 1859. Pliny Merrick, appointed 1853; resigned 1864. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, appointed 1859; resigned 1869. Reuben Atwater Chapman, appointed 1860; made chief 1868. Horace Gray, jr., appointed 1864; made chief 1873. James Denison Colt, appointed 1865; resigned 1866. Dwight Foster, appointed 1866; resigned 1869. John Wells, appointed 1866; died 1875. James Denison Colt, appointed 1868; died 1881. Seth Ames, appointed 1869; resigned 1881. Marcus Morton, appointed 1869; made chief 1882. William C. Endicott, appointed 1873; resigned 1882. Charles Devens, jr., appointed 1873; resigned 1877. Otis Phillips Lord, appointed 1875; resigned 1882. Augustus Lord Soule, appointed 1877; resigned 1881. Walbridge Abner Field, appointed 1881; made chief 1890. Charles Devens, jr., appointed 1881; died 1891. William Allen, appointed 1881; died 1891. Charles Allen, appointed 1882. Waldo Colburn, appointed 1882; died 1885. Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., appointed 1882. William Sewall Gardner, appointed 1885; resigned 1887. Marcus Perrin Knowlton, appointed 1887. James Madison Morton, appointed 1890. John Lathrop, appointed 1891. James Madison Barker, appointed 1891.

It has been stated above that the act establishing the Supreme Judicial Court, passed July 3, 1782, gave the court authority to regulate the admission of attorneys and the creation of barristers-at-law. The law passed November 4, 1705, already quoted, prescribing the oath to be taken by attorneys, appears until recent times to have furnished the only necessary regulation. No definite term of study seems to have been required as a qualification for admission to the bar. It is probable that so far as barristers were concerned, something like the custom in England prevailed. There, barristers before admission to plead at the

bar must have resided three years in one of the inns of court, if a graduate at Cambridge or Oxford, and five years if not. These inns were the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. In Massachusetts the rule seems to have required a practice at one period of three, at another of four, and still another of seven years in the inferior courts.

Before the act was passed establishing the Supreme Judicial Court the following entry was made in the records of the Superior Court of Judicature :

"Suffolk, ss.: Superior Court of Judicature at Boston, third Tuesday of February, 1781, present, William Cushing, Nathaniel P. Sargeant, David Sewall and James Sullivan; and now at this term the following rule is made by the court and ordered to be entered, viz.: Whereas, learning and literary accomplishments are necessary as well to promote the happiness as to preserve the freedom of the people, and the learning of the law when duly encouraged and rightly directed being as well peculiarly subservient to the great and good purpose aforesaid, as promotive of public and private justice; and the court being at all times ready to bestow peculiar marks of approbation upon the gentlemen of the bar, who, by a close application to the study of the science they profess, by a mode of conduct which gives a conviction of the rectitude of their minds, and a fairness of practice that does honor to the profession of the law, shall distinguish themselves as men of science, honor and integrity: Do order that no gentleman shall be called to the degree of Barrister until he shall merit the same, by his conspicuous bearing, ability and honesty; and that the Court will, of their own mere motion call to the Bar such persons as shall render themselves worthy as aforesaid; and that the manner of calling to the Bar shall be as follows: The gentleman who shall be a candidate shall stand within the bar, the Chief Justice, or in his absence the senior Justice, shall, in the name of the Court, repeat to him the qualifications necessary for a Barrister at Law; shall let him know that it is a conviction in the mind of the Court of his being possessed of these qualifications that induces them to confer the honor upon him; and shall solemnly charge him so to conduct himself as to be of singular service to his country by exerting his abilities for the defence of her constitutional freedom; and so to demean himself as to do honor to the Court and Bar."

The Supreme Judicial Court made the following entry in its records :

"Suffolk, ss.: At the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston the last Tuesday of August, 1783, present, William Cushing, Chief Justice, and Nathaniel P. Sargeant, David Sewall and Increase Sumner, Justices, ordered that Barristers be called to the Bar by special writ to be ordered by the Court, and to be in the following form:

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"To A B Esq., of —, Greeting: We well knowing your ability, learning and integrity, command you that you appear before our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at —, in and for our county of —, on the — Tuesday of

—, then and there in our said Court to take upon you the state and degree of a Barrister at Law. Hereof fail not. Witness —, Esq., our Chief Justice at Boston, the — day of —, in the year of our Independence, —. By order of the Court.  
 — — —, Clerk.

“Which writ shall be fairly engrossed on parchment and delivered twenty days before the session of the same Court by the Sheriff of the same county to the person to whom directed, and being produced in Court by the Barrister and there read by the Clerk, and proper certificate thereon made shall be redelivered and kept as a voucher of his being legally called to the Bar; and the Barristers shall take rank according to the date of their respective writs.”

It is believed that no barristers were called after 1789, and in 1806 the Supreme Judicial Court adopted the following rule by which apparently counsellors were substituted for barristers :

“Suffolk, ss. At the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston for the counties of Suffolk and Nantucket the second Tuesday of March, 1806, present Francis Dana, Chief Justice; Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher and Isaac Parker, Justices, ordered: First, no attorney shall do the business of a counsellor unless he shall have been made or admitted as such by the Court. Second, all attorneys of this Court who have been admitted three years before the sitting of this Court shall be and hereby are made counsellors and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of such. Third, no attorney or counsellor shall hereafter be admitted without a previous examination.”

In 1836 the distinction between counsellor and attorney was abolished. It is difficult to say how early the barrister occupied a position in our courts. It is known, however, that in 1768 there were twenty-five in Massachusetts. Of these eleven were in Suffolk, Richard Dana, Benjamin Kent, James Otis, jr., Samuel Fitch, William Read, Samuel Swift, Benjamin Gridley, Samuel Quincy, Robert Auchmuty, and Andrew Cazneau, of Boston, and Jonathan Adams, of Braintree; five were in Essex, Daniel Farnham and John Lowell, of Newburyport, William Pyncheon, of Salem, John Chipman, of Marblehead, and Nathaniel Peaselee Sargeant, of Haverhill; one was in Middlesex, Jonathan Sewall; two in Worcester, James Putnam, of Worcester, and Abel Willard, of Lancaster; three in Bristol, Samuel White and Robert Treat Paine, of Taunton, and Daniel Leonard, of Norton; two in Plymouth, James Hovey and Pelham Winslow, of Plymouth, and one in Hampshire, John Worthington of Springfield. After that date the following barristers were called: Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, David Sewall, of York, Moses Bliss, of Springfield, Zephaniah Leonard, of Taunton, Theodore Bradbury, of

Falmouth (Portland), David Weyer, of Falmouth, Mark Hopkins, of Great Barrington, Simeon Strong, of Amherst, John Sullivan, of Durham, Daniel Oliver, of Hardwick, Frances Dana, of Cambridge, Sampson Salter Blowers, of Boston, Daniel Bliss, of Concord, Samuel Porter, of Salem, Joshua Upham, of Brookfield, Shearjashub Bourne, of Barnstable, James Sullivan, of Biddeford, Jeremiah D. Rogers, of Littleton, Oaks Angier, of Bridgewater, John Sprague, of Lancaster, Caleb Strong, of Northampton, Elisha Porter, of Hadley, Theodore Sedgwick, of Sheffield, Benjamin Hichborn, of Boston, Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport, Jonathan Bliss, of Springfield, William Tudor, Perez Morton and William Wetmore of Boston, and Levi Lincoln, of Worcester. No barristers were called after 1789 and the fifty-five whose names are given above are believed by the writer to be all ever called to the bar in Massachusetts.

The reports of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts are contained in one hundred and fifty-four volumes. Ephraim Williams as reporter edited one volume including decisions from the September term, 1804, in Berkshire to the June term, 1805, in Lincoln. Dudley Atkins Tyng, the next reporter, edited sixteen volumes, covering the period from the March term, 1806, in Suffolk to the Suffolk March term, 1822. Octavius Pickering, who succeeded Tyng, edited twenty-four volumes beginning with the Berkshire September term, 1822, and ending with decisions in Essex in 1839. Theron Metcalf, the successor of Pickering, covered with twelve volumes the period from the Suffolk and Nantucket March term in 1840 to the Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin September term in 1847. Luther Stearns Cushing reported twelve volumes from the Suffolk and Nantucket term of 1848, to the Suffolk term of November, 1853. Horace Gray, jr., in sixteen volumes covered the period from the Suffolk and Nantucket term of 1854 to the Suffolk term of November, 1860. Charles Allen in fourteen volumes reported the decisions from January, 1861, to the Suffolk term in January, 1867. Albert G. Browne reported in thirteen volumes from the Berkshire September term of 1867 to the Suffolk March term of 1872. Albert G. Browne, jr., and John C. Gray, jr., edited jointly two volumes with decisions from the Suffolk March term in 1872 to the Suffolk March term of 1873. Albert G. Browne,



jr., again, alone, reported three volumes from the Worcester September term 1873, to the Norfolk January term 1874. John Lathrop edited thirty volumes with decisions from the Berkshire September term 1874 to June, 1887. William V. Kellen followed with volumes containing decisions ending with November, 1891.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas, as has been stated, was finally established by the act published June 27, 1699, to be held in each county by four judges appointed for the same. The jurisdiction of this court has been already described in the laws which were at various times disallowed by the Privy Council, and need not be repeated. The court went into operation after the original disallowed act was passed in 1692, and as the disallowance only acted as a repeal, the court was kept alive by subsequent acts until the final approval of the act of 1699.

The judges of the court for Suffolk county at various times were as follows :

Elisha Hutchinson, appointed December 7, 1692; John Foster, appointed December 7, 1692; Peter Sergeant, appointed December 7, 1692; Isaac Addington, appointed December 7, 1692; Jeremiah Dummer, appointed July 2, 1702; Penn Townsend, appointed August 14, 1702; Thomas Palmer, appointed June 11, 1711; Edward Lynde, appointed December 9, 1715; Adam Winthrop, appointed December 9, 1715; William Dudley, appointed December 26, 1727; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed December 29, 1731; Elisha Cooke, appointed December 29, 1731; Anthony Stoddard, appointed January 21, 1733; Edward Hutchinson, appointed October 27, 1740; Eliakim Hutchinson, appointed December 31, 1741; Edward Winslow, appointed October 20, 1743; Samuel Watts, appointed April 6, 1748; Thomas Hutchinson, appointed April 3, 1752; Samuel Welles, appointed January 8, 1755; Foster Hutchinson, appointed April 1, 1758; William Reed, appointed May 9, 1770; Nathaniel Hatch, appointed January 10, 1771; Joseph Green, appointed July 3, 1772; Thomas Hutchinson, jr., appointed December 31, 1772; Benjamin Gridley, appointed May, 1775; Samuel Dexter, appointed October 31, 1775; John Hill, appointed October 31, 1775; Samuel Niles, appointed October 31, 1775; Samuel Pemberton, appointed October 31, 1775; Thomas Cushing, appointed February 8, 1776.

This completes the lists of judges who served prior to the law passed July 3, 1782, establishing the Court of Common Pleas.

The special justices during the same period were :

Samuel Checkley, appointed December 18, 1725; Anthony Stoddard, appointed December 18, 1725; Francis Fulham, appointed February 3, 1731-2; Thomas Greaves, appointed February 3, 1731-2; Hugh Hall, appointed February 3, 1731-2; Josiah Quincy, appointed December 31, 1734; Samuel Danforth, appointed February 21, 1734-5;

Francis Foxcroft, appointed February 21, 1734-5; John Quincy, appointed April 6, 1748; James Minot, appointed April 6, 1748; Benjamin Lincoln, appointed January 24, 1770; Joseph Williams, appointed January 24, 1770; Thomas Cushing, appointed October 31, 1775; Joseph Palmer, appointed October 31, 1775; Richard Cranch, appointed 1780; Joseph Gardner, appointed 1780; Edmund Quincy, appointed 1780.

The chief justices during the same period were: Elisha Hutchinson, Penn Townsend, Thomas Palmer, Adam Winthrop, Edward Hutchinson, Nathaniel Byfield, Eliakim Hutchinson, Samuel Dexter and Thomas Cushing.

The new law, passed July 3, 1782, after the adoption of the constitution, changed the name of the court to "Court of Common Pleas," and provided that it should be kept in each county by four judges, appointed from within the county, who should have cognizance of all civil actions of the value of more than forty shillings, with the right of appeal for all parties to the next Supreme Judicial Court held within the same county. It bore the same relation to its predecessor, the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, that the Supreme Judicial Court, when established, bore to the Superior Court of Judicature.

The judges of the court, which continued until June 21, 1811, were the following:

Olver Wendell, appointed February 6, 1783, standing justice; William Heath, appointed January 28, 1785, special justice; Suthell Hubbard, appointed January 28, 1785, special justice; Samuel Barrett, appointed April 26, 1787, special justice; Samuel Barrett, appointed July 15, 1788, standing justice; Thomas Crafts, appointed August 6, 1788, special justice; Thomas Crafts, appointed July 9, 1793, standing justice; William Dennison, appointed 1798, standing justice; George Richards Minot, appointed January 9, 1799, standing justice; Samuel Cooper, appointed January 9, 1799, special justice; William Sherburne, appointed January 9, 1799, special justice; Shearjashub Bourne, appointed June 18, 1800, standing justice.

In the year 1800 the law provided that there should be one chief justice and three justices, and the court so continued through the period of its existence with the following appointments to its bench:

George R. Minot, appointed 1800, chief justice; Shearjashub Bourne, appointed June 18, 1801, chief justice; Samuel Cooper, appointed January 7, 1802, special justice; William Wetmore, appointed February 17, 1806, special justice; William Wetmore, appointed May 26, 1806, chief justice; Joseph Ward, appointed July 2, 1807, special justice; John Phillips, appointed August 29, 1809, special justice; Robert Gardner, appointed March 15, 1811, special justice.



*L. A. Brewster, Jr.*



On the 21st of June, 1811, it was enacted that the Commonwealth, except Nantucket and Dukes county, should be divided into six circuits as follows: the middle circuit composed of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex counties; the western circuit composed of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire counties; the southern circuit composed of Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable counties; the first eastern circuit composed of York, Cumberland and Oxford counties; the second eastern circuit composed of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset counties; and the third eastern circuit composed of Hancock and Washington counties.

It also provided that "There shall be held and kept in each county, in the several circuits aforesaid, at such times and places as are now by law appointed for holding the Courts of Common Pleas in the several counties, a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, each of whom shall be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth; and any two of them shall be a court . . . with original jurisdiction of all civil actions . . . (excepting only such actions, wherein the Supreme Judicial Court or where justices of the peace now have original jurisdiction); and shall also have jurisdiction of all such offences, crimes and misdemeanors, as before the passage of this act were cognizable by the respective Courts of Common Pleas." They also had appellate jurisdiction in the case of sentences or judgments of a justice of the peace. It was further provided "that all actions, suits, matters and things which may be pending in the several Courts of Common Pleas on the second of December (1811), and all writs, executions, warrants, recognizances and processes returnable to" the Common Pleas Court shall be returnable to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas.

The judges of this court appointed in the middle circuit of which Suffolk county formed a part were:

Samuel Dana, chief justice, of Groton; William Wetmore, associate, of Boston; Stephen Minot, associate, of Haverhill.

Suffolk county, by an act passed February 26, 1814, was taken out of the circuit and was given a court of its own, which will be mentioned hereafter.

The first session of the Circuit Court was held at Cambridge, on the 16th of December, 1811, and its last session at Concord on the 11th of

June, 1821. On the 14th of February, 1821, an act was passed establishing the late Court of Common Pleas, as a substitute for the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, to take effect from and after the first day of August in that year. It provided for the appointment of four justices, one of whom should be commissioned chief justice, with practically the same jurisdiction which had been conferred on its predecessor, the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Circuit Court of Common Pleas, except that it was a court of the Commonwealth and not limited to any county or circuit. The court continued in existence until abolished by the act passed April 5, 1859, establishing the present Superior Court. On the first of March the number of associate justices was increased to four, on the 18th of March, 1845, to six, and on the 24th of May, 1851, to seven.

The judges of the court at various times were as follows:

*Chief Justices.*—Artemas Ward, appointed 1821; resigned 1839. John Mason Williams, appointed 1839; resigned 1844. Daniel Wells, appointed 1844; died 1854. Edward Mellen, appointed 1854; court abolished 1859.

*Associate Justices.*—Solomon Strong, appointed 1821; resigned 1842. John Mason Williams, appointed 1821; chief justice 1839. Samuel Howe, appointed 1821; died 1828. David Cummins, appointed 1828; resigned 1844. Charles Henry Warren, appointed 1839; resigned 1844. Charles Allen, appointed 1842; resigned 1844. Pliny Merrick, appointed 1843; resigned 1848. Joshua Holyoke Ward, appointed 1844; died 1848. Emory Washburn, appointed 1844; resigned 1847. Luther Stearns Cushing, appointed 1841; resigned 1848. Harrison Gray Otis Colby, appointed 1845; resigned 1847; Charles Edward Forbes, appointed 1847; Supreme Court 1848. Edward Mellen, appointed 1847; chief justice 1854. George Tyler Bigelow, appointed 1848; Supreme Court, 1850. Jonathan Coggswell Perkins, appointed 1848; court abolished 1859. Horatio Byington, appointed 1848; died 1856. Thomas Hopkinson, appointed 1848; resigned 1849. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, appointed 1849; resigned 1853. Pliny Merrick, appointed 1850; Supreme Court 1854. Henry Walker Bishop, appointed 1851; court abolished 1859. George Nixon Briggs, appointed 1853; court abolished 1859. George Partridge Sanger, appointed 1854; court abolished 1859. Henry Morris, appointed 1855; court abolished 1859. David Aiken, appointed 1856; court abolished 1859.

The Superior Court was established April 5, 1859, as the successor of the Court of Common Pleas and with practically the same jurisdiction, with one chief justice and ten associate justices. The number of associates was increased to eleven May 19, 1875, to thirteen February 27, 1888, and to fifteen May 6, 1892. The judges of this court up to the present time, August, 1892, have been as follows:



*Chief Justices.*—Charles Allen, appointed 1859; resigned 1867. Seth Ames, appointed 1867; Supreme Court 1869. Lincoln Flagg Brigham, appointed 1869; resigned 1890. Albert Mason, appointed 1890; incumbent.

*Associate Justices.*—Julius Rockwell, appointed 1859; resigned 1886. Otis Phillips Lord, appointed 1859; Supreme Court 1875. Marcus Morton, jr., appointed 1859; Supreme Court 1869. Seth Ames, appointed 1859; chief justice 1867. Ezra Wilkinson, appointed 1859; died 1882. Henry Vose, appointed 1859; died 1869. Thomas Russell, appointed 1859; resigned 1867. John Phelps Putnam, appointed 1859; died 1882. Lincoln Flagg Brigham, appointed 1859; chief justice 1869. Chester Isham Reed, appointed 1867; resigned 1871. Charles Devenus, jr., appointed 1867; Supreme Court 1873. Henry Austin Scudder, appointed 1869; resigned 1872. Francis Henshaw Dewey, appointed 1869; resigned 1881. Robert Carter Pitman, appointed 1869; died 1891. John William Bacon, appointed 1871; died 1888. William Allen, appointed 1872; Supreme Court 1881. Peleg Emory Aldrich, appointed 1873; incumbent. Waldo Colburn, appointed 1875; Supreme Court 1882. Wm. Sewall Gardner, appointed 1875; Supreme Court 1885. Hamilton Barclay Staples, appointed 1881; died 1891. Marcus Perrin Knowlton, appointed 1881; Supreme Court 1887. Caleb Blodgett, appointed 1882; incumbent. Albert Mason, appointed 1882; chief justice 1890. James Madison Barker, appointed 1882; Supreme Court 1891. Charles Perkins Thompson, appointed 1885; incumbent. John Wilkes Hammond, appointed 1886; incumbent. Justin Dewey, appointed 1886; incumbent. Edgar Jay Sherman, appointed 1887; incumbent. John Lathrop, appointed 1888; Supreme Court 1891. James Robert Dunbar, appointed 1888; incumbent. Robert Roberts Bishop, appointed 1888; incumbent. Daniel Webster Bond, appointed 1890; incumbent. Henry King Braley, appointed 1891; incumbent. John Hopkins, appointed 1891; incumbent. Elisha Burr Maynard, appointed 1891; incumbent. Franklin Goodridge Fessenden, appointed 1891; incumbent. John W. Corcoran, appointed 1891; incumbent. James B. Richardson, 1891; incumbent.

Among the most important changes in the jurisdiction of this court have been the following recent ones: By chapter 332 of the laws of 1887 exclusive jurisdiction was given to it "in all cases of divorce and nullity or validity of marriage." By chapter 379 of the laws of 1891 it was given jurisdiction in capital crimes, and by chapter 293 of the same year, jurisdiction in matters relating to telegraph and telephone wires given to the Supreme Court by chapter 27 of the public statutes, in matters relating to the abuse by towns of corporate powers given to the Supreme Court by the same chapter, relating to the construction, alteration, maintenance and use of buildings, given to the Supreme Court by chapter 104 of the public statutes and relating to the control of street railroads, given to the same court by chapter 113. The salaries of the chief justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Superior

Court are \$7,500 and \$500 for travel for the former, and \$6,500 and \$500 for travel for the latter ; and for the associate justices, \$7,000 and \$500 for travel for those of the former, and \$6,000 and \$500 for travel for those of the latter.

The law establishing the Superior Court abolished not only the Common Pleas Court, but also the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk and the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, whose functions and powers it assumed as well as those of the Court of Common Pleas. These two courts will be referred to hereafter.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace was the third court established June 27, 1699. The act establishing it provided that it should be held in each county by the justices of the peace of the same county, who were empowered to hear and determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace. The court for Suffolk was to be held on the first Tuesdays in July, October, January and April. This court continued without material change until June 19, 1807, its powers having been renewed after the adoption of the constitution by an act passed July 3, 1782. By an act passed at the above date, June 19, 1807, it was provided that this court should be held in the several counties by one chief justice and four associates for Suffolk, six for Essex, six for Middlesex, six for Hampshire, four for Berkshire, four for Norfolk, four for Plymouth, four for Bristol, two for Barnstable, two for the county of Dukes county, two for Nantucket, four for York, four for Cumberland, four for Oxford, four for Lincoln, six for Kennebec, six for Hancock, and two for Washington. These justices were to act as the General Court of Sessions, instead of justices of the peace, and to have and perform all the duties of the old court. On the 19th of June, 1809, the jurisdiction of the General Court of Sessions of the Peace was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. Up to that time the judges in Suffolk county had been :

William Dennison, appointed September 28, 1807, chief justice ; David Tilden, appointed September 28, 1807, associate ; Russell Sturgis, appointed September 28, 1807, associate ; Samuel Clap, appointed September 28, 1807, associate.

On the 25th of June, 1811, an act was passed providing " that from and after the first day of September next, an act made and passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

hundred and nine, entitled 'An act to transfer the powers and duties of the Court of Sessions to the Courts of Common Pleas, and for other purposes,' be and the same is hereby repealed," and that said General Court of Sessions should be revived. After the revival, on the 30th of August, 1811, William Dennison was again appointed chief justice and David Tilden and Russell Sturgis associates. Discretion was given to the governor to appoint one chief justice, and not more than four nor less than two associates in any county.

On the 28th of February, 1814, still another act was passed repealing the act of revival of the General Court of Sessions, except so far as Suffolk, Nantucket and the county of Dukes county were concerned, and transferring their jurisdiction to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, which had been established on the 21st of June, 1811. By this act the governor was authorized to appoint two persons in each county to be session justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in their respective counties, and to sit with the justices of the Circuit Court in the administration of all matters within their county over which the Courts of Sessions had jurisdiction. The administration of county affairs was conducted by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas until February 20, 1819, when the act which transferred the powers of the Court of Sessions to that court was repealed, and it was provided by law that the Court of Sessions in each county should be held by a chief justice and two associates. The Court of Sessions for Suffolk county continued until February 23, 1822, when it was abolished by an "act to regulate the administration of justice within the county of Suffolk and for other purposes." In addition to those already mentioned as judges at various times in the changing conditions of the court in Suffolk county, were Josiah Batchelder, appointed July 2, 1808; Benjamin Homans, appointed May 18, 1812; William Little and Edward Jones, appointed May 25, 1812; William Smith, appointed January 20, 1814, and Benjamin Rand, appointed May 25, 1819.

The Courts of Justices of the Peace have been handed down from the earliest days of the province and were first established by the act for the establishing of judicatories and courts of justice within the province, passed November 25, 1692, and disallowed by the Privy Council August 22, 1695. They were again established by an act passed June 18.

1697, and afterwards confirmed by repeated legislation. Their civil and criminal powers were so similar to those of justices of the Commonwealth, that it is not proposed to set them forth more fully than they have already been in an earlier part of this narrative.

The Boston Court of Common Pleas was established by an act passed February 26, 1814. At that time Suffolk county was a part of the middle circuit. The act provided that after the 28th of March, 1814, a Court of Common Pleas should be held at Boston for the county of Suffolk on the first Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September and November, to be called "the Boston Court of Common Pleas." It was to have one judge with a jurisdiction over all causes of a civil nature which had been cognizable by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas. It was also to have original and concurrent jurisdiction in all civil actions in the county of Suffolk under the sum of twenty dollars, and to hold a court to be called the Town Court for the summary trial without jury of all such actions on Wednesday of every week. The clerk of said court was to be called "Recorder" and have power to hold the court in case of the death or absence of the judge. This court continued until it was abolished by the act establishing a Common Pleas Court for the Commonwealth February 14, 1821. The judges of this court at various times were as follows:

Harrison Gray Otis, appointed March 16, 1814; William Minot, appointed March 2, 1818; William Prescott, appointed April 21, 1818; Artemas Ward, appointed May 11, 1819.

"An act to establish a Municipal Court in the Town of Boston" was passed March 4, 1800. The following are some of its provisions: "That there shall be holden within and for the Town of Boston, on the first Monday of every month, by such learned, able and discreet person as the governor shall appoint and commission pursuant to the constitution, a court of justice by the name of the Municipal Court for the Town of Boston; that said court shall have full power to adjourn from day to day and shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences committed within the town of Boston, which are now cognizable in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace; and cognizance of all crimes and offences against the By-Laws of the said Town; of frauds, deceits, monopolies, forestalling, regrating, thefts and nuisances."



*George B. Bigelow*





The court was presided over by one judge until March 1, 1843, when it was provided by law that the judges of the Common Pleas Court should be ex-officio the judges of the Municipal Court. When the Superior Court of the county of Suffolk was established by an act passed May 21, 1855, the powers of the judges of the Common Pleas Court in relation to the Municipal Court were transferred to the new court, and when the Superior Court was established, April 5, 1859, the Municipal Court was finally abolished. The judges of this court at various times were:

George Richards Minot appointed 1800; Thomas Dawes, jr., appointed 1802; Josiah Quincy, appointed January 16, 1822; Peter O. Thacher, appointed May 14, 1823.

On the 21st of May, 1855, an act was passed to establish the "Superior Court of the County of Suffolk," which provided for the appointment of four justices, one of whom should be chief justice, with jurisdiction "in all cases, and in the same manner, and to the same extent, in which the Court of Common Pleas now has jurisdiction in said county, whether original and exclusive, concurrent or appellate; and they shall also have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases in which the Court of Common Pleas now has concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Judicial Court in said county, wherein the damages demanded or the property claimed shall not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; and no action in which the said Superior Court may have jurisdiction under this act shall be brought in the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Suffolk, except the damages therein demanded, or the property claimed, shall exceed in amount or value the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and when the plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, shall before service of the writ, make oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace, that the matter sought to be recovered actually exceeds in amount or value the said sum."

The act provided for six terms per year in Boston, and at any term to suit public convenience, two sessions might be held. The city of Boston was to pay the expenses of the court, the justices were to be ex-officio justices of the Municipal Court, the terms of the Common Pleas Court in the county of Suffolk were abolished and "judges of the said Superior Court and of the Court of Common Pleas might interchange services, and hold mutual consultations in matters of law and as

to rules of practice." This court was also abolished by the act establishing the present Superior Court passed April 5, 1859. The judges of this court were as follows :

Albert H. Nelson, chief justice, appointed October 13, 1855, resigned 1858; Josiah G. Abbot, appointed October 13, 1855, resigned 1858; Stephen G. Nash, appointed October 13, 1855, court abolished 1859; Charles P. Huntington, appointed October 13, 1855, court abolished 1859; Marcus Morton, jr., appointed March 14, 1858, vice Abbot; Charles Allen, chief justice, appointed March 19, 1858, court abolished 1859.

A Police Court was established in Boston by an act passed February 23, 1822, the most important provisions of which for the purposes of this narrative were as follows: "That the town of Chelsea shall continue to be a part of the county of Suffolk, for all purposes relating to the administration of justice, as though this act had not been passed, excepting that the town of Chelsea shall not be liable to taxation for any county purposes, until the legislature shall otherwise order; and excepting also as hereinafter provided, concerning the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. That the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Suffolk shall have jurisdiction in all matters and things, which in relation to the town of Chelsea, or the inhabitants thereof, were cognizable by the Court of Sessions in the county of Suffolk before the passing of this act.

"That there shall be and hereby is established within and for the city of Boston, a Police Court to consist of three learned, able and discreet persons to be appointed and commissioned by the governor pursuant to the constitution, and the session justice shall preside in said court; and a court shall be held daily at nine of the clock A. M. and at three of the clock P. M., by some one or more of said justices, and at any other terms when necessary to take cognizance of all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, whereof justices of the peace may take cognizance by law, and of all offences which may be cognizable by one or more of said justices, according to the by-laws, rules and regulations which may be established by the proper authority of the city of Boston.

"That a court shall be held by one or more of said justices on two several days in each week, and as much oftener as may be necessary, to be called and styled the Justice's Court for the county of Suffolk; which

court shall have original, exclusive jurisdiction and cognizance of all civil suits and actions, which before, and until the passing of this act, might by law be heard, tried and determined before any justice of the peace within and for the county of Suffolk; and an appeal shall be allowed from all judgments in said justice's court in like manner as appeals are now allowed by law, from judgments of justices of the peace in civil actions in the said county of Suffolk."

The final provision of the act was "that it shall be of no force or effect unless a certain act establishing the city of Boston," passed at the present session, shall be accepted by the inhabitants of the town of Boston pursuant to the provision therein made.

The Police Court and the Justice's Court described in the above act remained distinct, one exercising criminal and the other civil jurisdiction, with the same judges for both, until 1860 when it was enacted in the general statutes that "all cases and proceedings pending in or returnable to the Justice's Court for the county of Suffolk, and the records and jurisdiction of said court are transferred to the Police Court." The judges who served at various times in this court were :

Benjamin Whitman, appointed June 10, 1822, senior justice; William Simmons, appointed June 10, 1822; Henry Orne, appointed June 10, 1822; John G. Rogers, appointed August 10, 1831; James C. Merrill, appointed February 19, 1834; Abel Cushing, appointed June 30, 1843; Thomas Russell, appointed February 26, 1852; Sebeus C. Maine, appointed November 3, 1858; George D. Wells, appointed May 31, 1859; Edwin Wright, appointed July 9, 1861; Mellen Chamberlain, appointed June 28, 1861, special justice.

The Police Court was abolished by an act passed May 29, 1866, establishing the Present Municipal Court of the city of Boston. That act provided that "there shall be established a court to be called the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, which shall have the same powers and jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings at law, whether civil or criminal as the Police Court of the city of Boston now has, except as hereinafter provided"—that "all cases pending at the time this act shall take full effect, whether civil or criminal, in the Police Court of the city of Boston, shall be transferred to and have day in the proper day and term of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston; and all writs, processes, complaints, petitions and proceedings whatever which are made returnable or to be entered in said Police Court, shall be

returnable to, entered and have day in the proper day and term of said Municipal Court, that there shall be appointed, commissioned and qualified, agreeably to the constitution, . . . three suitable persons as justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, one of whom shall be appointed, commissioned and qualified as chief justice thereof, one or more of whom shall hold a court for criminal business daily, except Sundays or legal holidays, in the forenoon at nine o'clock, and in the afternoon except on Saturday at three o'clock, or some hour thereafter, and a court for civil business weekly, each term of which shall begin on Saturday.

By chapter 41 of the laws of 1882 the number of associate justices was increased to three and by chapter 419 of the laws of 1888 to four. The judges of the court have been the following :

John W. Bacon, appointed July 2, 1866, chief justice; Francis W. Hurd, appointed July 2, 1866, associate; Mellen Chamberlain, appointed June 29, 1866, associate; Mellen Chamberlain, appointed December 1, 1871, chief justice; Joseph M. Churchill, appointed March 3, 1871, associate; William E. Parmenter, appointed December 12, 1871, associate; John Wilder May, appointed October 12, 1878, chief justice; William E. Parmenter, appointed January 24, 1883, chief justice; W. J. Forsaith, appointed January 23, 1872, special; W. J. Forsaith, appointed March 8, 1882, associate; Matthew J. McCafferty, appointed January 24, 1883, associate; George Z. Adams, appointed July 11, 1882, special; John H. Hardy, appointed June 3, 1885, associate; Benjamin R. Curtis, appointed April 28, 1886, associate; Frederick D. Ely, appointed October 10, 1888, associate; John H. Burke, appointed February 11, 1891, associate.

Within the present limits of Suffolk county there are the following Municipal, Police and District Courts:

1. The Municipal Court of the city of Boston, the establishment of which has been already stated with a jurisdiction including wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, and the following judges: William E. Parmenter, chief justice, William J. Forsaith, John H. Hardy, Frederick D. Ely and John H. Burke, associate justices, and George Z. Adams, special justice.

2. The Municipal Court of South Boston was established May 26, 1874, and now has a jurisdiction including wards 13, 14, 15, with the following judges: Robert I. Burbank, justice, and Joseph D. Fallon and Charles J. Noyes, special justices.

3. The Municipal Court of the Charlestown District was originally established as the Police Court of the city of Charlestown, April 4, 1862,

but assumed its present name pursuant to the act uniting Charlestown with Boston passed May 14, 1873. It has jurisdiction over wards 3, 4, 5, with the following judges: Henry W. Bragg, justice, and Joseph H. Cotton and Simon Davis, special justices.

4. The Municipal Court of the Highland District was established by an act passed June 1, 1867, uniting Roxbury with Boston, under the name of the Municipal Court of the Southern District of the city of Boston, and acquired its present title pursuant to an act passed May 26, 1874. It has jurisdiction over wards 19, 20, 21, 22, and the following judges: Solomon A. Bolstor, justice, and George R. Wheelock and Walter S. Frost, special justices.

5. The Municipal Court of the Dorchester District was established June 10, 1870. It has jurisdiction in ward 29 and the following judges: Joseph R. Churchill, justice, and George M. Reed, and George A. Fisher, special justices.

6. The Municipal Court of the Brighton District was established May 26, 1874. It has jurisdiction in ward 25, and the following judges: Henry Baldwin, justice, and James H. Rice and Charles A. Barnard, special justices.

7. The Municipal Court of the West Roxbury District was established May 26, 1874. It has jurisdiction in Ward 23, and the following judges: James M. F. Howard, justice, and George R. Fowler and Henry Austin, special justices.

8. The Police Court of Chelsea was established February 27, 1855. It originally included Chelsea, North Chelsea (Revere), and Winthrop in its jurisdiction, but in 1886 Winthrop was added to the jurisdiction of the District Court of East Boston. The judges of the court are Albert D. Bosson, justice, and William H. Hart and Frank E. Fitz, special justices.

9. The East Boston District Court was established as the Municipal Court of the East Boston District, May 26, 1874, and was re-established under its present name by an act passed February 16, 1886. Its jurisdiction extends over Wards 1 and 2, and the town of Winthrop, which until the organization of this court was included within the jurisdiction of the police court of Chelsea. Its judges are William H. H. Emmons, justice, and James L. Walsh and Albert E. Clary, special justices.



It will be proper here to state that by an act passed May 3, 1850, Chelsea, North Chelsea (Revere), and Winthrop, parts of Suffolk county, were placed under the jurisdiction of the county commissioners of Middlesex. Suffolk county, of course, has no commissioners.

In the city of Boston the board of aldermen have all the powers and duties of county commissioners, except in relation to trials by jury and recovery of damages in such trials, in cases of laying out and discontinuing highways, and appeals from assessors for abatement of taxes.

It has been stated in an earlier part of this narrative that under the colonial charter matters relating to the probate of wills and the administration of estates of deceased persons were within the jurisdiction of the county court. This jurisdiction was disturbed during the brief administrations of Dudley and Andros, but after the overthrow of Andros the old method was resumed and continued until the province charter went into operation. By that charter probate affairs were placed in the hands of the Governor and Council, who claimed and exercised the right to appoint judges and registers of probate in the various counties. The following is believed to be a correct list of persons holding these offices in Suffolk county by appointment under the provincial charter, and until the first law was passed relating to probate affairs after the adoption of the constitution :

*Judges of Probate.*—William Stoughton, appointed June 18, 1692; Elisha Cooke, August 8, 1701; Isaac Addington, November 19, 1702; Samuel Sewall, December 9, 1715; Joseph Willard, December 19, 1728; Joseph Willard, November 5, 1741; Edward Hutchinson, February 12, 1745-6; Thomas Hutchinson, April 3, 1752; Thomas Hutchinson, November 5, 1761; Foster Hutchinson, August 3, 1769; Thomas Cushing, 1775; Oliver Wendell, November 16, 1780.

*Registers of Probate.*—Isaac Addington, appointed June 18, 1692; Paul Dudley, November 19, 1702; Joseph Marion, December 19, 1715; John Boydell; Benjamin Rolfe, October 19, 1722, (Boydell absent); John Boydell, December 19, 1728; John Boydell, December 15, 1732; Andrew Belcher, December 21, 1739; Andrew Belcher, November 5, 1741; John Payne, July 14, 1749, (Belcher absent); John Shirley, January 25, 1754; John Payne, September 20, 1754, (Shirley absent); John Payne, January 11, 1755, (Shirley absent); John Payne, March 28, 1755; John Cotton, March 28, 1755; William Cooper, 1759; John Cotton, 1759; William Cooper, 1761; John Cotton, 1761; William Cooper, October 30, 1776.

On the 12th of March, 1784, an "Act for establishing Courts of Probate" was passed, providing that a court shall be held in the several





*L. H. Bolster*



counties, and that a judge and register shall be appointed in each county; that the Supreme Judicial Court shall be the Supreme Court of Probate with appellate jurisdiction of all matters determinable by the probate judges.

Under this act and until 1838, when the offices of judges and registers of probate and insolvency were created, the following officers administered the affairs of the court:

*Judges of Probate.*—Oliver Wendell, appointed November 16, 1780, (held over); James Sullivan, May 27, 1788; Thomas Dawes, February 19, 1790; George Richards Minot, February 1, 1792; Thomas Dawes, jr., January 26, 1802; Joseph Hall, September 6, 1825; John Heard, March 15, 1836; Willard Phillips, May 3, 1839; Edward Greeley Loring December 17, 1847; John P. Putnam, March 27, 1858.

*Registers of Probate.*—William Cooper, appointed October 30, 1776, (held over); Perkins Nichols, November 19, 1799; John Heard, May 26, 1806; David Everett, October 22, 1811; John Heard, June 20, 1812; Oliver B. Peabody, March 15, 1836; Horatio M. Willis, February 8, 1842; Thomas Gill, April 1, 1852; Horatio M. Willis, July 1, 1853; William C. Browne, February 28, 1855.

An amendment to the constitution, ratified by the people on the 23d of May, 1858, provided that at the annual election and in every fifth year thereafter, the register of probate of each county should be chosen by the people. Pursuant to this amendment William C. Browne, then holding the office, was chosen register. In 1856 a Court of Insolvency was established by law in each county, and Isaac Ames was appointed, June 16, 1856, judge of insolvency for Suffolk county and Charles W. Storey, register. In 1858 the offices of judge and register of probate and those of judge and register of insolvency were abolished and the offices of judge and register of probate and insolvency were created. In the same year it was provided that the register of probate and insolvency should be chosen by the people in that year and every fifth year thereafter. Isaac Ames was appointed judge of probate and insolvency May 11, 1858, and at the election in November William C. Browne, the former register of probate, was chosen register. The successor of Judge Ames was John W. McKim, the present incumbent, who was appointed March 27, 1877. Mr. Browne was rechosen for five years in 1863, and was succeeded by William S. King, who was chosen in November, 1870. At the death of Col. King, Patrick R. Guiney succeeded to the office, and after his death, which occurred March 21,

1877, Elijah George, the present incumbent, was appointed register and subsequently chosen by the people.

In the history of the office of judge of probate of Suffolk county an event occurred, to which it may be interesting to refer. Edward Greeley Loring, who held the office from 1847 to 1858, was removed upon the address of the two Houses of the Legislature on the ground that holding the office of judge of probate was incompatible with holding the office of United States commissioner, both of which had been held by him some years. As United States commissioner he had heard an application for the rendition to his alleged master of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, who was arrested May 26, 1854, and rendered judgment in accordance with the application. This act aroused the indignation of the people to such an extent that his removal from office was demanded. His removal was attempted at various times by the Legislature on the ground that he had violated the provisions of the 13th section of the 459th chapter of the laws of 1855, which declared "that no person who holds any office under the laws of the United States which qualifies him to issue any warrant or other process, or to grant any certificate under the acts of Congress passed in 1793 and 1850, or to serve the same, shall at the same time hold any office of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of the Commonwealth." Resolves in favor of his removal on this ground had been several times reported by a special committee and had failed either to pass the Legislature, or, if passed, to receive the approval of the governor, and the chief argument against the resolves was the claim that the law of 1855 was unconstitutional.

In 1858 a renewed attempt was made, and the writer of this narrative, then a member of the Senate, was made chairman of the committee to whom the petitions for removal were referred. The late Joseph M. Churchill, of Dorchester, was chairman on the part of the House, in which branch the petitions had been presented, and he was requested by the committee to draft a report in favor of the passage of an address. The writer, believing that a removal would never be accomplished on the grounds that had been successfully attacked either by the Legislature or the executive, and also believing that the report of Mr. Churchill would repeat those grounds and thus be defeated, determined to write a report with reasons for removal which would not only avoid all questions

of constitutionality, but would commend themselves also to the minds of men whose anti-slavery sentiments were not especially strong.

At the next meeting of the committee, after the House chairman had read his report, the writer asked permission to read his own, and after its reading it was at once accepted by a majority of the committee. In order that a record may be here made of the final controlling reasons for a legislative act which has been misunderstood, the report is made a part of this narrative as follows:

“HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 9, 1858.

“The joint special committee to whom were referred the several petitions for the removal of Edward Greeley Loring from the office of judge of probate for the county of Suffolk have considered the same and report.

“The constitution provides that ‘all judicial officers duly appointed, commissioned and sworn shall hold their offices during good behavior excepting such concerning whom there is a different provision made in the constitution; provided nevertheless the governor with the consent of the council may remove them upon the address of both houses of the Legislature.’ The exercise of this right in the hands of the governor and council and the branches of the Legislature is unrestricted. Any reasons, unless they may be such as are based on misconduct and maladministration in office which may seem sufficient, will justify removal by address.

“In the year 1840 Edward Greeley Loring was appointed commissioner of the United States to take bail and affidavits pursuant to the acts of Congress passed in 1812 and 1817. In 1846 he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Suffolk. At that time under the act of Congress of 1793 jurisdiction in all cases of the extradition of fugitives from service or labor was vested in any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate. The duties imposed on a commissioner in 1840, though enlarged by acts of Congress subsequently, were of such a character that perhaps no valid reason existed why the offices of judge of probate and commissioner of the United States should not be held, and their separate functions discharged by one and the same person.

“But by the act of Congress passed in 1850 the jurisdiction in question was transferred to the commissioners of the United States, and in

the language of that act Edward Greeley Loring as one of the commissioners was 'required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.' This transfer increased the duties and responsibility of the commissioners and so changed their character that the holding of that office became in the opinion of your committee incompatible with the holding of the office of judge of probate; that a faithful discharge of the duties of the one became inconsistent with the proper discharge in all cases of the duties of the other.

"A single illustration will suggest the conflict which might arise in the exercise of the powers and duties imposed by the two offices. A slave mother dies in Massachusetts and her children are brought before the Court of Probate for the appointment of a guardian. The judge of probate by the laws of Massachusetts is for the time their protector and friend, and while the hearing is pending the same judge in the capacity of commissioner is called upon to issue a warrant for their seizure as the property of a southern slave owner.

"Again the constitution provides that 'the judges of probate of wills and for granting letters of administration shall hold their courts at such place or places or fixed days as the convenience of the people shall require, and the Legislature shall from time to time hereafter appoint such times and places.' These times and places have been fixed by the Legislature agreeable to the wants and convenience of the people.

"It must be apparent that the assumption or occupation by any judge of probate of any office whose duties might interfere with the discharge of his probate duties at the times and places thus constitutionally prescribed is improper, and after due notice is a sufficient cause of removal. It cannot be denied that a judicial officer under the laws of the United States whose duties are compulsory upon the incumbent may be incompatible with a judicial office under the laws of Massachusetts whose duties are no less compulsory. Now no limit is to be presumed to the amount of duties which a commissioner may be called upon to perform. If the discharge of the duties of commissioners were voluntary under the act of 1850, the mere occupation of the office might be unobjectionable, but in the language of Judge Loring in his protest in 1855 'the duty of commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States under the law of 1850, is imperative upon them,' and 'an application made



pursuant to law to any one commissioner fixes that duty on him and after such application he can neither decline it nor evade it.' It is clear then that even if such applications were rare, they might be made at the very time fixed by the law for the performance of his probate duties, and if numerous they might prevent their performance altogether. The fact that during the trial of Anthony Burns such a conflict existed as compelled Judge Loring in the discharge of duties as commissioner to adjourn the Court of Probate and postpone its business, sufficiently confirms the incompatibility in question.

" But the duties of commissioners in connection with the extradition of fugitive slaves are not the only duties which might conflict with the proper discharge of the duties of judge of probate. Pursuant to several acts of Congress passed subsequently to the appointment of Judge Loring as commissioner in 1840, he is liable to be called to act in cases of extradition of fugitives from foreign countries, and issue warrants and hold preliminary examinations in cases of revolts, mutiny and affrays on shipboard, and a great variety of crimes and offences committed on sea and land within the jurisdiction of the United States. These duties enlarging from year to year aid still further in constituting the office of United States commissioner such an office as cannot with propriety be held by a judicial officer under the laws of Massachusetts. When we add to this interference of official duties their opposite and conflicting natures the incompatibility is the more manifest.

" This incompatibility has been long since recognized by the laws of the Commonwealth and by the members of successive legislatures. The law of 1843, though applicable to magistrates of this Commonwealth in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the act of Congress of 1793, was clearly indicative of the determination of the people of Massachusetts that no magistrate in judicial office should participate in the extradition of slaves. The sentiment and spirit of that law are as clearly violated whether that participation is had by a magistrate of Massachusetts as such acting under the law of 1793, or by a commissioner of the United States acting under the law of 1850, who is at the same time a judicial officer under the laws of the Commonwealth. In conformity with the spirit of this law the Legislature declared by resolves in 1850 'that the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts as expressed

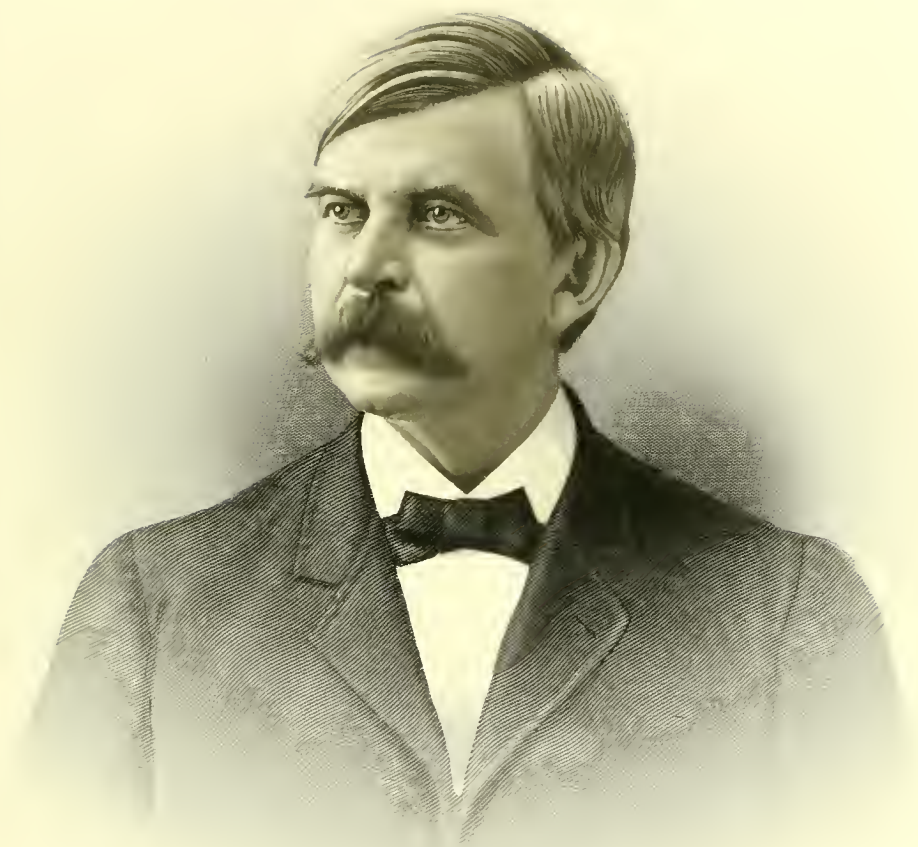
in their legal enactments in relation to the delivering up of fugitive slaves remain unchanged' and 'that the people of Massachusetts in the maintenance of these their well-known and invincible principles expect that their officers and representatives will adhere to them at all times, on all occasions, and under all circumstances.'

"The law of 1855 in a more positive manner recognizes the same principle and applies it to the condition of things existing in consequence of the law of Congress passed in 1850. In direct contravention of the terms and spirit of this law, Judge Loring now holds the two offices of judge of probate and United States commissioner. Indeed, the whole current of sentiment and law in Massachusetts during the last fifteen years has enunciated the principle that no officers of this Commonwealth shall engage in the extradition of slaves, or occupy any office among whose duties such extradition may be counted. The same doctrine has been endorsed and confirmed by the address of two Legislatures to the governor of the Commonwealth for the removal of the judge who has disregarded and violated it.

"For these reasons, in the opinion of the committee, the Legislature is called upon to address the governor to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of judge of probate for the county of Suffolk. They do not feel obliged to base their grounds for his removal upon the law of 1855, and, indeed, to establish the entire validity of these grounds, in their opinion it is not necessary to regard that law, except so far as it is declaratory of the sentiment of the people. If that law is constitutional, it is sufficient to say that its violation is a valid reason for the address. If it is unconstitutional, they hold that the principle so long acknowledged which dictated its enactment, is also abundant cause and justification.

"Ample notice has been given to Judge Loring of the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives, and ample time afforded him to respect and yield to them. While judge of probate he still holds the office of United States commissioner in defiance of the sentiment of the Commonwealth, and his removal by address is the only remedy which the constitution recognizes or provides.

"Your committee therefore respectfully recommends that the accompanying address be sent to the governor, requesting him with the consent



J. D. A. Bucklett



of the Council to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of judge of probate for the county of Suffolk.

"And your committee further recommends that a joint committee consisting of two on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House be appointed to present said address to the governor."

The address was adopted by the Legislature and presented by the writer as chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, to Nathaniel P. Banks, then governor, who with the advice and consent of the Council promptly caused the removal.

The committee reporting the address to the Legislature consisted of Wm. T. Davis and Joseph W. Cornell, on the part of the Senate, and Joseph M. Churchill, Dexter F. Parker, George Stevens, W. F. Arnold, and William Page, on the part of the House. Mr. Page made a minority report in opposition to the address, and Messrs. Churchill, Parker, Arnold, and Cornell reported that while they concurred in the report they favored the removal for the additional reason "that the said Edward Greeley Loring in violation of the provisions of the 13th section of chapter 489 of the acts of 1855, holds the office of judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, and also the office of United States commissioner with power to issue process and grant certificates under the act of Congress approved September 18, A. D. 1850, known as the fugitive slave act."

It is not proposed to include in this narrative sketches of the United States courts sitting within the county of Suffolk, but some reference to admiralty affairs before the adoption of the constitution may be appropriate. Under the colony charter the Court of Assistants held admiralty jurisdiction, and under a law passed by the General Court in 1673, were authorized to hear and try cases without a jury. Under the province charter the crown reserved the power of establishing admiralty courts and appointing their officers. The words of the charter are: "Provided alwaies and it is hereby declared that nothing herein shall extend or be taken to Erect or grant or allow the Exercise of any Admirall Court Jurisdiccon Power or Authority, but that the same shall be and is hereby reserved to Us and Our Successors and shall from time to time be Erected Granted and exercised by vertue of Commissions to be yssued under the Great Seale of England or under the Seale of the High

Admirall or the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admirall of England."

The admiralty judges under the province charter having jurisdiction in Massachusetts were Adam Winthrop, appointed in 1699; William Atwood, appointed in 1701; Roger Mompesson, appointed in 1703; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed in 1703; John Menzies, appointed in 1715; Robert Auchmuty, appointed in 1728; Nathaniel Byfield, appointed in 1728; Robert Auchmuty, appointed in 1731; Chambers Russell, appointed in 1747; Robert Auchmuty, jr., appointed in 1767, who held office until the Revolution. At a later date during the Revolution there appears to have been a Maritime Court, divided into three districts, of which Timothy Pickering was judge of the Middle District, Nathan Cushing of the Southern, and Timothy Langdon of the Northern. The writer has not been able to learn much concerning this court, nor does he consider it necessary to investigate it for the purposes of this narrative.

With some reference to the attorney-generals who have served the province and State, to the sheriffs, and county attorneys of the county of Suffolk, all of whom are intimately associated with the judicial system and to the court-houses in use at various times, this sketch of the courts will close; and it will be only necessary before bringing this chapter to an end to allude to the condition and character of the Suffolk bar at different periods of its history.

The first attorney-general appears to have been Benjamin Bullivant, who received a reappointment to that office in 1686, and was succeeded by George Farwell, who served until June 20, 1688. During the remaining time of the administration of Andros, James Graham held the office, and was succeeded by Anthony Checkley, June 14, 1689. Checkley was reappointed under the province charter by Governor Phipps, October 28, 1692. Paul Dudley was appointed July 4, 1702, and in the opinion of Judge Washburn, Thomas Newton succeeded Dudley in 1718, and served until May 28, 1721. The successors of Newton under the province charter were John Overing, 1722; John Read, 1723; John Overing, 1728; John Read, 1733; William Brattle, 1736; John Overing, 1739; Jeremiah Gridley, 1742; John Overing, 1743; James Otis, 1748; Edmund Trowbridge, 1749; Jonathan Sewall, 1767, the last attorney-general under the charter.



The office of solicitor-general was created in 1767, and given to Jonathan Sewall before his appointment as attorney-general, and when he was appointed to that office in the same year, Samuel Quincy was appointed solicitor-general, who held the office until the Revolution. When the office of solicitor-general was revived, Daniel Davis was appointed in 1808 and continued in office until June 1, 1832, when the office was abolished by an act passed March 14, 1832.

Since the adoption of the constitution the following persons have held the office of attorney-general :

Robert Treat Paine, appointed during the Revolution and held over; James Sullivan, February 12, 1790; Barnabas Bidwell, June 15, 1807; Perez Morton, September 7, 1810; James T. Austin, May 24, 1832 (office abolished in 1843); John Henry Clifford, 1849 (office revived); Rufus Choate, January 22, 1853; John Henry Clifford, May 20, 1854; Stephen Henry Phillips, chosen 1858; Dwight Foster, 1861; Chester I. Reed, 1864 (resigned); Charles Allen, 1867; Charles R. Tram, 1872; George Marston, 1879; Edgar J. Sherman, 1883 (resigned); Andrew J. Waterman, 1887; Albert E. Pillsbury, 1891 (incumbent).

During the colonial period there was no officer bearing the title of sheriff until the time of Andros, when James Sherlock acted in that capacity and officiated in the Superior Court of Judicature in 1688, over which Joseph Dudley presided as chief justice, with William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley as associates. The following persons have served as sheriff of Suffolk county under the province charter and under the constitution :

Samuel Gookin, appointed May 27, 1692; Giles Dyer, October 23, 1702; William Dudley, August 27, 1713; William Payne, February 19, 1714-15; William Dudley, March 2, 1714-15; William Payne, December 9, 1715; Edward Winslow, December 12, 1728; Benjamin Pollard, October 20, 1743; Stephen Greenleaf, January 3, 1757; William Greenleaf, 1775; Joseph Henderson, December 14, 1780; Jeremiah Allen, April 14, 1791; Samuel Bradford, June 16, 1809; Joseph Hall, October 13, 1818; Charles Pinckney Sumner, September 6, 1825 (resigned); Joseph Eveleth, April 11, 1839; Henry Crocker, February 1, 1852 (resigned); Joseph Eveleth, May 21, 1853; John M. Clark, February 28, 1855; John B. O'Brien, chosen 1883 (incumbent).

The office of county attorney, or as at various times it has been called, attorney of the State, Commonwealth attorney, and district attorney, was established in 1807, and that year James T. Austin was appointed attorney of the State. In 1811 he was reappointed as county attorney, and served until 1830. On the 5th of July in that year Samuel Dunn

Parker was appointed county attorney, and served until 1852. On the 4th of February in that year, John C. Park was appointed Commonwealth attorney, and served until the 30th of September, 1853, when George Partridge Sanger was appointed. George W. Cooley was appointed to succeed Mr. Sanger September 5, 1854, and served until the 26th of February, 1861, when Joseph H. Bradley was appointed district attorney. Mr. Bradley declined, and George Partridge Sanger was appointed March 21, 1861. John Wilder May succeeded May 18, 1869, and Oliver Stevens, the present incumbent, in 1875.

A few words concerning the buildings in which the courts have been held at various times in Boston will not be inappropriate. Thomas Lechford, writing in 1640, said that the General Court and the Great Quarter Courts were held in the Meeting House. At that time the Meeting House stood on the site of Jey's building on Washington street, in front of Young's Hotel. It had previously stood on the site of Brazier's building on State street. Between these two sites Capt. Robert Keayne lived, on the corner of Washington and State streets, and the market place was on the site of the old State House. Captain Keayne died in 1656, leaving to the town of Boston £300 "for a town house, a conduit and a market place, with some convenient room or two for the courts to meet in both summer and winter, and so for the townsmen and commissioners in the same building or the like and a convenient room for a library and a gallery or some other handsome room for the elders to meet in; also a room for an armory." A wooden building was consequently erected and finished in 1658 on the old market place set on twenty-one pillars, leaving an open space on the ground for a market place and room above for town purposes. The General Court allowed to Boston one single country rate, provided the courts could be held in this building. In 1667 it was repaired at a cost of £680, one-half of which was paid by the country, one-quarter by the county, and one-quarter by the town.

In 1711 it was burned, and a new building constructed of brick in 1712-13, one-half of the cost being paid by the province and one-half by the county and town. In 1747 it was again partially burned, but the walls of the present old State House are supposed to be the same erected in 1713. In 1773 a new court house was built of brick in

Court street, on the site now occupied by the northerly end of the stone building recently abandoned by the courts.

In 1810 a court house was built on School street on the site of the present city hall and occupied until the stone building in Court square was completed in December, 1836. The old Municipal Court continued to be held in the brick building on Court street until June 20, 1822, when it was removed to Leverett street, thence to the School street building in 1831, and to the Court street building in 1837. The Police Court was held in Leverett street from the time of its establishment in 1822 to 1837, when it removed to the Court street building.

The United States Courts were held in the School street building until rooms were furnished in the Court square house, and later for a term in Bowdoin square until the Masonic Temple was bought by the United States and fitted for their use.

There was practically no bar in Suffolk county during the colonial period. It is probable that John Winthrop, Richard Bellingham, John Humphrey, Herbert Pelham, Simon Bradstreet and Thomas Lechford had been educated as lawyers in England, but of these Pelham and Lechford returned home after a few years' residence, and the others were chiefly occupied as magistrates and not as attorneys. The skill with which the colony laws were drafted shows these few men to have been learned and able. Edward Randolph, the secretary of the Massachusetts colony under President Dudley, wrote home to England in January, 1687-8: "I have wrote you of the want we have of two or three honest attorneys (if any such thing in nature), we have but two; one is West's creature, came with him from New York and drives all before him. He also takes extravagant fees, and for want of more the country cannot avoid coming to him, so that we had better be quite without them, than not to have more."

The Mr. West referred to in the letter of Randolph was John West, who came from New York and was appointed deputy secretary under Randolph, who was secretary under Andros. He was a practitioner in the courts, but, probably, not an educated lawyer. He managed as deputy secretary to deceive and financially prey upon his chief, and it is quite possible that he is one of the attorneys referred to in the above letter. He made himself so unpopular that when the Revolution of

1688 came on he was arrested with Andros and with him sent to England. The other attorney was probably George Farwell, who also came from New York and was made attorney-general by Andros. He also was arrested with Andros at the Revolution and sent to England in February, 1689.

Another of the attorneys in the early colonial days was Thomas Morton, of Merry Mount, who came from England in 1625, and returned in 1628. He was probably an educated lawyer and styled himself "of Clifford's Inn, Gentleman." He returned to Massachusetts in 1643, was arrested for misconduct and after a year's imprisonment was released on the ground of age and insanity.

The real practitioners in the courts, however, under the colonial charter were not lawyers. Mr. Joseph Willard, the late clerk of the courts, stated in an address before the Worcester bar in 1829, that among the leading practitioners were John Coggan, a merchant; Amos Richardson, a tailor; John Watson, a merchant; and Benjamin Bullivant, an apothecary and perhaps physician. In fact, the business of practicing in the courts was looked upon as so objectionable that a law was passed in 1662 excluding every one "who was a usual and common attorney in an Inferior Court from a seat in the house of deputies."

It was largely the custom for parties to manage their own suits, and litigation with its consequent burden upon the machinery of the courts became so easy and trials so tedious that the General Court ordered in 1656 "that when any plaintiff or defendant shall plead by himself or his attorney for a longer time than one hour, the party that is sentenced or condemned shall pay twenty shillings for every hour so pleading more than the common fees appointed by the court for the entrance of actions, to be added to the execution for the use of the country."

Under Andros the courts were authorized to make rules for the regulation of court proceedings, and a table of court fees was established, which is here copied from Washburn's *Judicial History of Massachusetts*, as follows:

"For commissioners of small causes, attachments or summons, 1<sup>d</sup>.

Subpoena for witnesses, 3<sup>d</sup>.

Entry, 3<sup>d</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.

Filing papers, each paper, 2<sup>d</sup>.



*Francis A. Brooks,*





- Judgment, 6<sup>d</sup>.
- Confessing judgment, 1<sup>s</sup>.
- Execution, 2<sup>s</sup>.
- Marshal's fees on every verdict, 1<sup>s</sup>.
- Each justice per diem paid out of the fines, 5<sup>s</sup>.
- In civil actions, entry, 5<sup>s</sup>.
- Jury on verdict not less than 6<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.
- Entering and approving bonds, 2<sup>s</sup>.
- Superior Court jury, verdict not less than 6<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.
- Entry of action, 10<sup>s</sup>.
- Confessing judgment, 2<sup>s</sup>.
- Additional entry fee if over £20, 10<sup>s</sup>.
- Entry of judgment, 2<sup>s</sup>.
- Marshal's fee in every verdict, 1<sup>s</sup>.
- Governor and council, entry of appeals, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.
- Entry of actions, £ 1."

One of the earliest well educated lawyers in Massachusetts was Benjamin Lynde, senior. He graduated at Harvard in 1686, and in 1692 went to London, where he became a student at law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1697. As is stated elsewhere in this narrative, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1712, and was the first trained lawyer on the bench of that court.

In the early days of the province attorneys were recognized as officers of the court, and in 1701 the law was passed prescribing a form of oath to be administered to them on their admission to the bar. By a law passed in 1708, parties were prohibited from employing more than two attorneys, and no attorney was permitted to refuse his services provided he were tendered the legal fee.

Under the provincial charter the office of court practitioner became more respected as the men holding it became more numerous and better educated. The ministers, and merchants, and doctors on the bench of the Superior Court, without business experience and with little statesmanlike skill, gradually gave place to more educated men and in many instances to such as were trained in the law. The increasing volume of mercantile transactions called for wiser counsel and a profounder knowledge of law, to aid and advise and plead the cause of those who were

engaged in them. It is interesting to observe the gradual evolution of the profession of the law from a condition of obscurity and almost contempt to a field in which the ablest men entered for the exercise and display of their powers. Coggan, and Richardson, and Watson, and Bullivant, and Checkley, and their comrades in the courts had left the legal arena, and such men as Newton, and Read, and Davenport, and Gridley, took their places, and as the Revolution approached still abler men appeared upon the scene.

Mr. George Dexter, in the course of some exceedingly interesting remarks made by him at the November meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1881, concerning the bar in the earlier part of the last century, says: "There seems to have been no regular time of study prescribed for admission to the bar. The earliest reference I have found to this matter, is an entry in the diary of Judge Lynde, under date of August 4, 1718; 'My dear Benjamin went to his uncle, Colo. S. Brown, for three years.' This was presumably for the purpose of preparing for his profession, but the father, having himself received a special legal education, may have required more than the ordinary professional training for his son. John Adams, who was admitted an attorney November 2, 1758, had studied with Mr. Putnam, of Worcester, very little more than two years, and had taught a school there at the same time that he pursued his legal studies." Judge Washburn expresses the opinion that the requirement of three years study was adopted a short time before the Revolution, on the recommendation of the Essex bar. This, however, can hardly be true, as the order of barristers undoubtedly existed in the province as early as 1761, and the three years study seems connected with the establishment of that order. John Adams writes in his diary of 1761, that, "brother Samuel Quincy and I were sworn before the Supreme Court," and Josiah Quincy, jr., speaks of Adams and Quincy being called by the court in 1761, to be barristers at law. In order to become barristers, the requirements were three years preliminary study, two years practice in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and two years subsequent practice in the Superior Court.

It has been stated in an earlier part of this narrative that the term barrister was abolished in 1806, and counsellors were for the first time

recognized. At the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk county in that year, the following rules were adopted and may be found in the second volume of the Massachusetts Reports.

## REGULA GENERALIS.

Ordered by the court that hereafter no motion for a new trial shall be sustained where the party moving it shall be entitled to a review of right, unless the right of review shall be relinquished on record, excepting when the verdict shall have been given against the direction of the court in matters of law.

## REGULAE GENERALES.

1. No attorney shall do the business of counsellor, unless he shall have been made or admitted as such by the court.

2. All attorneys of the court who have been admitted three years before the sitting of the court, shall be and are hereby made counsellors, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of such.

3. No attorney or counsellor shall hereafter be admitted without a previous examination.

4. The court will from time to time appoint from the barristers and counsellors a competent number of examiners, any two or more of whom shall examine all candidates for admission to practice as counsellors or attorneys at their expense; and whenever a candidate shall upon examination be by them deemed duly qualified, they shall give a certificate in the form following: \* \* \*

5. If after an examination, the examiners shall refuse such a certificate as aforesaid, they shall be required to give a certificate of their refusal, and the candidate may appeal from the decision of the examiners to a justice of the court, who will thereupon examine him, and either confirm or reverse the decision of the examiners; and in case of reversal the candidate may apply to the court for admission.

6. If upon an examination such certificate shall be refused, it shall be conclusive, unless there be an appeal as aforesaid, so that no other examiners shall thereafter be appealed to without the express permission and direction of the court.

7. No examiner shall undertake to examine any candidate who was in whole, or in part instructed by him in his office.

8. The following described persons shall be candidates for examination and admission to the bar as attorneys, that is to say—firstly, all who have been heretofore admitted as attorneys in any Court of Common Pleas in the Commonwealth, and who at the time they shall apply for examination, shall be in regular practice therein; and second, all such as have, besides a good school education, devoted seven years at the least to literary acquisition, and three years thereof at the least in the office, and under the instruction of a barrister or counsellor practicing in the court.

9. Before the examiners shall proceed to examine any person for admission as an attorney who has not been admitted at a Court of Common Pleas, it shall be certified to them by a counsellor or barrister, or by counsellors or barristers, that the candidate has

been in the office and under the instruction of a counsellor or barrister, for the term of three years at the least.

10. The certificate, as well of barristers and counsellors, as to attorneys, or the certificate of the examiners as to attorneys and counsellors, shall be returned to the clerk and by him recorded.

11. Any person who has been admitted as an attorney, and as such practiced two years, may be a candidate for admission as a candidate and examined therefor.

12. Every counsellor may practice as an attorney.

13. Whenever an action shall hereafter be entered in court, the attorney or attorneys for the plaintiff or appellant shall become such of record, and within the first two days the attorney or attorneys for the defendant or appellee shall cause themselves to become such of record.

14. In all cases where parties do not appear in their proper persons, after the first day there shall be an attorney or attorneys of record for the defendant or appellee, and none for the plaintiff or appellant, the defendant or appellee on motion shall have judgment as on a discontinuance; and whenever after the first two days there shall be an attorney or attorneys on record for the plaintiff or appellant, and none for the defendant or appellee, the plaintiff or appellant shall on motion have judgment according to the nature of the case.

15. Hereafter the court will not hear any argument against on a question of law arising on special pleadings, as special verdict, case stated, or motion in arrest of judgment, unless the material papers shall have been copied and delivered to the judge respectively at or before the commencement of the term.

16. All who are now attorneys of the court shall be allowed to advocate causes on issue of fact for the term of three years from the time they were admitted as attorneys respectively, although they were not counsellors."

The examiners appointed pursuant to the above order were Theophilus Parsons, Christopher Gore, Samuel Dexter, Harrison Gray Otis, William Sullivan and Charles Jackson.

At the September term, 1806, in Berkshire, the court amended the above rules by adding, "that any person who shall have received an education comprising equal advantages with that expressed in the 8th rule of the court, adopted at the March term, although varying in the mode or circumstances, may be examined for admission as an attorney, on obtaining a license therefor from the court or a judge; and if approved by two examiners shall receive a certificate from them conformable in substance to the 4th rule."

At the March term, 1807, in Suffolk, the rules were still further amended by the order "that all gentlemen proposed by the bar for admission as attorneys of the court, before the establishment of the rules regulating the admission of attorneys published in March, 1806,

may be admitted as attorneys of the court in the same manner as they might have been before the establishment of the said rules; and after admission they shall be considered as attorneys of this court from the time at which they were proposed for admission, and before the publication of the said rules, and this rule is to extend to all attorneys who have been heretofore admitted attorneys of the court, having been proposed for admission before the publication of the said rules."

At the March term in Suffolk, in 1810, the court repealed the *Regulæ Generales* of 1806, with their amendments, and adopted the following substitute:

1. That any person may be admitted an attorney of this court who shall have had a liberal education and regular degree at some public college, and shall afterwards have commenced and pursued the study of the law in the office, and under the instruction of some counsellor of the court for three years; and shall afterwards have been admitted an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas for the county in which such counsellor with whom he has studied the law as aforesaid shall dwell; having first been recommended by the bar of the said county to the Common Pleas as having a good moral character, and as suitably qualified for such admission; and shall afterwards have practiced law with fidelity and ability in some Court of Common Pleas within the State for the term of two years, and shall then be recommended by the bar for admission as an attorney of this court, when holden for the county in which the person so recommended shall dwell.

2. Any person not having a liberal education and a regular degree as aforesaid, who shall have commenced and pursued the study of the law in the office of some counsellor as aforesaid for the term of five years, shall be considered as having a qualification for admission equivalent to the having had a liberal education, and a regular degree as aforesaid.

3. Any person having a liberal education and a regular degree as aforesaid, who shall afterwards have commenced and pursued the study of the law in any other State, in the office of an attorney of the highest judicial court of such State for one year at the least, and afterwards shall pursue the study of the law in the office of some counsellor of this court for the term of two years, shall be considered as having a qualification for admission, equivalent to the having commenced and pursued the study of the law for three years in the office and under the instruction of some counsellor of this court.

4. Any person not having had a liberal education and a regular degree as aforesaid, who shall have commenced and pursued the study of the law in any other State, in the office of an attorney of the highest judicial court of such State, for the term of two years at the least, and shall afterwards have pursued the study of the law with some counsellor of this court for the term of three years, shall be considered as having a qualification for admission equivalent to the having had a liberal education and a regular degree as aforesaid, and to the having pursued the study of the law for three years in the office of some counsellor of this court.

5. The bar shall not recommend for admission as an attorney any person, either to any Court of Common Pleas or to this court, unless he be qualified for such admission, agreeably to the provisions of these rules. But the bar may recommend for admission as an attorney to the Common Pleas any person now duly qualified by the rules hereby repealed for examination and admission as an attorney of this court; and further the bar may also recommend to the Court of Common Pleas, for admission as an attorney thereof, any person who before the establishment of these rules had commenced, and is now pursuing the study of the law with some counsellor of this court, when such person would by virtue of the rules hereby repealed, be qualified for examination and admission as an attorney of this court.

6. If the bar of any court shall unreasonably refuse to recommend either to this court, or to any Court of Common Pleas, for admission as attorney, any person suitably qualified for such admission; or if after the recommendation of the bar, the Common Pleas shall unreasonably refuse to admit as an attorney the person so recommended, such person submitting to an examination by one of the justices of this court, producing to him sufficient evidence of his good moral character, may be admitted as an attorney of this court on the certificate of such justice that he is duly qualified therefor, and has pursued the study of the law agreeably to the provisions of the rules.

7. Any person who shall have been admitted an attorney of the highest judicial court of any other State in which he shall dwell, and afterwards shall become an inhabitant of this State, may be admitted an attorney or counsellor of this court, subject to the discretion of the justice thereof, after due inquiry and information concerning his moral character and professional qualification.

8. Any person who now is, or who shall be, an attorney of this court, having practiced law therein with fidelity and ability as an attorney thereof for two years, may be admitted a counsellor of this court, when holden for the county in which such attorney shall dwell, on the recommendation of the bar of such county, or without such recommendation, if it be unreasonably refused; unless such person was admitted an attorney of this court because he had been unreasonably refused admission as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas; in which case he shall not be recommended nor admitted as a counsellor of this court until he has practiced law as an attorney thereof for the term of four years.

9. All issues in law and in fact, and all questions of law arising on writs of error, certiorari and mandamus, or special verdicts, or motions for new trials and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued only by the counsellors of this court. And the counsellors of this court may also practice as attorneys."

In 1836 it was provided by law that any citizen of the Commonwealth or any alien who had expressed his intention pursuant to law to become a citizen, of twenty-one years of age, of good moral character might become an attorney after three years study, and on the recommendation of an attorney be examined for admission. In 1876 it was provided that the same person could be admitted only on examination,





*Gen. A. Bruce*



and in 1891 a law was passed providing that "any person who has been or shall hereafter be removed from practice as an attorney by the Supreme Judicial, or Superior Court of the Commonwealth for deceit, malpractice, or other gross misdemeanor, and who shall continue to practice law or receive any fee for his services as attorney or counsellor at law rendered after such removal, or who shall hold himself out or represent or advertise himself as an attorney or counsellor at law, and every person not regularly admitted to practice as an attorney or counsellor at law in accordance with chapter 159 of the Public Statutes, who shall represent himself to be an attorney or counsellor at law or legally qualified to practice in the courts of the Commonwealth by means of a sign, business card, letter head or otherwise, shall be punished for each offence by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year."

During the existence of the old Bar Association which was formed in 1770 the rules of the association regulated admissions to the bar. The date of the formation and dissolution of the first Suffolk Bar Association is unknown. Indeed its existence is only inferred from a vote passed at the first meeting of the association above referred to, "that the secretary wait on Judge Auchmuty and request of him the records of a former society of the bar in the county, and invite him to meet with this society in the future if he sees fit." Judge Auchmuty was attorney general from 1761 to 1767 and probably the first association was dissolved between these dates.

The second association was formed on the evening of Wednesday, January 3, 1770, at the Bunch of Grapes tavern on the corner of State and Kilby streets, kept at that time by Mr. Ingersoll and afterwards by John Marston. The gentlemen present were Benjamin Kent, James Otis, Samuel Fitch, William Reed, Samuel Swift, Samuel Quincy, John Adams, Andrew Casneau, and Daniel Leonard, all of whom were barristers, and Francis Dana, Josiah Quincy and Sampson Salter Blowers, attorneys, and it was voted "that the barristers and attorneys at the Superior Court, belonging to this and the neighboring towns will form themselves into a society or law club, to meet at Mr. Ingersoll's on the

evening of the first Wednesday of every month for the year ensuing." Benjamin Kent, as the oldest barrister, presided and John Adams was chosen secretary. At the meeting on the first Wednesday in October, 1770, it was voted that "Francis Dana, Josiah Quincy and Sampson Salter Blowers be recommended to the Superior Court to be admitted as barristers, they having studied and practiced the usual time." On the 21st of November it was voted that Samuel Sewall, who produced a certificate from the clerk of the Inferior Court that he was admitted as attorney in that court on the first Tuesday in January, 1767, be recommended for admission as attorney to the Superior Court.

At the meeting held on the 2d of January, 1771, it was voted "that whenever the defendant's counsel shall point out to the plaintiff's any defect in his writ or declaration, he shall have liberty to amend upon payment of six shillings before plea pleaded. But if he will put the defendant's counsel to plead and the writ or declaration is adjudged insufficient, he shall then pay eighteen shillings for the amendment in case the amendment is allowed him by the court, and the defendant shall choose costs instead of an imparlance. This rule to extend only to such defect in writs and declarations as shall be owing to mistake or inadvertence, or other fault of the counsel who drew the writ, or his clerk."

It was agreed at a meeting held February 6, 1771, among other matters, "that we will not take any young gentleman to study with us without previously having the consent of the bar of this county; that we will not recommend any persons, to be admitted to the Superior Court as attorneys who have not studied with some barrister three years at least, nor as attorneys in the Superior Court who have not studied as aforesaid and been admitted at the Inferior Court two years at least, nor recommend them as barristers till they have been through the preceding degrees and been attorneys at the Superior Court two years at least, except those gentlemen who are already admitted in this county as attorneys at Superior and Inferior Courts, and that they must be subject to the rule so far as is yet to come." To this agreement it was added "that the consent of the bar shall not be taken but at a general meeting of the bar for the county, and shall not be given to any young gentleman who has not had an education at college, or a liberal education equivalent in the judgment of the bar."

At the July meeting, 1772, Benjamin Hichborn, William Tudor, and Jonathan Williams Austin were recommended to be sworn as attorneys. One of the rules of the association was that no member should receive a student in his office without the consent of the bar. Among those entered in various offices according to the records of the association were Thomas Edwards in the office of Josiah Quincy, 1772; Jonathan Williams in the office of John Adams, 1773; Edward Hill in the office of Mr. Adams, 1773; John Trumbull in the office of Mr. Adams, 1774; Nathaniel Brattle in the office of Mr. Blowers, 1774; Nathan Rice and John Thaxter in the office of Mr. Adams, 1774; Joshua Thomas and Jonathan Mason in the office of Josiah Quincy, 1774; Henry Goodwin in the office of William Tudor, 1778; Rufus Emory in the office of John Lowell, 1778; Fisher Ames in the office of William Tudor, 1778; George Richards Minot in the office of William Tudor, 1780; Peter Clarke in the office of Increase Sumner, 1780; William Hunter Torrens in the office of John Lowell, 1781; Edward Sohier in the office of John Lowell, 1781; Joseph Hall in the office of Benjamin Hichborn, 1781; Edward Wendell in the office of John Lowell, 1781; David Leonard Barnes in the office of James Sullivan, 1782; Edward Gray in the office of James Sullivan, 1783; John Brown Cotting in the office of John Lowell, 1783; Samuel Quincy, jr., in the office of Christopher Gore, 1783; Harrison Gray Otis in the office of John Lowell, 1783; John Rowe in the office of Mr. Tudor, 1783; Richard Brook Roberts in the office of Mr. Hichborn, 1783; Samuel Cooper Jhonnot in the office of Mr. Sullivan, 1784; William Hill in the office of Mr. Gore; Fortesque Vernon in the office of Mr. Hichborn, 1784; John Merrick in the office of Thomas Dawes, 1784; John Lowell, jr., and S. Borland in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1786; James Sullivan, jr., in the office of Mr. Sullivan, 1786; Thomas Russell in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1786; Isaac Parker in the office of Mr. Tudor, 1787; William Cranch in the office of Thomas Dawes, 1787; Samuel Andrews in the office of Mr. Hichborn, 1788; William Lyman in the office of Mr. Sullivan, 1788; Nathaniel Higginson in the office of William Wetmore, 1788; Phineas Bruce in the office of Mr. Hichborn, 1788; Bossenger Foster in the office of Mr. Parsons, 1788; Edward Clarke in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1789; John Lathrop in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1789; Robert Paine in

in the office of Mr. Paine, 1789; Josiah Quincy in the office of Mr. Tudor, 1790; Nathaniel Fisher in the office of Mr. Robbins, 1790; Ebenezer Gay in the office of Mr. Gore, 1790; James Prescott, jr., in the office of James Sullivan, 1790; Samuel Haven in the office of Mr. Ames, 1790; William Sullivan in the office of James Sullivan, 1792; John Williams in the office of Mr. Otis, 1792; John Ward Gurley in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1796, provided his literary qualifications are found satisfactory on examination by Messrs. Minot, Otis and Quincy, he not having received a college education; Samuel A. Dorr in the office of Judge Sullivan, 1797; John Heard and Benjamin Wood in the office of John Davis; Holder Slocum, jr., in the office of George Richards Minot; Nicholas Emery in the office of Samuel Livermore, 1798; Charles Pinckney Sumner in the office of Judge Minot, 1798; Richard Sullivan in the office of William Sullivan, 1798; Humphrey Devereux in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1798; Thomas Paine and Thomas O. Selfridge in the office of Mr. Paine, 1799; Artemas Sawyer in the office of Mr. Gay, 1799; William Hyslop Sumner in the office of John Davis, 1799; Henry Cabot in the office of Mr. Amory, 1800; Nathaniel Sparhawk in the office of George Blake; Charles Lowell in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1800; Luther Richardson in the office of Mr. Paine, 1801; David I. Greene and Mr. Skinner in the office of William Sullivan, 1800; George Sullivan in the office of James Sullivan, 1800; Warren Dutton in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1800; Alpheus Baker in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1801; Samuel Mather Crocker in the office of Mr. Gray, 1801; Lemuel Shaw in the office of Mr. (David) Everett, 1801; John Knapp and Thomas Welsh in the office of John Davis, 1801; Arthur M. Walter, Benjamin Wells and William Smith Shaw in the office of Mr. Otis, 1801; John Codman and James Elliott in the office of Mr. Lowell, 1802; Timothy Fuller in the office of Charles Paine, 1802; Timothy Boutelle in the office of Mr. Gay, 1802; David Bradley in the office of Mr. Heard, 1802; Aaron Emmes in the office of Mr. Everett, 1802; James T. Austin in the office of William Sullivan, 1802; William Minot in the office of Joseph Hall, 1803.

In the case of Holder Slocum, jr., which was referred to Messrs. Edwards, Davis and Gray, in order that he might be examined as to his literary qualifications, he not having received a collegiate education, the



committee reported "that they find Mr. Slocum has so far attended to the Latin language that a moderate degree of attention and practice will probably enable him to render it sufficiently familiar for the purposes of his intended profession. He has paid no attention to the Greek, and has not been sufficiently instructed, in the opinion of your committee, in logic, metaphysics and mathematics. He has read some approved writers in history, and has attended considerably to the French language.

"It is the opinion of the committee that on his remaining in an office three years from the present time, with an attention for part of the time, under the direction of his instructors, to history and metaphysics, and occasionally to the Latin language, it will be proper, at the expiration of that period, if he continues the assiduity and attention which he has hitherto manifested, to allow of his admission to the bar."

Others recommended to be sworn as attorneys besides those already mentioned were Josiah Quincy, 1772; Nathaniel Coffin, 1773; Increase Sumner, Benjamin Hichborn, William Tudor, Jonathan William Austin, John Bulkley, Perez Morton, 1774; Christopher Gore, Samuel Dagget, 1778; Jonathan Mason, 1779; Royal Tyler, Thomas Dawes, James Hughes, 1780; Benjamin Lincoln, Jonathan Fay, Fisher Ames, Rufus Amory, George R. Minot, 1781; David Leonard Barnes, 1783; Thomas Edwards, John Thaxter, Joseph Hall, Edward Sohier, Edward Walker, 1784; Edward Gray, 1785; Samuel Quincy, John Rowe, Harrison Gray Otis, 1786; Fortescue Vernon, Thomas Williams, 1787; John Merrick, Joseph Bartlett, Thomas Crafts, 1788; John Lowell, jr., Isaac Parker, William Laman, Samuel Andrews, Joseph Blake, 1789; Phineas Bruce, William Cranch, 1790; James Prescott, jr., 1791; George Blake, Robert Paine, 1792; John Callender, Josiah Quincy, Francis Blake, Joseph Rowe, 1793; William Sullivan, John Williams, 1795; Isaac Story, 1796; William Thurston, 1797; Ezekiel Bacon, Samuel A. Dorr, John Heard, Foster Waterman, 1798; Charles Davis, Charles Cushing, Jotham Bender, John W. Gurley, 1799; Holder Slocum, jr., Richard Sullivan, Humphrey Devereux, Nathaniel Sparhawk, Artemas Sawyer, Thomas Paine, 1801; Arthur M. Walter, 1802; Warren Dutton, Aaron H. Putnam, Israel Munroe, Benjamin Wells, John Knapp, 1803; Thomas Welsh, jr., George Sullivan, 1804.

Among the votes passed by the association were the following :

“That in all cases when a gentleman shall be proposed as a student, who has not had a college education, he shall always undergo an examination by a committee appointed by the bar previous to his admission as a student.”

“That all students of colleges out of the State be not admissible to the bar, until they shall have studied one year longer than those educated at Harvard University.”

“That no student be recommended to the Court of Common Pleas for admission without having studied within the county one year at least of his time.”

“That the sum to be paid by a student at law to his instructors shall be one hundred pounds lawful money at least.”

The above matter relating to the old Bar Association is taken from the “Record Book” of the association in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which readers may find more fully described in the nineteenth volume of the proceedings of the society. The entries close with 1805, but the writer has reason to believe that the association continued until 1836, when the enactments in the revised statutes seemed to render its existence no longer necessary.

After the dissolution of the old association, no other was formed in Suffolk county until 1875. On the 20th of October in that year, Joseph A. Willard, clerk of the Superior Court, was requested by Sidney Bartlett, William Gaston, Henry W. Paine, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Josiah G. Abbott, Edward D. Sohler, and thirty-one others, to call a meeting of the signers to consider the formation of a bar association. A meeting was held in the first session Superior Court-room on the 20th of February, 1876, at which Sidney Bartlett presided, and Albert E. Pillsbury acted as secretary. A committee consisting of the president and secretary, together with Charles Theodore Russell, Walbridge A. Field, Seth J. Thomas, and John D. Long, was chosen to report a plan of organization. On the 27th of May a constitution was adopted, and on the 10th of June the following officers were chosen: President, Sidney Bartlett; vice-presidents, Henry W. Paine, William Gaston, William G. Russell; treasurer, Richard Olney; secretary, Albert E. Pillsbury; executive committee, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Horace



*J. T. Burdett*



C. Hutchins, Gustavus A. Somerby, Robert M. Morse, jr., Henry M. Rogers; judicial committee, Richard H. Dana, jr., Charles R. Train, Seth J. Thomas, George O. Shattuck, Walbridge A. Field, Robert D. Smith, Thomas L. Livermore, J. Lewis Stackpole, Samuel A. B. Abbott, Moses Williams, jr.

The constitution provided for a council, consisting of the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, ex-officio, and twenty-one others, divided into classes of seven each, one of which was to be chosen annually for a term of three years, who were to have the sole and entire management of the association and of its income and property, and in 1885 the number of vice-presidents was reduced to one, and the executive committee and judicial committee were abolished. The present officers are: President, John Lowell; vice-president, Richard Olney; treasurer, C. P. Greenough; secretary, Robert Grant; council, William G. Russell, George O. Shattuck, Augustus Russ, Solomon Lincoln, Causten Browne, Moses Williams, chosen in 1891; Henry W. Putnam, Henry M. Rogers, A. Lawrence Lowell, Joseph B. Warner, Charles T. Gallagher, Frederick Dodge, chosen in 1890; Lewis S. Dabney, Albert E. Pillsbury, John C. Ropes, Moorfield Storey, Samuel Hoar, Clement K. Fay, Edward W. Hutchins, chosen in 1889.

With this slight reference to the present Bar Association, this introductory chapter must close. The writer is aware of the inadequacy of his treatment of the subject to which it relates, but he trusts that the limited space at his command will be considered at least a partial excuse.





# Biographical Register

OF THE

## BENCH AND BAR.

CHARLES L. ABBOTT, son of Levi and Harriet E. Abbott, was born in Boston, October 6, 1856, and educated at its public schools. He prosecuted his law studies with Josiah W. Hubbard, a member of the Suffolk Bar, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1880. He married, January 15, 1891, Anna E. Pierce, and lives in Arlington.

THOMAS COFFIN AMORY was the son of Jonathan and Mehitable (Sullivan) Amory, of Boston, and was born in that city October 16, 1812. His mother was a daughter of Governor James Sullivan. He attended the Round Hill School at Northampton, and was fitted for college in Boston by Charles Chauncey Emerson and Louis Stackpole. He graduated at Harvard in 1830 and after studying law with his uncle, William Sullivan, was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1834. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1836 to 1841, an alderman at various times, and a representative in 1859. He published a memoir of James Sullivan in 1858, "The Military Services and Public Life of General John Sullivan" in 1868, and at various times "The Transfer of Erin, or the Acquisition of Ireland by England," the "Life of Admiral Coffin," the "Siege of Newport," and numerous pamphlets and poems. He died in Boston August 20, 1889.

THOMAS JOHNSTON HOMER was born in Roxbury before it was annexed to Boston, and is the son of Thomas Johnston and Mary Elizabeth (Fisher) Homer. He was fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Dane Law School in Cambridge, and in the office of Arthur Lincoln and William S. Hall, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county in January, 1883. He lives unmarried in Roxbury, and is one of the examining counsel of the Conveyancer's Title Insurance Company.

ADIN BALLOU UNDERWOOD was born in Milford, Mass., May 19, 1828. His ancestors came to this country before 1637 and lived in Hingham, from whence subsequently they removed to Watertown. His father was Orison Underwood, who was brigadier-general of the militia, and his mother was Miss Hannah Bond Cheney. He attended the University Grammar School, Providence, R. I., and graduated from Brown University in 1849, standing with James B. Angel, now president of Ann Arbor University,

at the head of his class. He studied law with Hon. Charles R. Train at Framingham, and afterwards with Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas of Worcester, and subsequently at the Law School of Harvard University, which he left to go abroad and study in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He was admitted to the bar October 10, 1853, in the Supreme Judicial Court at Worcester, Mass., and began the practice of law in his native town of Milford. Soon after this he took as his partner, H. B. Staples, afterwards judge on the Superior Bench. In 1856 he left Milford and formed a partnership at Boston with Charles R. Train with whom he practiced law until the breaking out of the war. He was married June 5, 1856, at Newton, to Miss Jane L., daughter of Joseph and Hannah T. Walker. On April 29, 1861, he aided in the enlistment of a regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers and in the following month received a commission as captain in the Second Regiment then being raised by George H. Gordon at Brook Farm. In July, 1862, he became major in the 33d Massachusetts Regiment and in July of the same year was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. After the resignation of Colonel Maggi, in April, 1863, he was commissioned as colonel of this regiment and was in command at the battle of Gettysburg. Joining the army of the Cumberland with his regiment, he took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, October 28, 1863, and in a desperate charge up the mountain was badly wounded in his right thigh. General Hooker, in his official report of this battle, says: "Colonel Underwood was desperately wounded. If only in recognition of his meritorious services, his many martial virtues and great personal worth, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have this officer advanced to the grade of brigadier-general." The recommendation of General Hooker was immediately complied with and he was commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers, November 6, 1863. His wounds, which made him a cripple for life, were slow in healing, but upon his recovery he again went into active service and was present at the grand review in Washington when the army was disbanded. Upon his resignation from the army in 1865, he was breveted major-general "for meritorious service during the war," and on his return to Boston, in 1866, was appointed surveyor of that port, which position he held continuously until August, 1886. From 1856, when he began the practice of law in Boston, until 1886, he was a resident of Newton, but upon leaving the custom house, he removed his residence to Boston and resumed the practice of law, associating with him his son, William Orison Underwood. About a year and a half after this, upon January 14, 1888, he died at his home in Boston, at the age of fifty-nine years and seven months, leaving a widow, one son and two daughters. General Underwood spent a large part of his time in literary pursuits, gave occasional addresses upon the war and was the author of the history of the 33d Massachusetts Regiment. He was a prominent Freemason, was department commander of the Grand Army of the State of Massachusetts in 1873. During Governor William Claflin's term of office he was chief of staff. While a resident of Newton he served in the town government as chairman of the School Committee, was a warden of Grace Church and was one of the original trustees of the Public Library.

JOHN LEWIS BATES, the son of Lewis B. and Louisa D. Bates, was born in North Easton, Mass., September 18, 1859. He was educated at the Boston Latin School,

Boston College, and the Boston University Law School. He graduated from the last in 1885 and in September of that year was admitted to the bar in Boston. He has been in 1891 and 1892 a member of the Boston Common Council and makes East Boston his place of residence. He married at Jamestown, N. Y., July 12, 1887, Clara Elizabeth Smith.

CHARLES CLARENCE BARTON, son of Pliny L. and Mary A. Barton, was born in Salisbury, Conn., September 14, 1844. He was educated at the Amenia University, Amenia, N. Y., Trinity College, and the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in April, 1873, and lives in Newton, in which place he has been president of the Common Council and School Board. He married Emma C. Drew in Boston, August 24, 1870.

FRANCIS BASSETT, son of William and Betsey (Howes) Bassett, was born in that part of Yarmouth, Mass., which is now Dennis, September 9, 1786. He was fitted for college at the Sandwich Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He studied law with Luther Lawrence and Timothy Bigelow and was admitted to the Common Pleas bar September 28, 1813, and the Supreme Court bar March 6, 1816. He was a representative from Boston in 1818, '19, '20, '24, '28, '29 and an overseer of Harvard College from 1853 to 1863. He was appointed in 1830 clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the second circuit and of the United States District Court. In 1845 he resigned and traveled in Europe. He married, December 8, 1858, Francis (Cutter) Langdon, widow of Woodbury Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H., and daughter of Jacob and Miriam (Cross) Cutter, of that city. He died in Boston, May 25, 1875.

WILLIAM BRIGHAM, son of Charles and Susanna (Baylis) Brigham, was born in Grafton, Mass., September 26, 1806. He was fitted for college at Leicester Academy in a single year, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. After graduation he read law in Boston with George Morey, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1832, and soon had a sufficient amount of professional employment. He was a representative from Boston in 1831, 1835, 1836, 1841, 1849, and 1866. In 1856 he was a member of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and on the 29th of April, 1835, he delivered the centennial address at Grafton, which was published. In 1836 he was selected by Governor Everett to compile and edit the laws of Plymouth Colony, published in the same year. For many years before his death he lived in the summer season in the old homestead at Grafton, and devoted himself with much zeal to agricultural pursuits. Several of his addresses before agricultural societies have been published. He married, June 11, 1840, Margaret Austin Brooks, daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Tufts) Brooks, of Charlestown. His children are William Tufts, born May 24, 1841 (H. C. 1862); Charles Brooks, born January 17, 1845 (H. C. 1866); Edward Austin, born February 23, 1846; Mary Brooks, born December 26, 1851; Arthur Austin, born June 8, 1857. He died in Boston, July 9, 1869. In 1853 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was one of the most useful and valuable members of that body. His knowledge of the early history of Massachusetts was accurate and extensive. A lecture by him, delivered January 19, 1869, on the colony of New Ply-

mouth and its relations to Massachusetts,—one of a course before the Lowell Institute, by members of the Historical Society, and published in a volume called "Massachusetts and its Early History,"—is highly creditable both to his research and insight. Mr. Bigham had a large practice, was a sound lawyer, a safe adviser, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and attachment of his clients.

GEORGE MINOT, son of Stephen and Rebecca (Trask) Minot, was born in Haverhill, January 5, 1817. His father was judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, county attorney of Essex, and died in 1861. He fitted for college at the Haverhill Academy and the Phillips Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Rufus Choate and was admitted to the bar in Boston, April 15, 1839. He was solicitor of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, the editor of a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts," associate editor and editor of the United States Statutes at large, associate reporter of the decisions of Levi Woodbury in the first circuit of the United States Court, and editor of nine volumes of English Admiralty Reports. He married first in 1844, Emily P., widow of Dr. Richard Ogle, of Demerara, and daughter of Dr. Gallup, formerly of Woodstock, Conn.; and second, November 21, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Thomas Dawes. He died in Reading, Mass., April 16, 1858.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, son of William and Annie Miller, was born in York county, Me., January 20, 1834. He was educated at Limerick Academy, in Maine, and studied law with I. S. Kimball, at Sanford, Me. He was admitted to the bar of York county about 1866, and in Middlesex county, Mass., about 1868. He married at Sanford in 1868, Emily M. Kimball, and resides in Melrose.

JOHN W. MCKIM was born in Boston, November 25, 1822. He graduated at Union College, and after studying law in the office of Dent & Grammer in Washington, began practice in that city. He was a member of the Washington City Council in 1850. He afterwards moved to Ohio and was at one time district attorney of Defiance county in that State. In the war he was captain and brevet-major, and for a time stationed in Boston in the quartermaster's department. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, April 8, 1867, and in 1870 and 1871 was a representative. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Talbot judge of the Municipal Court in the West Roxbury district, and in March, 1877, was appointed judge of Probate and Insolvency for Suffolk county, which office he now holds.

HORACE MANN was born in Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796, and died in Yellow Springs, O., August 2, 1859. He graduated at Brown University in 1819, and after studying law at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1823, and in the Suffolk county Supreme Judicial Court January 13, 1826. He began practice in Dedham, and was a representative from that town from 1828 to 1833. In the latter year he moved to Boston, and represented Suffolk county in the Senate from 1834 to 1837, the last two years officiating as its president. From 1837 to 1848 he was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. In 1848 he was chosen representative to Congress



Ben. S. Butler





as the successor of John Quincy Adams, and served until 1852, when he was chosen president of Antioch College, which office he filled until his death.

CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL, born October 30, 1807, was the eldest son of Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell (H. C. 1800). His mother was Harriet Brackett Spence, daughter of Keith Spence and Mary Waill, of Portsmouth, N. H. After graduating at Harvard in 1826, he studied law at the law school in Northampton, and in the office of Mr. Charles G. Loring in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar at the October term of 1829. In about four years he abandoned the legal profession, and went into business. Proving unsuccessful in this, he found employment in the Boston Athenaeum, where he passed the last eighteen years of his life, and where his services were greatly prized. He died of apoplexy, while on a visit to Washington, D. C., June 23, 1870. He married, April 18, 1832, Anna Cabot, daughter of the late Patrick T. Jackson, of Boston. They had four children, viz., Charles Russell Lowell, jr. (H. C. 1854), distinguished as a scholar in college, and afterwards the renowned cavalry officer in the war of the Rebellion; James Jackson Lowell (H. C. 1858), and the first scholar in his class, and an officer who died nobly in the service of his country; and two daughters.

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP, a descendant from Rev. John Lothrop, who came from England in 1634, and settled first in Scituate, and afterwards in Barnstable, is the son of Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, LL.D., of Boston, and Mary Lyman (Buckminster) Lothrop, was born in Dover, N. H., June 3, 1830. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 20, 1853. He was a representative in 1859, and assistant United States district attorney from April, 1861, to July, 1865, and was a member of the State Board of Health in 1886 and 1887. He married, April 30, 1866, Anna M., daughter of Samuel and Ann (Sturgis) Hooper, and resides in Boston.

EDWARD P. LORING, son of Ira and Betsey Loring, was born in Norridgewock, Mass., March 2, 1837. After graduating at Bowdoin College, he studied law in the office of Stephen D. Lindsey of Norridgewock and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Somerset county, Me., in April, 1861, and in Suffolk county, Mass., April 14, 1868. In Fitchburg, where he has his residence, he has been clerk and special justice of the Police Court and was a representative from 1872 to 1874. He was a member of the Senate in 1883 and 1884, and is now with an office in Boston acting as controller of county accounts by appointment of the governor. He married in Waterville, Me., July 15, 1868, Hannah M. Stark.

ISAAC NEWTON LEWIS, son of William and Judith M. (Whittemore) Lewis, was born in Walpole, Mass., December 25, 1848. There were then no free high schools, and in his town no opportunities to obtain any thing beyond a common school education. After teaching a year in a private high and classical school, he entered the Eliot High School, in Boston, assisting the head master in the preparation of young men for college, and entered Harvard College in the class of 1873, and graduated with the degree of A. B. On graduation he went abroad for further study and recreation, visiting

Great Britain, France and Germany, and returning taught in high school and academy, till entering the Boston University Law School, he was graduated with an LL. B. in 1876. He had, on examination, been admitted to the Suffolk bar at Boston on January 31, preceding. Again he went abroad, and on his return, on examination, received the degree of A. M. from the Boston University, the first person on whom this degree was ever conferred by that institution. In 1876 he opened an office in Boston, and has continued it to the present time. He was one of the original members of the Norfolk Bar Association, and besides contributing to magazines and the press, is the author of several books from "In Memoriam," while in Harvard, to "Pleasant Hours in Sunny Lands," written after his return from a tour around the world in 1888.

JOHN LATHROP, son of John P. and Maria M. Lathrop, was born in Boston, February 8, 1835. He graduated at Burlington College, New Jersey, in 1853, and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. After further pursuing his studies in the office of Charles G., Francis C., and Caleb William Loring in Boston, he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk in 1856, and to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1872. In the war of 1861 he was captain in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts regiment in 1862 and 1863, was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1874 to 1888, associate justice of Superior Court from 1888 to 1891, and was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, January 28, 1891, which position he now holds. Besides his general practice, he has been a lecturer at the Harvard and Boston Law Schools, and the editor of several law books, and a contributor to various legal periodicals. He married in Boston, June 24, 1875, Eliza D., daughter of Richard G. Parker, and resides in Boston.

WILLIAM BRADBURY KINGSBURY, son of Aaron Kingsbury, was born in Roxbury, December 14, 1806. He fitted for college at Mr. Greene's school, Jamaica Plain, and graduated at Harvard in 1827. After a short time spent in reading law, he entered into commercial life in Boston, in the firm of Kendall & Kingsbury, on Liverpool Wharf, and is thought by the editor to have never been admitted to the bar. In 1831 he married his cousin, Frances F. Fenner, of Providence, R. I. The firm of Kendall & Kingsbury was unfortunate in business, and was dissolved in 1836. He was afterwards employed in managing trusts, and became treasurer of the Roxbury Gas Company, which office he retained till his death. He was also alderman of Roxbury in 1846. He died at Roxbury, April 6, 1872.

PRESCOTT KEYES, son of John S. and Martha L. (Prescott) Keyes, was born in Concord, Mass., March 26, 1858. He fitted for college at the Concord High School and with a private tutor, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles R. Train, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He has held the office of chairman of the Selectmen, and other offices in Concord, where he lives, and was married July 6, 1881, to Alice Reynolds, of Concord.

ALBERT H. HOPKINS, son of Henry S. and Phoebe E. Hopkins, was born in Foster, R. I., November 10, 1845, and educated at public and private schools. He was ad-

mitted to the bar in Suffolk, January 30, 1875, and the Minnesota District Court, March 26, 1880. He was for a number of years a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee and two years chairman of the Committee of Ward Fifteen, in Boston. He married, August 8, 1879, Emily L. Randolph, of Providence, R. I., and resides in the Allston district of Boston.

GEORGE M. HOBBS, son of William and Maria (Miller) Hobbs, was born in Waltham, April 11, 1827, and after attending the public schools entered Harvard and graduated in 1850. After leaving college he was a private tutor in Upper Marlborough, Md., and taught school in Alexandria, Va. After a short period in the Harvard Law School he was admitted to the bar in Suffolk, March 6, 1857, and became an associate with Edward Avery, of Boston, in business. He was a representative in 1868, has been a member of the School Boards of Roxbury and Boston twenty-three years, two years the president of the Boston board and two years a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. In connection with Mr. Avery, his partner, he has published a work on "Bankruptcy." He married, October 26, 1859, Annie M. Morrill.

DAVID BLAKELY HOAR, son of John Emory and Ann Borodale (Blakely) Hoar, was born in Pawlet, Vt., August 19, 1855, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law with Alfred Hemenway and James P. Farley and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk in May, 1879. His place of residence is Brookline.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, was born in Concord, Mass., February 21, 1816. He received his early education at the Concord Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1835. He studied law with his father, with Emory Washburn, of Worcester, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester, September 3, 1839. He was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1849 to 1853, a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1859 to 1869, attorney-general of the United States under President Grant, a member of the joint high commission which made the treaty of Washington with Great Britain, and has been State senator, representative in Congress, regent of the Smithsonian Institution, fellow of Harvard College and member and president of the Board of Overseers. Among the important cases in which he has been counsel has been the "Andover case," in which he was of counsel for the "Visitors." He married at Concord, November 26, 1840, Caroline Downes Brooks, of that town, and he has always made Concord his place of residence.

CALVIN P. HINDS was born in Barre, September 1, 1817, and died in Boston, April 18, 1892. He studied law in the office of Fisher A. Kingsbury, of Weymouth, and was admitted to the bar at Dedham in 1844. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1853 and 1854, and a representative in 1856.

WILLIAM ALLEN HAYES, son of John Lord and Caroline Sarah (Ladd) Hayes, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1866. He studied law with George Partridge Sanger, at the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B., and in the offices of Abbott & Jones and others, and was admitted

to the bar in Boston, August 16, 1868. He was assistant United States district attorney under George P. Sanger. His residence is in Cambridge.

CHARLES PELHAM GREENOUGH, son of William Whitwell and Catherine Scollay (Curtis) Greenough, was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 29, 1844. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated at Harvard in 1864. He attended the Harvard Law School and pursued his law studies further in the office of Ropes & Gray, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in December, 1869, and has been secretary, treasurer and member of the council of the Suffolk Bar Association. He has been counsel for the Boston Gas Light Company and other large corporations. He has published an edition of "Story on Agency" and a "Digest of Gas Cases." He married in Boston, June 11, 1874, Mary, daughter of Judge Henry Vose and resides in Brookline.

EBENEZER GAY, SON of Ebenezer and Mary Allyne (Otis) Gay, of Hingham, was born in that town March 27, 1818. He received his education at the Derby Academy and Willard School in Hingham, and studied law with his father, in the Harvard Law School and in the office of William Brigham in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, April 14, 1840, and was in the State Senate in 1862. He married in Worcester, in 1852, Ellen Blake Blood, and lives in Boston.

THOMAS FLATLEY was born in Ireland and died in Boston February 25, 1892, at the age of forty-one years. He was educated at a private classical school and the Queen's University, and came to America a young man to engage in mercantile pursuits. He entered, however, the university at Georgetown, D. C., from which he graduated, and then taught for a time at Worcester College. After a visit to Europe he studied law in Washington and served as private tutor in the families of General Erving, General Vincent, and Senator Carpenter. He then came to Boston and entered the practice of law, making Malden his residence. He was appointed deputy collector under Mr. Saltonstall, the collector of Boston.

JOHN MINOT FISKE, son of John Minot and Eliza Maria (Winn) Fiske, was born in Boston, August 17, 1834. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy and graduated at Yale in 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Seth J. Thomas, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 23, 1858. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1862-3. He was appointed deputy naval officer under Amos Tuck in the Boston custom house. In November, 1863, he was appointed deputy collector by John Z. Goodrich, collector, and on the 1st of June, 1864, married at Stockbridge, Isabella Landon, a daughter of Mr. Goodrich. He is still deputy collector and resides at Cambridge.

JOSEPH JAMES FEELY, son of James and Catherine Feely, was born in Boston, May 7, 1862, and educated at the public schools of Walpole, Mass., and at the Boston Latin School. He took a three years' course in the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1884. Living in Norwood, he is also a member of the Norfolk Bar Association. He has been a member of the School Board of Norwood

and is now assistant district attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts, including Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

RICHARD SULLIVAN FAY, son of Samuel Phillips Prescott and Harriet (Howard) Fay, was born in Cambridge June 16, 1806. He was fitted for college by Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Andover, and graduated at Harvard in 1822. He studied law with his father and at the law school at Northampton, and after his admission to the bar was associated in practice at different times with Jonathan Chapin and Franklin Dexter. After a visit to Europe in 1835, he abandoned law and devoted himself to the management and care of manufacturing corporations, indulging himself in the recreation of agriculture. He married, May 30, 1832, Catherine, daughter of Dudley L. Pickman, of Salem, and died in Liverpool, England, July 6, 1865.

ALEXANDER HILL EVERETT, son of Rev. Oliver Everett, was born in Boston, March 19, 1790, and died in Canton, China, June 29, 1847. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1806. He studied law with John Quincy Adams and was admitted to the bar in Boston in March, 1815. While a law student he went in 1809 to St. Petersburg as attaché under John Quincy Adams, minister to Russia, and resided there three years. In 1811 he went to England, and in 1812 returned home. At the close of the war after his admission to the bar he spent a year at the Netherlands as secretary of legation under William Eustis, of Massachusetts, the American minister. He succeeded Mr. Eustis in 1818 with the rank of charge d'affaires and remained at the Netherlands until 1821. In 1825 he was appointed minister to Spain and was accompanied by Washington Irving as his attaché. Returning from Spain in 1829 he was for a time proprietor and editor of the *North American Review*, and from 1830 to 1835 was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature. In 1840 he was sent on a confidential mission to Cuba, and in 1845 United States commissioner to China, holding office until his death. Mr. Everett's literary career was too prolific to trace. Besides contributing largely to magazines and periodicals he published in 1821 "Europe, etc."; in 1822 "New Ideas on Population, etc."; in 1827 "America, etc."; in 1845 a volume of essays, and in the same year a volume of poems and memories of Joseph Warren and Patrick Henry as contributions to Sparks's American Biography.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH, son of Thomas and Penelope (Bethune) English, was born in Cambridge, March 7, 1787, and died in Washington, September 20, 1828. He graduated at Harvard in 1807 and was admitted to the bar in Boston in May, 1811. He abandoned practice and devoted himself for a time to the study of theology, publishing in 1813 "The grounds of Christianity examined" and a response to his critics entitled "Five Smooth Stones out of the Brook." He was afterwards a newspaper editor, lieutenant of marines in the United States service and an officer of artillery under Ismail Pacha in Egypt. In 1827 he returned to Washington and remained there until his death.

JOHN HARVARD ELLIS, son of George E. and Elizabeth Bruce (Eager) Ellis, was born in Charlestown, January 9, 1841, and graduated at Harvard in 1862. He studied law

at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Francis E. Parker, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, October 4, 1865. He contributed to the "Law Magazine" articles on Lord Brougham and James Otis and others, and in 1867 edited a volume entitled "The works of Anne Bradstreet in Prose and Verse," with notes and an able introduction. He married, March 25, 1869, Grace Atkinson, daughter of James L. Little, of Boston, and died May 3, 1870.

FREDERICK D. ELY, son of Nathan and Amelia Maria (Partridge) Ely, was born in Wrentham, Mass., September 24, 1838. He was fitted for college at Day's Academy in Wrentham and graduated at Brown University in 1859. He studied law in the office of Waldo Colburn, at Dedham, and was admitted to the bar in Dedham in October, 1862. He has held the offices of grand marshal and deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, trustee of the Dedham Institution for Savings, director in the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Dedham, and chairmanship of the Dedham School Committee. He was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1873, in the Senate in 1878-79, and a member of the Forty-ninth Congress. He was appointed associate justice of the "Municipal Court of the City of Boston," October 10, 1888, and is now on the bench. He married first in Boston, December 6, 1866, Eliza, daughter of Seth and Harriet E. (Rice) Whittin, and second at Dedham, August 10, 1885, Anna, daughter of Lyman and Olive Emerson. His residence is in Dedham.

CHARLES RONELLO ELDER, son of Charles L. and Roxanna Elder, was born in Sabatus, Me., October 21, 1850, and was educated in the public schools and at the Hebron Academy. He studied law with Alvah Black, in Paris, Me., and at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in Paris in 1875, and in Boston in June, 1876. He married first, June 15, 1881, at Bellows Falls, Vt., Mary Gertrude Flint, and second at New Bedford, February 28, 1888, Marie T. Wood. His residence is in Malden.

THOMAS STETSON HARLOW, son of Bradford and Nancy (Stetson) Harlow, was born in Castine, Me., November 15, 1812, and after the usual course of study at the public schools and academy, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1836. He studied law in the office of Kent & Cutting, of Bangor, and afterwards in Louisville, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county and since that time he has practiced in both Middlesex and Suffolk counties. He was associated with John A. Bolles in the defence of James Hawkins indicted for murder, in which the court reversed the ruling in the famous Peter York case. In the Peter York case the court decided, Justice Wilde dissenting, that the homicide being proved, and nothing further shown, the presumption of law is that it is malicious and an act of murder. The burden of proof is on the accused to show excuse or extenuation. (See 9th of Metcalf, page 93.) In the Hawkins case the court held that the murder charged must be proved and that the burden is on the Commonwealth to prove the whole case. At the time of this decision York was in prison under sentence of death and in consequence of it his punishment was commuted by the governor to imprisonment for life. (See





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3d of Gray, page 161.) Mr. Harlow has been police justice in Paducah, Ky., special justice of the first eastern Middlesex District Court, and ten years a member of the School Committee of Medford. He married Lucy J. Hall, November 7, 1843, and resides in Medford.

NATHAN HALE, son of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale, was born in Boston, November 18, 1818, and died in Boston, January 9, 1871. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and the English High School, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. After leaving college he was occupied for a time as assistant topographical engineer on the State map of Massachusetts. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles Pelham Curtis, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, July 14, 1841. For many years he was associated with his father, Nathan Hale, in editing the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and in 1868 was appointed professor in Union College, Schenectady, which position he held until the appointment of Dr. Alden as president. At his death he left nearly ready for the press a "General Survey of the History and Progress of English Literature from the Earliest Days."

GEORGE FRANCIS CHEEVER, son of James W. and Lydia (Dean) Cheever, was born in Salem, Mass., November 30, 1819, and fitted for college at the Salem Latin School. He graduated at Harvard in 1836, and after a study of law in the Harvard Law School was admitted to the bar in Salem, and also in Boston, September 2, 1843. With poor health he moved to Natchez, and after a visit to the Azores, began practice in Salem. He died in Pepperell, Mass., April 5, 1871.

SETH EDWARD SPRAGUE, son of Peleg and Sarah (Deming) Sprague, was born in Hallowell, Me., April 12, 1821, and died in Boston June 26, 1869. He was educated partly at Hallowell and partly at the school of Stephen Minot Weld, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1841, and at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, September 3, 1844. While a student at law he was appointed clerk of the United States District Court, which position he held until a few months before his death. He married in Boston, September 11, 1848, Harriet Bordman, daughter of William and Susan Ruggles (Bordman) Lawrence.

EDWARD MORRELL, was a son of Dr. Robert Morrell, who served with Andrew Jackson in Louisiana during the war of 1812, and of his wife Laurette (Toussard) Morrell, daughter of General Toussard, an artillery officer of Napoleon's army, who emigrated to this country and was employed on our coast fortifications. The subject of this sketch lived on his father's plantation in San Marcos, Cuba, until about 1835, when he was fitted for college by M. L. Hurlbut, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, in the office of George T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., and in that of Sohler & Welch, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1847, and practiced in Boston until 1852, when he moved to Philadelphia. He married in 1860, Ida, daughter of John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, and died at Newport, September 3, 1871.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS CROWNSHIELD, son of Benjamin William and Mary (Boardman) Crownshield, was born in Salem, February 25, 1817, and died in Boston February

20, 1859. He fitted for college at the Round Hill School and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He studied law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William Howard Gardner, and after admission to the bar, devoted himself to bibliography. He married, January 15, 1810, Caroline Maria, daughter of Francis Welch, and resided in Boston.

ADDINGTON DAVENPORT, son of Eleazer and Rebecca (Addington) Davenport, was born August 3, 1670, and was graduated at Harvard in 1689. He was clerk of the first House of Representatives under the charter of 1692, and in 1695 was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Judicature. He was afterwards appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk and register of deeds. In 1714 he was elected a member of the Council, and was a Representative in 1711, '12, '13. In 1715 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, and remained on the bench till his death in 1736, at the age of sixty-six. He does not appear to have been a trained lawyer, but as a member of the judiciary he is entitled to a place in this register. He married, November 10, 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Norton) Wainwright, of Ipswich.

FRANCIS CALLEY GRAY, son of William Gray, was born in Salem, Mass., September 19, 1790, and died in Boston December 29, 1856. He graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was admitted to the bar in the Court of Common Pleas, November 11, 1814, and in the Supreme Judicial Court in December, 1816, after a course of study in the office of William Prescott. His life was chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. He was the private secretary of John Quincy Adams, American minister at Russia, a contributor to the *North American Review*, and the orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge in 1816. In 1840 he was the poet of the society. In 1818 he delivered an oration on the 4th of July before the authorities of the town of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Athenæum, trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, fellow of Harvard from 1826 to 1836, representative in 1822, '23, '26, '28, '29, '31, '43, a member of the Council in 1839, vice-president of the Prison Discipline Society, chairman of the directors of the State Prison, and a recipient of a degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1841. He resided in Boston and was unmarried.

SAMUEL ELIOT GUILD, son of Benjamin Guild, was born in Boston, October 8, 1819, and died at Nahant, July 16, 1862. He fitted for college at the private school of Henry Russell Cleveland, and graduated at Harvard in 1839. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of William Gray and Theophilus Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, July 7, 1842. He married, February 9, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Gardner Rice, of Boston.

ROBERT ROBERTS BISHOP, son of Jonathan Parker and Eliza Harding Bishop, was born in Medfield, Mass., March 31, 1834, and received his early education at Phillips Academy, Andover. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in the offices of Peleg W. Chandler, and Brooks & Ball in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston November 24, 1857. He was a representative in 1874, and a member of the

Senate from 1878 to 1882, the last three years of which period he was president. He was of counsel in the reorganization of the New York and New England Railroad Company, and in the Andover case, and was the Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1882. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court March 7, 1888, and is now on the bench. He married, December 24, 1857, at Holliston, Mass., Mary Helen Bullard, and resides in Newton.

EVERETT WATSON BURDETT, son of Augustus P. and Marian (Newman) Burdett, was born in Olive Branch, Miss., April 5, 1854, and was educated at private schools and at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He studied law with Charles Allen, now justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in May, 1878. He was assistant U. S. attorney for Massachusetts from 1878 to 1880, and since that time his practice has been specially connected with the subject of electric lighting. He married, April 15, 1885, Maud Warren, of Boston, where he now resides.

SELWYN Z. BOWMAN, son of Zadock and Rosetta (Cram) Bowman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 11, 1840. He fitted for college at the Charlestown High School and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He studied law with David H. Mason in Boston and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1862. He has been three years State representative; two years senator; four years in Congress, and seven years city solicitor in Somerville. He married in Lexington, June 20, 1866, Martha E. Tufts, and lives in Somerville.

CHESTER WARD CLARK, son of Amasa F. and Belinda Clark, was born in Glover, Vt., August 9, 1851, and was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and in the Glover Academy. He studied law with Barron C. Moulton in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar March 12, 1878. His practice is confined chiefly to commercial and probate law in the counties of Suffolk and Middlesex.

DAVID H. COOLIDGE, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Hill) Coolidge, was born in Boston, February 7, 1833, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. He studied law in the office of Peleg W. Chandler and at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston, September 15, 1857. He has been commissioner of insolvency fifteen years, a trustee of the City Hospital, and was a member of the Common Council in 1863-4 and a representative in 1865. He married in Brookline, January 6, 1858, Isabella Shurtleff, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES PELHAM CURTIS, son of Thomas and Helen (Pelham) Curtis, was born in Boston, June 22, 1792, and died in Boston, October 4, 1864. He fitted for Harvard at the Boston Latin School and graduated in the class of 1811. He studied law with William Sullivan and was admitted to the bar in Boston in September, 1814, in the Court of Common Pleas, and in December, 1816, in the Supreme Judicial Court. He was a member of the Common Council in 1823, '24, '25, '26, and a representative in 1842. He married first, March 5, 1816, Anna Whroe, daughter of Wm. Scollay, of Boston, and second, November 12, 1846, Margaret McKean, daughter of Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, and widow of Dr. Joseph William McKean, of the same city.

CHARLES PELHAM CURTIS, JR., son of Charles Pelham and Anna Whroe (Scollay) Curtis, was born in Boston, July 29, 1824, and graduated at Harvard in 1845. He studied law in the office of Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 16, 1849. He has been United States commissioner. He married in Boston, April 25, 1852, Caroline G. Cary, and lives in Swampscott, Mass.

JAMES DANA, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Barrett) Dana, was born in Charlestown, Mass., November 8, 1811, and was educated at the Groton Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1830. He studied law with his father and with George F. Farley in Groton, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex in December, 1833. He practiced in Groton first and then Charlestown, of which city he was mayor in 1858-9-60. He was colonel of the Fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division of Massachusetts militia and afterwards brigadier-general of the Third Brigade. He moved to the Dorchester district of Boston in 1875, and there died, June 4, 1890. He married first, June 1, 1837, Susan Harriet, daughter of Paul and Susan (Morrill) Moody, of Lowell; second, Margaret Lance, daughter of Levi Tower, of Newport, R. I., and third, Julia, daughter of William and Mary (Parks) Hurd, of Charlestown.

WILLIAM WHITTON DWYER, son of Henry Law and Jane (Whitton) Dwyer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and educated at the Dublin High School. He was admitted to practice on certificate of qualification from the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and the Superior Courts of Common Pleas. After coming to Boston he was admitted to the bar there in October, 1875, and has been an associate justice of the East Boston Municipal Court. He married in 1870, in Dublin, Maud Christina Walsh, and now resides in Somerville.

MICAH DYER, JR., son of Micah and Sally Dyer, was born in Boston in 1829, and studied law with Stephen G. Nash, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, May 13, 1850. He has been a representative two years. He married in Manchester, N. H., Julia K. Dyer, and resides in Boston.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW HARRIS, son of William and Mary Winslow (Thomas) Harris, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., November 10, 1823, and was educated at the public schools and at the Andover Phillips Academy. He prosecuted his law studies at the Harvard Law School, and in the offices of Welcome Young, of East Bridgewater, and John P. Putnam, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, April 12, 1850. He was senator from Plymouth county in 1857, the last year of the old county senatorial system, and a representative in 1858. He was district attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts from 1858 to 1866, and collector of internal revenue from 1866 to 1872. He was a representative in Congress for the second Massachusetts district from 1873 to 1883, and as chairman of the committee on naval affairs rendered a valuable service to the country. He was appointed September 7, 1887, judge of Probate and Insolvency for Suffolk county, which office he still holds, while engaged in general practice in Suffolk and Plymouth counties. He married, June 3, 1850, Julia Anne Orr, and lives in East Bridgewater.

THOMAS GREAVES CARY, son of Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Cary, was born in Chelsea, Mass., September 7, 1791, and died at Nahant, Mass. July 3, 1859. He graduated at



Harvard in 1811, and after studying law with Peter Oxenbridge Thacher, was admitted to the bar in Boston, in the Court of Common Pleas, July 26, 1814, and in the Supreme Judicial Court, July, 1816. He married, May 30, 1820, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas H. Perkins, and moved to Brattleboro, Vt., where after one year's practice he moved to New York and engaged in the Canton trade as a partner in the house of T. G. & W. F. Cary. In 1830 he returned to Boston and joined the house of J. & T. H. Perkins, and after the dissolution of the firm was appointed treasurer of the Hamilton and Appleton Manufacturing Companies. In 1838 he became a special partner in the house of Fay & Farwells, and so continued until the dissolution of the firm in 1851. He was a senator from Suffolk in 1846, '47, '52, '53, director of the Hamilton Bank, trustee of the Institution for the Blind, member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and fourth of July orator in Boston in 1847.

ELIJAH GEORGE, son of William E. and Elizabeth (Deveau) George, was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., September 6, 1850. The father was born in England, and the mother was a descendant of one of the Huguenot families, who settled New Rochelle and named it from the French town. He was educated at the schools in New York and studied law in the office of Uriel H. & George G. Crocker, of Boston, and in the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Boston November 28, 1874, and to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1886. He was appointed assistant register of Probate and Insolvency for Suffolk county by Judge Isaac Ames in 1875. On the death of P. R. Guiney he was appointed, April 3, 1877, by Governor Rice register of Probate and Insolvency, and has held that office by election to the present time. He married at Washington, D. C., in 1876, Susan Virginia Howard, and lives in Boston.

WILLARD HOWLAND, son of Jairus and Deborah L. (Fish) Howland, was born in Pembroke, Mass., December 3, 1852, and received his early education in the public schools of Woburn and Kingston, and at the Boston University. He studied law in the office of Josiah W. Hubbard, of Boston, and in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston November 11, 1878. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in which as a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on street railways he rendered intelligent and important service. He married, August 24, 1874, Lottie A. S. Barry, and resides in Chelsea.

FRANCIS WILLIS ADAMS, son of William and Mary M. Adams, was born in Boston, July 23, 1855, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of D. W. Gooch, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 31, 1882. He married in Boston, October 5, 1885, M. Elizabeth Morse.

CURTIS ABBOTT, son of Daniel and Sarah Abbott, was born in Randolph, Vt., November 4, 1841, and was educated at East Bethel, Randolph, Royalston and South Woodstock, Vt. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of E. K. Burnham, Wayne county, N. Y., and James M. Keith, Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1867. He was first lieutenant in Company H, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, in the war, and wrote a sketch of the company for the report of the adjutant-general of Vermont. He married, August 31, 1883, at Newton, Maria Lorriaux.

WALTER IRVING BADGER, son of Erastus B. and Fanny B. Badger, was born in Boston, January 15, 1859, and graduated at Yale in 1882. He studied law in the office of Solomon Lincoln and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in September, 1885. His business has been chiefly connected with cases in which the Boston and Maine Railroad was concerned. He married, at New Haven, October 6, 1887, Elizabeth Hand Wilcox.

ANDREAS BLUME, son of Joseph and Katharine Blume, was born in Weil, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, December 8, 1837, and was educated at Miami University, Oxford, O. He studied law in the office of William S. Leland in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, December 4, 1866. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1883 to 1887, and in 1888-89 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He married Sibyl T. Blume, October 1, 1875.

ROBERT TILLINGHAST BABSON, son of William and Mary Isabel Babson, was born in Gloucester, Mass., February 3, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1882. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar in Essex county in October, 1885.

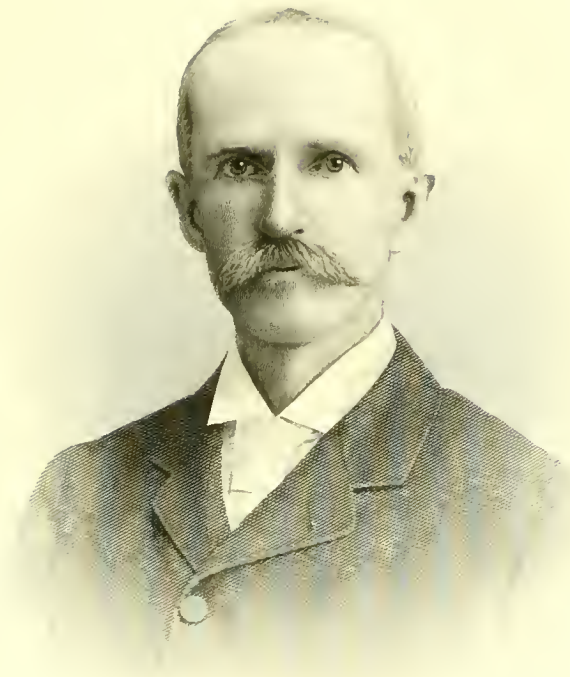
JOHN KING BERRY, son of Nehemiah Chase and Hannah Howe (King) Berry, was born in Randolph, Mass., November 8, 1854, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law with his father and at the Boston Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1880. He married Ellen M. Brown in Providence, R. I., March 4, 1884.

II. EUGENE BOLLES, son of William and Cornelia C. (Palmer) Bolles, was born in Waterford, Conn., January 6, 1853, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 20, 1874. Prior to 1888 he was counsel for the New York and New England Railroad for several years. He married Elizabeth C. Howe at Boston, September 9, 1882.

ELISHA BASSETT, son of Thomas and Fannie (Sears) Bassett, was born in Ashfield, Mass., June 6, 1818, and was educated in the schools and academies of that town. He studied law with Charles L. Woodbury, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, April 12, 1847. In 1840 he entered the office of Francis Bassett, clerk of the United States District Court, as an assistant. During the incumbencies of Seth E. Sprague, Edward Dexter and Clement Hugh Hill, successors of Francis Bassett, he continued in the office as assistant, and on the resignation of Mr. Hill was appointed clerk. He resigned March 19, 1890, and died October 4, 1891. He married, first, in 1842, Mary Ann Joy, of Plainfield, and second, in 1860, in Boston, Mary Elizabeth Cox.

BENJAMIN EDWARD BATES, son of Benjamin E. and Sarah C. (Gilbert) Bates, was born in Boston, December 27, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Warren & Brandeis, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, February 2, 1887.

WARREN ALLDS, son of Isaac N. and Abigail Allds, was born in Antrim, Hillsboro county, N. H., and was educated in the public schools. He studied law with James H. Bancroft and Jerome F. Manning in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in Valparaiso, Ind., September 1, 1880, in Madison, Wis., to the State courts and the United



Alfred D. Chandler



States Court for the Western District of Wisconsin in November, 1881, and in Boston, February 23, 1882. He married in Dover, N. H., October 6, 1884, Nellie K. Hoity.

GERARD BEMENT, son of Samuel and Sarah Emerson (Kent) Bement, was born in Lowell, July 17, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex in 1882. He married Katherine B. Pfaff in Boston, January 12, 1887.

SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, son of Henry and Mary Ann (Elliott) McCall, was born in East Providence, Penn., February 28, 1851, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1874. He studied law in the office of Staples & Golding, in Worcester, where he was admitted to the bar. He came to Boston in 1876, and in 1888-89 was editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and a member of the House of Representatives. He married Ella Esther, daughter of Sumner S. Thompson, in Lyndonville, Vt., May 23, 1881, and lives in Winchester.

LEONARD AUGUSTUS JONES, son of Augustus Appleton and Mary Partridge Jones, was born in Templeton, Mass., January 13, 1832, and graduated at Harvard in 1855, having fitted at the Lawrence Academy in Groton. He studied law with Caleb W. Loring in Boston, and graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, February 1, 1858. Previous to his study of the law he taught in the High School in St. Louis one year. In his early practice in Boston he was a partner of John Lathrop, now a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and of Edwin Hale Abbott. He has been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review*, the *Christian Examiner*, the *Monthly Law Reporter*, the *Southern Law Review*, the *Central Law Journal* and the *American Law Review*, of the last of which he has been one of the editors. He has published the following legal works: Two volumes of "Mortgages of Real Property," one volume of "Mortgages of Personal Property," one volume of "Corporate Bonds and Mortgages," one volume of "Pledges, including Collateral Securities," two volumes of "Liens, Common Law, Statutory, Equitable and Maritime," one volume of "Forms in Conveyancing," and one volume of "Index to Legal Periodical Literature," and has edited Volumes IX and XXI of "Myer's Federal Decisions." In 1891 he was appointed Commissioner for Massachusetts on uniform laws between the States. He married Josephine, daughter of Artemas Lee, at Templeton, December 14, 1867, and lives in Boston.

ROGER WOLCOTT, son of J. Huntington Wolcott, was born in Boston, July 13, 1847, and graduated at Harvard in 1870. He is a descendant of Roger Wolcott, who, in 1745, commanded the New England forces in the capture of Louisburg, and who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After his admission to the bar he served in the Boston Common Council in 1877, '78, '79, and from 1882 to 1884 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and is an overseer of Harvard College. At present he is the candidate of the Republican party of Massachusetts for lieutenant-governor.

JOSEPH LYMAN, son of Joseph and Anne Jean (Robbins) Lyman, was born in Northampton, Mass., August 17, 1812, and was fitted for college at the Round Hill School in that town. He graduated at Harvard in 1830, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in October, 1833. He gave up the law and after studying engineering was engaged in im-

portant mining and railroad operations, which severe injuries, the result of an accident, obliged him to abandon for literary pursuits. He married Susan Bulfinch, daughter of Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, and died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, August 14, 1871.

SAMUEL PARKMAN SHAW, son of Robert G. Shaw, was born in Boston, November 19, 1813, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. After completing his law studies he removed to Parkman, Me., and subsequently to Waterville and Portland. In 1863 he removed to Cambridge, and died in Paris, France, December 7, 1869. He married Hannah Buck in 1841.

CHARLES JACKSON, son of Charles and Fanny (Cabot) Jackson, was born in Boston, March 4, 1815. He fitted for college at the schools of Daniel Greenleaf Ingraham and William Wells, and graduated at Harvard in 1833. He studied law with Charles G. Loring in Boston and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1836. He however abandoned the profession and after studying engineering turned his attention to the manufacture of iron and called himself an iron master. He married Susan C., daughter of Dr. James Jackson, of Boston, February 16, 1842, and died in Boston July 30, 1871.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY WYMAN, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Wyman, was born in Marblehead, January 31, 1830, and graduated at Princeton College in 1848. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1850 and concluded his law studies in the offices of Benjamin F. Hallett and Charles Grandison Thomas in Boston and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 6, 1851. He has been many years president of the Marblehead National Bank and Savings Bank, and lives in Salem, unmarried, with his law office in Boston.

HENRY AUGUSTUS WYMAN, son of Henry A. and Fanny F. Wyman, was born in Skowhegan, Me., February 3, 1861, and was educated in the schools of that town. He studied law in the office of Edward H. Bennett, in Boston, and in the law school of the Boston University, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1885. He has been second assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, first assistant United States attorney, and lecturer on criminal law in the Boston University Law School. He married Anne C. Southworth at West Stoughton, February 13, 1891, and resides in Boston.

ALPHONZO ADELBERT WYMAN, son of Oliver C. and Caroline Mitchell (Chandler) Wyman, was born in West Acton, Mass., January 29, 1862. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1883. He studied law with Henry W. Paine and W. W. Vaughan, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1885. He has been engaged on Gould & Tucker's Notes on the United States Revised Statutes. He married Laura Aldrich in West Acton, July 28, 1886, and resides in that town.

THOMAS F. NUTTER, son of Ichabod and Sarah (Copeland) Nutter, was born in Hallowell, Me., March 6, 1823, and was educated at the Hallowell High School. He studied law with his brother, Charles C. Nutter, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, December 31, 1851. He married Adelaide Read at Portland, Me., February, 18, 1862, and lives in Boston.



CHARLES COFFIN PITTS, son of Coffin and Louisa Pitts, was born in Boston, June 7, 1865, and was educated at the North Easton High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, August 2, 1887, and to the Circuit Court of the United States, December 21, 1891. His residence is in Boston.

GEORGE BAXTER UPHAM, was born in Claremont, N. H., April 9, 1855, and graduated at Cornell University. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, February 8, 1877, and has made a specialty of corporation law. His residence is in Boston.

WILLIAM ORISON UNDERWOOD, son of Adin Ballou and Jane L. (Walker) Underwood, was born in Newton, Mass., May 5, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, in the Boston University Law School, and the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1886. He has been a lecturer in Harvard College. He married Bessie Shoemaker in Philadelphia, November 18, 1886, and lives in Lynn.

FRANCIS HENRY UNDERWOOD, was born in Enfield, January 12, 1825, and was educated partly at Amherst. He taught school in Kentucky, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He returned to Massachusetts in 1850 and was closely identified with the anti-slavery movement. He was clerk of the Massachusetts Senate in 1852, and subsequently, after eleven years' service as clerk of the Superior Court in Boston, he resigned to engage in literary pursuits. He was thirteen years a member of the School Board, and in 1885 was appointed consul at Glasgow, from whose University he received the degree of LL.D. in 1888.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, son of Dudley Atkins and Catherine M. (Stevens) Tyng, was born in Hoboken, N. J., August 2, 1851, and was educated at Kenyon College and the University of Michigan. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex, in September, 1875. Besides his active business in the courts he has made frequent contributions to the press. He married Lizzie Walworth in Boston, September 8, 1880, and lives in Lexington.

CHARLES L. B. WHITNEY was born in Springfield, Mass., October 21, 1850, and fitted for college in the High School of that city. He graduated at Harvard in 1871 and after a year's study at Leipsic, in Germany, studied law in the office of Jewell, Field & Shepard, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1876 and was admitted to the bar in Boston, May 11, 1877. Soon after his admission he became a partner of William Gaston, and so continued until the condition of his health compelled him to abandon legal work. He married, in 1882, Lottie J. Byam, daughter of E. G. Byam, of Charlestown, and died at his residence in Brookline, September 14, 1892.

LEWIS W. HOWES, son of Samuel and Sarah (Abbot) Howes, was born in Sidney, Me., where he spent his boyhood and youth attending the public schools and in occupation on a farm, and finally at the University at Kent's Hill in Maine. He then went to Belfast where he studied law with his uncles, Nehemiah and Howard B. Abbot, and was admitted to the Waldo County Bar, and to a partnership with his uncle Nehemiah.

He afterwards moved to Rockland and held the office of county attorney of Knox county eight or nine years, until he moved to Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, May 25, 1867. He married, first, Clementine E., daughter of Rev. John Allen, and second, in June, 1887, Delia A. Varney, of Boston, where he now lives.

WILLIAM TUDOR was born in Boston, March 28, 1750, fitted for college at the public schools, and under Master Lovell, graduating at Harvard in 1769. He studied law with John Adams in Boston, and was admitted to practice in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, July 27, 1772. At a meeting of the Suffolk bar, on the 26th of July, 1774, it was voted to recommend him for admission to the Superior Court. He served on the staff of Washington as judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, served in both branches of the Massachusetts General Court, and 1809-10 was secretary of the Commonwealth. Among the students in his office at various times were Henry Goodwin, Fisher Ames, George Richards Minot and John Rowe. He married Delia Jarvis, March 5, 1778, and lived in Boston, where he died, July 8, 1819. A memoir of Mr. Tudor may be found in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders.

HENRY JAMES TUDOR, son of the above, was born in Boston, April 8, 1791, and died in that city, Nov. 27, 1864. He was fitted for college by Rev. John S. J. Gardiner, of Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He studied law with James Savage and Charles Jackson and was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Court in Boston, in April, 1816. He married Fannie H., daughter of William Foster, of Boston, August 6, 1844.

GEORGE JULIAN TUFTS, son of Henry and Clarissa H. Tufts, was born in Eden, Mt. Desert Island, Me., and was educated at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Tuft's College in 1874. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston, December 27, 1875. He has been engaged as counsel in many important cases, among which may be mentioned *Westcott vs. N. Y. & N. E. R. R.*, reported in 152 Massachusetts Reports; *Commonwealth vs. Conners* and others, conductors of Met. Railroad Company, indicted for issuing counterfeit horse car tickets, and *Commonwealth vs. Abby A. Conner*, christian scientist, charged with manslaughter. He married Isabella L. Parker in Medford, September 3, 1876, and lives in the Roxbury district of Boston.

JOHN MOORE TUOHAY was educated at the Boston University and admitted to the bar in 1881, in Boston, where he now lives.

WILLIAM DALL TURNER, son of John B. and Ellen A. Turner, was born in Brookline, Mass., November 15, 1863, and was fitted for college at the Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1884, and after studying law at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1886. After admission he went to Palatka, Florida, and practiced law there one year with Sumner C. Chandler, now of New York, and then returned to Boston, where he has since lived and practiced. In March, 1890, he was appointed solicitor for the Metropolitan Sewage Commissioners in a case involving the constitutionality of the statute under which they were appointed, reported

in 153 Massachusetts Reports; and later he was counsel for heirs-at-law in Greece, in the case of the will of Photius Fisk. He lives in Boston and has interested himself in introducing the Torrens or Australian system of registration of titles to land.

WILLIAM H. H. TURTLE graduated at Williams College and studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Chandler, Ware & Hudson. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex in October, 1877, and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890-91. His home is in Arlington.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK TYLER, son of Joseph R. and Abbie L. Tyler, was born in Cambridge, October 11, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1886. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Shattuck & Munroe, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 1, 1889. He lives in Winchester.

ROYALL TYLER was born in Boston, July 18, 1757, and died in Brattleboro, Vt., August 16, 1826. He studied law with John Adams and was admitted to practice in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in 1780. He served with General Benjamin Lincoln in Shay's Rebellion and in 1790 settled in Guilford, Vt., where he became, in 1794, a justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1800, chief justice. He was a voluminous writer as well as lawyer and judge.

DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG, son of Dudley Atkins, was born in that part of Newbury which is now Newburyport, September 3, 1760, and died in Newburyport, August 1, 1829. He was educated at Dummer Academy under Master Moody and graduated at Harvard in 1781, receiving a degree of LL. D. in 1823. In 1780, while in college, he was selected with John Davis, of Plymouth, to assist Dr. Williams in observing, on Penobscot Bay, an eclipse of the sun. After leaving college he was private tutor in the family of Mrs. Selden, in Virginia, and while there studied law with Judge Mercer and was admitted to the bar in Virginia. In 1784 he returned to Massachusetts and was admitted to the bar in Essex and afterwards had an office in Boston. He changed his name to Tyng, as the inheritor of the estate of James Tyng, of Tyngsboro, Mass. He was collector of Newburyport for a time and in 1805 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. His reports are contained in the volumes two to seventeen inclusive of the Massachusetts Reports and cover the period from the March term in Suffolk in 1806 to the March term in Suffolk in 1822. He was the father of Rev. Stephen Higginson Tyng, rector of St. George's Church in New York more than thirty years.

DAVID WYER, a native of Charlestown, graduated at Harvard in 1758, studied law with James Otis in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar in 1762. The maiden name of his wife was Russell.

EDWIN WRIGHT, son of Jesse Wright, of Lebanon, Conn., was born March 7, 1821, and graduated at Yale in 1844. After leaving college he came to Boston and was master of the Eliot Grammar School from 1845 to 1848. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, and in 1857 and 1867 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. On the 9th of July, 1861, he was appointed special justice of the Boston Police Court, and January 7, 1862, a justice of the same court. In 1877-9 he was

lecturer in the Boston University Law School, on medical jurisprudence, and married, October 29, 1850, Helen Maria, daughter of Paul and Almira (James) Curtis, of Boston, where he now resides.

CARROLL DAVIDSON WRIGHT was born in Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840, and was educated at Washington, Alstead and Chester, Vt. He studied law with William P. Wheeler, of Keene, N. H., and with Worthington & Willey in Boston. Early in the war he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth N. H. Regiment, of which he became colonel in December, 1864. He resigned in 1865 and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in the same year. He afterwards moved to Boston and was in the Massachusetts Senate in 1871-2, and chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor from 1873 to 1888. In 1880 he was the Massachusetts supervisor of the United States census, and in 1885 was appointed to investigate the public records of towns, parishes, counties and courts. In the same year he was made first commissioner of the Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior at Washington. In 1876 he was presidential elector on the Republican ticket and in 1875 and 1885 had charge of the Massachusetts State census. He was a lecturer in the Lowell Institute in 1879 on labor questions, and in 1881 university lecturer at Harvard on the factory system. He received the degree of A. M. from Tufts College in 1883.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON was born in Belchertown, Mass., October 8, 1779, and died at Dedham, June 27, 1842. He graduated at Williams College in 1804 and was admitted to the bar in Boston in October, 1807. He moved to Dedham, where he practiced law from 1809 to 1825, was a representative from that town in 1814-15, and wrote the history of Dedham from its settlement in 1635 to May, 1827, the year of its publication.

ALBERT PARKER WORTHEN, son of Samuel K. and Sarah F. Worthen, was born in Bridgewater, N. H., September 8, 1861, and was educated at the New Hampshire Institution. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1885. He lives unmarried in Weymouth, Mass.

THOMAS TYSON WOODRUFF, son of Isaac O. and Arethusa H. Woodruff, was born in Quincy, Ill., January 7, 1839, and was educated at St. Paul's College at Palmyra, Mo. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston, August 13, 1886. His home is in Boston, and he is unmarried.

E. H. WOODMAN was born in Gilmanton, N. H., July 6, 1847, and was educated at the Gilmanton Academy and at Boseawen. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the bar. He went to Concord, N. H., in 1878, and was the mayor of that city in 1882 and several succeeding years. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, treasurer of the Peterboro and Hillsboro, and the Frankln and Tilton Railroads, clerk of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, treasurer of the Concord Gas Light Company, and president of the Mechanics' National Bank. He died at Concord, March 21, 1892.

JOSHUA UPHAM was born in Brookfield, November 14, 1741, and graduated at Harvard in 1763. He practiced law in New York and Boston, and moving to New Bruns-



*L. P. Bonin*





wick became judge of the Supreme Court of that province. He was the father of the late Charles W. Upham, of Salem. He died in London in 1808.

EUGENE CHARLES UPTON, son of Charles and Anna C. Upton, was born in Gardner, Mass., August 23, 1859. He was fitted for college at the Gardner High School, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law in Boston with Oren S. Knapp and Heman W. Chaplin, and was admitted to the bar there January 25, 1885. He married Alice M. Hyde at Gardner, September 3, 1884, and has his home in Malden.

EDWARD PRESTON USHER, son of Roland Green and Caroline Mudge Usher, was born in Lynn, Mass., November 19, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in Essex county in 1879. He is, or has been president of the Grafton and Upton Railroad, of the Milford and Hopedale Street Railroad, and of the Hopedale Electric Car Co., and is the author of a book on "Sales of Personal Property." He married Adela L. Payson, and lives in Grafton, Mass.

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE, son of Solomon Mason and Henrietta (Hersey) Whipple, was born in New London, N. H., March 4, 1862, and was educated at the Colby Academy, New London, and at Yale, where he graduated in 1881. He studied law at Concord, N. H., and graduated from the Yale College Law School in 1884. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1884, in New Hampshire in August, 1884, and in Boston in 1885. He resides in Brookline.

STEPHEN BLAKE WOOD, son of William T. and Sophia M. Wood, was born in West Cambridge, Mass., April 5, 1854, and was educated at the Arlington High School and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1879. He studied law with Charles Allen and Jabez Fox, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 22, 1882. He married Amy Louise Blandy, June 27, 1885, and lives in Arlington.

JOHN H. PONCE, son of Phillip and Margaret Ponce, was born in Cambridge, November 1, 1857, and was educated at the public schools of that city and at the College of the Holy Cross, in Worcester. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex, March 18, 1881. He has been a member of the Common Council in Cambridge, where he lives and where he married Nellie L. Kelley, July 7, 1885. He has been attorney for nine years of the Cambridge Co-operative Bank.

THOMAS BUTLER POPE, son of Lemuel and Sally Belknap (Russell) Pope, was born in Boston, January 22, 1814, and died in Roxbury, January 15, 1862. His father was many years president of the Boston Insurance Company. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1833. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1836, and for a time was associated in business with Charles Henry Parker. He married, June 3, 1846, Gertrude, daughter of John Binney, of Boston.

GEORGE DOANE PORTER, son of Jonathan and Catherine (Gray) Porter, was born in Medford, Mass., June 21, 1831. He was fitted for college by his father, and graduated

at Harvard in 1851. He studied law with William Brigham and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1854. He practiced in both Boston and Medford for a time and afterwards in Medford alone. He married Lucretia A. Holland August 8, 1860.

NABUM MITCHELL, son of Cushing and Jennet (Orr) Mitchell, was born in East Bridgewater, February 12, 1769, and died in Plymouth, August 1, 1853. He fitted for college with Beza Hayward, of Bridgewater, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. During his college course he taught school in Weston and afterwards in Bridgewater and Plymouth. He studied law in Plymouth with Joshua Thomas, and was admitted to the bar in Boston. He practiced in East Bridgewater, and among his students were Ezekiel Whitman, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and Elijah Hayward, afterwards justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was representative from 1798 to 1803 and in 1809 and 1812, senator in 1813, member of the Council from 1814 to 1820, State treasurer from 1822 to 1827, member of Congress from 1803 to 1805, one of the commission in 1800 to establish the Massachusetts and Rhode Island line, and in 1823 to establish the Massachusetts and Connecticut line. From 1811 to 1821 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Southern Circuit and the last two years its chief justice. He published in 1840 a history of Bridgewater, and was the author of the Bridgewater Collection of Music, which has run through thirty editions. He married in 1794, Nabby, daughter of Sylvania Lazell, of Bridgewater.

WILLIAM HOWARD MITCHELL, son of Azor and Sarah Jane (Shaw) Mitchell, was born in North Yarmouth, Me., August 14, 1861, and was educated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated in 1885. He studied law with Edwin L. Dyer, of Portland, Me., and at the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1887, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in August, 1887. He married Harriet Louise Orcutt at Melrose, Mass., October 2, 1889, and makes Melrose his home.

WALTER SAMUEL PINKHAM, son of George F. and Ellen J. Pinkham, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 21, 1865, and fitted for college at the Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass., for Harvard, where he graduated in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1890. His home is in Wollaston, a part of Quincy.

CHRISTOPHER G. PLUNKETT was born in Boston, August 29, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of Medford, to which town his father moved with his family after his return from the war. He studied law in the office of John F. Colby in Boston, and in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in November, 1881. He has been auditor of the town of Medford.

ROSEWELL BIGELOW LAWRENCE, son of Daniel Warren and Mary Ellen (Wiley) Lawrence, was born in Medford, Mass., January 31, 1856, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Stearns & Butler, in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar in February, 1882. He lives in Medford.

WILLIAM BAXTER LAWRENCE, son of Samuel Crocker and Carrie R. Lawrence, was born in Charlestown, Mass., November 15, 1856, and fitted for college at the Boston Latin

School and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and after graduating, in 1882, traveled in Europe and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1883. He was a selectman of Medford in 1889-90, representative in the Legislature 1891-92, grand master of the Grand Council R. & S. Masters of Massachusetts 1891-92, is past D. D. grand master of Grand Lodge, F. & A. Masons, of Massachusetts, past master of Mt. Hermon Lodge, F. & A. Masons, past H. P. of Mystic R. A. Chapter, and trustee of the Medford Savings Bank. He married Alice May, daughter of J. Henry Sears, in Dorchester, October 2, 1883, and lives in Medford.

JOHN PATRICK LEAHY, son of John and Mary E. Leahy, was born in Boston, March 13, 1861. He was educated under private instruction, in the public schools and in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1884. He married Josie C. Wilkinson at Boston, July 27, 1889, and lives in the Dorchester district of Boston. He has been engaged to some extent in lecturing and in writing for newspapers and magazines.

JOSEPH LEE, son of Henry and Elizabeth Perkins (Cabot) Lee, was born in Brookline, Mass., March 8, 1862. He graduated at Harvard in 1883, was a student in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. Besides his law practice he has engaged somewhat in literary pursuits in connection with newspapers and magazines. His residence is in Brookline.

WILLIAM H. LEONARD, son of Hartford P. and Lucy A. Leonard, was born at Manhattan, Kans., Nov. 10, 1860, and after graduating at Amherst, studied law in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1884. He married Charlotte A. Richardson at Raynham, Mass., May 5, 1886, and lives in Braintree, Mass.

GEORGE V. LEVERETT, son of Daniel and Charlotte Leverett, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1846, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and finished his law studies in the office of Chandler, Thayer & Hudson, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, December 23, 1871. He is the official attorney of the American Bell Telephone Company. He married Mary E. L. Tebbetts at Cambridge in 1888, and now lives in that city.

JOHN WOODBURY, son of John P. and Sarah E. (Silsbee) Woodbury, was born in Lynn, Mass., January 26, 1856, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Shattuck & Munroe of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1884. He married Jennie R. Churchill in Boston, February 18, 1885, and lives in Lynn.

LEVI WOODBURY was born in Francestown, N. H., December 22, 1789, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., September 4, 1851. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1809, and studied law at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in Francestown in 1812, where he practiced until 1816. In 1817 he became judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. In 1819 he moved to Portsmouth, and in 1823-4 was governor of his native State. He was speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1825, and chosen United States senator, serving from 1825 to 1831,

when he was appointed by Andrew Jackson secretary of the navy. Under Van Buren he served as secretary of the treasury, and was again chosen United States senator, serving from 1841 to 1845, when he was appointed justice of the United States Supreme Court, and remained on the bench until his death.

A. NATHAN WILLIAMS, son of James G. and Sarah N. Williams, was born in Bowdoinham, Me., October 26, 1857, and was educated in the Maine public schools and at St. Charles College in Maryland. He studied law with Charles W. Larrabee in Bath, Me., and was admitted to the bar in Bath, August 23, 1883, to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, January 10, 1889, and to the Suffolk bar, June 3, 1890. He lives in Boston.

WILLIAM GORDON STEARNS, son of Asabel and Frances Wentworth Stearns, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., November 22, 1804. He graduated at Harvard in 1824, and studied law in the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1827. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in March, 1830, and in 1834 became partner of Theophilus Parsons. In 1844 he was appointed steward of Harvard College and remained in office twenty-six years. He died January 31, 1872.

JOHN GLIDDEN STETSON, son of Joseph and Margaret Stetson, was born in Newcastle, Me., February 28, 1833, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1854. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 31, 1860. He practiced in Portland from June, 1860, to February, 1864. He was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, October 1, 1866, and has been clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit since its organization, June 16, 1891. He has been also United States Commissioner for the District of Massachusetts since October 15, 1872. He has heard nearly all the cases referred to a Master in Chancery by the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, from 1873 to 1883, and a large number since. His reports as Master have been prepared with great care and many of them are in print. He married Delia H. Libby, in Portland, Me., January 26, 1865, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES GODFREY STEVENS, son of Godfrey and Hannah (Poole) Stevens, was born in Claremont, N. H., September 16, 1821, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, October 23, 1845, was a member of the Massachusetts Convention for the revision of the Constitution in 1853, a member of the Senate in 1862, draft commissioner for Worcester in 1862-3, and made president of the First National Bank of Clinton in 1864, and appointed in 1874 judge of the Second Worcester District Court. He married Laura A., daughter of Eli and Hepzibah (Floyd) Russell.

HAZARD STEVENS, son of Isaac I. and Margaret L. Stevens, was born in Newport, R. I., June 9, 1842, and received his early education at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Chauncey Hall School, Boston. He graduated at Harvard. He studied law with Edward Evans in Olympia, W. T., and was admitted to the bar in Olympia in 1872, and in Boston, March 13, 1875. He was, during the war, private, lieutenant and adjutant of the 79th New York Volunteers, in September and October, 1861, and after-

wards captain, major, assistant adjutant-general, brevet lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. He was collector of internal revenue for Washington Territory from 1867 to 1871. After coming to Boston he was representative from the Dorchester district in 1885-86. His residence is in Dorchester.

OLIVER STEVENS, son of Isaac and Hannah (Cummings) Stevens, was born in North Andover, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1848. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of H. H. Fuller in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, and is now district attorney of Suffolk county. He married Catherine Stevens at North Andover in 1855, and lives in Boston.

OLIVER CROCKER STEVENS, son of Calvin and Sophia Tappan (Crocker) Stevens, was born in Boston, June 3, 1855, and was educated at the Dwight and Latin Schools in Boston, and Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1876. He studied law with Albert E. Pillsbury in Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, July 8, 1879, to the United States Circuit Court, July 26, 1880, and to the United States Supreme Court, March 4, 1884. He is a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He married Julia Burnett, daughter of John Gregory and Ann Eliza (Brainard) Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM BURNHAM STEVENS, son of William F. and Mary J. G. (Burnham) Stevens, was born in Stoneham, Mass., March 23, 1843, and fitted at Phillips Academy, Andover, for Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1865. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Sweetser & Gardner in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, July 3, 1867. He was district attorney for the Northern District of Massachusetts from 1880 to 1890, and is president of the Stoneham Five Cent Savings Bank. He has written a historical sketch of Stoneham, and lives in that town. He married A. Josie Hill, October 20, 1868, and Mary W. Green, September 30, 1873.

CALEB MORTON STIMSON, son of Samuel and Susanna Stimson, was born in Newton, Mass., April 13, 1804. He fitted at the Milton Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1824. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Lemuel Shaw in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, April 4, 1828. He lived in Newton and died at Newton Lower Falls, July 6, 1860.

FREDERICK JESUP STIMSON, son of Edward S. and Sarah Tufts (Richardson) Stimson, was born in Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1855, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law with Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the bar in Boston in May, 1879, to the New York Supreme Court in June, 1886, and later to the United States Circuit Courts. He has been assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, was appointed by Mayor Grace of New York, in 1887, on a committee to revise the New York constitution, and in 1891, by Governor Russell of Massachusetts, on the commission on the unification of laws. He has published "American Statute Law" and "Stimson's Law Glossary," etc. He lives in Dedham.



WILLIAM MAURAN STOCKBRIDGE, son of John C. and Mary T. N. Stockbridge, was born in Boston, July 9, 1856, and studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of B. F. Brooks, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1882. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

JAMES ALOEN STOCKWELL, son of Albert Samuel and Fannie E. (Bryant) Stockwell, was born in Stoneham, September 16, 1860, and was educated at the Wilbraham Academy and Boston University, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1888.

CHARLES B. STONE, son of Bradley and Clarisa Hosmer Stone, was born in West Acton, Mass., July 17, 1848. He studied law in New York and Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1890. He has been a selectman and member of the School Board in West Acton, where he resides. He married Marietta C. Wetherbee at Boxboro, Mass., December 25, 1870, and Isabella D. Lewis at Stow, Mass., May 18, 1881, and lives in West Acton.

FREDERIC MATHER STONE, son of Joshua C. and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Stone, was born in Brookline, Mass., October 19, 1861, and fitted at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford for Harvard, where he graduated in 1882. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in February, 1886, and in Boston in 1887. He lives in Boston.

GEORGE FISHER STONE, son of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, was born in Groton, Mass., December 25, 1850, and studied law with George Stevens in Lowell, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in February, 1874. He practiced four years in Hudson, had an office in Boston in 1876, moved to Bradford, Penn., and was superintendent of schools there prior to 1888, after which he spent three years in Pittsburg and Harrisburg and in North Carolina. In 1891 he moved to Olympia, Wash. He married Emma Cecilia Branch, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Hosmer) Aldrich, of Groton, Mass.

WILLIAM STOUGHTON was born in Dorchester in 1631 or 1632, and graduated at Harvard in 1650. He was first a clergyman in 1671, a magistrate or assistant from 1671 to 1676, an agent of the Massachusetts colony to England in 1677, chief justice of the Superior Court from 1692 to 1701, a member of the Council from 1693 to 1701, lieutenant-governor from 1692 to 1701. He was at various times a selectman of Dorchester, and died there July 7, 1701. He was never married.

ALMON A. STROUT, son of Elisha and Mary Strout, was born in Lemington, York county, Me., and was educated in the public schools and at the Bridgton and Fryburg Academies. He studied law with Joel Eastman, of New Hampshire, and with Howard & Strout in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in Portland in April, 1859, and later became a member of the Suffolk bar. Before moving to Boston he was a member of the Maine Legislature. He married Mary R. Sumner at Grand Rapids, Mich., December 23, 1862, and lives in Boston.

MICHAEL J. SUGHRUE, son of John and Julia Sughrue, was born in Nashua, N. H., August 27, 1857, and was educated at the Boston public schools and the Boston Uni-





*James Clerk*



versity. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1888. He has been assistant district attorney for Suffolk, and lives in the Dorchester district of Boston.

CORNELIUS P. SULLIVAN was born in Boston, April 22, 1861. He was educated at the Quincy Grammar School, the English High and Latin School, and graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1885, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Boston.

JAMES SULLIVAN, son of John and Margery (Brown) Sullivan, was born in Berwick, Me., April 22, 1744, and was educated chiefly by his father. He studied law with his brother John at Durham, N. H., and before 1782 was a member of the Suffolk bar. Before coming to Boston he practiced ten years in Biddeford. He was a member of Provincial Congress from Biddeford in 1774-5, and a member of the General Court in 1775-6. On the 20th of March, 1776, he was appointed a justice in the Superior Court of Judicature and resigned in 1782. In 1778 he moved from Biddeford to Groton, and in 1779 was a delegate from Groton to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. In 1782 he was a delegate to Continental Congress, in 1787 a member of the Executive Council, in 1788 judge of probate, in 1790 attorney-general, in 1807 he was chosen governor, and died while in office in Boston, December 10, 1808.

GEORGE SULLIVAN, son of James and Mehitable (Odiorne) Sullivan, was born in Boston, February 22, 1783, and died at Pau, France, December 14, 1866. He attended the Boston Latin School, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1804. He was secretary of James Bowdoin, minister to Spain. He practiced law in Boston and was a member of the State Senate. He moved to New York and continued in practice there. He married, January 26, 1809, Sarah, daughter of Thomas L. Winthrop and had two sons, George R. J. and James, both of whom took the name of Bowdoin in accordance with the will of Sarah, daughter of William and niece of James Bowdoin.

JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN, son of John and Mary (Donohue) Sullivan, was born in Watertown, Mass., September 16, 1850, and fitted at the public schools for Harvard, where he graduated in 1872. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of George S. Hale, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 27, 1874. He has been a selectman, member of the School Board and Board of Health in Watertown, where he lives.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, son of James and Mehitable (Odiorne) Sullivan, was born in Groton, July 17, 1779, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard where he graduated in 1798. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1801. He was senator from Suffolk in 1815 to '17, a member from Brookline of the State Convention of 1820, a member of the Executive Council in 1820-21 and was the candidate of the Federal party in 1823 for lieutenant-governor with Harrison Gray Otis for governor, and was defeated. He was an overseer of Harvard from 1821 to 1852. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Sever) Russell, of Boston, May 22, 1804, and died in Cambridge, December 11, 1861.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, son of Jeremiah O. and Joanna (Morrison) Sullivan, was born in Durham, Conn., February 24, 1856, and came with his father, an infant, to Boston. He attended the Comins Grammar School in Roxbury, the Boston College, and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1883. He also studied at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles T. & Thomas H. Russell in Boston. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1887, '88, '89, '90 and twice the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the board. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

THOMAS FRANCIS STRANOE, son of Pierce and Anne Strange, was born in Manchester, N. H., December 24, 1859. In his infancy his parents moved to Boston where he was educated in the public schools, and graduated at the Boston University Law School, with the degree of LL. B., in 1883, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in the same year. He began practice with the law firm of Gargan, Adams & Swasey, and in October, 1884, opened an office alone. He has been commissioner of insolvency by both appointment and election, a member of the Boston School Board and an active member of the Democratic party in State and city politics. He resides in Boston.

ANTHONY C. DALY was born in Boston, October 4, 1853, and was educated in the public schools. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in April, 1875, was a representative in 1878, and moved to the west.

RICHARD DANA, son of Daniel, who was son of Richard, the ancestor who settled in Cambridge in 1640, was born in Cambridge, July 7, 1699, and died in Cambridge, May 17, 1772. He graduated at Harvard in 1718 and began practice in Marblehead, continuing it in Charlestown and Boston. He married a sister of Judge Edmund Trowbridge.

FRANCIS DANA, son of Richard, was born in Charlestown, June 13, 1743. He graduated at Harvard in 1762, and after studying law with Edmund Trowbridge was admitted to the bar in 1767, and practiced in Boston. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774, and in 1776 a member of the Executive Council. In the same year he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and again in 1778. He was secretary to John Adams, appointed in 1779 to negotiate peace, and in 1781 was appointed minister to St. Petersburg where he remained two years. In 1783 he returned to Boston and was chosen, in 1784, a delegate to Congress. On the 18th of January, 1785, he was appointed by Governor Hancock judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and on the 29th of November, 1791, was appointed chief justice. He retired from the Bench in 1806 and died in Cambridge, April 25, 1811.

RICHARD H. DANA, son of Francis Dana, was born in Cambridge, November 15, 1787, and died in Boston, February 2, 1879. Entering Harvard College in the class of 1808, he did not finish his course but received a degree fifty-eight years later, in 1866, and a degree of LL. D. from Williams College, in 1867. He studied law in the office of his cousin, Francis Dana Channing in Boston, and in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in October, 1811. He practiced for a time in Sutton, but finally settled in Cambridge and through life devoted himself

chiefly to literature. He was a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and published his first poem, "The Dying Raven," about 1825. His first volume of poems was published in 1827, and in 1856 a revised edition of his poetical and prose writings was issued. At an earlier date, in 1839-40, he delivered a course of lectures on Shakespeare, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He was the father of Richard H. Dana, jr., and Edmund Trowbridge Dana.

RICHARD H. DANA, JR., son of Richard H. Dana, was born in Cambridge, August 1, 1815, and graduated at Harvard in 1837. His "Two Years before the Mast" was published in 1840, and had a very large circulation. He studied law with Joseph Story and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1840. In 1841 he published "The Seaman's Friend," and later, "To Cuba and Back." His contributions to reviews and other periodicals were numerous. In 1859-60 he went round the world, and in 1866 received from Harvard the degree of LL. D. In 1866 he published a new edition of Wheaton's "International Law," and about that time was a lecturer on international law at the Harvard Law School. In 1876 he was nominated by President Grant minister to England, but his nomination was not confirmed. He was at one time United States district attorney for Massachusetts District. He went to Europe in 1878, and died in Rome, January 7, 1882.

EDMUND TROWBRIDGE DANA, son of Richard H. Dana, was born in Cambridge, August 29, 1818, and died in Cambridge, May 18, 1869. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at the Harvard Law School in 1841. He began practice with his brother, Richard H. Dana, jr., went to Europe where he continued his studies, giving special attention to Roman civil law. In 1854 he received a degree from the University of Heidelberg, and returned home in 1856 and continued in practice until his death.

RICHARD H. DANA 3d, son of Richard H., jr., and Sarah (Watson) Dana, was born in Cambridge, January 3, 1851, and received his early education in the public schools of Cambridge, and at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. He graduated at Harvard in 1874, and at the Harvard Law School in 1877, and after a time spent in the office of Brooks, Ball & Storey in Boston, was admitted to the bar there in November, 1877. He has been interested in the purity of elections, and has contributed many articles to magazines and newspapers, chiefly on the civil service, the Australian Ballot Law, and Election Expenses Law. He married Edith, daughter of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, at Cambridge, January 10, 1878.

SAMUEL DANA, son of William and Mary (Green) Dana, was born in that part of Cambridge which is now the Brighton District of Boston, January 14, 1738-9, and graduated at Harvard in 1755. He studied divinity, and June 3, 1761, was settled as the minister of Groton. On account of his loyal sentiments on the approach of the Revolution he was dismissed, and moved to Amherst, N. H., where he studied law with Joshua Atherton, and was admitted to the bar of Hillsboro county in New Hampshire in 1781 and at a later date in Suffolk county, Mass. In 1785 he was appointed register of probate for Middlesex, afterwards judge of probate, and resigned December 21, 1792.

In 1793 he was a member of the Senate. His name is on the roll of admission to the bar of Suffolk by the Supreme Court without date. He died at Amherst, April 2, 1798.

EDWIN H. DARLING, son of Timothy and Lucy Darling, was born in Calais, Me., January 28, 1838, and was educated in Nassau, N. P., and New York and at Williams College. He studied law with George F. Shipley, of Portland, and with Doolittle, Davis & Crittenden in New York, and was admitted to the bar in New York in April, 1861, and in Boston, January, 5 1872. He is or has been a member of the Boston School Board. He married Georgie A. Smith, at New Market, N. H., February 7, 1882, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE A. DARY, son of George L. and Rebekah G. Dary, was born in Taunton, Mass., November 30, 1842, and was educated at the Taunton High School. He studied law with Samuel E. Sewall in Boston, and was admitted to the bar there December 14, 1872. He married Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Erastus S. Tuttle, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM NATHANIEL DAVENPORT, son of William J. and Almira (Howard) Davenport, was born in Boylston, Mass., November 3, 1856, and was early educated in the public schools of that town. He studied law in the Law School of the University of Michigan and in the office of James T. Joslin, of Hudson, Mass., and Edward F. Johnson, of Marlboro, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex, June 30, 1883. He has been clerk of the Police Court of Marlboro, was a representative in 1885-86, and senator in 1889-90. He married Lizzie M. Kendall at Boylston, January 1, 1887, and makes Marlboro his home, with an office in Boston.

CHARLES FRANCIS DAVIS, son of Francis W. and Anna Finney (Houlton) Davis, was born in Boston, September 6, 1830, and died in Boston, October 16, 1867. In early life he spent ten years in Antwerp, and studied law with Edward F. Hodges in Boston. He was as one time alderman in Boston, and a member of the Executive Council.

CHARLES THORNTON DAVIS, son of Charles A. and Mary (Thornton) Davis, was born in Concord, N. H., January 12, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Hopkins & Bacon, of Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester, December 31, 1886. He married Frances P. Anderson at Portland, Me., September 12, 1888, and lives in Boston.

HASHROUCK DAVIS, son of John and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Davis, was born in Worcester, April 19, 1827, and graduated at Williams College in 1845. He first studied divinity and was settled in Watertown over the Unitarian parish in that town. He afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 9, 1854, and went to Chicago in 1855. During the war he passed through the several grades, and was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865. He was drowned at sea on his way to Europe in the steamship *Cambria*, October 19, 1870.

EVERETT ALLEN DAVIS, son of Lewis W. and Sarah Nickerson Davis, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., October 11, 1857, and was educated at Columbia College, and studied law in the law school connected with that institution, and in the office of Judge Daly, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1878, and in Boston,



February 2, 1887. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1884-85 and 1890. He married Georgiana Whiting in Tisbury, Mass., December 26, 1878, and lives in Boston.

JAMES CLARKE DAVIS, son of George T. and Harriet T. (Russell) Davis, was born in Greenfield, Mass., January 19, 1838, and fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1858. He studied law in Greenfield with Davis & Allen, and in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston January 16, 1861. He was assistant attorney-general under Charles Allen, and member of the Boston School Board from 1882 to 1887. He married Alice W. Paine, at Worcester, June 3, 1873, and resides at Jamaica Plain.

JOHN DAVIS, son of Thomas and Mercy (Hedge) Davis, was born in Plymouth, Mass., January 25, 1761, and died in Boston, January 14, 1847. He graduated at Harvard in 1781, and in 1788 was the youngest member of the convention which adopted the constitution. He was a member of both House and Senate in Massachusetts, and in 1795 was appointed by Washington comptroller of the currency. He was afterwards United States attorney, and in 1801 was appointed by John Adams judge of the United States District Court, which position he held forty years. In 1802 he received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth, and in 1842 the same degree from Harvard. He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1818 to 1835, and many years a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He was the author of many published works, of which his edition of Morton's New England Memorial, with elaborate notes, and the Pilgrim ode, "Sons of Renowned Sires," are the best known. He married in 1786 Ellen, daughter of William Watson, of Plymouth.

SIMON DAVIS, son of Silas and Mercy E. Davis, was born in Charlestown, Mass., September 25, 1854, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of George V. Leverett, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in May, 1880. He is a member of the Boston School Board and special justice of the Municipal Court in the Charlestown District of Boston. He married Helen M. Goldthwait at Boston, November 12, 1884, and lives in Boston.

STANTON DAY, son of J. S. and E. P. (Young) Day, was born in Downville, Cal., and was educated in Chauncey Hall School, Boston, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1883. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Edward W. Cate, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1885. He lives in Brookline, Mass.

THOMAS KEMPER DAVIS, son of Isaac P. and Susan (Jackson) Davis, was born in Boston, June 20, 1808, and graduated at Harvard in 1827. He studied law with Daniel Webster and was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1830. He was a man of superior scholastic attainments, and entered the profession with the promise of a brilliant career. An unfortunate accident, however, inflicted injuries on his brain which precluded further advancement. After a number of years in retirement he died in Boston, October 13, 1853.

WILLIAM DAVIS, son of Nathaniel Morton and Harriet Lazell (Mitchell) Davis, was born in Plymouth, Mass., May 12, 1818. He fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, from which he graduated in 1837. He studied law with his father in Plymouth and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 18, 1841. He settled in Plymouth where he became active as a Whig politician, and chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He was also at one time president of the Pilgrim Society. He married Helen, daughter of John and Deborah (Spooner) Russell in Plymouth in 1850, and died in Boston, February 19, 1853.

WILLIAM NYE DAVIS, son of John Watson and Susan Holden (Tallman) Davis, was born in Boston, December 2, 1830, and fitted at the Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1851. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Shattuck Hartwell and Wm. H. Gardiner, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in March, 1855. He married Mary C., daughter of William Howard Gardiner in Boston, March 24, 1856, and died in Nice, February 24, 1863.

GEORGE THOMAS DAVIS, at one time a member of the Suffolk bar, but more especially associated with Greenfield and the Franklin county bar, the son of Wendell and Caroline (Smith) Davis, was born in Sandwich, Mass., January 12, 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Daniel Wells and James C. Alvord in Greenfield. Benjamin R. Curtis and David Aiken were students at the same time in the office. After his admission to the bar he began practice in Taunton in 1832, but in 1833 removed to Greenfield, where he became associated in business with his former instructors with a firm name of Wells, Alvord & Davis. Mr. Wells was appointed to the Common Pleas bench, and Mr. Alvord died in 1839, and Mr. Davis afterwards, until his retirement from business in 1865, had various associates. Among these were Charles Devens, late judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, Charles Allen, a judge at present on the same bench, Wendell Thornton Davis, a brother, James C. Davis, his son, David Aikin, and Samuel O. Lamb. Mr. Davis rose rapidly to a leadership of the bar in the river counties of Massachusetts. He was distinguished not alone for his legal abilities, but also for his remarkable conversational powers. Thackeray on his visit to America, meeting him for the first time at a private dinner, laid down his knife and fork and paid tribute in exclamations of wonder at the brilliancy of his conversation. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1839-40, in 1861 a representative and represented the Franklin district in Congress from 1851 to 1853. He married Harriet T., daughter of Nathaniel P. Russell, of Boston, October 16, 1834, and Mrs. Abba I. Little, of Portland, and daughter of Daniel Chamberlain, of Boston, April 26, 1865. He died in Portland, June 17, 1877.

WILLIAM THOMAS DAVIS, son of William and Joanna (White) Davis, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 3, 1822, and was fitted by Isaac N. Stoddard, teacher of the Plymouth High School, for Harvard, where he graduated in 1842. After studying medicine for a time he studied law in the office of his brother, Charles G. Davis in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, November 9, 1849. He retained an office and lived in Boston until 1853, when he returned to Plymouth and became largely associated with its interests. He has served six years on the



*Linus M. Child —*



School Board of Plymouth, been chosen seventeen times assessor, declining twice, and serving as chairman eleven years, and has presided as moderator at more than seventy meetings of the town. In 1858 and 1859 he was State senator, has been president of the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth Gas Company, Old Colony Insurance Company, director of the Duxbury and Cohasset Railroad Company, and president of the Pilgrim Society. He was presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1872, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. He is the author of "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," of a "History of Plymouth," the editor of two volumes of the Plymouth town records with notes, and has contributed to county histories, histories of Newburyport, Newbury, Marshfield, Plympton, and many other towns, as well as sketches of the bench and bar of Plymouth, Essex and Middlesex counties. He married Abby Burr, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Coffin (Goodwin) Hedge in Plymouth, November 19, 1849, and makes Plymouth his home.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM DAVISON, son of Henry and Mary Davison, was born in Boston, June 5, 1789, and graduated at Harvard in 1815. He studied law with George Blake and was admitted to the bar in Boston. From 1818 to 1828 he was assistant teacher in the Adams School in Boston. He died in Lexington, January 27, 1856.

DELANAV CALVIN DELANO, son of Eber Carpenter and Betsy Delano, was born in Hanover, N. H., February 1, 1869, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1884. He studied law in the office of William H. Colton at Lebanon, N. H., and Wilbur H. Powers, of Boston, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1887, in which year in June he was admitted to the bar in Boston. He lives unmarried in West Somerville.

LOUIS EMIL DENFIELD, son of Frank and Margaret Denfield, was born in Westboro, Mass., September 26, 1854, and graduated at Amherst in 1878. He studied law with A. G. Biscoe in Westboro, Mass., and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in April, 1881. He was town clerk of Webster, Mass., two years, assessor in Westboro three years, and member of the School Board in the same town six years. He married Etta May Kelly in Westboro, where he now lives, October 26, 1887, and practices in Boston.

WILLIAM WILLIS, son of Benjamin and Mary (McKinstry) Willis, was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 31, 1794, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law with Peter O. Thacher in Boston, and was admitted in Boston to the Common Pleas, January 8, 1817, and to the Supreme Court, January, 1819. He practiced in Boston until April, 1819, when he moved to Portland and continued there alone in business until 1835, when he formed a partnership with William Pitt Fessenden which continued twenty years. In 1855 he was in the Maine Senate, in 1859 Mayor of Portland, in 1860 presidential elector, and in 1867 received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin. He devoted much time to historical pursuits, and was the author of a history of Portland and many other publications. He married Julia, daughter of Ezekiel Whiteman, of Portland, September 1, 1823, and died in Portland, February 17, 1870.

ARNOLD A. RAND, son of Edward Sprague and Elizabeth Arnold Rand, was born in Boston, March 25, 1837, and was educated at the school of Epes S. Dixwell in Boston,

in Vevay and in Paris. He studied law in the office of his father and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, October 6, 1874. He was commissioned, October 30, 1861, second lieutenant of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and was afterwards captain and assistant adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and in 1864, colonel. In 1885, with N. J. Bradlee, he formed the Massachusetts Title Insurance Co. of which he is vice-president and manager. He married, in 1877, Annie Eliza Brownell of New Bedford, and lives in Boston.

HENRY HARRISON SPRAGUE, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague, was born in Athol, Mass., August 1, 1841, and received his early education at the Athol High School and at the Chauncey Hall School in Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1864 and went to Champlain, N. Y., as a private tutor. In 1865 he entered the Harvard Law School and was at the same time a proctor of the college. In 1890 he was chosen a member of the Board of Overseers of the college. In the fall of 1866 he entered the law office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith in Boston, and February 25, 1868, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was chosen in 1873 to the Common Council of Boston and served in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and in 1875 and 1876 was one of the trustees of the City Hospital on the part of the Council. In 1878 he was chosen one of the trustees at large and continued as such until the incorporation of the City Hospital in 1880, when he was appointed a trustee by the mayor. He has since held this position by successive reappointments, and since 1878 has also acted as secretary of the board. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Boston in 1881, 1882 and 1883. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate for the Fifth Suffolk District for the year 1888, and drafted and introduced the new ballot act. He was elected again in 1889 and in 1890, and in 1890 was elected president of the Senate. He was again elected to that body for the year 1891, and was a second time its presiding officer. In 1884 he was a member of the executive committee of the Municipal Reform Association, and senior counsel of the association for the purpose of securing the passage by the Legislature of 1885 of the amendments to the charter of the city of Boston, by which the executive authority of the city was vested in the mayor. In 1867, in connection with a few others, he brought about a return to new and active operations of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and has since continued as a member of the Board of Government, acting as secretary from 1867 to 1879, and since 1879 as vice-president of the society. In 1880 he engaged with others in the organization of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, and served on the executive committee of that body until the year 1889, when he was elected president of the association, which office he still holds. He was for many years a manager of the Temporary Home for the Destitute, or Gwynne Home, and was one of the "Committee of Fifty" on the Museum of Fine Arts. He has been since 1879 one of the trustees of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and recently has served upon the executive committee of the board. He has been since 1883 secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, is a member of the Massachusetts Historic Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Bar Association and the Harvard Law School Association, and a member of the general committee of the Citizens' Association of Boston. He is also one of the trustees appointed to hold the buildings recently purchased and improved for the Women's Ed-



ucational and Industrial Union, and acts as treasurer of the trustees. In 1884 he published a treatise entitled, "Women Under the Law of Massachusetts; their Rights, Privileges and Disabilities," and in 1890 he published a pamphlet entitled, "City Government in Boston; Its Rise and Development." He resides in Boston.

JOSEPH FERNALD WIGGIN, son of Joshua and Dorothy Wiggin, was born in Exeter, N. H., March 30, 1838, and was educated in the public schools and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law with W. W. Stickney, of Exeter, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Rockingham county, N. H., in October, 1862, and to the Suffolk bar November 4, 1891. He was judge of probate for Rockingham county from 1871 to 1876; one of the commissioners in 1877 to revise the general laws of New Hampshire; moved to Malden, Mass., in 1880, where he was a member of the School Board from 1885 to 1887, mayor from 1888 to 1891, and city solicitor in 1892. He married Ruth H. Hollis, at Milton, Mass., July 6, 1888, and lives in Malden.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH was born in Boston, January 14, 1804, and died there October 14, 1876. He graduated at Harvard in 1822, and studied law with William Prescott, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1825, and was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Boston in October, 1825, and to the Supreme Judicial Court, January 10, 1828. After practicing a short time he entered his father's counting room, and devoted himself to business, relieved by an active interest in literary and charitable pursuits. He was a descendant of Michael Wigglesworth, who was born in England in 1631, and died in Malden, Mass., in 1705.

SAMUEL SUMNER WILDE was born in Taunton, February 5, 1771, and died in Boston, June 22, 1855, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1789. He studied law in Taunton with Judge Paddleford, and was admitted to the bar in 1792, probably in Boston, as his name is on the roll of admissions by the Supreme Court in Suffolk before 1807. He began practice in Waldoboro, Me., but moved in 1791 to Warren, Me., and in 1799 to Hallowell. In 1815 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and in 1820, when Maine was set off as a State, he moved to Newburyport, and in 1831 to Boston, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a member of the Hartford Convention, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, twice a presidential elector, and in 1844 a member of the Executive Council. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1817, Harvard in 1841, and Dartmouth in 1849. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1850 at the age of seventy-nine. He married Eunice, daughter of David Cobb, of Taunton.

JOSEPH WILLARD, son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Sheafe) Willard, was born in Cambridge, March 14, 1798, and died in Boston, May 12, 1865. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy under Mark Newman, and at Win. Jennison's private classical and mercantile school, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He studied law with Charles Humphrey Atherton in Amherst, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in 1819. Practicing first in Waltham and Lancaster, he moved to Boston in 1829. In 1839 he was appointed joint clerk with George C. Wilde of the Supreme Judicial and Common Pleas courts, and in 1856 clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk. Upon the

organization of the Superior Court for the Commonwealth, he was appointed clerk and so continued until his death. He was the author of a history of Lancaster and the Life of Simon Willard. He married Susanna Hicklin, daughter of Capt. Isaiah Lewis, February 24, 1830.

JAMES THOMAS JOSLIN, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Stearns) Joslin, was born in Leominster, Mass., June 23, 1834, and was educated at the Leominster public schools and the Lawrence Academy at Groton. He read law with Charles H. Merriam in Leominster and Nathaniel Wood and Goldsmith F. Bailey in Fitchburg, and was admitted to the bar at Fitchburg in June, 1859. He was in the Leominster School Board in 1856-7. He began the practice of law in North Marlboro', near Hudson, in August, 1860, and was postmaster in that town in 1863-4; he was grand master I. O. O. F., in Massachusetts, in 1880, and in 1866 council for petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Hudson. He married, at Leominster, October 14, 1861, Annie Catherine Burrage, and lives in Hudson.

PAUL WILLARD, son of Paul and Martha (Haskell) Willard, was born in Lancaster, Mass., and died in Charlestown, March 18, 1856. He fitted for College at Westford Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He studied law in Worcester with Calvin Willard and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He began practice in Charlestown and in September, 1822, was appointed postmaster of that town, and in 1823 was chosen clerk of the Massachusetts Senate and was the incumbent of that office until 1829. He is believed to have had at one time an office in Boston and for that reason is included in this register.

AARON HOBART LATHAM, son of Eliab and Susan Adams Latham, was born in East Bridgewater, and graduated at Harvard in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar of Plymouth county March 4, 1879. He has been a member of the School Board in Brookline, where he lives. He married Minnie G. Bearce at North Livermore, Me., September 29, 1882.

THOMAS E. GROVER, son of Thomas and Roana Grover, was born in Mansfield, Mass., February 9, 1847, and was educated at private schools. He studied law with Ellis Ames, of Canton, and was admitted to the bar in Taunton, September 7, 1889. He has been engaged in editorial newspaper work, and was trial justice for several years. He married Frances L. Williams at Canton, Mass., September 17, 1871, and while practicing in Boston resides in Canton.

LOREN ERSKINE GRISWOLD, son of Daniel C. and Adelaide E. (Griswold) Griswold, was born in Boston, January 3, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1886.

JAMES RUSSELL REED, son of James and Mary J. (Magee) Reed, was born in Boston, January 4, 1851. He was educated at the Phillips School, Latin School and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1871. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the offices in Boston of Edmund H. Bennett and T. L. Livermore and

was admitted to the bar in Boston, July 5, 1876. He has been chairman of the School Committee of Lexington, and assistant district attorney. He married Eleanor Frances Prescott at Boston, February 16, 1892, and has a house in Boston and one in Burlington, Mass.

SAMUEL WILLARD REED, son of Samuel and Caroline Reed, was born in Weymouth, Mass., December 31, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He studied law with Charles A. Reed, of Taunton, and was admitted to the bar in Taunton, September 29, 1873. He has been on the School Board of Weymouth, and secretary of the Weymouth Historical Society.

WILLIAM GARDNER REED, son of Isaac and Lydia E. (McDonald) Reed, was born in Waldoboro, Me., May 4, 1858, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1882. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1885. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1888, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1889-90. He married Mary Lorine Hagar at Richmond, Me., October 18, 1882, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

FLETCHER LADD, son of William Spencer and Mira Barnes Fletcher Ladd, was born in Lancaster, N. H., December 21, 1862, and fitted at Phillips Academy, Andover, for Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1884, and also studied at the Heidelberg University in Germany. He studied law with his father and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1890, and was admitted to the bar in Concord, N. H., in March, 1889. He lives in Cambridge.

NATHANIEL WATSON LADD, son of Daniel and Lucy Ann Ladd, was born in Derry, N. H., January 7, 1848, and was educated at the Pinkerton Academy and in the Dartmouth College class of 1873. He studied law in Boston in the office of Abbott, Jones & McFarlane, and at the Boston University Law School in the class of 1875, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, November 8, 1875. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1886-87, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890-91. His residence is in Boston.

ELIAS MERWIN, son of Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Clark) Merwin, was born at New Haven, Conn., April 25, 1825. He received his early education at a boarding school in White Plains, N. Y., and at thirteen entered Wesleyan University, and graduated in 1841. He studied law in Lenox in the office of Henry Walker Bishop, and at the Harvard Law School. After leaving the law school he went to Pittsfield and was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1843. In 1851 he came to Boston and was associated with Benjamin R. Curtis until the appointment of Mr. Curtis to the United States Supreme Bench. The business of Mr. Merwin was chiefly in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, in both of which he was counsel in many important cases. Among these may be mentioned the suit of Abbott vs. the Essex Company, which he argued before the United States Supreme Court at the age of thirty. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Equity in the Boston University Law School. He married Anne, daughter of Dr. H. H. Childs, of Pittsfield, December 23, 1847, and died in Boston, March 27, 1891.

NINIAN C. BETTON, son of Samuel and Ann (Ramsay) Betton, was born in New Boston, N. H., January 10, 1787, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1814. He studied law with Daniel Webster in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston October 7, 1817, and to the Middlesex bar in November, 1819. He was at one time State representative and member of the Boston Common Council. He married Wealthy Johnson, daughter of Silas and Mary (Thornton) Betton, in January, 1821. His wife was his cousin and granddaughter of Dr. Matthias Thornton, a signer of the Declaration, chief justice of the Common Pleas Court and justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Mr. Betton died in Boston November 19, 1856.

GEORGE E. BETTON, son of Ninian C. and Wealthy Johnson (Betton) Betton, was born in Hanover, N. H., November 28, 1821, and was educated at Dartmouth. He studied law in Boston with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Boston October 6, 1846. He is chiefly engaged in patent cases. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

JAMES L. ENGLISH, son of Thomas and Penelope (Bethune) English, was born in that part of Cambridge which is now Brighton, November 6, 1806. He was educated at the school of George Ripley in Waltham, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1827. After leaving college he was for a time private secretary of William H. Prescott, the historian, and studied law with Judge William Prescott. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk in 1830, and in Middlesex in October, 1833, and was many years a partner of William Howard Gardiner. After admission to the bar he lived in Boston till 1863, then in Cambridge till 1868, and then at Jamaica Plain, where he died February 9, 1883. He married, September 13, 1841, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Steele of Goffstown, N. H.

JAMES S. ENGLISH, son of James L. and Elizabeth (Steele) English, was born in Boston March 6, 1844, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, where he now lives, September 11, 1870.

PAATRICK H. COONEY, son of Lawrence and Catherine Cooney, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., December 20, 1845, and was educated at the Natick High School and the West Newton English and Classical School. He studied law with John W. Bacon, of Natick, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, November 24, 1868. He lives unmarried in Natick.

FRANCIS O. DORR was born in Boston September 21, 1805, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1825. After graduation he taught a private school in Plymouth two years, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in April, 1830. He began practice in Boston, soon moved to Pittsfield, thence in 1833 to Troy, and finally to New York, where he continued in practice until 1856, when he moved to Fort Madison, O. In 1871 he returned to Troy and continued in practice until 1886. He died at Lansingburg, N. Y., in March, 1892.

JOSIAH W. HUBBARD was born in Springfield, Vt., and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Governor Colby of Newport, N. H., and O. P. Chandler of Woodstock, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in December, 1850, and for a time was associated in business with Isaac Story. He continued in practice in Boston until his vacation in the summer of 1892, when he died in his native town on the 16th of September, in that year.



*James Chouteau*





FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FARLEY was born in Boston June 25, 1800, and graduated at Harvard in 1818. He studied law and was admitted in Boston to the Common Pleas Court October 19, 1821, and to the Supreme Court in 1824. After practicing law a year or two in Boston he entered the Harvard Theological School, from which he graduated in 1818. In 1818 he was settled over one of the Unitarian churches in Providence, R. I., immediately after leaving the Divinity school, and in 1841 was installed over the Church of Our Saviour in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained twenty-two years. After his retirement from clerical service he engaged in literary work and was the author of "Unitarianism in the United States," "Unitarianism Defined" and a "History of the Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair of 1864." He married Jane Sigourney in Boston in 1830.

SAMUEL W. CLIFFORD, son of Samuel W. and Mary A. Clifford, was born in Boston July 29, 1845. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School and from Dr. E. R. Humphreys as a private tutor, and graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1868. He studied law with Robert S. Hart, Mount Kisco, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., in December, 1869, in Boston in October, 1870, to the United States Supreme Court May 3, 1878, and to the United States Circuit Court, Mass. Dist., December 2, 1878. Among the important cases in which he has been counsel may be mentioned the Commonwealth vs. Thomas R. Smith for murder in 1886. He married Myra A. Fiske, of Cleveland, O., August 10, 1889, and lives in Boston.

SAMUEL ADAMS DORR, son of Ebenezer Dorr, was born in Medfield, July 1, 1775, and graduated at Harvard in 1795. He studied law with James Sullivan, and at a meeting of the Suffolk bar July 9, 1798, on motion of William Sullivan, it was voted to recommend him for admission to the Court of Common Pleas, and he was admitted accordingly. He abandoned the law and engaged in business, and died in Boston February 25, 1855.

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD, son of Nathan and Hannah (Ayer) Clifford, was born in Newfield, Me., in 1839, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1858. He studied law with George F. Shepley in Portland, and with Benjamin R. Curtis in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Portland and Boston. He has been United States commissioner in the Maine district, and is the author of four volumes of Clifford's Reports for the First United States Circuit. He married Ellen E. Brown at Portland in 1866, and practices in Portland where he resides, and also in Boston.

WILLIAM CHOATE, son of Frederick W. Choate, was born in Beverly and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1885. In 1888 he became associated with William F. Dana in Boston under the firm name of Choate & Dana. He was several years a member of the Beverly School Board, and the founder of the Beverly Co-operative Bank. While on his way to the Bermudas he was taken sick in New York and died at St. Luke's Hospital, in that city, in the early part of February, 1892.

ASAPH CHURCHILL, a descendant of John Churchill, who settled in Plymouth in 1643, and a son of Zebidee and Sarah (Cushman) Churchill, was born in Middleboro, Mass., May 5, 1765, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. He studied law in Boston with John Davis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793. He was a member of

the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1810 to 1812. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Edward and Mehitable (Blodgett) Gardner, of Charlestown, and died in Milton June 30, 1841.

ASAPH CHURCHILL, son of the above, was born in Milton April 20, 1814, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He studied law with his father and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Norfolk county in 1834. He was a member of the Senate from Norfolk county in 1857. He married first Mary Buckminster, daughter of Darius and Harriet (Buckminster) Brewer in Dorchester, May 1, 1838, and second, June 2, 1862, Mary Anne Ware, of Milton. He died in Milton, November 29, 1892.

JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, son of Francis and Anstiss (Manning) Cogswell, was born in Ipswich, Mass., September 27, 1786. He was fitted for college at the Atkinson Academy, N. H., and at Exeter, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1806. He studied law in Dedham and Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1812. He removed to Belfast, Me., and in 1813 was appointed Latin tutor at Harvard, where he remained two years. From 1821 to 1823 he was instructor in mineralogy at Harvard, and librarian, and from 1823 to 1834 was associated with George Bancroft in the management of the Round Hill School at Northampton. From 1834 to 1836 he was principal of a Seminary in Raleigh, N. C., and in 1854 was appointed librarian of the Astor Library in New York, which position he held until 1863, when he removed to Cambridge, and there died November 26, 1871. He married Mary, daughter of Governor John T. Gilman, of New Hampshire, April 17, 1812.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS BROOKS, son of Aaron and Abby Bradshaw (Morgan) Brooks, was born in Petersham, Mass., May 23, 1824. He fitted for college at the Leicester Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1842, the youngest member of his class. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of his father in Petersham, and of Aylwin & Paine in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester county in 1845. He remained in Petersham until 1848, when he removed to Boston and soon entered upon an active and lucrative practice. He has been president of the Vermont and Canada and the Nashua and Lowell Railroads, and has been of counsel in important railroad suits, among which are those with the Vermont Central Railroad in Vermont, and the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which, after ten years' litigation in the Massachusetts and United States Courts, are still unfinished. Together with his legal pursuits he studies and investigates the various questions which from time to time occupy the public mind, and has found time to elaborate and publish his views. In 1890 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Political and Financial Errors of our Recent Monetary Legislation," and in 1891 another in criticism of the Legal Tender decisions of the Supreme Court. His contributions to the daily journals have been numerous, and those especially on the Force Bill have attracted attention. As a lawyer he is keen, skillful and persistent, and as a writer, clear, forcible and convincing. He married at Groton, Mass., September 14, 1847, Frances, daughter of Caleb and Clarissa (Varnum) Butler. Aaron Brooks, the father of Mr. Brooks, was a graduate of Brown University in 1817, a leading lawyer of Worcester county, and a representative to the General Court in 1834-35. Mr. Butler, the father of Mrs. Brooks, was a graduate at Dartmouth in 1800, a lawyer by profession, principal of the Groton Academy eleven years, postmaster thirteen years, and the author of a history of Groton.

ALBERT D. BOSSON, son of George C. and Mary Jane (Hood) Bosson, was born in Chelsea, November 8, 1853. He was fitted for college at the Chelsea High School and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Brown University in 1875. He studied law in Boston in the office of Brooks, Ball & Storey and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 18, 1878. He was special justice of the Chelsea Police Court from 1882 until he was appointed justice in September, 1892. He was mayor of Chelsea in 1891 and has been, or is now, president of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea, vice-president of the Winnisimmet National Bank, and treasurer of the Gloucester Street Railway Company. He married at Chelsea, where he lives, Alice Lavinia, daughter of C. A. Campbell, May 18, 1887.

JOHN McLEAN BETHUNE was born in Boston September 12, 1815, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1835, and died in Boston in February, 1873.

JOSIAH HENRY BENTON, jr., son of Josiah Henry and Martha Ellen (Danforth) Benton, was born in Addison, Vt., August 4, 1843. He was educated at the academy in Bradford, Vt., and at the Literary and Scientific Institution of New London, N. H. During the war of 1861 he served in the Twelfth Vermont Regiment of Volunteers. He studied law with Roswell Faruham, of Bradford, Vt., and at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in Albany, May 5, 1866, and afterwards in Massachusetts. He was assistant clerk and clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from 1868 to 1871, and has been director of the Northern Railroad in New Hampshire from 1878 to the present time. He has been general counsel of the Old Colony Railroad since 1878 and connected with all the important railroad litigation in New Hampshire for the past ten years; also counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company in its suits against the Bell Telephone Company, and engaged in other important corporation suits. He has made constitutional arguments before the Supreme Court of New Hampshire on the character and limitations of the Executive Veto Power, and before the governor of Massachusetts on the question of what constitutes a fugitive from justice under the extradition clause of the United States Constitution. During the last six years he has lectured in the Boston University Law School on "Corporation and Railroad Law," and is the author of pamphlets on "Inequality of Tax Valuation in Massachusetts," the "British Post-office," "Points in Vermont History," and "The Veto Power—What is it?" He married Mary Elizabeth Abbot at Concord, N. H., September 3, 1875, and lives in Boston.

ARTHUR JAMES McLEOD, son of James B. and Ann (Smith) McLeod, was born in Brookfield, Queen's county, Nova Scotia, and was educated at Goreham College. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in May of that year. He has been commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and is engaged in Boston, where he lives, in general practice. He married in Nova Scotia, Eunice Waterman.

ARTHUR F. MEANS, son of John W. and Sophia Romney (Wells) Means, was born in Boston September 17, 1857, and studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Charles T. Gallagher. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in September, 1879. He was in the Boston Common Council in 1881, representative in

1882-3, and is president of the Alumni of the Boston University Law School. He is engaged in equity, insolvency and general practice. He married Katie A. Snow, April 13, 1881, in Boston, where he resides.

JOHN MCKINSTRY MERRIAM, son of Adolphus and Caroline (McKinstry) Merriam, was born in Southbridge, Mass., September 20, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1886. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of George F. Hoar, of Worcester, and in that of Shattuck & Munroe, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1890. He has been clerk of the committee of the United States Senate on Privileges and Elections. He married Annie Chapman Davenport, February 4, 1888, and has his home in South Framingham.

PLINY MERRICK, son of Pliny and Ruth (Cutter) Merrick, was born in Brookfield, August 2, 1794. He fitted for college at Leicester and Monson academies and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law with Levi Lincoln in Worcester, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in September, 1817. He practiced in Swansea and in Taunton, where he was a partner of Marcus Morton, senior, and in 1824 went to Worcester and was district attorney there until 1843. He was appointed in 1850 judge on the bench of the Common Pleas Court, and in 1853 an associate justice on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. While on the bench he removed to Boston, and in 1864 resigned his seat. In 1853 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard and was an overseer of that college from 1852 to 1856. He was senior counsel, with Edward D. Sohler his junior, for John W. Webster, in his trial for murder. He married Mary Rebecca, daughter of Isaiah Thomas, and died in Boston February 1, 1867.

JAMES CUSHING MERRILL, son of Rev. Giles and Lucy (Cushing) Merrill, was born in Haverhill, Mass., September 27, 1784, and fitted for college with his father and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated at Harvard in 1807, and studied law with John Varnum, of Haverhill, and was admitted to the bar of Essex county, at Salem, in September, 1812, and to the Suffolk county bar in March, 1815. He occupied a prominent position many years as a lawyer in Boston and was appointed, February 19, 1834, justice of the Boston Police Court, a position which he resigned in 1852. He was a member of the Senate and House of Representatives at various times, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a Greek scholar of high attainments. He married November 28, 1820, Anna, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, and died in Boston, October 4, 1853.

MOODY MERRILL, son of Winthrop and Martha (Noyes) Merrill, was born in Camp-ton, N. H., June 27, 1836, and was educated at the public schools and at the Thetford, Vt., Academy. He studied law with William Minot in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7, 1863. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1869 to 1871, a senator in 1873-4, a member of the Boston school board from 1868 to 1874, and president of the Highland Street Railway from 1872 to 1887, when it was consolidated with the West End Railway. He was counsel for John Moran, indicted for murder in 1867. He married Martha M. Burgess in Boston in 1869, and lives in the Highland District of Boston.

NEHEMIAH THOMAS MERRILL, JR., son of Nehemiah Thomas and Mary E. Merritt, was born August 21, 1859, and was educated at the Boston Latin School. He studied

law in the office of his brother, William F. Merritt of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 13, 1881. He has been clerk of the Municipal Court of the Dorchester District of Boston, where he lives unmarried, since May 1, 1885.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MERRITT, son of Nehemiah Thomas and Mary E. Merritt, was born in Belfast, Me., January 10, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Belfast and at the University of Vermont. He studied law in Boston with Horace G. Hutchins, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1874. He is unmarried and lives in the Dorchester District of Boston.

HENRY CLIFFORD MESERVE, son of Joseph M. and Martha C. Meserve, was born in Augusta, Me., April 6, 1858, and was educated at Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1881. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and in Boston with Henry W. Paine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1884. He is, or has been, assistant clerk of the Supreme Court in Suffolk county, and lives unmarried in the Roxbury District of Boston.

JOSHUA HOWARD MILLETT, son of Rev. Joshua and Sophronia (Howard) Millett, was born in Cherryfield, Me., March 17, 1842, and was educated at Waterville College, now Colby University, Me. He studied law with Isaac F. Redford and William A. Herrick in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar December 15, 1870. He became a member of the firm of Redfield, Herrick & Millett, and so continued until the death of Judge Redfield in 1876. In Malden, where he resides, he has been a member of the School Board, trustee of the Public Library, representative to the General Court in 1884-85, and president, since 1875, of the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company in Boston. He married in 1867 at Dorchester, Rosina Maria Tredick.

ARTHUR N. MILLIKEN, son of Ebenezer C. and Charlotte J. Milliken, was born in Boston February 8, 1858, and fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, graduating at Amherst in 1880. He studied law in the Boston University Law School in the class of 1883, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April of that year. He married Mabel M. Marsh June 9, 1888, in Boston, where he now lives.

THOMAS LETCHFORD, with the exception of Thomas Morton, was the first trained lawyer in Massachusetts. He came from England in 1637, and after four years' residence returned in 1641, and became a member of Clements Inn. On his return he published a book called "Plain Dealing, or News from New England," which contains much interesting matter concerning the condition of the colony at the time of his visit. It is now a rare work only found on the shelves of a few libraries and bibliographers.

THOMAS MORTON came to New England in 1625, but was sent back by the few colonists then here in 1628. He returned in 1643, but owing to his misconduct he was obliged to retire beyond the limits of the Massachusetts colony, and finally died at Acomenticus, old and partially insane.

JOHN WINTHROP was born at Gorton, England, January 22, 1588, and was the son of Adam and Anne (Brown) Winthrop. He spent two years at Trinity College, and married April 26, 1605, Mary, daughter of John Forth, of Great Stambridge, who, after the birth of six children and eleven years of married life, left him a widower. A second wife died a year and a half after marriage, and in 1618 he married for a



third wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndal, of Great Maplested. He was many years in the profession of law, and in 1682 was admitted to the Inner Temple. It is unnecessary to trace the career of a man of whom so much has been said and written. It is sufficient to say that his place in this register is due to the fact that from 1630 to 1633, and in the years 1637, '38, '39, '42, '43, '46, '47, '48 he was the governor of the Massachusetts Colony, in 1636, '44, '45 deputy governor, and that in 1634, '35, '40, '41 he was one of the assistants, and thus connected with the judiciary of the colony. He died in Boston March 26, 1649.

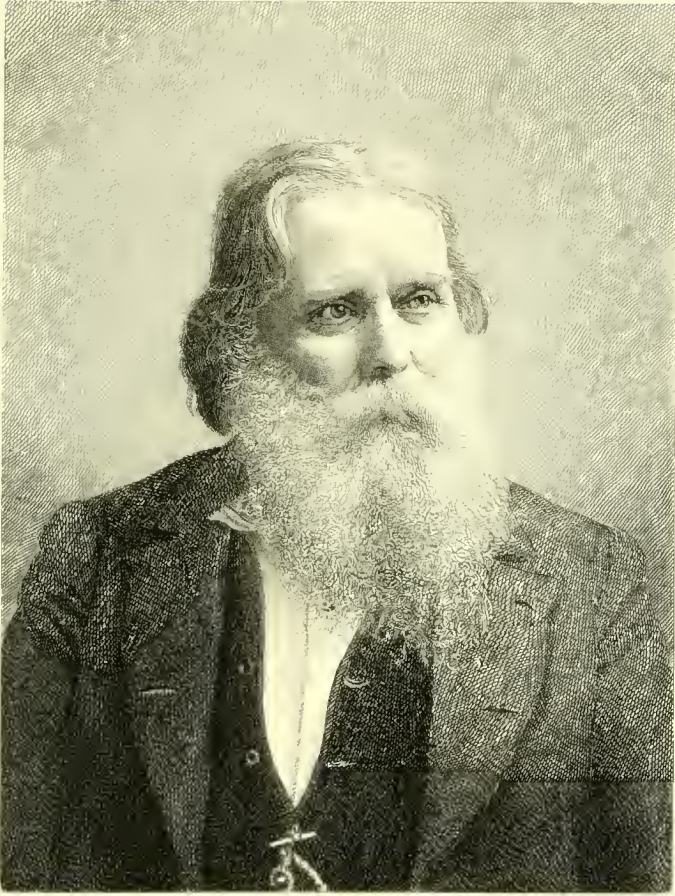
JOHN WINTHROP, jr., son of the above, was born in Groton Manor, on February 12, 1606. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's School and Trinity College, Dublin and entered the Inner Temple in 1628. He came to Massachusetts in 1631 and was one of the assistants of the Colony from 1632 to 1649 inclusive. In 1650 he moved to Connecticut and in 1657 was made governor of that Colony, holding the office continuously, excepting one year, until his death, which occurred in Boston while there on public business, April 5, 1676. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Fones, of London, in 1631, and in 1635, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Reade, of Wickford, England.

WALTER STILL WINTHROP, son of John Winthrop, the governor of Connecticut and grandson of John the governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston February 27, 1642, and went with his father to Connecticut in 1650, returning in 1687, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature December 23, 1692, and chief justice in 1701, resigning the same year to become an agent of the province. In 1708 he was again appointed chief justice, and died in Boston November 7, 1717.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, son of Thomas Lindall and Elizabeth Bowdoin (Temple) Winthrop, was born in Boston, May 12, 1809, and graduated at Harvard in 1828. He studied law with Daniel Webster and was admitted to the bar in Boston in October, 1831. He was in his early career a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives six years, three of which he was speaker, and ten years a member of the United States House of Representatives, two of which he was speaker. In 1850 he was United States Senator by appointment to fill a vacancy. Until his recent resignation he was many years president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He is one of the counsellors of the George Peabody benefaction, and since his retirement from active political life has enhanced a reputation, already brilliantly won, by orations and addresses, which on various public occasions he has been called on to deliver. Among them the most notable have been his Pilgrim Anniversary oration at Plymouth, December 21, 1870, the Boston Centennial oration, July 4, 1876, the Cornwallis oration at Yorktown in 1881, and his oration at the dedication of the Washington Monument in Washington. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1855 and from Bowdoin in 1849, and from Cambridge, England, in 1874. He married first March 12, 1832, Eliza Cabot Blanchard, second, November 6, 1849, Laura (Derby) Wells, daughter of John Derby and widow of Arnold Wells, and third Adele (Granger) Thayer, daughter of Francis Granger, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and widow of John E. Thayer of Boston.

ADAM WINTHROP, son of Adam and great-grandson of Gov. John Winthrop, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1694. He was a delegate from Boston in the General Court and was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas December 29, 1715, holding the office until 1741. He died October 2, 1743.





Thos. M. Clarke



THOMAS DUDLEY was born in Northampton, England, in 1576, and came to New England in 1630 as deputy governor of the Colony, and continued in that office until 1634, when he was governor, and held that position also in 1640-1645 and 1650. In 1637, '38, '39, '46, '47, '48, '51, '52 he was again deputy governor, and assistant in 1635, '36, '41, '42, '43, '44, and died July 31, 1653.

JOHN HAYNES was born in Essex, England, and settled in Cambridge in 1633. In 1634 and 1636 he was an assistant and in 1635 governor. In 1636 he removed to Connecticut and was repeatedly chosen governor of that Colony. He died at Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1654.

HENRY VANE, son of Sir Henry Vane, was born in Hadlow, England, in 1612. In 1635 he came to Massachusetts. In 1636 he was governor of the Colony and in 1637 returned to England, where he was a member of Parliament in 1640. After the death of Cromwell he was again a member, and on the restoration was tried for treason and beheaded June 14, 1662.

RICHARD BELLINGHAM, a lawyer by profession, was born in England in 1592, and came to Massachusetts in 1634. He was deputy governor in 1635, 1640, 1653 and 1655 to 1664, and governor in 1641, 1654, and 1665 to 1672, and assistant in 1636-39, 1642-52. He died December 7, 1672.

JOHN ENDICOTT was born in Dorchester, England, in 1590. He came to Salem in 1628 as local governor and surrendered his position and authority to Winthrop on his arrival with the charter of the Colony in 1630. He was governor in 1629, 1644, 1649, 1651, 1655; deputy governor in 1641-43, 1650 and 1654, and assistant in 1630-34, 1636-40, 1645-48, and died March 15, 1655.

JOHN LEVERETT, son of Thomas Leverett, was born in England in 1616, and came to Boston in 1633. He was employed in a military capacity for a time, was speaker of the House of Deputies and major general of the Colony. He was governor of the Colony from 1673 to 1678; deputy governor in 1671-72, and assistant in 1665-70. He died March 16, 1679.

SIMON BRADSTREET was born in Horbling, England, in 1603, and received a part of his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He came to Massachusetts in 1630. He married in England a daughter of Governor Dudley, and for a second wife a daughter of Emanuel Downing. He lived in Ipswich, Andover, Boston, and finally Salem, where he died in 1697. He was governor from 1679 to 1692, exclusive of the period covered by the administration of Dudley and Andros, secretary in 1630, and assistant from 1630 to 1678.

ALFRED HEMENWAY, son of Fisher and Elizabeth J. Hemenway, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1861. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 13, 1863. He has been offered a seat on the Supreme Bench by both Governor Ames and Governor Brackett, but he declined it. He is associated in business with ex-Governor John D. Long. He married at Detroit, Mich., October 14, 1871, Myra L. McLanathan, and lives in Boston.

JOHN HERBERT, son of Samuel and L. Maria (Darling) Herbert, was born in Wentworth, N. H., November 2, 1849. He was fitted for college at the English High School in Boston and graduated at Dartmouth in 1871. He studied law in Rumney,

N. H., with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth, N. H., in 1875, and in 1879 or 1880 to the Suffolk bar. He is, or has been, president of the Appleton Academy Association, secretary and first vice-president of the Mystic Valley Club, treasurer and director of the Citizen Publishing Company, president of the E. F. Cowdrey Company, director of the Merchants Co-operative Bank and of the Globe Investment Company. He has been the editor of *The Dartmouth* and a frequent contributor to the daily journals. He married Alice C. Guy at Peacham, Vt., August 1, 1872, and lives at Somerville.

ROBERT F. HERRICK, son of Frederick C. and Josephine C. Herrick, was born in Medford, Mass., August 8, 1866, and graduated at Harvard in 1890. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the offices of J. B. Richardson and George L. Huntress, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. His residence is in Boston.

HENRY EDSON HERSEY, son of Stephen and Maria (Lincoln) Hersey, was born in Hingham, May 28, 1830, and fitted at the Derby Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1850. He studied law in Charlestown, N. H., with Edmund Lambert Cushing and in Boston with Peleg W. Chandler and John P. Putnam, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 15, 1854. He practiced in Boston and Hingham. He married, March 20, 1856, Catharine, daughter of Colonel H. H. Sylvester, of Charlestown, N. H., and died in Hingham, February 24, 1863.

IRA CHARLES HERSEY, son of David and Eliza Fitz Hersey, was born in Foxboro', Mass., March 17, 1859. He was educated at the public schools and graduated at Brown University. He studied law in the office of Frederick D. Ely and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in October, 1886. His home is in Foxboro'.

FRANCIS SNOW HESSELTINE, son of Peter Hale and Sarah Snow Hesselstine, was born in Bangor, Me., December 10, 1833, and educated at Waterville Academy and at Waterville College, now Colby University. He studied law with Judge Fox in Portland, Me., and was admitted to the bar in Augusta in October, 1865. After admission he moved to Savannah, Ga., where he practiced law and was register in bankruptcy until 1870, when he was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, and opened an office in Boston. He was married in Waterville, Me., in 1861, and lives in Melrose.

JOHN JOSEPH HIGGINS, son of Michael and Sabina (Patten) Higgins, was born in Boston May 17, 1865, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law with Gilman Marston and E. G. Eastman, of Exeter, N. H., and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1890. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 18, 1890, and lives in Somerville.

RICHARD HILDRETH, son of Rev. Hosea and Sarah (McLeod) Hildreth, was born in Deerfield, Mass., June 28, 1807, and was fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1826. He studied law with Theophilus Parsons, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830. He began practice in Newburyport and moved to Boston, where from July, 1832, to October, 1834, he was the editor of the Boston *Atlas*, and its correspondent from May, 1836, to November, 1839. In 1840 he went to Demerara, and in 1849 and the three succeeding years his history of

the United States was issued from the press. He was afterwards connected with the New York *Tribune*, and in 1861 was appointed consul at Trieste, a position which he held until his death, which occurred in Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865. He married Caroline Neagus, of Deerfield, June 7, 1844.

DAVID ARMSTRONG HINCKS, son of E. Franklin and Martha J. Hincks, was born in Mansfield, Mass., June 8, 1857, and was educated at the public schools. He read law in the office of E. F. Johnson, of Marlboro', Mass., and at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He is unmarried and lives in Somerville.

GEORGE CLARENDON HODGES, son of Edward Fuller and Anne Frances (Hammatt) Hodges, was born in Boston October 14, 1857, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He studied law in New York with Evarts, Southmayd & Choate and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1883. His residence is in Lincoln.

GEORGE FOSTER HODGES, son of Almon Danforth and Martha (Comstock) Hodges, was born in Providence R. I., January 12, 1837, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He studied law with Peleg W. Chandler and at the Harvard Law School. He enlisted for three months in the Charlestown City Guards at the opening of the war of 1861, and was afterwards adjutant of the Eighteenth (three years) Massachusetts Regiment. He died unmarried at Hall's Hill, near Washington, January 30, 1862.

MOSES HOLBROOK, son of Oren and Willebe Holbrook, was born at Stratford, N. H., November 17, 1844, and was educated at the Lancaster, N. H., Academy. He read law with Henry W. Bragg in Charlestown, Mass., and at the Law School of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the Middlesex county bar in June, 1871. He married at Boston in 1874 Emma C. Talpy, and lives in Malden.

FRANK G. HOLCOMBE, son of Franklin and Mary (Gibbons) Holcombe, was born in Southwick, Mass., December 26, 1852, and was educated at the public schools, at Wilbraham Academy and Wesleyan University. He studied law in the office of Whitney & Dunbar, of Westfield, Mass., and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1879. He married Inez Maynard December 25, 1879, at Northboro', Mass., and lives in Winchester.

WILLIE PERKINS HOLCOMBE, son of Walter C. and Abigail J. (Perkins) Holcombe, was born in Sunderland, Vt., August 19, 1861, and was fitted at the Westfield High School for Amherst, where he graduated in 1883. He studied law with Leonard & Wells in Springfield, Mass., and in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1886; he lives in Boston.

HENRY WARE HOLLAND, son of Frederic May and Harriet (Newcomb) Holland, was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 20, 1844. He was educated by a tutor and at a private school, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of George S. Hale, Albert G. Browne and William E. Parmenter, and was admitted to the bar in Boston February 12, 1869. Mr. Holland has been on the editorial staff of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, the *Boston Transcript* and *Outing*, one of the editors of "Bennett's and Holland's Digest," contributor to the *New York Nation*, and was the author of "William Daves." He is unmarried, and lives in Boston.



ELMER PARKER HOWE, son of Archelaus and M. H. Janette (Brigham) Howe, was born in Westboro November 1, 1851, and was educated in the Worcester Polytechnic School, class of 1871, and at Yale College, class of 1876. He read law with Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson in Boston and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1878; he was associated with the firm of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe until 1849. He makes patent law a specialty.

WILLIAM EVERETT HUTCHINS, son of William and Mary Stearns Hutchins, was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 13, 1858, and fitted at the public schools for Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He read law in Boston with William Gaston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He has been a member of the Cambridge city government, was married in 1882 and lives in North Cambridge.

FREEDOM HUTCHINSON, son of Edwin F. and Elizabeth Ann (Flint) Hutchinson, was born in Milan, N. H., August 6, 1817, and was educated at the Nichols Latin School and Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He read law with Hutchinson & Savage in Lewiston and was admitted to the bar in Auburn, Me., in April, 1876, and in Boston, May 9, 1876. He married Abbie Loughton Butler in Boston, February 15, 1886, and lives in Boston.

FRED JOTHAM HUTCHINSON, son of Jotham P. and A. Elizabeth Hutchinson, was born November 27, 1856, and fitted at the Nashua High School for Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1876. He studied law with N. B. Bryant and C. W. Bartlett in Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 28, 1882. He has taken an active interest in military affairs and is an officer in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married E. Gertrude Demson in Boston, June 28, 1884, and lives in Hyde Park.

EBEN HUTCHINSON, son of Eben and Lois W. (Williams) Hutchinson, was born in Athens, Me., August 2, 1841, and was educated at the academies in Somerset, Bloomfield and Waterville, Me. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in Maine in 1862. He enlisted as private in the Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers in the civil war and was promoted through the several grades to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1866 he moved to Boston, where he was admitted to the bar on the 9th of October of that year, and afterwards settled in Chelsea. In 1874 he was appointed special justice of the Chelsea Police Court, and November 6, 1880, standing justice, which position he resigned in 1892. In 1875 and four succeeding years he was city solicitor, representative in 1878, and senator in 1879-80. He married in Skowhegan, Me., November 11, 1863, Rachel W., daughter of Edward C. and Mary R. (Humphrey) Lane, who died in February, 1880. He married second, August 20, 1882, Abbie A. Lane.

JOHN SYLVESTER HOLMES, son of Rev. Sylvester and Esther (Holmes) Holmes, was born in New Bedford in 1822. He studied theology at Andover in 1846, and afterwards law, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1848. He abandoned practice in the last years of his life on account of failing health and died in Boston, May 13, 1892.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, son of Samuel and Mary Annan Holmes, was born in Peterboro, N. H., July 2, 1814, and graduated at Harvard in 1837. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1839, and moved to St. Louis. He was judge of the Su-



preme Court of Missouri from 1865 to 1868, and professor of law in the Harvard Law School from 1868 to 1872. His literary career has been chiefly marked by his elaborate argument in denial of the reputed authorship of what are known as Shakespeare's works. After resigning his professorship at Cambridge he returned to St. Louis for a time and now resides in Cambridge.

EDWARD OTIS HOWARD, son of Cyrus and Cornelia A. (Bassett) Howard, was born in Winslow, Me., March 11, 1852, and was educated at Colby University and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law with S. S. Brown in Waterville and Fairfield, Me., and was admitted to the bar in Augusta, Me., in August, 1876, and to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1881. He married Dorcas S. Hall at Winslow, Me., September 25, 1878, and lives in the Roxbury District.

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE, son of James Murray and Harriet Butler (Clarke) Howe, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1848, and fitted at the public schools in Brookline, Mass., for Harvard, where he graduated in 1869. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of George S. Hillard, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1891. He married Annie S., daughter of Epes S. Dixwell, and lives in Cambridge.

CHARLES FRANKLIN HOWE, son of James and Sarah B. Howe, was born in Strafford, Vt., April 13, 1836, and was educated at the public and private schools in Lowell, Mass. He studied law with Brown & Alger in Lowell and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1859. He was register in bankruptcy under the United States bankrupt law, and in 1879 an alderman in Lowell. He has been twice married, at Lowell, April 3, 1862, and again at Lowell, January 15, 1873. He resides in Boston.

ISAAC REDINGTON HOWE, son of David and Elizabeth (Redington) Howe, was born in Haverhill, March 13, 1791, and fitted at Phillips Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1810. He studied law with George Bliss, of Springfield, and William Prescott, of Boston, and was admitted to the Essex county bar in 1821. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, June 16, 1816, and died in Haverhill, January 15, 1860.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, son of Thomas, who was a councillor from 1715 to 1739, excepting the years 1724 and 1727, was born in Boston September 9, 1711, and graduated at Harvard in 1727. He was selectman and representative, lieutenant governor and governor of the Province, and from 1761 to 1769 was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He published a history of Massachusetts up to 1750. In 1774 he went to England and died in Brompton, June 3, 1780. He married Margaret Sanford, May 16, 1734.

INCREASE NOWELL was born in England and came to Massachusetts in 1630. He was an assistant from the time of his appointment in England in 1629 to 1655, secretary of the Colony from 1639 to 1649, and at one time ruling elder of the church in Charlestown. He died in Boston, November 1, 1655.

SAMUEL NOWELL, son of the above, was born in Boston November 12, 1634, and graduated at Harvard in 1653. He was an assistant from 1680 to 1686, treasurer of Harvard from 1682 to 1686, and went to England as an agent of the Colony in 1688, and died in London in September of that year.

WILLIAM PYNCHON was born in Springfield, England, in 1590, and was one of the assistants appointed by the crown. He continued in office until 1636, and served again from 1642 to 1650. In 1652 he went to England and died in Wraysbury, October 29, 1662.

CHARLES EUSTIS HUBBARD, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Coit) Hubbard, was born in Boston, August 7, 1812, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Yale College, where he graduated in 1862. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Dwight Foster and Henry W. Paine in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 27, 1866. He married Caroline D. Tracy in Boston in 1872, and lives in Cambridge.

JAMES HUMPHREY, son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Jones) Humphrey, was born in Weymouth, Mass., January 20, 1819, and was educated at the Derby Academy, at Hingham and Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law in Boston with D. W. Gooch, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1855. He was a representative in 1852 and 1869, senator in 1872, county commissioner from 1875 to 1882, and has been justice since 1882 of the East Norfolk District Court. He married at Hingham, December 23, 1860, Susan Humphrey Cushing, and has his residence in Weymouth.

CHARLES PHELPS HUNTINGTON, son of Rev. Dana and Elizabeth W. (Phelps) Huntington, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 24, 1802, and was fitted at the Hopkins Academy in Hadley for Harvard, where he graduated in 1822. He studied law at the law school in Northampton, and was admitted to the bar in Hampshire county; he began practice in Northampton, but removed to Boston and was appointed in 1855 a justice of the Superior Court of Suffolk county, which office he held until the court was abolished in 1859. He married first Helen Sophia Mills, who died March 3, 1844, and second, January 2, 1847, Ellen, daughter of David Greenough.

WINFIELD SCOTT HUTCHINSON, son of Stephen D. and Mary (Atkinson) Hutchinson, was born in Buckfield, Me., May 27, 1845, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1867. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1873. He married Adelaide S. Berry, of Brunswick, Me., January 1, 1870, and lives in Newton.

HENRY DWIGHT HYDE, son of Benjamin D. and Eveline (Wright) Hyde, was born in Southbridge, Mass., April 27, 1838, and graduated at Amherst in 1861. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of George S. Hillard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 4, 1864. He married Luran Charles at Brimfield, October 9, 1866, and lives in Boston.

LOUIS FISKE HYDE, son of Alvin and Josephine (Manning) Hyde, was born in Warren, Mass., June 20, 1866, and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of H. D. Hyde, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He lives in Boston.

GEORGE WEST JACKSON, son of William F. and Abby C. (West) Jackson, was born in Roxbury, Mass., January 8, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

CHARLES WALTER JAMES, son of Walter and Catherine C. (Guild) James, was born in Medfield, Mass., April 2, 1858, and was educated in the English High and other



*Marcellus Cogan*



schools in Boston. He read law with Augustus Russ and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1888. He makes mercantile law a specialty. His residence is in Boston.

HARRY JAMES JAQUITH, son of Benjamin F. and Harriet A. Jaquith, was born in Boston, April 14, 1855, and was educated at the Institute of Technology in Boston. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He married Mary A. H. Taylor at Greenfield Hill, Conn., in 1882, and resides at Wellesley.

EUGENE M. JOHNSON, son of George L. and Sarah (Osgood) Johnson, was born in Boston, June 4, 1845, and was educated in the Lynn public schools for Harvard, where he graduated in 1869. He studied law at the Albany Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 11, 1871. He married Miss Nora J. Brown.

HENRY AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, son of John and Harriet Johnson, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., February 17, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1849 or 1850. He has held various offices of trust, and contributed frequently to magazines and daily journals. He married Elizabeth S. Hitch and lives in Braintree.

MOSES G. HOWE, son of Moses and Frances D. Howe, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 13, 1826, and was educated at the Phillips Andover Academy. He read law with Ithamer H. Beard in Lowell and was admitted to the bar there July 18, 1851. He has been an alderman in Cambridge, where he lives, and married in 1857, at Lowell, Lydia W. Varnum.

WILLIAM RUSSELL HOWLAND, son of William and Caroline G. (Russell) Howland, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 19, 1863, and attended the Lynn High School. He entered Harvard, but left college on account of sickness and did not graduate. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1885, and read law also in the office of Morse & Allen in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1886. He has been two years a member of the Common Council in Cambridge, where he lives, and is now a member of the School Board.

EDWARD F. HAYNES was born in Boston, February 14, 1858, and attended the public schools and Boston College. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and Boston University Law School, graduating from the last in 1882. He was a representative in 1884.

HENRY BLATCHFORD HUBBARD, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Coit) Hubbard, was born in Boston, January 8, 1833, and fitted at the Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. He read law with his brother, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and at the Harvard Law School, but may not have been admitted to the bar. He was clerk, engineer and treasurer of the Cambridge Water Works until 1859, when he was attached to the coast survey as magnetic and astronomic assistant. While visiting his brother in Chicago he died there February 13, 1862.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, born in Boston, June 2, 1785, graduated at Yale in 1802. He first practiced in Biddeford, Me., but came to Boston in 1810, and was associated in business with Charles Jackson. In 1842 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and continued on the bench until his death in Boston, December 24, 1847.

NATHANIEL DEAN HUBBARD, son of Henry and Sally (Dean) Hubbard, was born in Charlestown, N. H., January 14, 1821, and fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Acad-



emy and Leicester Academy. He graduated at Harvard in 1840, and after a course of study in the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar May 10, 1844. In 1852 he abandoned the law and joined his brother, Aaron D. Hubbard, in the banking business in Boston, with the firm name of Hubbard Brothers. He married, April 23, 1863, Anne B., daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, D. D., and died in Boston, October 7, 1865.

WOODWARD HUDSON, son of Frederic and Eliza Woodward Hudson, was born in New York city, January 25, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 22, 1882. He married Bessie Van Mater Keyes at Concord, Mass., August 31, 1880, and lives in Concord.

GEORGE LEWIS HUNTRESS, son of James Lewis and Harriet Paige Huntress, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 4, 1848, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and Yale College, from which he graduated in 1870. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Ives & Lincoln in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1881 and 1882. He married Julia A. Poole at Metuchen, N. J., September 30, 1875, and lives in Winchester.

FREDRICK ELLSWORTH HURD, son of George A. and Laura A. Hurd, was born in Wolfboro', N. H., February 25, 1861, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and the Boston University. He read law in Boston with John Hardy and Samuel J. Elder, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1884. He is assistant district attorney for Suffolk, and lives in Boston.

EDWARD J. JENKINS, son of John and Sabina Jenkins, was born in London, England, December 20, 1854, and coming to America an infant was educated in the Boston public schools. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1880, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 30, 1881, and to bar of the United States Court December 23, 1881. He has been a member of the Boston School Board and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1877-79; he was a commissioner of insolvency from 1879 to 1885, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for clerk of the Superior Civil Court. In 1885-6, '88, he was a member of the Boston Common Council, and was its president during the whole period of his membership. In 1885 he was trustee of the Public Library and in 1887 a member of the Massachusetts Senate. While in the Legislature he was a consistent and earnest friend of labor and the laboring man, and supported by speech and vote every measure calculated to promote in the highest degree the welfare of the Commonwealth. The abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, the abandonment of the contract system of labor, the regulation of the liabilities of employers for compensation for personal injuries of employees, the operation of the East Boston ferries by the city, the regulation of the observance of the Lord's day to conform to present social conditions, the establishment of Labor Day as a legal holiday, the regulation of the hours of labor, the prevention of fraud at primary meetings and elections, the creation of a Board of Public Works for the city of Boston, the liberal construction of public parks, the preference of discharged soldiers and sailors in appointments to office, and generous appropriations for charitable purposes, all enlisted his sympathy and secured his support and vote. Mr. Jenkins is in the vigor of manhood with a promise of professional and political advancement.



WILLIAM WHITTEM JENNESS, son of Joseph and Hannah Whittem, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 25, 1861, and was educated at the Pittsfield, N. H., Academy, Bates College, Lewiston, Me, and the Boston University Law School. He continued his law studies with Thomas Cogswell at Gilmanton, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in Concord, N. H., July 19, 1888, and in Boston July 17, 1888. He lives in Quincy, Mass.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENNEY, son of Charles E. and Elvira F. (Clark) Jenney, was born in Middelboro', Mass., September 16, 1860, and was educated at the public schools and at the Boston University Law School. He further continued his law studies in the office of James E. Cotter at Hyde Park, and was admitted to the Norfolk county bar October 4, 1882. He has been representative, trustee of the Public Library in Hyde Park, where he lives, and where he married Mary E. Bruce, October 12, 1886.

BYRON B. JOHNSON, son of Charles and Maria W. Johnson, was born in Needham, Mass., November 30, 1833, and was educated in the Weston public schools, the Lawrence Academy at Groton and the Boston Law School, being the oldest member of the first class of that school. Subsequently, while pursuing his law studies, he was employed for nearly six years as an agent of the State, in caring for all cases of juvenile offenders in the courts, and was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, June 25, 1873. From 1861 to '63 he was United States mail agent, and from 1863 to '66 chief examiner of returns in the Ordnance Bureau, United States War Department, assistant State visiting agent from 1869 to '74, town auditor of Waltham, Mass., two years, chief deputy United States marshal from 1879 to '83, first mayor of Waltham in 1885, member of the Waltham School Board from 1888 to '92, and rechosen in 1892 for three years. He is also a trustee of the Waltham Public Library. He married Louisa H. Cutter at Weston, Mass., May 4, 1856, and lives in Waltham.

EDWARD F. JOHNSON, son of Noah and Letitia Margaret (Claggett) Johnson, was born in Hollis, N. H., October 21, 1842, and was fitted by David Crosby for Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1864. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, May 11, 1866. He is judge of the Police Court of Marlboro'. He married Belle G. Carleton at Lynn, Mass., June 1, 1876, and lives in Marlboro'.

RALPH EDGAR JOSLIN, son of James Thomas and Annie C. (Burrage) Joslin, was born in Marlboro', Mass., August 26, 1864. He fitted at the High and other schools of Hudson for Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1886. He read law in the office of James T. Joslin in Hudson and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1888. He has been a member of the Hudson School Board since 1890, and practices in Boston and Hudson, a member of the firm of J. T. & R. E. Joslin. He is the author of a historical sketch of Hudson and other sketches. He married at Hudson, where he lives, February 8, 1892, Fanny Melissa, daughter of George W. and Melissa A. (Metcalfe) Davis.

FRED JOY, son of Albion K. P. and Clara A. Joy, was born in Winchester, Mass., July 8, 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law with Henry W. Paine in Boston and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 8, 1884. He resides in Winchester.

FRANK WARTON KAAN, son of George and Maria Warton Kaan, was born in Medford, September 11, 1861, and was educated in the Somerville public schools and at Harvard in the class of 1883. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1887. He lives in Somerville.

PATRICK M. KEATING was born in Springfield, Mass., March 15, 1860, and was educated at the Houghton Grammar School and at Springfield High School, and at Harvard in the class of 1883. He read law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Thomas J. Gargan in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

FRANK MERRIAM KEEZER, son of David and Henrietta Keezer, was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 10, 1868, and was educated at the Boston public schools and the Boston University. He read law with Wilbur H. Powers in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1890. He has been assistant clerk of the West Roxbury Municipal Court and a contributor of legal articles to magazines and the daily journals. He married in West Roxbury, April 29, 1891, Martha M. Whittemore and lives in Dorchester.

EDWARD FRANCIS JOHNSON, son of John Johnson, was born in Woburn, October 22, 1856, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November 1881. He was the first mayor of Woburn and is justice of the Fourth Eastern Middlesex District Court. He has published a record of Woburn births, deaths and marriages from 1640 to 1872. He married, September 26, 1882, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary (Tidd) Simonds, and lives in Woburn.

GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, son of Tyler and Clara, daughter of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, of Boston, was born in Watertown, October 6, 1810, and was fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1829. After leaving college he was nearly a year a private tutor in the family of Henry Vernon Somerville at Bloomsbury, Md., and then returned to Watertown, where he read law with his father, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1833, after a short further period of study in the office of Charles G. Loring, of Boston. He began practice in Watertown with his father, and remained there eighteen months, moving to Boston in June, 1835. In Boston he acquired a fondness for military life, and in May, 1837, became ensign of the New England Guards, and afterwards captain and colonel in the Volunteer Militia, which last position he occupied three years. In 1843 he associated himself in business with Manlius S. Clarke, and in 1844 defended Abner Rogers, indicted for the murder of the warden of the State Prison, and secured his acquittal on the ground of insanity. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives five years and senator in 1847-8. In 1848 he was appointed by Governor George N. Briggs judge of the Common Pleas Court, and in 1850 judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1860, on the resignation of Lemuel Shaw, he was made chief justice by Governor Nathaniel P. Banks, and occupied that position until his resignation in 1868. After his resignation he was chosen actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and remained in that office until his death, April 12, 1878. He married, November 5, 1839, Anna, daughter of Edward Miller, of Quincy. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1853.

JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY, son of William and Elizabeth (Chipman) Gray, was born in Salem, December 26, 1793, and graduated from Harvard in 1811, receiving the degree

of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1856. He was admitted in Boston to the Common Pleas Court July 6, 1815, and to the Supreme Judicial Court in December, 1818. He was the Phi Beta orator in 1821, the Fourth of July orator in Boston in 1822, a member of the Common Council from 1824 to 1828, representative in 1828-30, '34, '38-41, '43-44, '48, '52, a member of the Executive Council in 1832, a member of the Senate in 1835-36, 1845-46, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and an overseer of Harvard College from 1847 to 1854. He married Elizabeth Pickering, daughter of Samuel P. and Rebecca Russell (Lowell) Gardner, of Boston, and died in Boston March 3, 1881.

HENRY MORRIS, son of Oliver Bliss Morris, was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1814, and graduated at Amherst College in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and after studying with his father settled in Springfield. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court and remained on the bench until the court was abolished in 1859. He married Mary Wariner May 16, 1837, and died at his home in Springfield June 4, 1888.

FRANCIS EDWARD PARKER, son of Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1821, and fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated at Harvard in 1841 and became teacher in Boston Latin School. In 1845 he graduated at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 13, 1846, and associated himself with J. Eliot Cabot. He was a member of the Senate in 1865. He died January 18, 1886.

LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT, son of Daniel Sargent, was born in Boston June 25, 1786. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered Harvard in 1804. He did not graduate with his class, but received in 1842 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He studied law with Samuel Dexter, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 14, 1815. He published a volume of verse in 1813, and was the author of a very interesting series of articles in the *Boston Transcript* entitled "Dealings with the dead, by a sexton of the old school." He married, April 3, 1816, Mary, daughter of Barnabas Binney, of Philadelphia, and for a second wife in 1825 Sarah Cutter, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Boston. He died in West Roxbury June 6, 1867.

HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT, son of Henry Sargent, was born in Boston November 26, 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He studied law in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1833. He moved to New York and entered the banking business, retiring in 1839 to his estates on the Hudson, and dying in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson November 10, 1882.

GEORGE DEXTER, son of Edmund and Mary Ann (Dellinger) Dexter, of Fulton, O., was born in Fulton July 18, 1838, and graduated at Harvard in 1858. He graduated also from the Harvard Law School in 1860, and became a resident graduate at Cambridge. It is not known with certainty whether he became a member of the bar. In May, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Unattached Regiment, in 1869 was appointed tutor of modern languages at Harvard, and in 1870 steward of the college, resigning the next year. He married, September 17, 1868, Lucy Waterston, daughter of Charles Deane, of Cambridge, and died at Santa Barbara, December 18, 1883.

GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD, son of John and Sarah (Stillman) Hillard, was born in Machias, Me., September 22, 1808, and received his early education at the Derby Academy in Hingham, Mass., and the Boston Latin School. He graduated at Harvard in

1828, and studied law at Northampton and in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles P. Curtis, of Boston. He was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in April, 1833, and to the Supreme Judicial Court April 3, 1835. He became early in his career editor of the *Christian Register* and of the *Jurist*. In 1835 he was representative, in the Common Council in 1845-47, and the last two years its president; a member of the Senate in 1850, of the Constitutional Convention in 1853 and in that year appointed city solicitor, which office he held two years; in 1868 he was appointed United States attorney and served till 1871, when he became the senior member of the firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library from April 11, 1872, to November 23, 1876; the Boston Fourth of July orator in 1835, and the Phi Beta orator in 1843. He received the degree of LL.D from Trinity College in 1857. He married Susan Tracey, daughter of Judge Samuel Howe, of Northampton, and died in Brookline January 21, 1879.

JAMES WARREN, son of James and Penelope (Winslow) Warren, was born in Plymouth September 28, 1726. He succeeded Dr. Joseph Warren as president of Provincial Congress, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in 1776, but never took his seat. He married in 1754 Mercy, daughter of James Otis, of Barnstable, and sister of James Otis the orator. He died in Plymouth November 27, 1808.

CHARLES HENRY WARREN, son of Henry and Mary (Winslow) Warren, was born in Plymouth, September 29, 1798, and fitted for college at the Sandwich Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He studied law with Joshua Thomas in Plymouth and Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, and was admitted to the Plymouth bar. He began practice in New Bedford with Lemuel Williams, continuing with Thomas Dawes Elliot, and from 1832 to 1839 was district attorney for the five southern counties of Massachusetts. In October, 1839, he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court and resigned in 1844, when he moved to Boston and associated himself in the practice of law with Augustus H. Fiske and Benjamin Rand. He remained in practice only two years, being engaged during that time in a successful defense of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, indicted and tried for adultery. In 1846 he was chosen president of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and resigned in 1867. He was a member of the Senate and its president in 1851, and president of the Pilgrim Society from 1845 to 1852. He married December 27, 1825, Abby, daughter of Barnabas and Eunice Dennie (Burr) Hedge, of Plymouth, and died in Plymouth, to which place he moved in July, 1871, on the 29th of June, 1874. The writer of this sketch was informed by Judge Warren that as a judge he took no notes, and as a lawyer never had a brief, and that as district attorney he never lost an indictment, and only in two instances failed to convict. His wonderfully retentive memory enabled him to recall with verbal accuracy the testimony of witnesses, and to build on it his argument or charge, with a readiness which repeated references to notes would have only served to check.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW, son of Jonathan and Nancy Green (Pierce) Andrew, was born in Windham, Me., May 31, 1818. He received his early education at the Gorham Academy, under Rev. Reuben Nason, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1837. He studied law in the office of Henry H. Fuller, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 26, 1840. He held no office until 1859, when he represented Boston in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Up to that time he had been devoted to his business, taking occasional interest in politics and closely identified with the



John T. Colby





anti-slavery movement. In 1860 he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, being inaugurated January 5, 1861, and continuing in office until January 5, 1866, on which day he delivered a valedictory address to the Legislature. It would be superfluous to narrate the career of Governor Andrew through the war, as indelibly stamped as it is on the pages of our history. The magnitude of his labors may be approximately measured by the fact that, during his administration, he was the author of letters, which, public and private, fill thirty-five thousand pages. After his retirement from the State House he was offered the presidency of Antioch College, which he declined. He married December 25, 1848, Eliza Jane, daughter of Charles Hersey, of Hingham, and died in Boston, October 30, 1867. His body was deposited in the cemetery in Hingham.

NATHAN HALE, son of Rev. Enoch Hale, a native of Coventry, Conn., and Octavia Throop, daughter of Benjamin Throop, was born in Westhampton, Mass., August 16, 1784, and was a nephew of Nathan Hale, one of the Revolutionary martyrs. He was fitted for college by his father and graduated at Williams College in 1804. He studied law in Troy, N. Y., and in Boston in the office of Peter Oxenbridge Thacher, and was admitted in Boston to the Common Pleas Court in July, 1810, and to the Supreme Judicial Court in March, 1813. While studying law he was instructor in mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy, from 1805 to 1810. In the early days of his practice in Boston he was assistant editor of the *Weekly Messenger*, and in 1814 became the proprietor and editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, which was at that time the only daily paper in Boston. In 1825 he published a map of New England, in 1828 a pamphlet on the Protection policy, in 1829 was a member of the Constitutional Convention, was the first president of the Western Railroad from Worcester to Albany, a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Massachusetts History Society, representative from 1819 to 1822, a senator from 1828 to 1830, and received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1853. He married, September 16, 1816, Sarah Prescott, daughter of Rev. Oliver Everett and sister of Alexander Hill, and Edward Everett. He died in Boston, February 9, 1863.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, son of Benjamin and Lois (Robbins) Curtis, was born in Watertown, Mass., November 4, 1809, and attended the school of Samuel Worcester at Newton, and Mr. Angier's school at Medford, graduating at Harvard in 1829. He graduated at the Harvard Law School and read law in the offices of John Nevers at Northfield, and Wells & Alvord at Greenfield, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1832. He first settled in Northfield, but moved to Boston in 1834. In 1846 he was made a Fellow of Harvard, was a representative in 1851, and in the same year was appointed a judge of the United States Supreme Court, resigning in 1857. In 1871, with William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing, he was appointed counsel for the United States before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva and declined, and in 1873 one of five commissioners to revise the city charter. In 1868 he was one of the counsel for Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1852, and from Brown University in 1857. He married, May 8, 1833, Eliza M. Woodward, of Hanover, N. H., who died in 1844, and January 5, 1846, Anna Wroe, daughter of Charles Pelham Curtis, of Boston, and August 29, 1861, Maria daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield. He died September 15, 1874.

GEORGE BEMIS, son of Seth and Sarah (Wheeler) Bemis, was born in Watertown, Mass., October 13, 1816, and fitted for Harvard with Mrs. Samuel Ripley, in Waltham, graduating at Harvard in 1835. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1839, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1839. He was associated with George T. Bigelow in the defense of Abner Rogers, and with Attorney-General John H. Clifford, for the government, in the trial of John W. Webster. He was the author of the following pamphlets: "Precedents of American Neutrality," "Hasty Recognition of Rebel Belligerency and Our Right to Complain of It," "American Neutrality, its Honorable Past, its Expedient Future," "Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the Alabama Negotiations and Their Just Repudiation by the Senate of the United States." He died in Nice, January 5, 1878, and bequeathed \$50,000 to Harvard for the establishment of a professorship of public and international law.

JAMES SAVAGE, son of Habijah Savage and Elizabeth, daughter of John Tudor, was born in Boston, July 13, 1784, and fitted for college at Washington Academy, Machias, Me., and at Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1803, and received a degree of LL. D. from his alma mater in 1841. He studied law in the office of Isaac Parker in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1807, after further study in the offices of Samuel Dexter and William Sullivan in Boston. He delivered the Boston Fourth of July oration in 1811, the Phi Beta oration in 1812, was a representative in 1812 and 1821, a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and Executive Council, of the Boston Common Council and Board of Aldermen. He revised the volume of charters and general laws of the Massachusetts Colony and the Province of Massachusetts Bay, was overseer of Harvard from 1838 to 1853, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1814 to 1818, its treasurer from 1820 to 1839, its president from 1841 to 1855, the founder of the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston in 1817, and its secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president through a period of forty-five years. He married in April, 1823, Elizabeth Otis, daughter of George Stillman, of Machias, Me., and widow of James Otis Lincoln, of Hingham, and died March 8, 1873.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, son of Thomas Motley and Anna, daughter of Rev. John Lothrop, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and attended the Boston Latin School, Green's School at Jamaica Plain, and the Round Hill School at Northampton. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, and afterwards studied at the Universities of Berlin and Gottingen. In 1839 he published "Morton's Hope;" in 1841 he was secretary of legation with Mr. Todd, minister to Russia; in 1845-7-9 he wrote articles for the *North American Review* on Russia, on Balzac and on the polity of the Puritans, and in 1849 published "Merry Mount." The "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" followed, then the "History of the United Netherlands," and later the "Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland, with a View of the Primary Causes and Movements of the Thirty Years' War." He was appointed by President Lincoln minister to Austria in 1861, and in 1869 by President Grant minister to England. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1860, and honorary degrees from Cambridge and Oxford and other universities. He married March 2, 1837, Mary Elizabeth Benjamin, and died near Dorchester, England, May 29, 1877.

PARK BENJAMIN was born in Demerara, August 14, 1809. He entered Harvard, where he remained two years, and then entered Trinity College, where he graduated in 1829. He studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1834. In 1837 he removed to New York and devoted his time to literary pursuits. He was at various times associated editorially with the *New England Magazine*, the *American Monthly Magazine*, the *New Yorker*, the *Brother Jonathan*, the *New World*, the *Western Continent*, and the *American Mail*. He died in New York, September 12, 1864.

JOEL PARKER was born in Jaffrey, N. H., January 25, 1795, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1811. He was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1815, and in 1833 was appointed judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. From 1838 to 1848 he was chief justice, and at a later date was appointed professor in the Harvard Law School. He resigned in 1868, and died August 17, 1875. He was representative two years in New Hampshire, and in both that State and Massachusetts was on a commission to revise the statutes. He was professor of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth from 1845 to 1857, and occupied the same position in the Columbia Law School in Washington. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth and Harvard in 1848. He married Mary M. Parker.

THERON METCALF, son of HADAN and Mary (Allen) Metcalf, was born in Franklin, Mass., October 16, 1784. He was educated at the public schools and at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1805. He studied law with Mr. Bacon in Canterbury, Conn., and at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., then the only law school in the United States, and established by Tappan Reeve, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and after a year's further study with Seth Hastings, of Mendon, he was admitted to the Norfolk bar in Dedham by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in September, 1808, and by the Supreme Judicial Court in 1811. After a year's practice in Franklin, Mass., he moved to Dedham in October, 1809, and on the 5th of November in that year married Julia, daughter of Uriah Tracey, late United States senator from Connecticut. In April, 1817, he was made county attorney for Norfolk, and held the office twelve years. He was representative in 1831, '33-4, and senator in 1835. He at one time edited the *Dedham Gazette*, and in October, 1828, opened a law school in Dedham, and among his students were John H. Clifford and Seth Ames. In December, 1839, he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, and moved to Boston. His reports fill thirteen volumes and cover a period from the Suffolk March term, 1840, to the Essex November term, 1847. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 25, 1848, and served until 1865, when he resigned. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1844, and from Harvard in 1848. He died in Boston, November 13, 1875.

NATHANIEL INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Ingersoll) Bowditch, was born in Salem, June 17, 1805, and graduated at Harvard in 1822. He read law in the office of Benjamin R. Nichols, of Salem, and was admitted in Boston to the Common Pleas Court in 1825, and to the Supreme Judicial Court January 12, 1828, after a further course of study in the office of William Prescott. After admission he was for a time associated with Franklin Dexter, but finally made conveyancing a specialty, and in that department won a notable reputation. He published Suffolk

Surnames in 1857. He married, in 1835, Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Francis, and died April 16, 1861.

WILLIAM SMITH SUAW, son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Smith) Shaw, was born in Haverhill, August 12, 1778, and graduated at Harvard in 1798. After leaving college he was private secretary of John Adams, and afterwards studied law in the office of William Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1804. He was the editor of *The Monthly Anthology*, which was issued from 1803 to 1811. In 1806 he was appointed clerk of the United States District Court for Massachusetts, and held the office twelve years. He died in Boston unmarried, April 25, 1826.

BORDMAN HALL, son of Joseph F. and Mary M. Hall, was born in Bangor, Me., April 18, 1856, and was educated at Colby University and the Boston University Law School. He continued his law studies with William H. McLellan, attorney general of Maine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 15, 1880. He has been assistant United States attorney, and a member of the Boston School Board. He has been entrusted with the defense in many important criminal cases and has always conducted it with skill and almost unvaried success. Among these cases were the United States vs. Edward J. Reed, Commonwealth vs. Bostwick, Commonwealth vs. Nelson, Commonwealth vs. Wilson, which won for him a substantial reputation. He lives in East Boston.

CHARLES F. HALL, son of William M. and Ann Elizabeth Hall, was born in Sebago, Me., and was educated at Colby University, Waterville, Me. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of William Gaston in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879. He married Ellen C. Burgess August 12, 1884, and lives in Dorchester.

JAMES MILTON HALL, son of James Bartlett and Elvira (Clement) Hall, was born in Harverhill, Mass., December 29, 1861, and was educated at the public schools and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1883. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Prince & Peabody in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886. He lives in Boston.

ABRAHAM S. COHEN, son of Mendell and Pauline Cohen, was born in Liverpool, England, March 25, 1863, and after attending the Boston University studied law in the offices of J. W. Pickering, John Herbert and John E. Wetherbee in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. He married Minnie Levi in Boston.

WALTER CHANNING BURBANK, son of Robert I. and Elizabeth W. Burbank, was born in Boston June 9, 1865, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, graduating in 1887. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1889. He makes a specialty in his practice of real estate and probate cases. He married Louise V. Roche in New York October 23, 1890.

EDWARD FULLER HODGES, son of Harry and Anne Fuller Hodges, of Clarendon, Vt., was born January 3, 1816, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1835. He studied law with Judge Bennett in Vermont and afterwards in Maine, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Vermont in 1845 and practiced law in Rutland until 1846, when he moved to Boston and was there admitted to the Suffolk bar October 13, 1846. He remained in Boston until 1863, when he opened an office in New

York city, retaining also his office in Boston. In November, 1866, he resumed his Boston practice and was council in many important cases connected with revolver, telegraph, sewing machine and Goodyear rubber patents, and with the Sudbury River flowage. He married at Bangor, Me., July 7, 1845, Anne Frances, daughter of William Hammatt, and died in Boston February 28, 1883.

HENRY M. AYERS, son of Charles W. and Amelia B. Ayers, was born in Philadelphia April 3, 1864, and graduated at Harvard in 1886. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1888. He has been conspicuously connected with the opposition to legislation against oleomargarine. He married Mary C. Warren, daughter of William F. Warren, president of Boston University, September 3, 1890, and lives at Wilbraham.

FRANK BREWSTER, a descendant of Elder William Brewster and son of Benjamin and Annie W. Brewster, was born in Montreal, Canada, November 28, 1857, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of William C. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the summer of 1883. He is an instructor at the Harvard Law School on the peculiarities of Massachusetts Law and Practice.

ALFRED STEVENS HALL, son of Edward and Frances A. (Tuttle) Hall, was born in West Westminster, Vt., April 14, 1850, and was educated at the Kimball Union Academy and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1873. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the offices of Cross & Burnham in Manchester, N. H., and of T. L. Livermore and Nehemiah C. Berry in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 20, 1875. He has held town offices in Winchester, where he resides, and has been connected with the Vermont Central Railroad litigation. He married Annette M. Hitchcock at Putney, Vt., October 18, 1876, who died September 26, 1887.

EDWIN B. HALE, son of Aaron and Mary Hale, was born in Orford, N. H., June 16, 1839, and was educated at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1865. He attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 15, 1875. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1878-9, and was, for a few years, superintendent of public schools in Cambridge, where he resides. He is not married.

BENJAMIN A. LOCKHART, son of Ephraim and Lucy Lockhart, was born in Horton, Nova Scotia, and was educated at Acadia College and Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and at the Boston University Law School. He also studied in Boston in the office of Bennett & Burbank, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890. He married Leonora M. Martin, widow of William H. Martin, at Cambridgeport, February 8, 1892, and makes Cambridgeport his home.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON was born in England in 1601 and came to Massachusetts with Winthrop in 1630. He was an assistant from 1629 to 1636, and in 1638 went to Rhode Island, where, in 1640, he was chosen governor. After the incorporation of the Providence Plantations he was made president in 1648, but did not enter upon his duties. In 1649 he went to England and secured a commission to govern the islands



of Rhode Island and Conanicut. He finally united with the Colony and died November 1, 1678.

ROGER LUDLOW was born in England. He was deputy governor in 1634, and assistant from 1629 to 1633. He was a lawyer and in 1635 removed to Connecticut. In 1654 he moved to Virginia and died there not many years after.

SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL, son of Samuel and Anne Ramsden Saltonstall, was baptized at Halifax, England, April 4, 1586, and was lord of the manor at Ledsham. He married three wives: Grace, daughter of Robert Kaye, of Woodsome; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas West, and third, Martha Wilford. He was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Colony and after his first wife died he came to New England with Winthrop in 1630, bringing his children. He was an assistant from 1629 to 1633. He began the settlement of Watertown, returned to England in 1631 and died about 1658 or 1659, giving in his will a legacy to Harvard College.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL, son of Sir Richard by his first wife, was born at Woodsome, county of York, England, in 1610, and came to New England with his father in 1630 and returned with him to England in 1631. He married in England about 1633 Muriel, daughter of Brampton and Muriel (Sedley) Gurdon, of Assington, Suffolk, and again came to New England in 1635 and settled in Ipswich. He was an assistant from 1637 to 1649 and again in 1664. He died on a visit to England at Hulme, April 29, 1694.

NATHANIEL SALTONSTALL, son of Richard and Muriel Saltonstall, was born in Ipswich in 1639. He was an assistant from 1679 to 1686. He was appointed by Governor William Phipps one of the judges of the Oyer and Terminer Court organized in 1692 to try the witches and refused to serve. He was named in the Provincial Charter as one of the Council and continued a member until 1694. He graduated at Harvard in 1659 and settled in Haverhill. In 1702 he was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex county and remained on the bench until his death, which occurred May 21, 1707. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Ward, of Haverhill.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL, son of Richard and Mehitable (Wainwright) Saltonstall, was born in Haverhill, June 24, 1703, and graduated at Harvard in 1722. He was a member of the Council from 1743 to 1745, and was a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature from December 29, 1736, till his death, October 20, 1756. He had three wives, the last of whom was Mary, daughter of Elisha Cooke.

LEYERETT SALTONSTALL, son of Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall and Anna, his wife, who was the daughter of Samuel White, of Haverhill, was born in Haverhill, June 13, 1783. He was fitted at Phillips Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1802, receiving from his Alma Mater a degree of LL. D. in 1838, a degree of A. B. from Yale in 1802, and of A. M. from Bowdoin in 1806. He studied law with Ichabod Tucker in Haverhill and with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1806 and to the Suffolk bar in the same year. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate and its president in 1831, and also a member of the House of Representatives. He was the first Mayor of Salem and in 1838 was chosen member of Congress, serving until 1843. He was president of the Bible Society, of the Essex Agricultural





*Francis B. Crowninshield*



Society, of the Essex Bar Association, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Harvard Board of Overseers. He married, March 7, 1811, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sanders, of Salem, and died in Salem, May 8, 1845.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, son of Leverett and Mary Elizabeth (Sanders) Saltonstall, was born in Salem, March 16, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. In 1847 he graduated at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, October 28, 1850. In 1854 he was on the staff of Governor Emory Washburn. In 1862 he retired from the law, but continued conspicuous in public affairs. From 1876 to 1889 he was a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers and a portion of the time its president. In 1876 he was appointed a commissioner of Massachusetts to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and from December, 1885, to February, 1890, he was collector of the port of Boston. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and has been president of the Unitarian Club. He married in Salem, October 19, 1854, Rose S., daughter of John Clarke and Harriet (Rose) Lee, and has his residence at Chestnut Hill near Boston.

RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SALTONSTALL, son of Leverett and Rose (Lee) Saltonstall, was born at Chestnut Hill near Boston, October 28, 1859. Among his distinguished ancestors was Elisha Cooke, whose wife, Jane Middlecott, was a great-granddaughter of Governor Edward Winslow. She was also great-granddaughter of Governor John Leverett. Thus it will be seen from whom his father and grandfather took their names and from whom he took his middle name. He graduated at Harvard in 1880 and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of William Caleb Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1884. He married at Medford, October 17, 1891, Eleanor, daughter of Peter C. Brooks, and lives at Chestnut Hill.

EZRA WESTON SAMPSON, son of Sylvanus and Sylvia (Church) Sampson, was born in Duxbury, December 1, 1797, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1836, and began practice in Braintree. On the death of Jairus Ware he was appointed clerk of the courts in Norfolk county and served till his death at Dedham, January 15, 1867. He married, October 8, 1820, Selina Wadsworth, of Duxbury.

JOHN HENRY TAFF, son of Thomas and Mary F. (Burke) Taff, was born in Boston August 20, 1857, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles F. Donnelly in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. He married Sarah J. Welch in Boston August 20, 1884, and lives in Boston.

EUGENE TAPPAN, son of Daniel Dana and Abigail (Marsh) Tappan, was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 4, 1840, and was educated at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and at Williams College. He read law with Bacon & Aldrich in Worcester, and was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1871. He married, Alice R. Crosby, at Centreville, in Barnstable, Mass., December 24, 1872, and lives in Winchester.

JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, son of Hugh and Mary J. Taylor, was born in Boston October 13, 1853, and was educated in the public schools. He read law with Causten

Browne and Jabez S. Holmes in Boston; and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 6, 1815. He has been commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and examiner in equity for the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District. He married, Annie B. Middleby in Boston, September 1, 1874, and lives in Chelsea.

JOHN OSCAR TEELE, son of Samuel and Ellen Chase Teele, was born in Wilmot, N. H., July 18, 1839, and was educated at the New Hampton and New London Academies, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1858, receiving a degree later in consequence of his being in New Orleans when the war broke out. He studied law with George W. Nesmith, Austin F. Pike and Daniel Barnard in Franklin, N. H., and in New Orleans in 1861-2. He was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1863, and in Massachusetts in the same year, and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1886-7. He married, February 28, 1868, at Waltham, Mass., Mary P. Smith, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE THACHER, son of Peter, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., April 12, 1754, and graduated at Harvard in 1776. He studied law with Shearjashub Bourne in Barnstable, was admitted to the bar in 1778, and began practice in York, Me. In 1782 he moved to Biddeford. He was a member of Congress from 1788 to 1801, and a district judge in Maine. He was appointed in 1801 judge of the Supreme Judicial Court and continued on the bench until January, 1824, when he resigned. He was a member of the convention in 1819 which framed the constitution of Maine. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Phillips Savage, of Weston, Mass., and died in Biddeford Me., April 6, 1824.

JOSEPH STEVENS BUCKMINSTER THACHER, son of Peter Oxenbridge and Charlotte I. (McDonough) Thacher, was born in Boston May 11, 1812, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He attended the Harvard Law School and began practice in Boston. In 1839 he moved to Natchez and became judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, holding the office until his death at Natchez November 30, 1867.

OXENBRIDGE THACHER, son of Oxenbridge Thacher, was born in Milton in 1720, and graduated in Harvard in 1738. He first studied divinity and afterwards law, and became a leading lawyer of his town. He was a representative from 1763 to his death, which took place in Boston July 8, 1765.

SYLVANUS M. THOMAS, son of Sylvanus and Agnes Jackson Thomas, was born in New Bedford, March 23, 1850, and graduated at Brown University, 1871. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Taunton in January, 1874, where he has been city solicitor three years. He married at Taunton, where he lives, Emily Hayman, November 18, 1891.

SAMUEL THATCHER was born in Boston July 1, 1776, and graduated at Harvard in 1793. He was admitted to the bar before the close of the last century, and was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1805. He was many years a representative and overseer at Harvard. He died in Boston July 18, 1872.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY THATCHER, son of Samuel, was born in Warren, Me., October 8, 1819, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1826. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1831, but devoted himself chiefly to literature. He published, besides fugitive poems and articles in the magazines, a "Biography of North American Indians," "Memoirs of

Phillis Wheatley," "Memoir of S. Osgood Wright," "Tales of the American Revolution," etc. He died in Boston July 14, 1840.

CHARLES SEDGWICK RACKERMAN, son of Frederick W. and Elizabeth D. Rackerman, was born in Lenox, Mass., June 21, 1857, and was educated at the Lenox High School, the Cambridge High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He studied law with Francis V. Balch in Boston, at the Harvard Law School and the Boston Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881. He is a vice-president of the Conveyancer's Title Insurance Company and a director in the Water Company of Milton, where he lives. Mr. Rackerman is grandson of Charles Sedgwick, the clerk of the courts in Berkshire county for thirty years, and great-grandson of Theodore Sedgwick, a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and speaker of the National House of Representatives.

FELIX RACKERMAN, son of Frederick W. and Elizabeth D. Rackerman, was born in Lenox, Mass., June 17, 1861, and was educated at Cornell University in the class of 1882. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Robert T. Lincoln in Chicago and Francis V. Balch in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1885 and in Boston in 1886. He married Julia, daughter of Dr. Francis Minot, of Boston, in 1886, and lives in Milton.

THOMAS F. REDDY, son of Thomas and Catherine Reddy, was born in Boston February 22, 1865, and was educated at the Boston University. He read law in Boston in the office of F. V. Balch and at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1887. In practice he makes a specialty of probate cases and conveyancing. He has been a writer for the *American Law Review*, and some of his articles have, by their thoroughness and comprehensiveness, commended themselves to the profession. He lives in Boston.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY REED, son of Charles and Sophia Williams Reed, was born in Brookline, Mass., March 11, 1846, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1867. He read law with Latham & Kingman in Bridgewater and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1870. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in October, 1869. He married Maria Ames Carlisle, July 3, 1878, at Boston, where he lives.

GEORGE HAMMON REED, son of Hammon and Sylvia J. Reed, was born in Lexington, Mass., January 31, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles Robinson in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1880. He has served on the School Committee in Lexington, where he lives. He married S. Augusta Adams at Lexington, November 5, 1884.

JOHN P. J. WARD was born in Boston, August 5, 1857, and educated at the Mayhew and English High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1879.

J. OTIS WARDWELL, son of Zenas C. and Adriana S. (Pillsbury) Wardwell, was born in Lowell, March 14, 1857, and was educated at the Georgetown High School, New London Institution, and the Boston University. He studied law with J. P. and B. B. Jones in Haverhill, and with Samuel J. Elder in Boston, and was admitted to

the Essex bar in September, 1879. He has been a member of the Haverhill Council and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1887 to '91 inclusive. He was married in Bristol, Vt., December 24, 1887, and lives in Haverhill.

HENRY WARDWELL, son of Moses and Amy Swasey (Farley) Wardwell, was born in Ipswich, Mass., April 28, 1840, and was educated at the Peabody public schools and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1866. He studied law in Boston with Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 1, 1870. He has been in the Salem Council and Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879 and '81. He married Sarah Osborne Fitch at Peabody, October 6, 1875, and lives in Salem.

GEORGE LANGDON SHOREY, son of John L. and Sarah B. Shorey, was born in Lynn, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He studied law in Boston with Augustine Jones, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June 1875. He married Mary F. Alley, June 15, 1875, and lives in Lynn. He was counsel in the somewhat notable case of Chester Snow, of Harwich, vs. John B. Alley, in which there were six trials — two disagreements, three verdicts for about one hundred thousand dollars each, and a final verdict for \$58,000. There were in the case one reversal by the Supreme Court and two settings aside by the judge of the Superior Court. In the first three trials Mr. Shorey was alone, and in the last three junior with Colonel Ingersoll as senior counsel.

FRANK HOWARD SHOREY, son of John and Cornelia (Guild) Shorey, was born in Boston, November 2, 1837, and fitted at the High School in Dedham for Dartmouth College, where he remained two years, and finally graduated at Harvard in 1858. He studied law in Boston with Thomas Lafayette Wakefield, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 20, 1859. He died at Dedham, January 24, 1862.

ROSCOE HENRY THOMPSON, son of Oakes and Livinia (Banks) Thompson, was born in Hartford, Me., May 1, 1836, and was educated at the Hebron Academy and the Wesleyan Seminary. He studied law with Elbridge G. Harlow, of Canton, Me., and A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, Me., and was admitted to the bar of Paris, Me., and to the Suffolk bar, December 9, 1871. He was postmaster of Canton, Me., under the the administration of Buchanan, town clerk and treasurer three years, and first special justice of the Municipal Court of the East Boston District ten years. He married Helen Crafts at Craftsmont Farm, Jay, Me., June 27, 1872. He has a residence in New York city and in Jay, Me.

SAMUEL LOTHROP THORNDIKE, son of Albert and Joanna (Batchelder) Thorndike, was born in Beverly, Mass., December 28, 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Sidney Bartlett, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 11, 1855, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1867. He was register of bankruptcy under the law of 1867, and is a director in various railroad and manufacturing companies. He married Anna Lamb, daughter of Judge Daniel Wells, and lives in Cambridge.

CHARLES COPELAND NUTTER, son of Ichabod and Sarah (Copeland) Nutter, was born in Hallowell, Me., January 12, 1820, and fitted at the Hallowell Academy for Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1839, at the head of his class. He studied law at Hallowell in the office of Henry W. Paine, and in Boston in the offices of



Sprague & Gray and of Sidney Bartlett, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1841. He practiced some years as partner with William Hilliard, under the firm name of Hilliard & Nutter, and subsequently, from 1848 to 1871, with his brother, Thomas F. Nutter, under the style of C. C. & T. F. Nutter. He was commissioned as master in chancery by Governor John H. Clifford, and held a commission by renewals until he retired from practice on account of ill health in 1871. He died in Boston in 1884.

DANIEL J. SHEA was born in Boston, March 31, 1857. He was educated at the Brimmer School, the English High School, the Latin School and the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and died September 3, 1888.

R. W. SHEA was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 14, 1851, and came with his parents an infant to Boston, where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1877, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar in 1880. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in Chicago.

JOSEPH GILBERT THORP, son of Joseph Gilbert and Susan A. Thorp, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., August 17, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Shattuck & Munroe in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He married Annie A. Longfellow, at Cambridge, October 14, 1885, and lives in Cambridge.

CHARLES GIDEON DAVIS, son of William and Joanna (White) Davis, was born in Plymouth, May 30, 1820. He was educated in his youth in the public schools of Plymouth, at the private school of Samuel Willard, in Hingham, and under the direction of John A. Shaw of Bridgewater. He graduated at Harvard in 1840, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Jacob H. Loud in Plymouth, and Hubbard & Watts in Boston, and was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in August, 1843. He opened an office in Boston and practiced alone until January 1844, when he became associated with William H. Whitman, late clerk of the courts of Plymouth county, and later with Seth Webb and George P. Sanger. In 1846 he identified himself with the anti-slavery movement and aided in the election of Charles Sumner to Congress, and in the campaign of 1848 against the election of General Taylor to the presidency and in favor of Van Buren and Adams, whose nomination for president and vice-president he assisted as a delegate to the Buffalo convention in securing. In 1851 he was tried before Benjamin F. Hallet, United States commissioner, for assisting in the rescue of Shadrack, a fugitive slave, from the hands of the officers in the court-house in Boston. He was acquitted of the charge, but never denied that he rendered the assistance for which he was arrested. He was one of the organizers of the Free Soil party and later of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the national convention in Philadelphia in 1856 which put John C. Fremont in nomination. During the Know-Nothing years 1854-5 he was chairman of the Republican State committee. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1853 from Plymouth, to which place he moved in 1852, and in 1862 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from that town, a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College many years, president of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and assessor of internal revenue from 1862 to 1869. In 1872, having abandoned the Republican party, he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, which nominated Horace

Greeley for the presidency, and has been a Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Talbot judge of the Third District Court of Plymouth county, and still holds that position. He married in Plymouth, where he now resides, November 19, 1845, Hannah Stevenson, daughter of John B. and Mary (Howland) Thomas.

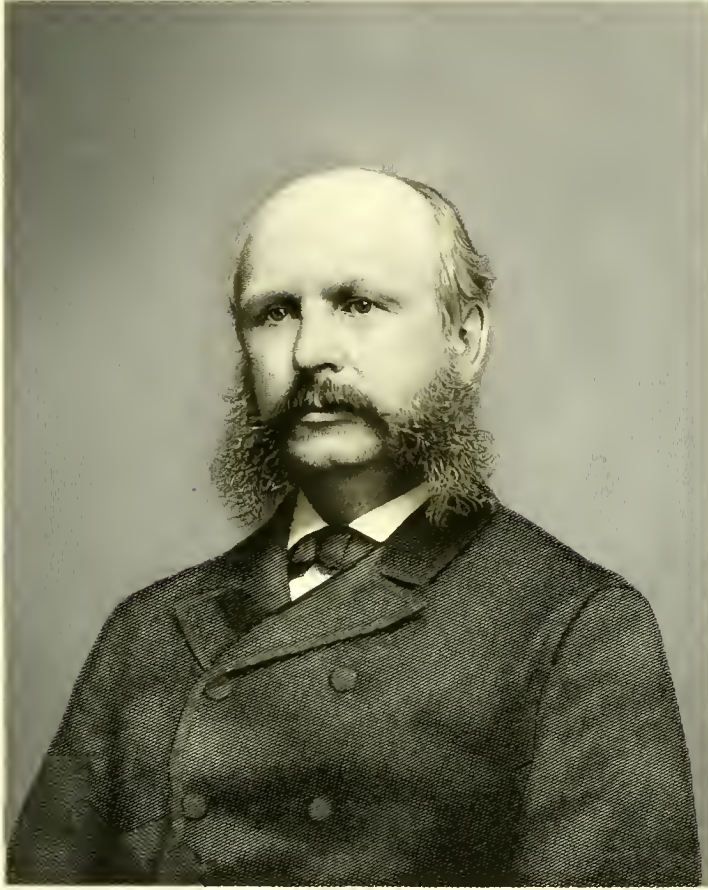
DANIEL DAVIS, son of Daniel, was born in Barnstable, May 8, 1762. He studied law in Barnstable with Shearjashub Bourne, and was admitted to the bar in 1782. Immediately after admission he settled in Falmouth, now Portland, and was one of the five lawyers at that time practicing in the whole District of Maine. The other four were George Thacher, Roland Cushing, Timothy Langdon, and William Lithgow. He was six years in the House, six years in the Senate. From 1796 to 1801 he was United States attorney for Maine, and in 1800 was appointed by Governor Strong solicitor general, and held that office until 1832, when the office was abolished. In 1804 he removed to Boston, and after his retirement he became a resident in Cambridge, where he died October 27, 1835. He married in 1786 Louisa, daughter of Rev. James Freeman, D.D., of King's Chapel, Boston. He received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1797, and was for a time president of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College.

JOSIAH S. DEAN, son of Benjamin and Mary A. Dean, was born in Boston, May 11, 1860, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, the Harvard Law School, and in the offices of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1885. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1891-2, and he was associated with L. S. Dabney as attorney for the South Boston Railroad, and with the late Judge Abbott in the overissued stock cases of the same road. He married at Bradford, England, August 2, 1888, May Lilian, daughter of Prof. Walter Smith, and lives in Boston.

ALEXANDER FAIRFIELD WADSWORTH, son of Alexander and Mary E. H. Wadsworth, was born in Boston, January 28, 1840, and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He studied law in the offices of John J. Clarke, Lemuel Shaw, jr., and William I. Bowditch in Boston, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 21, 1863, and was a common councilman in 1875. He married Lucy Goodwin in 1876 in Boston, where he lives.

WILLIAM CUSHING WAIT, son of Elijah Smith and Eliza Ann (Hadley) Wait, was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 18, 1860, and fitted at the Medford High School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1882. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1885, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1885, and to the United States Circuit Court May 15, 1888. He has contributed to the Encyclopedia of Law articles on "Representations as to Character, etc.," "Statute of Frauds," "Jettison," and "Marine Insurance." He married Edith Foote Wright, January 1, 1889, at Medford, where he lives.

JOHN F. WAKEFIELD, son of John H. and Minerva M. Wakefield, was born in Taylorsville, Penn., May 9, 1852, and was educated at the New London Institution in New Hampshire, the Franklin Academy, and the Malden High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in Boston in the office of John C. Crowley, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 5, 1875. He has made a specialty



Prentiss Cummings.



of marriage and divorce laws in Massachusetts. He married Laura A. Seaward in Chelsea December 14, 1876, and lives in Boston.

JONATHAN FAY BARRETT, son of Joseph and Sophia (Fay) Barrett, was born in Concord, Mass., January 28, 1817. He entered Harvard in 1834, and leaving college in the autumn of 1835, began to study law in the office of Jonathan Chapman and Richard Sullivan Fay in Boston, and finished his studies at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1838, and practiced in Boston until his death, which occurred suddenly while in his office January 23, 1885. He married Lydia Ann Loring, April 27, 1848, and he always retained his residence in Concord.

LEWIS S. DABNEY, son of Frederick and Roxana (Stackpole) Dabney, was born in Fayal, December 21, 1840, and graduated at Harvard in 1861. His father was vice-consul at Fayal and died there in 1857. He studied law with Horace Gray and Chas. F. Blake, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 10, 1863. He served in the war of 1861 in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, from November 1862 to January 1865, and was mustered out as captain. Beginning practice in 1865 he was Assistant district attorney with Richard H. Dana, jr., in 1866. He married, April 22, 1867, Clara, daughter of George T. Bigelow.

TIMOTHY J. DACEY was born in Boston, October 11, 1849, and was educated at the Eliot Grammar School, the English High School, and at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June 28, 1871. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1872-3, representative in 1874, a senator in 1875-6, a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876, a member of the Boston School Board in 1880-1-3-5-6-7, and three years president of the Board. In January, 1877, he was appointed assistant district attorney for Suffolk. He died December 15, 1887.

FRANK ELLIOT DICKERMAN, son of Quincy E. and Rebecca M. Dickerman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 9, 1864, and graduated at Harvard in 1886. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Richardson & Hale, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889. In Somerville, where he lives, he has been president of the Common Council, and a member of the School Board. He married Minnie L. Despeaux at Somerville November 11, 1891.

ALBERT DICKERMAN, son of Wyat and Lois Dickerman, was born in Stoughton, Mass., February 21, 1831, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Brown University. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1854. He has been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He married Mary Aborn Smith, May 31, 1864, in Boston, where he lives.

HENRY SWEETSER DEWEY, son of Israel Otis and Susan Augusta (Sweetser) Dewey, was born in Hanover, N. H., November 9, 1856, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1878. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1882, and in Boston in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1885 to 1887, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1889 to 1891, member of the First Corps of Cadets from 1880 to 1889, and was commis-



sioned judge advocate on the staff of the First Massachusetts Brigade with the rank of captain, February 26, 1889. He lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

JOHN JAMES DEVEREUX, son of James and Sarah (Crowninshield) Devereux, was born in Salem, June 12, 1796. His father was a native of Waterford, Ireland, where he was born in May, 1766, and coming to New England married, September 12, 1792, Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Ives) Crowninshield. John James was educated at the private school of Robert Rogers in Salem and at the Branch School established by an association of gentlemen under the direction of Benjamin Tappan. He graduated at Harvard in 1816 and engaged in commercial pursuits until 1829, when he studied law with David Cummins, of Salem, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1831. After a few years practice in Boston he moved to New York and after three years residence there moved to Philadelphia, where he lived until his death, which occurred in Salem, March 16, 1856.

HENRY GARDNER DENNY, son of Daniel and Harriet Joanna (Gardner) Denny, was born in Boston, June 12, 1833, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of Francis O. Watts and Owen G. Peabody, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 4, 1856. He has been a useful and trusted citizen in many ways, having served as treasurer of the Ph. B. K. Society (Alpha of Massachusetts) twenty-three years, treasurer of the Society for Promoting Theological Education thirteen years, treasurer of the Home for Aged Women eleven years, chairman of the Dorchester School Board, auditor of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member and cabinet-keeper of the Massachusetts Historical Society, member of the committee to examine the Harvard College Library thirty years, member of the committee on rhetoric, logic and grammar at Harvard ten years, trustee of the Dorchester Athenaeum, treasurer of the Harvard Musical Association and director of other institutions and societies. He lives in Boston unmarried.

SIDNEY BARTLETT, son of Dr. Zacheus and Hannah (Jackson) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth, Mass., February 13, 1799. He was descended from Robert Bartlett, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623 and who married in 1628, Mary, daughter of Richard Warren, one of the *Mayflower* passengers. He was educated at the public schools in Plymouth and graduated at Harvard in 1818. After leaving college he taught school in Scituate a short time and spent a year in Plymouth reading law in the office of Nathaniel Morton Davis. During that year he was a private in the Standish Guards, a military company organized in 1818. In 1820 he entered the office of Lemuel Shaw, late chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and was admitted in Boston, October 2, 1821, to practice in the Common Pleas Court, and in March, 1824, to practice in the Supreme Court. He was associated as partner with Mr. Shaw, his instructor, until the appointment of Mr. Shaw to the Supreme Bench in 1830. He advanced steadily, but surely, in his profession until he was recognized as the leader of the Massachusetts bar. He was never a ready and eloquent pleader before a jury, but the sphere in which he excelled was that of a shrewd, wise legal adviser, the results of whose study no man would dare to question and whose arguments before the courts were instructive to even the judges to whom they were addressed. His reputation was by no means confined within the limits of his own State, and in the judgment of the United States Supreme Court, it has been said, that no abler or more thorough



or convincing presentation of legal principles and their application to the cases at bar has been made in his time than by him. He never sought nor would he accept office whose duties would call him from the profession to which he was wedded. Though importuned to accept appointments to the bench he always refused them, and it is not too much to say that for many years the highest judicial positions in the land were within his reach. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1851 and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, but with these exceptions he scrupulously avoided what may be called public life. He married in Boston, October 8, 1828, Caroline, daughter of John and Mary (Tewksbury) Pratt, and from the time of his admission to the bar always lived in Boston, where he died March 6, 1889.

JOSEPH BARTLETT, son of Sylvanus and Martha (Wait) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1761, and graduated at Harvard in 1782. He studied law in Salem and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He went to England and appeared on the stage in Edinburgh as "Maitland," returned to America and became a merchant in Boston and was a captain in Shays's Rebellion. He afterwards practiced in Woburn, and in 1799 delivered a poem before the Phi Beta called "Physiognomy." He published a book of Aphorisms in 1823, and in the same year he delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston. Shortly after he published a poem entitled, "The New Vicar of Bray." He went to Maine, where he was a representative and edited at Saco the *Freeman's Friend*. He also delivered a Fourth of July oration in Biddeford and practiced law in Portsmouth among other places. He married in Plymouth, Anna May, daughter of Thomas and Ann (May) Wetherell, and died in Boston, October 20, 1827.

GRAFTON ST. LOE ABBOTT, son of Josiah G. and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott, was born in Lowell, Mass., November 14, 1856, and graduated at Harvard in 1877. He studied law with his father in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1879. He married Mary Adams at Quincy, Mass., September 29, 1890, and now resides at Lewiston, Me.

FRANKLIN PIERCE ABBOTT, son of Josiah G. and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott, was born in Lowell, Mass., May 6, 1852, and was educated at St. Mark's School. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1876 and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1878 and in Boston in 1885. Aside from his practice he is engaged in literary pursuits. He lives at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

CHARLES ALLEN, son of Sylvester and Harriet (Ripley) Allen, was born in Greenfield, Mass., April 27, 1827, and graduated at Harvard in 1847. He read law in Greenfield in the office of George T. Davis and Charles Devens and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Northampton, September 30, 1850. He remained in Greenfield in the practice of law until 1862, when, having been appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, he moved to Boston. He held the office of reporter until 1867, and his reports are contained in fourteen volumes, covering a period from the Suffolk January term of 1861 to the Suffolk January term of 1867. From 1867 to 1872 he was attorney-general of the Commonwealth. In 1880 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the Commonwealth, and in 1882 was appointed by Governor Long judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he still holds. His residence is in Boston.

CHARLES ALLEN, son of Joseph Allen, was born in Worcester, August 9, 1797. He entered Yale College in 1811, after a course of study at Leicester Academy, and remained one year. He then entered the office of Samuel M. Burnside and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He practiced in New Braintree six years and in 1829 he returned to Worcester and became a partner with John Davis. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1829-34-36-40, and in the Senate in 1835-38-39, and in 1842 he was a member of the Northeastern Boundary Commission. In 1842 he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court and resigned in 1844, and was a member of Congress from 1844 to 1853. In 1858, on the resignation of Chief Justice Nelson of the Superior Court of Suffolk county, he was appointed in his place. The court was abolished in 1859 by the Act establishing the Superior Court and he was appointed in that year chief justice of the new court. He resigned his seat in 1867 and died in Worcester, August 6, 1869.

GEORGE B. BIGELOW, son of Samuel and Anna J. (Brooks) Bigelow, was born in Boston, April 25, 1836, and graduated at Harvard in 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Charlestown in the office of James Dana and Moses Gill Cobb and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, December 31, 1859.

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW, son of Timothy and Lucy (Prescott) Bigelow, was born in Groton, Mass., August 25, 1797, and was fitted at the Lawrence Academy in Groton for Harvard, where he graduated in 1815. He studied law with Luther Lawrence and his father in Groton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1818. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1827 to '32, and two years its president, and in 1829-33, '35, a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. In 1836 he was chosen secretary of State, and served eight years, and was a member of the Executive Council from 1845 to '49. In 1848-50 he was chosen mayor of Boston, and made the first gift in money to the Boston Public Library, of which he was a trustee. While mayor he exhibited great efficiency and heroism during the cholera season of 1849. He married, March 8, 1824, Louisa Anne, daughter of David L. Brown, an English gentleman, and died in Boston, July 4, 1872.

MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, son of Rev. William E. and Daphne F. Bigelow, was born near Eaton Rapids, Mich., August 2, 1846, and was educated at the University of Michigan. He studied law in Michigan and Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar at Memphis in March, 1868, and later in Massachusetts. He has published several works on legal subjects, among which are "Law of Estoppel," "Law of Torts," "Law of Fraud," etc. He married in Cambridge two wives, one in 1869 and one in 1881, and lives in that city.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, son of Timothy and Anna (Andrews) Bigelow, was born in Worcester, April 30, 1767, and fitted for college under Benjamin Lincoln and Samuel Dexter. He graduated at Harvard in 1786, and studied law with Levi Lincoln. After admission to the bar he began practice in Groton and moved to Medford. He was a representative thirteen years from Groton and twelve years from Medford, and speaker of the House thirteen years. He was a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814, a member of the Executive Council, and delivered the Phi Beta oration in 1796. He married, September 3, 1791, Lucy, daughter of Doctor Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott, and died May 18, 1821.

TYLER BIGELOW, son of David and Deborah (Heywood) Bigelow, was born in Worcester, August 13, 1778, and graduated at Harvard in 1801. He studied law with Timothy Bigelow in Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1804. He began practice in Leominster, but removed to Watertown in 1805. He married, November 26, 1806, Clara, daughter of Timothy Bigelow, of Worcester, who died March 13, 1846. He married second, December 15, 1847, Harriet L. Whitney, daughter of Abraham Lincoln, of Worcester, who died June 20, 1853. He died at Watertown, May 23, 1865, leaving a legacy of \$10,000 to Harvard College for the benefit of indigent and meritorious students.

WILMON W. BLACKMAR, son of Joseph and Eliza J. (Philbrick) Blackmar, was born in Bristol, Penn., July 25, 1841, and was preparing for college at Exeter, N. H., when he enlisted in the army. He had previously attended the Brimmer School in Boston and the Bridgewater Normal School. He enlisted as private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and became orderly sergeant and lieutenant, and was transferred to the First West Virginia Veteran Cavalry. He then became captain, was detailed as adjutant-general of his brigade, and fought at Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. He served through the whole war. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1867. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1872 and was judge advocate general of Massachusetts twelve years. He married in Boston, November 17, 1880, Helen R. Brewer, and lives in Boston.

STEPHEN G. NASH, son of John and Abigail Ladd (Gordon) Nash, was born in New Hampton, N. H., April 4, 1822, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842. He studied law with George W. Nesmith in Franklin, N. H., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 16, 1846. He has been a representative from Boston, and from 1855 to 1859 was a judge on the bench of the Superior Court of Suffolk county. He married Mary Upton at Wakefield in 1866, and lives in Lynnfield.

HENRY F. NAPHEN, son of John and Jane (Henry) Naphen, was born in Ireland, August 14, 1852 and came an infant with his parents to Lowell. He was educated at the public schools and took a course at Harvard as resident bachelor. He studied law at the Harvard and Boston University Law Schools, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879, after a further course of study in the office of Burbank & Lund in Boston. He has been a member of the State Senate and the Boston School Committee, and a member of the Democratic State Committee. He married Margaret A. Drummey, daughter of Patrick Drummey, and lives in South Boston.

JOHN BREED NEWHALL, son of Charles and Hester C. (Moulton) Newhall, was born in Lynn, Mass., October 1, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Simmons & Pratt in Abington, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He has been president of the Common Council of Lynn, where he resides, and secretary of the Lynn Board of Trade.

HENRY NEWMAN, son of Henry and Deborah (Cushing) Newman, was born in Boston, May 16, 1783. His father was a merchant and his mother a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Cushing. He studied law with Thomas Dawes and William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1810. He gave up practice and moved to Washington, but died in Boston, July 28, 1861.

FRANK N. NAY was born in Boston April 30, 1866, and fitted at the Roxbury Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1887. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of E. H. Bennett in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He lives in Boston.

WILLIAM HILLIARD, son of William and Sarah Lovering Hilliard, was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 15, 1803, and graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1824 and practiced in Boston. He married Elizabeth Newhall of Boston, and died there September 8, 1869.

THOMAS LEVERETT NELSON, son of John and Lois B. (Leverett) Nelson, was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 4, 1827. He was educated at Dartmouth College and at the University of Vermont. He studied law with Charles E. Thompson, of Haverhill, and Francis H. Dewey, of Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in 1855. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1869, and in 1879 was appointed judge of the United States Court for Massachusetts District. He was city solicitor of Worcester from 1870 to 1874. He married, October 29, 1857, Anna H. Hayward at Mendon, Mass., and March 23, 1865, Louisa A. Small at Millbury, Mass. His home is in Worcester.

ALBERT HOBART NELSON, son of Dr. John and Lucinda (Parkhurst) Nelson, was born in Milford, Mass., March 12, 1812. He fitted for college at the Concord Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He studied law with Samuel Hoar, of Concord, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1837. He began practice in Concord, but in 1842 moved to Woburn and opened an office in Boston. In 1846 he was appointed district attorney for the Middlesex and Essex District, and in 1855 he was a member of the Executive Council. He was in the Senate in 1848-9. In 1855 he was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court of the county of Suffolk, which was established in that year, and resigned on account of ill health in 1858. He married, in September, 1840, Elizabeth B., daughter of Elias Phinney, of Lexington, Mass., and died at the McLean Asylum June 27, 1858.

ISAAC JOHNSON was born in Clipsham, England, and came to Massachusetts with Winthrop in 1630. He was an assistant in 1630, and died in Boston September 30 in that year. He married, Arbella, daughter of Thomas, Fourteenth Earl of Lincoln, who came with her husband, and died in Salem, Mass., August 30, 1630.

THOMAS SHARP came over in 1630, and was an assistant in that year.

WILLIAM VASSFE was an assistant in 1630.

EDWARD ROSSITER was an assistant in 1630.

JOHN HUMPHREY was born in Dorchester, England, and was one of the original associates of the Massachusetts Company. He was chosen the first deputy governor in England in 1629, and was an assistant from 1632 to 1641. He married Susan, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and returning with his wife to England died there October 21, 1641.

RICHARD DUMMER was an assistant in 1635 to 1636.

AHERTON HOUGH was an assistant in 1635.

ROGER HARRIKENDEN, was an assistant from 1635 to 1638.

ISRAEL STOUGHTON was an early settler in Dorchester, and a member of the General Court from 1635 to 1637. He was captain of the Artillery Company in 1642, and an







assistant from 1637 to 1643. He died at Lincoln, England, in 1645, giving three hundred acres of land to Harvard College.

THOMAS FLINT was an assistant from 1642 to 1651, and again in 1653.

SAMUEL SYMONDS was an assistant from 1643 to 1673.

WILLIAM HIBBENS was an assistant from 1643 to 1654.

HERBERT PELHAM was a grandson of Edward Pelham, of Hastings, England, who was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, and who died in 1606. Herbert, of Michelham Priory, son of Edward, was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1588. Herbert, the son of Herbert, and the subject of this sketch, was born in 1601, and graduated at Oxford in 1619. He came to Massachusetts in 1638, and was the first treasurer of Harvard College. He was an assistant from 1645 to 1649, when he returned to England and died in 1673. His widow, Elizabeth, who had been his second wife, was the widow of Roger Harlakenden, already referred to.

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY was deputy governor from 1665 to 1670, and an assistant in 1650-51 and 1664.

EDWARD GIBBONS came very early to Massachusetts, and was a representative from 1638 to 1647, an assistant in 1650-51, and captain of the Artillery Company. He died in Boston December 9, 1654.

THOMAS WIGGIN was an assistant from 1650 to 1664.

JOHN GLOVER was an assistant in 1650 and 1653.

DANIEL GOOKIN came to Massachusetts in 1644, having lived many years in Virginia. He settled in Cambridge, and was a representative from that town in the House of Deputies, of which he was speaker in 1651. He was an assistant from 1652 to 1686, and in 1681 he was made major-general of the colony. He died in Cambridge March 19, 1687.

DANIEL DENISON, son of Willam, was born in England in 1613, and came to Massachusetts about 1631, and in 1635 moved to Ipswich from Cambridge, where he first settled. He was major-general of the colony, speaker of the House of Deputies, justice of the Quarterly Court, commissioner of the United Colonies, and an assistant from 1653 to 1682. He died at Ipswich September 20, 1682.

SIMOND WILLARD came to Massachusetts in 1634, and was born about 1605 in England. He settled in Concord, and afterwards lived in Lancaster, Groton and Salem. He was an assistant from 1654 to 1675, and died in Charlestown April 24, 1676.

HUMPHREY AHERTON came to Massachusetts about 1636 and settled in Dorchester. He afterwards moved to Springfield, and from both Dorchester and Springfield he was a member of the House of Deputies, of which he was speaker in 1653. He was major-general of the colony, and an assistant from 1654 to 1661, and died in Boston September 17, 1661.

RICHARD RUSSELL came to Massachusetts from Herefordshire, England, in 1640, and settled in Charlestown. He was speaker of the House of Deputies in 1647-8-54-56-58, and an assistant from 1659 to 1676. He died at Charlestown, May 14, 1676.

JAMES RUSSELL, son of Richard, was born in Charlestown, October 1, 1640. He was a Representative in 1679, and an assistant from 1680 to '86, and a member of the Counsel of Andros. He died April 28, 1709.

THOMAS DANFORTH, son of Nicholas, was born in England in 1622. He was an assistant from 1659 to 1678, deputy governor from 1679 to 1686. He was appointed, in 1692, judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, and served until his death, November 5, 1699.

EUGENE BIGFLOW HAGAR, son of Josiah B. and Mary Ann (Davis) Hagar, was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 23, 1850, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School, and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1871. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1874. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1880-81, assistant solicitor in Boston from 1881 to 1884. He lives in Boston.

HENRY L. HALLETT, son of Benjamin F. and Laura Larned Hallett, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1826, and graduated at Harvard in 1847. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 16, 1850. In 1853 he was appointed by his father assistant United States attorney, and in 1857 was appointed United States Commissioner by the Circuit Court. In 1879 he was appointed supervisor of elections for the district of Massachusetts. Previous to 1862 all business before the United States commissioners, of whom there were several in Boston, was taken to the nearest commissioner, but in that year Richard H. Dana, then United States attorney, made an arrangement with Mr. Hallett, by which the latter established a Commissioner's Court, at which all business of a criminal character has since been transacted. He married, February 17, 1858, Cora, daughter of George Lovell, of Barnstable, and died in Boston in 1892.

ROBERT SPRAGUE HALL, son of Gustavus Vasa and Susan Frances (Frothingham) Hall, was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 14, 1850, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1872. After studying law he was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 2, 1887. He has published poems, stories, translations, and magazine articles. He is unmarried and lives in Charlestown.

THOMAS BARTLETT HALL, son of Joseph, jr., and Maria, daughter of Thomas Bartlett, of Boston, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 26, 1824. His grandfather, Joseph Hall, was judge of probate for Suffolk county from 1825 to 1836. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1843. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Hubbard & Watts in Boston, and was admitted on examination to the Suffolk bar in March, 1847. He was one of the Back Bay commissioners appointed by Governor Gardener, and for many years chairman of the Board of Assessors of Brookline. He has since 1860 engaged only to a small extent in the practice of law, and for the last thirteen years has been chiefly occupied as examiner of accounts. The most noted case in which he was counsel was that of the Commonwealth vs. Roxbury, to try the title to Back Bay Flats. He published in 1863 a work, entitled "Three Articles on Modern Spiritualism by a Bible Spiritualist," and in 1883 another, entitled "Modern Spiritualism or the Opening Way." He married in Boston, May 29, 1851, Emily L., daughter of George M. Dexter, and for forty-one years has lived in Longwood, a part of Brookline.

ARTEMAS WARD LAMSON, son of Alvan and Frances Fidelia (Ward) Lamson, was born in Dedham, Mass., March 24, 1830, and graduated at Harvard College in 1849.

He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of John J. & Manlius S. Clarke, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1854. He married at Dedham, where he resides, Rebecca L. Prince, January 27, 1891.

JAMES M. LANE was born in South Boston, December 1, 1870, and was educated at the Lawrence School and at Boston College. He studied law with William H. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, January 25, 1891.

JOHN C. LANE, son of Jonathan A. and Sarah D. (Clarke) Lane, was born in Boston, November 8, 1852, and was educated at the Dwight School, the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in 1875. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the offices of Lyman Mason and George W. Morse in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1878. He married Harriet B. Winslow, September 11, 1883, and lives at Norwood, Mass.

JAMES H. LANGE, son of John and Martha E. Lange, was born in Washington, D. C., January 18, 1857, and was educated at the public schools of Washington and Philadelphia. He studied law at the Columbian University, Washington, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, June 23, 1880, and to the Suffolk bar April 5, 1887. He makes a specialty of patent causes. He married at Stanstead, Canada, October 6, 1886, Edith A. Miller, and lives in Boston.

RUFUS BIGELOW LAWRENCE, son of Luther and Lucy (Bigelow) Lawrence, was born in Groton, Mass., July 13, 1814, and attended the Lawrence Academy at Groton, the Stow Academy and a private school. He graduated at Harvard in 1834, and after studying law with his father was admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1837. In 1839 he opened an office in Boston, and shortly after, while on a visit to Europe, died at Pau, France, January 13, 1841.

SAMUEL PARKER LEWIS, son of James and Harriet (Parker) Lewis, was born in Pepperell, Mass., November 16, 1824, and was educated at the Lawrence Academy at Groton and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1844. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 12, 1849. He began practice in Boston, but returned to Pepperell in 1852. In 1874 he opened an office in Ayer, and in 1875 moved to Groton, returning again to Pepperell in 1880. He married, October 4, 1870, Catharine, daughter of Jonas Haskins, and Catharine (Marshall) Titus, a native of Detroit, Mich., and died in Pepperell, November 26, 1882.

PHILLIP J. LIEBY was born in Boston, February 22, 1861, and was educated at the Boston public schools and at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, from which he graduated in 1881. He studied law in the office of Crowley & Maxwell and in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1886, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

CHARLES FRANKLIN LIGHT, son of James and Ellen E. Light, was born in Dorchester, and was educated in the public schools of Dorchester and Boston. He attended the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, February 2, 1887. He married Jessie G. Cochran, at Natick, Mass., November 2, 1889, and lives in Hyde Park.

WILFRED B. RICH, son of Ransom and P. Laurette Rich, was born in Jackson, Me., April 21, 1855, and was educated at the Westbrook, Maine, Seminary, and the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me. He studied law with Albert W. Paine, of Bangor,

and George E. Johnson, of Belfast, and was admitted to the bar in Bangor, January 5, 1880, and in Boston, September 15, 1885. He was for a time postmaster of Camden, Me., and for two years was assistant editor of the *Camden Herald*. He lives in Somerville.

THOMAS RICE was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 30, 1768, and graduated at Harvard in 1791. He studied law with Timothy Bigelow, and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He went to Winslow, Me., was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1819, and died in Winslow, August 24, 1854.

GEORGE EDWARD RICE, son of Henry and Maria (Burrongs) Rice, was born in Boston, July 10, 1822, and received his early education at the Boston Latin School and at the school of Edmund Lambert Cushing. He graduated at Harvard in 1822, and studied law with Charles G. Loring and William Dehon, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, October 27, 1845. He contributed to the *North American Review*, and was the author of some attractive poems. He married, December 28, 1857, Tirzah Maria, daughter of George W. Crockett, of Boston, and died in Roxbury, August 10, 1861.

CONRAD RENO, son of Jesse L. and Mary C. Reno, was born at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., December 28, 1859, and was educated at Shortlidge's Media Academy, Media, Penn., and the Lehigh University. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. The most noted cases in which he has been counsel were *Eliot vs. McCormick*, 144 Mass., 10, and *Eustis vs. Bolles*, 146 Mass. He has been a contributor to the *American Law Review*, and the *American Law Register*, and is now publishing a work on "Non-residents and Foreign Corporations." He married at Springfield, Mass., April 13, 1887, Susan M., daughter of Rev. Dr. William T. Eustis, and lives in Boston.

FREDERICK J. RANLETT, son of Charles E. and A. M. Ranlett, was born in Thomaston, Me., November 17, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Robert Dickson Smith, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in July, 1884. He has been a member of the Common Council in Newton, where he resides, a representative to the General Court in 1890, and a member of the Newton Republican Ward and City Committee.

GEORGE H. RICHARDS, son of Francis and Anne H. (Gardiner) Richards, was born in Gardiner, Me., and was educated at Rugby, England, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He studied law with Horace Gray, and Chandler & Shattuck in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 4, 1865, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM REUBEN RICHARDS, son of William Boardman and Cornelia Wells (Walters) Richards, was born in Dedham, Mass., July 3, 1853, and was educated at the Boston Latin School, Dr. Krause's Institute, Dresden, Germany, and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law with Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 11, 1878. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1886 to '88, and is now one of the trustees of the Boston Library. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

IVORY W. RICHARDSON, son of Nathaniel and Mary Richardson, was born in Weston, Vt., February 5, 1812, and was educated at the public schools. He studied

law at Chester, Vt. with Aikin & Richardson, and was admitted to the bar in Woodstock, Vt., in June, 1842. After practicing six years in Vermont he moved to Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 10, 1848. He married, at Andover, Vt., in 1832, Abigail Greeley, and at Keene, N. H., in 1851, Anne B. Dodge. He lives in Chelsea.

JAMES BAILEY RICHARDSON, son of Joel Richardson, was born in Oxford, N. H., December 9, 1832, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1857. He studied law with Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the bar in Boston February 27, 1859. He was early offered seats on the benches of the Boston Municipal Court and the Superior Court, but he declined both. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hart corporation counsel of Boston, succeeding Edward P. Nettleton. He was appointed by Mayor Matthews a member of the Rapid Transit Commission. As corporation counsel he gave an important opinion concerning the respective rights of the State Legislature and Congress in the navigable waters of Charles River. In 1884 he was appointed with ex-Mayor Cobb and James M. Bugbee to revise the city charter. He has been, if he is not now, president of the Alumni of Dartmouth College in Boston and vicinity, and is a trustee of the college. He was sixteen years master in chancery, and was a referee in the important case of the Tremont and Suffolk Mills of Lowell against the city of Lowell. He has been appointed during the present year (1892) judge of the Superior Court and now occupies a seat on the bench. He married in 1865 Lucy Cushing, daughter of A. A. Gould, M. D.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Bird) Richardson, was born in Boston, December 2, 1813, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1832. After leaving college he was for a year usher in the Mayhew School, and in 1833 attended the Divinity School six months. In 1834 he entered the office of Jeremiah Mason to study law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1837. He practiced in Boston until his death, which took place in Dorchester, June 6, 1856. He married in Walpole, Mass., June 30, 1836, Almira, daughter of Daniel Kingsbury.

WILLIAM MINARD RICHARDSON, son of Roswell Minard and Ann (Hapgood) Richardson, was born in Portland, Me., December 10, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He married Sara J. Hanks at Cambridge, June 27, 1888, and lives in Cambridge.

ELMER ELLSWORTH RIDEOUT, son of Albert and Harriet S. Rideout, was born in Cumberland, Me., June 18, 1864, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1886. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, July 29, 1890. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, jr., son of Horace Binney and Elizabeth Little (Swett) Sargent, was born in Boston, April 2, 1847, and was educated at the public schools, at schools in Europe, and at the Harvard Scientific School. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Henry W. Paine in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 24, 1872, and to the United States Supreme Court, April 10, 1883. He was assistant city solicitor of Boston from 1879 to 1881, and has been active and prominent among the commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY OSBORNE, son of Abner and Abigail (Allison) Osborne, was born in Girard, Ohio, April 26, 1842. He was educated at the Poland, Ohio, Academy and at Alleghany College in Meadville, Penn. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment in the war of 1861 and was discharged on account of injuries received in the service. He studied law in the office of Sutliff, Tuttle & Stutt in Warren, Ohio, and in the law school in Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He began practice at Youngstown, Ohio, and was mayor of that city in 1874 and 1875. He removed to Boston in 1880 and was there admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1884-5, and was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Board of Police and still holds that position. He married in Boston, April 24, 1878, Frances Clara, adopted daughter of Walter Hastings, of Boston.

ROBERT CARTER PITMAN, son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Carter) Pitman, was born in Newport, R. I., March 16, 1825. He was educated at the public schools of New Bedford, at the Friends' Academy, and at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1845, receiving the degree of LL.D. in 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in New Bedford in 1848, where he practiced until 1869, associated at different times as a partner with Thomas D. Eliot and Alanson Borden. In 1869 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court and remained on the bench until his death. He was a representative in 1878 and a senator in 1864-5, '68-9, and the last year was the president of the Senate. He married, in New Bedford, August 15, 1855, Frances R., daughter of Rev. M. G. Thomas, and died at Newton, March 5, 1891.

FREDERICK OCTAVIUS PRINCE, son of Thomas and Caroline Prince, was born in Boston, January 18, 1818, and was fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1836 as class poet and secretary. He studied law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William Howard Gardiner, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1840. He early took up his residence in Winchester and was a representative from that town from 1851 to '53, and in 1853 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1855 he was a member of the Senate, and in 1860, having joined the Democratic party on the dissolution of the Whig party, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at South Carolina. He was secretary of the National Democratic Committee from that time until 1888. In 1876 he was chosen mayor of Boston and re-elected in 1878-81. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1885, and in 1888 was appointed a member of the board to erect a building for the Boston Public Library. He married, in 1848, Helen, daughter of Barnard Henry, of Philadelphia, and November 27, 1889, he married for a second wife, at Cambridge, Kate H. Blanc. To him a full share of credit is due for the erection of the most notable structure in Boston, in spite of the cavils and criticisms of those who would measure the merit of public buildings by either the profusion of ornamentation on the one hand, or the small amount of money expended in their construction on the other. Boston has been fortunate in having a Board of Trustees of the Public Library with good taste and artistic judgment and sufficient backbone to fearlessly exercise them.

EDGAR SIDNEY TAFT, son of Bezaleel and Lucy M. (Bragg) Taft, was born in Keene, N. H., June 30, 1853, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law





*Genl. Deau*



with Albert R. Hatch, of Portsmouth, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire, September 1, 1882, and to the bar in Massachusetts, October 30, 1882. He practiced law in Boston two years, and after a short time in the employ of the Pullman Car Company opened an office in Gloucester, Mass., in 1885.

CHARLES P. THOMPSON, son of Frederick M. and Susannah (Cheeseman) Thompson, was born in Braintree, Mass., July 30, 1827, and was educated in the public schools and in the Hollis Institute of Braintree. He studied law in the office of Benjamin F. Hallett in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1854. In 1857 he removed to Gloucester from Boston, where he had practiced in association with Mr. Hallett, and has since that time made Gloucester his residence. In 1885 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, and is now on the bench. He was a representative in 1871-2, and from 1874 to 1876 was a member of Congress. In 1880 and 1881 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and in 1877 received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College. He married in 1861 Abbie Herrick, of Gloucester.

LEVI CLIFFORD WADE, son of Levi and Abbie A. (Rogers) Wade, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., January 16, 1843, and received his early education in the public schools, in the Lewisburg Institute, and with private tutors. He graduated at Yale in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. During his practice in Boston he was for three years a partner with J. Q. A. Brackett. He married in Bath, Me., November 16, 1869, Margaret, daughter of William and Lydia H. (Elliott) Rogers. He was a representative from Newton from 1876 to 1879, and in the last year was speaker. He died March 21, 1891.

HENRY WALKER, son of Ezra and Maria A. Walker, was born in Boston, and received his early education in the public schools and the Boston Latin School. He graduated at Harvard in 1855, and studied law with Hutchins & Wheeler in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1858. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment and served three months as adjutant. In the autumn of 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment, and in 1862 as colonel. He was discharged by reason of expiration of service in 1865, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was appointed license commissioner, and served as police commissioner from 1879 to 1882. He was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1887-88, and visited England to join in the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and during his visit reflected credit, not only on the company under his command, but our country, of which he was to a certain extent, a representative.

CHARLES TILTON DUNCKLEE, son of Joseph and Betsey P. (Woodbury) Duncklee, was born in Brighton, Mass., August 29, 1841, and graduated at Harvard College in 1861. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of David H. Mason in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1863. He married Sarah J. Brown in Boston, December 26, 1866, and lives in Brookline.

R. AUGUSTUS DUGGAN, son of William Brazier and Eunice B. (Glover) Duggan, was born in Quincy, Mass., September 22, 1845, and was educated at the Middleboro' Academy and at Harvard. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in that year at Dedham. He is unmarried, and lives in Quincy, Mass.

REUBEN LITCH ROBERTS, son of Reuben and Jane L. Roberts, was born in Boston February 16, 1847, and was educated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He studied law in Boston with George L. Roberts, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the autumn of 1871. He makes the management of patent law cases his specialty. His home is in Brookline.

GEORGE LITCH ROBERTS, son of Reuben and Jane (Litch) Roberts, was born in Boston December 30, 1836, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1859. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Benjamin R. Curtis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 7, 1864. He has been counsel in many important patent cases, among which were the "Pebbling machine cases," affecting largely the interests of the leather trade; *Woodman vs. Stimpson*, 3 Fisher's Patent Cases 88; *Stimpson vs. Woodward*, 10 Wall, 117; *Woodman Pebbling Machine Company vs. Guild*, 4 Clifford 185, and the "Spindle Cases"—*Pearl vs. The Appleton Company*, 3 Fed. Rep., 153, and various telephone suits. He married in Middletown, Conn., December 1, 1865, Hinda Barnes, and lives in Boston.

ODIN BARNES ROBERTS, son of the above, was born in Boston January 22, 1867, and was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1886, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in January, 1891, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SANDERSON, son of George W. and Charlotte E. Sanderson, was born in Littleton, Mass., July 1, 1863, and received his early education at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. He graduated at Yale College in 1885 and at the Boston University in 1887, and was admitted in 1887 to the Suffolk bar. He has been chairman and member of the School Committee of Littleton, where he resides, since 1888, and served repeatedly as moderator of meetings in that town. He is a trustee of the Lawrence Academy.

SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley, was born in China, Me., January 14, 1842. His parents removed in 1857 to New Bedford and in 1870 to Cambridge. He graduated at Harvard in 1867, and then taught the New Bedford High School three years. He studied law in New Bedford in the office of Eliot & Stetson and at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1871. He has in various ways been connected with the city government of Cambridge, where he resides, and is president of the Universalist Club and vice-president of the Universalist Sunday School Union. He married Laura Nye, daughter of John M. Howland, at Fairhaven, Mass., April 2, 1869.

WILLIAM H. DRURY, son of William E. and Martha K. Drury, was born in Worcester, Mass., January 12, 1842, and graduated at Yale College in 1865. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, June 3, 1872. He married Mary Peters at Ellsworth, Me., September, 29, 1875, and lives in Waltham.

WALTER HILL ROBERTS, son of Jacob W. and Sophronia P. Roberts, was born in Charlestown, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1877. He studied law in the offices of Levi C. Wade and J. Q. A. Brackett and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880. He married Alice S. Daniels, of Boston, October 25, 1883, and lives in Melrose.

JAMES WALKER AUSTIN, son of William and Lucy (Jones) Austin, was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 8, 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 7, 1851. He has been justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands and member and speaker of the Hawaiian Parliament. He married, July 18, 1857, Ariana E., daughter of John Sherburne Sleeper, of Roxbury, and now lives in Boston.

AMBROSE EASTMAN, son of Philip and Mary (Ambrose) Eastman, was born in North Yarmouth, Me., April 18, 1834, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854. He studied law with Philip Eastman in Saco, Me., and was admitted to the York county bar in Maine in 1858 and afterwards in Boston. He married Charlotte S. Haines in Biddeford, Me., September 15, 1864, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE WARREN COPELAND, son of Daniel and Eliza (Coburn) Copeland, was born in Boston, April 4, 1833, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College in 1859. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 29, 1858. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1863 to 1865, and was president for some years of the Boston Butler Club. In law he has been connected with an important suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in literature he has been a lecturer of note. He married in Melrose, May 8, 1860, Sarah A. Shelton, and in Boston in July, 1875, Annie Loring Harmon, and died in Malden, Mass., May 27, 1892.

WILLIAM FAXON, JR., son of William and Henrietta B. (Cross) Faxon, was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 26, 1860, and graduated at Harvard in 1883. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the office of A. A. Ranney and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1886. His home is in Boston.

GEORGE ZACCHEUS ADAMS, son of Charles and Nancy (Robbins) Adams, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., April 23, 1833, and received his early education in the public schools, at the Westford Academy and Phillips Andover Academy. He graduated at Harvard in 1856 and studied law in the office of Oliver Stevens in Boston and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1858. He is special justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston. He married, September 16, 1861, Joanna F., daughter of Charles and Joan F. (Hagar) Davenport, and lives in Boston.

SAMUEL NELSON ALDRICH, son of Sylvanus Bucklin and Lucy Jane (Stoddard) Aldrich, was born in Upton, Mass., February 3, 1838, and was educated at the Worcester Academy, the academy at Southington, Conn., and Brown University. He taught school in Worcester, Upton and Holliston. He studied law in the office of Isaac Davis in Worcester and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1863. He at once began business in Marlboro, opening an office in Boston in 1874. He has been many years a member of the School Board of Marlboro, a member of the Board of Selectmen and its chairman, president of the Marlboro Board of Trade, president of the Framingham and Lowell Railroad and of the Central Massachusetts Railroad. In 1879-80 he was a member of the Senate, in 1881 a Democratic candidate for Congress and in 1883 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1887 he was appointed United States assistant treasurer in Bos-



ton and on his retirement from that position in 1889 he was chosen president of the State National Bank in Boston, which position he still holds. He married at Upton in 1865, Mary J., daughter of J. T. and Eliza A. (Colburn) Macfarland, and lives in Boston.

HENRY KING BRALEY, son of Samuel T. and Mary A. Braley, was born in Rochester, Mass., March 17, 1850, and was educated in the Rochester Academy and the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass. He studied law in Bridgewater in the office of Hosea Kingman and was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in October, 1873. He always practiced in Fall River until in 1891 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court. He was city solicitor of Fall River in 1874 and mayor in 1882-83. He married in Bridgewater, April 29, 1875, Caroline W., daughter of Philander and Sarah T. Leach, and still lives in Fall River.

PHILIP EDWARD BRADY, son of Philip and Rose (Goodwin) Brady, was born in Attleboro, Mass., August 16, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1882 and after studying in Attleboro in the office of Geo. A. Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. In 1885 he opened an office in North Attleboro and was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Attleboro.

HEMAN MERRICK BURR, son of Isaac Tucker and Ann Frances (Hardon) Burr, was born in Newton, Mass., July 28, 1856, and received his early education in the public schools. He graduated at Harvard in 1877 and studied law at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1884, and entered upon practice in Boston. He was a member of the Common Council of Newton in 1887 and 1888, and in 1889 mayor of the city. He married in Boston, November 29, 1881, Mary Frances, daughter of Samuel T. and Mary Hartwell (Barr) Ames.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BRYANT, son of Jeremy Y. and Mercy P. Bryant, was born in Andover, N. H., February 25, 1825, and attended at various times the High School at Franklin, N. H., and the Boscawen, Concord, Claremont, Gilmanton, New London and New Hampton academies and Waterville College. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of law in Franklin in the office of Nesmith & Pike and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, N. H., in 1849 and opened an office in Bristol, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Plymouth. He was county commissioner for Grafton county three years and afterwards county prosecuting attorney. In 1855 he removed to Concord, N. H., and became associated with Lyman T. Flint. He was city solicitor for Concord three years, member of the Legislature and two years speaker of the House of Representatives, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860. In 1860 he moved to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 17 in that year. Besides a practice in the courts he has engaged in literary pursuits involving much general and special study, and has been called upon to deliver lectures in the Lyceum and historical addresses at centennial anniversaries of his native town and of Brandon, Vt. He married in May, 1849, Susan M., daughter of Abram Brown, of Northfield, N. H., and while living partly in Boston has his legal residence in Andover, N. H.

FRANCIS BROOKS, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Boot) Brooks, was born in Medford, Mass., November 1, 1824, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846. His



name will be found in the Harvard Catalogue as Francis Boott Brooks, the name he bore until 1854, when he dropped his middle name. He was admitted to the bar January 1, 1848. He married, first, May 6, 1850, Mary Jones, daughter of Ebenezer Chadwick, of Boston, and second, November 29, 1854, Louise, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Davis) Winsor, of Boston. He died at Medford, October 27, 1891.

LINCOLN FLAGG BRIGHAM, son of Lincoln and Lucy (Forbes) Brigham, was born in Cambridge, October 4, 1819, and fitted at the public schools for Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1842. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in New Bedford in the offices of John H. Clifford and Harrison G. O. Colby, and was admitted to the Bristol county bar in 1845. After his admission he associated himself with John H. Clifford, and the partnership continued until Mr. Clifford was inaugurated governor of the Commonwealth in January, 1853. He was appointed district attorney for the Southern District, and continued in office six years. In 1859 he was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court, established in that year, and in 1869, on the promotion of Seth Ames to the Superior Judicial Court, he was made chief justice. In 1890 he resigned and no man ever left the bench of a Massachusetts court more respected and beloved. He married, at New Bedford, October 20, 1847, Eliza Endicott, daughter of Thomas and Sylvia (Perry) Swain, and has many years lived in Salem.

JAMES MADISON BARKER, son of John V. and Sarah (Apthorp) Barker, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., October 23, 1839, and was fitted at various schools and academies for Williams College, where he graduated in 1860. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1863. He at once opened an office in Pittsfield and continued in practice there, associated at different times with Charles N. Emerson and Thomas P. Pengree until 1882, when he was appointed judge on the bench of the Superior Court. In 1891 he was promoted to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, which he still occupies. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1872-73, and a commissioner on the revision of the statutes in 1881. He married in Bath, N. Y., September 21, 1864, Helena, daughter of Levi Carter and Pamela Nelson (Woods) Whiting.

CALEB BLODGETT, son of Caleb and Charlotte (Piper) Blodgett, was born in Dorchester, N. H., June 3, 1832, and received his early education at the Canaan, N. H., Academy, and the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1856 and afterwards taught for two years the Leominster, Mass., High School. He studied law in the office of Bacon & Aldrich in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in February, 1860. He opened an office in Hopkinton, but afterwards removed to Boston, where he was associated in business with Halsey J. Boardman until 1882, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court. In 1882 he received from Dartmouth the degree of LL. D. He married, December 14, 1865, at Canaan, N. H., Roxie B., daughter of Jesse and Emily A. (Green) Martin.

CHESTER W. EATON, son of Lilley and Eliza (Nichols) Eaton, was born in Wakefield, Mass., January 13, 1839, and was educated in the public schools and at Dartmouth College. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 16, 1864. He began to practice in South Reading, now Wakefield, and in 1868 opened an office in Boston, continuing to practice in both places. He served during the war as a private in the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment and has held in

Wakefield the positions of town clerk, collector, and treasurer of the Wakefield Savings Bank, and many others indicative of the confidence reposed in him by the citizens of his native town. He married Emma G., daughter of Rev. Giles and Elizabeth (Thompson) Leach in Rye, N. H., May 14, 1868.

JUSTIN DEWEY, son of Justin and Melinda (Kelsey) Dewey, was born in Alford, Mass., June 12, 1836, and fitted in Alford and Great Barrington for Williams College, where he graduated in 1858. He studied law in Great Barrington in the office of Increase Sumner and was admitted to the Berkshire bar in November, 1860. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1862 and 1877, and a member of the Senate in 1879. In 1886 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court and is still on the bench. He married Jane, daughter of George and Clara (Wadhams) Stanley in Great Barrington, February 8, 1865.

JAMES ROBERT DUNBAR, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Richards) Dunbar, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., December 23, 1847, and graduated at Williams College in 1871. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Westfield in the office of Henry M. Whitney, with whom he formed a partnership in 1874. He was in the Senate in 1885 and 1886, and his service and deportment there gave him a reputation which led to his appointment in 1888 to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court. He married, May 15, 1875, at Westfield, Harriet P., daughter of George A. and Electa N. (Lincoln) Walton, and he now resides in Newton.

JOHN WILKES HAMMOND, son of John Wilkes and Maria Louisa (Southworth) Hammond, was born in Mattapoisett (then Rochester), December 16, 1837, and fitted at the public schools of his native town for Tufts College, where he graduated in 1861. After leaving college he taught school in Tisbury, Stoughton, Wakefield and Melrose, serving, during an interval, nine months in the Third Massachusetts Regiment. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Sweetser & Gardner, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1861. He practiced in Cambridge and was representative in 1872 and '73, city solicitor three years, and was appointed in 1886 to the seat he continues to occupy on the bench of the Superior Court. He married in Taunton, August 15, 1866, Clara Ellen, daughter of Benjamin F. and Clara (Foster) Tweed, and lives in Cambridge.

WILLIAM H. HART, son of William and Elizabeth (Bruce) Hart, was born in Lynn, Mass., December 22, 1836, and was educated in the public schools. He entered the army in 1862 as a private in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and was afterwards sergeant and second lieutenant in that regiment. In 1864 he joined the Thirty-sixth Regiment of United States Colored troops as captain and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and was for a time assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general in the Twenty-fifth Corps. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, June 20, 1874. He is a special justice of the Chelsea Police Court and resides in Chelsea. He married Susan J., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Waterman) Harris, in Springfield, February 1, 1866.

MARCUS P. KNOWLTON, son of Merrick and Fatima (Perrin) Knowlton, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., February 3, 1839, and received his early education at the public schools and at Monson Academy. He graduated at Yale in 1866, and after leaving college served a year as teacher of the Union School in Norwalk, Conn. He studied law in the office of James G. Allen, of Palmer, Mass., and in the office of John Wells



*Sam. Dexter*



and Augustus L. Soule, in Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, in Springfield, where he has since always lived. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court and in 1887 was promoted to the seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court which he still occupies. He married Sophia, daughter of William and Saba A. (Cushman) Ritchie at Springfield, July 18, 1867.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge, was born in Boston, May 12, 1850. He attended the schools of Thomas Russell Sullivan and Epes Sargent Dixwell, and after visiting Europe in 1866 he entered Harvard and graduated in 1871. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1875. He entered at once on a literary rather than a legal career, and at various times before 1881 edited the *North American Review*, the *International Review*, and was employed at Harvard as a lecturer on American History. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1880 and '81, and since that time, though engaged at intervals on literary work, has trod the paths of politics. He has published "Lives of Alexander Hamilton and George Washington and Daniel Webster" in the "American Statesmen Series," and edited the "Public Life and Letters of George Cabot," and the "Works of Alexander Hamilton." In 1886 he was chosen member of Congress from the district which includes Nahant, the place of his residence, and has been chosen by the Legislature of 1893 United States senator for six years. In 1878 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in 1879 a trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, in 1880 an honorary member of the Cobden Club, in 1879 delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston, and in 1880 delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute on the English Colonies in America. He married in Cambridge, June 29, 1871, Anna Cabot Mills, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis.

ALBERT MASON, son of Albert T. and Arlina (Orcutt) Mason, was born in Middleboro', Mass., November 7, 1836, and was educated in the public schools and in the Pierce Academy in Middleboro'. After engaging for a time in the manufacturing business in Plymouth, he studied law in that town in the office of Edward L. Sherman, and was admitted to the Plymouth bar February 15, 1860. Soon after beginning practice in Plymouth he enlisted as a private in one of two companies raised by William T. Davis at the request of Governor Andrew, for the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and was recommended by Mr. Davis for a commission as second lieutenant in Company F of that regiment. He received the commission and served until 1865 as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and assistant quartermaster. On his return from the army he resumed his practice in Plymouth and later opened also an office in Boston and was associated in business in either Plymouth or Boston, or both, with Arthur Lord and Benjamin R. Curtis. He was a member and the chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Plymouth from 1866 to 1873 inclusive, and a representative from Plymouth in 1873 and '74. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners and in that year moved from Plymouth to Brookline, where he still resides. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court and in 1890 was appointed to succeed Lincoln Flagg Brigham as chief justice of that Court. He married Lydia F., daughter of Nathan and Experience (Finney) Whiting at Plymouth, November 25, 1857.

ELISHA BURR MAYNARD, son of Walter and Hannah (Burr) Maynard, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., November 21, 1842, and received his early education at the pub-

lic schools. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1867, and studying law in Springfield, Mass., in the office of George M. Stearns and Marcus P. Knowlton, was admitted to the Hampden county bar in 1868. He always practiced in Springfield until 1891, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court. In 1879 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and in 1887 and '88 was mayor of Springfield, where he still lives. He married Kate C., daughter of Calvin and Sarah (Townshend) Doty, of Springfield, Penn., August 25, 1870.

BUSHROD MORSE, son of Willard and Eliza (Glover) Morse, was born in Sharon, Mass., August 24, 1837, and received his early education in the public schools, the Providence Conference Seminary, and the Pierce Academy in Middleboro', Mass. He took part of a course at Amherst College in the class of 1860, leaving college on account of his health. He studied law in North Easton and Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston November 5, 1864. He has been a member of the School Committee of Sharon, where, though practicing in Boston, he still resides, was a representative in 1870, '83 and '84, presidential elector in 1884, and Democratic candidate for Congress in 1886 and 1890. He is now one of the special justices of the Southern Norfolk District Court. He married Gertie S., daughter of James and Sarah A. (Loomer) Gertridge, in Windsor, Nova Scotia, September 29, 1871.

JOHN TORREY MORSE, son of John Torrey and Lucy Cabot (Jackson) Morse, was born in Boston, January 9, 1840, and received his early education at private schools in Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1860, and after reading law in the office of John Lowell in Boston was admitted to the Suffolk bar, August 4, 1862. After practicing about eighteen years, during which his tastes were leading him into a literary career, he abandoned the law and has since that time devoted himself to more congenial work in the field of literature. He has published many works, among which may be mentioned "The Law of Banks and Banking," "The Law of Arbitration and Award," the "Life of Alexander Hamilton," and biographies of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, published in the Statesmen Series. He has been also a frequent and valuable contributor to the pages of law and other magazines and to the columns of the daily press. He married Fanny, daughter of George O. Hovey, of Boston, in 1865, and resides in Boston.

MARCUS MORTON, a descendant of George Morton, one of the early Plymouth colonists and son of Nathaniel and Mary (Cary) Morton, was born in Freetown, Mass., February 19, 1784, and graduated at Brown University in 1804. He studied law at the Law School in Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the Norfolk county bar about 1807, and settled in Taunton, Mass. He was clerk of the Massachusetts Senate in 1811, member of Congress from 1817 to 1821, member of the Executive Council in 1823, and lieutenant-governor in 1824. In 1825 he was appointed by Governor Levi Lincoln judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and resigned in 1840 to take his seat as governor of the Commonwealth, a position which he again held in 1843. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk collector of the port of Boston, and continued in office until 1848. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1858. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1840. He married in 1807, Charlotte, daughter of James Hodges, of Taunton, and died in Taunton February 6, 1864.

MARCUS MORTON, jr., son of Marcus and Charlotte (Hodges) Morton, was born in Taunton April 8, 1819, and graduated at Brown University in 1838. He graduated



also at the Harvard Law School in 1840, and after further pursuing his studies in Boston in the office of Peleg Sprague and William Gray, was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 12, 1841. In 1850 he removed to Andover and represented that town in the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and in the Legislature of 1858. In the latter year he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Suffolk county to succeed Josiah G. Abbott, who had resigned, and remained on the bench until the abolition of that court in 1859. In the organization of the Superior Court for the Commonwealth he was appointed one of the justices, and there he remained until 1869, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1882 he was made chief justice to succeed Horace Gray, who had been appointed an associate judge of the United States Supreme Court, and served until 1890, when he resigned. He married Abby B., daughter of Henry and Amy (Harris) Hoppin at Providence, R. I., October 19, 1843, and died at Andover February 10, 1891.

MARCUS MORTON 3d, son of Marcus and Abby B. (Hoppin) Morton, was born in Andover, Mass., April 27, 1862, and was fitted at Phillips Andover Academy for Yale University, where he graduated in 1883. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1886. His residence is in Andover.

NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD, son of Nathaniel Foster and Hannah (Woodbury) Safford, was born in Salem, Mass., September 19, 1815, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1835. He studied law in Salem in the office of Asahel Huntington, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1838. He practiced law in Dorchester and Milton many years, but for thirty years before his death his office was in Boston. He was a representative from Dorchester in 1850-51, and was chairman of the Norfolk Board of County Commissioners twenty-one years. He married Josephine Eugenia, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Morton at Milton, February 10, 1845, and died at Milton, April 22, 1891.

ROBERT ALEXANDER SOUTHWORTH, son of Alexander and Helen Southworth, was born in Medford, Mass., May 6, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1874. He studied law in the office of Charles T. & Thomas H. Russell in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 25, 1876. He was assistant clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives four years, and a member of the Senate in 1888. He married Mary Eliza, daughter of William H. and Sarah A. B. Finney, and lives in Boston.

HAMILTON BARCLAY STAPLES, son of Welcome and Susan Staples, was born in Mendon, Mass., February 14, 1829, and graduated at Brown University in 1851. He studied law in Providence, R. I., and in Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1854. He practiced in Milford until 1869, associated at different times with Adin Ballou Underwood, and John C. Seammell, and Charles A. Dewey, and William F. Slocum, and in that year moved to Worcester, where he was associated with Francis P. Goulding until 1881, when he was appointed judge on the bench of the Superior Court. For eight years he was district attorney of the Middle District. In 1884 he received the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater. He married Elizabeth A. Godfrey in Mendon in 1858, and October 8, 1868, at Northampton, Mary Clinton, daughter of Charles A. Dewey. He died in 1891.

THOMAS M. STETSON, son of Rev. Caleb and Julia Ann (Meriam) Stetson, was born in Medford, Mass., June 15, 1830, and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He studied

law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1854. He settled in New Bedford, where he has always continued to practice, associated at various times with Thomas D. Eliot, Robert C. Pitman, and later with his son, Eliot D. Stetson. He married Caroline Dawes, daughter of Thomas Dawes and Frances L. (Brock) Eliot, of New Bedford, where he still resides.

HOMER BEMIS STEVENS, son of Washington and Ruth Simons (Bemis) Stevens, was born in Norwich, now Huntington, Mass., September 9, 1835, and graduated at Williams College in 1857. He studied law in Westfield and after admission to the bar settled in Boston but finally connected himself in business with E. B. Gillett in Westfield, where he is now standing justice of the Western Hampden District Court. He married Mariette, daughter of Moses and Juvencia (Curtis) Hannum, of Huntington (formerly Norwich.)

CHARLES WARREN SUMNER, son of Charles C. and Clarissa (Lane) Sumner, was born in Foxboro', Mass., December 3, 1848, and graduated at Tufts College in 1869. He studied law in Boston in the office of Moorfield Storey, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar in April, 1872. He remained one year in Boston, and in August, 1873, removed to Brockton, where he continued in practice until his death, associated until 1881 with Jonathan White. In 1874 he was appointed a special justice of the First Plymouth District Court, and in 1885 he was appointed justice of the Brockton Police Court, which position he held until he was appointed district attorney for the Southeastern District, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hosea Kingman. In November, 1889, he was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor, and died in January, 1890. He married Clara G., daughter of Ellis and Abby (Heard) Packard in Brockton September 1, 1874.

WILLIAM HAWTHORNE, or Hathorne, was born in England in 1608, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., from whence he removed to Salem in 1636. He was a deputy to the General Court, and speaker from May 29, 1644, to October 2, 1645, and an assistant from 1662 to 1679. He died in Salem in 1681.

ELFAZER LUSHER was an assistant from 1662 to 1672.

JOHN PYNCHON was born in England in 1625, and came to Massachusetts in 1648 and settled in Springfield. He was the son of William Pynchon already referred to. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1659-62-63, and an assistant from 1665 to 1686. He was one of the founders of Northampton, and died January 17, 1703.

EDWARD TYNG was an assistant from 1668 to 1680.

THOMAS CLARKE was an assistant from 1673 to 1677.

PETER BULKLEY, son of Rev. Peter Bulkley, was born in Concord, Mass., August 12, 1643, and graduated at Harvard in 1660. He was representative many years and speaker of the House of Deputies from May 19, 1669, to May 31, 1671, and again from May 15, 1672, to May 7, 1673. He was an assistant from 1667 to 1684, and died at Concord in May, 1688.

HUMPHREY DAVY was an assistant from 1679 to 1686.

PETER TILTON was an assistant from 1680 to 1686.

JOHN RICHARDS, son of Thomas, was born in England, and came to Massachusetts with his father in 1630. He was treasurer of Harvard College from 1669 to 1682, and again from 1686 to 1693. He was a deputy from Newbury from 1671 to 1673, and

afterwards from Hadley in 1675, and from Boston in 1679-80, and speaker of the House in the last two years. He was an assistant from 1680 to 1686, and a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature from 1692 to 1694. He died April 2, 1694.

JOHN HULL was an assistant from 1680 to 1683.

BARTHOLOMEW GEDNEY was a physician and lived in Salem. He was born in 1640, and was an assistant from 1680 to 1683, and a member of the Councils of Dudley and Andros. He was one of the judges appointed in 1692 to try the witches, and in the same year was appointed judge of probate for Essex county, and one of the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for that county. He died February 28, 1698-9.

THOMAS SAVAGE was an assistant in 1680 and 1681.

WILLIAM BROWN was born in Salem in 1639, and was the son of William. He was an assistant from 1680 to 1683, and died February 14, 1716.

SAMUEL APPLETON was an assistant from 1681 to 1686.

ROBERT PIKE was an assistant from 1682 to 1686.

SAMUEL FISHER was an assistant in 1683.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE was an assistant in 1683 and 1684.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was an assistant from 1684 to 1686.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, or Hathorne, son of William, was born in Salem about 1644, was assistant from 1684 to 1686, and judge of the Superior Court of Judicature from August 14, 1702, to June, 1712, and died in Boston May 10, 1717.

ELISHA HUTCHINSON, son of Edward, was born in Boston in 1640 and was an assistant from 1684 to 1686. Though a merchant he was appointed, March 3, 1693, chief justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county and remained on the bench until his death, December 10, 1717.

SAMUEL SEWALL, son of Henry, came from England in 1661 at the age of nine years and graduated at Harvard in 1671. He studied divinity and occasionally preached, but probably had no settlement. He was an assistant from 1684 to 1686, and again after the deposition of Andros until 1692. Under the provincial government he was a member of the Council until 1725. In 1692 he was appointed one of the judges to try the witches, and on the organization of the Superior Court of Judicature he was made one of the associate justices. In 1718 he was appointed to succeed Wait Winthrop as chief justice, and served until 1728, when he resigned both that position and the office of judge of probate for Suffolk county, which he had held since 1715. He died in January, 1730.

ISAAC ADDINGTON, son of Isaac, was born in Boston January 22, 1645, and was educated as a surgeon. He was a member of the House of Deputies and speaker in 1685. In 1686 he was an assistant, and after the deposition of Andros was made secretary of the colony, an office he continued to hold under the provincial charter until his death. He was judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county from March 3, 1693, to 1702, when he was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, and remained in office one year. He died March 19, 1715.

JOHN SMITH was an assistant in 1686.

OLIVER PURCHASE was chosen an assistant in 1685 and declined.

OTIS MADISON SHAW, son of Charles A. and Sophia L. Shaw, was born in Biddeford, Me., December 7, 1857, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1881. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Allen, Long & Hemenway in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. He makes patent law a specialty. His residence is in Boston.

EDWARD HOSMER SAVARY, son of Rev. William H. and Anna (Hosmer) Savary, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1864, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of Brooks & Nichols and Melville M. Weston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and to the Circuit Court of the United States January 23, 1892. He was the law editor of the *Boston Real Estate Record* from February to May, 1891. He resides in South Boston.

SUMNER ROBINSON, son of Charles and Rebecca T. (Ames) Robinson, was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 26, 1866, and graduated at Tufts College in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 21, 1891. He is a trustee of Tufts College and lives in Newton.

WILLIAM EVERETT ROGERS, son of Edward and Charlotte A. (Barron) Rogers, was born in Webster, Mass., July 16, 1854, and was educated at the Hartford, Conn., High School and Trinity College, from which he graduated in 1877. He graduated also at the Boston University Law School in 1880, and continued his law studies in Franklin, N. H., in the office of Daniel Barnard, and in Boston in the office of J. H. Benton. He was admitted to the bar at Concord, N. H., in August, 1880, and at Boston in November of the same year. He has been a member of the School Board in Wakefield, Mass., where he resides, since 1887, and the treasurer of the Beebe Town Library in that town since 1886. He married, July 6, 1881, at Tilton, N. H., Ellen S. Cate, of Franklin, N. H.

JOHN PAUL ROBINSON, son of Paul and Nancy (Gage) Robinson, was born in Dover, N. H., March 16, 1800, and after fitting at the Exeter Academy entered Harvard in 1819. He failed to finish his course, but in 1845 received a degree of Master of Arts. In August, 1823, he entered the office of Daniel Webster in Boston as a student, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 9, 1827. He established himself in Lowell and continued in business there, serving as a representative in 1829-31, 1833, '39, and as senator in 1835. He was an eminent Greek scholar and a man of high attainments in other fields of literature. He married, October 2, 1837, Nancy, daughter of Ezra and Mary (Lang) Worthen, of Lowell, and died at the Insane Asylum, Somerville, October 19, 1864.

JOHN GERRY ROBINSON, son of Joseph H. and Eliza H. Robinson, was born in Marblehead, Mass., November 24, 1860, and was educated chiefly by private tutors. He studied law at the Georgetown Law School, in the office of Merrick & Morris in Washington, D. C., at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1886. His residence is in Melrose.

JOHN JONES CLARKE, son of Rev. Pitt Clarke, of Norton, Mass., and Rebecca (Jones) Clarke, of Hopkinton, Mass., was born in Norton, Mass., February 24, 1803. He was educated at the Norton, Framingham and Andover Academies, and entered



*Franklin D. Oakes*





Harvard in 1819. In consequence of the rebellion, which occurred during his senior years, he with a large majority of his class failed to receive a degree, but in 1841 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him. He studied law in the offices of Laban Wheaton, of Norton, and James Richardson, of Dedham, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June, 20, 1828. He had previously been admitted in either Norfolk or Bristol counties to the Court of Common Pleas in 1826. He established himself in Roxbury, and made that place his residence during the remainder of life. In 1848 he associated himself in business with his brother, Manlius Stimson Clarke in Boston, retaining, however, his office in Roxbury for some years. On the death of his brother in 1853 he was associated for a time with Elias Merwin, and in 1854 with Lemuel Shaw, jr., with whom he remained until 1863, soon after which time he retired from business. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Roxbury in 1836 and 1837, a senator in 1853, and when Roxbury was made a city in 1846 he was chosen its mayor, declining to serve more than one year. He married in 1830 Rebecca Cordis Haswell, and died in the Roxbury District of Boston November 5, 1887.

MANLIUS STIMSON CLARKE, son of Rev. Pitt and Rebecca (Jones) Clarke, of Norton, Mass., was born in Norton, October 17, 1816, and graduated at Harvard in 1837. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January of the same year, and was associated in business with George Tyler Bigelow until Mr. Bigelow was in 1848 appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He then became associated with his brother, John Jones Clarke, who had previously practiced in Roxbury, and this partnership continued until his death, which occurred in Boston, April 28, 1853. He married, December 1, 1841, Frances Cordis Lemist, of Roxbury.

EDWARD SOHIER was the son of Edward Sohier, who came to America in 1750 from St. Martins in the Island of Jersey. The father was born December 27, 1724, and married in Boston, March 13, 1760, Susannah Brimmer. He died in Maine, May 23, 1794. The son, Edward, was born in Boston in September, 1762, and graduated at Harvard in 1781. He studied law in the office of John Lowell, and at a meeting of the Suffolk bar held on the 7th of July, 1784, it was voted, on motion of Mr. Lowell, "that Mr. Edward Sohier be recommended by the bar to the Court of Common Pleas this term for the oath of an attorney of that court." He married in 1786, Mary Davies, and died October 28, 1793.

WILLIAM DAVIES SOHIER, son of Edward and Mary (Davies) Sohier, was born in Boston, March 14, 1787, and received his early education under Master Pemberton in Billerica, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1805, and after studying law with Christopher Gore, was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas Court in July, 1808, and to that of the Supreme Judicial Court in March, 1810. He married, June 20, 1809, Elizabeth Amory Dexter, and died at Cohasset, June 11, 1868.

EDWARD DEXTER SOHIER, son of William Davies and Elizabeth Amory (Dexter) Sohier, was born in Boston, April 24, 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1832, and in 1838 formed a partnership with Charles A. Welch, which continued till his death. Mr. Sohier was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a profound lawyer, full of resources, forcible in argument, sharp in repartee, conscientious in his management of cases, and withal

as has been said "as witty as Sydney Smith and more agreeable." At a meeting of the Suffolk bar to pay due tribute to his memory, the presiding officer, Edward Bangs, said, "As a lawyer he stood among the first; as a man, his courtesy, his honesty, his untarnished honor, the severe strictness of his integrity, made him remarkable, even among associates abounding in such virtues." He married, February 16, 1836, Hannah Louis Amory, and died November 23, 1888.

WILLIAM SOHIER, son of William Davies and Elizabeth Amory (Dexter) Sohier, was born in Boston, March 24, 1822, and graduated at Harvard in 1840. He studied law with Edward D. Sohier in Boston and with Samuel Fessenden and Thomas A. De Blois in Portland, Me., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 9, 1843. He married Susan Cabot, daughter of John Amory Lowell, of Roxbury, Mass., October 11, 1846, and lives in Beverly, Mass.

WILLIAM DAVIES SOHIER, son of William and Susan Cabot (Lowell) Sohier, was born in Boston, October 22, 1858, and was educated at private schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881, and later to the United States Circuit Court. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1888 to 1891 from Beverly and was remarkably effective in his opposition to the division of that town. He married Edith F. Alden, December 13, 1880, and lives in Beverly.

AUGUSTUS E. SCOTT, son of Rila and Sarah S. Scott, was born in Franklin, Mass., August 18, 1838, and graduated at Tufts College in 1858. He studied law at the Law School in Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 12, 1866, having been previously admitted to the bar in New York. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879 and 1880, and a member of the Senate in 1885 and 1886. He married Cecilia F. Gustine in New Orleans, January 20, 1891, and lives in Lexington.

ROBERT HERMANN OTTO SCHUZ, son of Carl H. A. and Caroline (Weckell) Schuz, was born in Boston, April 7, 1866, and was educated at the Dedham public schools and the Boston University. He studied law in Boston with W. E. L. Dilloway, and in Dedham with Austin Mackintosh, and in the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar at Dedham, May 22, 1888. He was counsel for the defendant in the Commonwealth vs. Philip Hoffman, arrested for the murder of Mary Emerson, of Dedham, in June, 1891, in which Hoffman was released from imprisonment by the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings. He lives in Dedham.

ANDREW RITCHIE, son of Andrew and Isabella (Montgomery) Ritchie, was born in Boston, July 18, 1782, and graduated at Harvard in 1802. He studied law with Rufus Greene Amory in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1805. In 1808 he was the Fourth of July orator in Boston. He married, March 27, 1807, Maria Cornelia, daughter of Cornelius Durant, a West India planter, and December 2, 1823, Sophia Harrison, daughter of Harrison Gray Otis. He died at Newport, R. I., August 7, 1862.

CHARLES ROBERTSON SAUNDERS, son of Charles Hicks and Mary Brooks (Ball) Saunders, was born in Cambridge, Mass., November 22, 1862, and fitted at the Cambridge High School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1884. He graduated also at

the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1888. He was in college president of the Harvard Union, and has been since president of the Cambridge Lyceum. He lives in Cambridge.

DANIEL SAUNDERS, son of Daniel and Phœbe F. (Abbott) Saunders, was born in Andover, Mass., and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Josiah G. Abbott and Samuel A. Brown in Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, January 1, 1845. He has been a member of both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature and mayor of Lawrence, where he resides. He married at Lowell, October 7, 1846, Mary J., daughter of Judge Edward St. Loe Livermore.

LOUIS CARVER SOUTHARD, son of William L. and Lydia Carver Dennis Southard, was born in Portland, Me., April 1, 1854, and was educated at the Portland public schools, the Dorchester High School and the Maine State College. He studied law with W. W. Thomas and Clarence Hale in Portland and at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Portland in October, 1877, and later to the bar in Massachusetts. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Second Bristol District in 1887. He has been an active Republican, serving as the president of the Republican Club of Easton, and member of the Republican State Committee. He has been counsel in important cases, among which were the Robert Treat Paine will case and others equally well known. He married Nellie Copeland, daughter of Joseph and Lucy A. Copeland, of Easton. He has been engaged largely in newspaper work and was from 1877 to 1880 editor of the *Easton Journal*. His residence is at North Easton.

WILLIAM CHANNING APPLETON was born in Boston, October 25, 1812, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1836, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August in that year. He died in the Roxbury District of Boston, August 8, 1892.

THOMAS ANDREWS WATSON was born in Boston, December 19, 1823, and graduated at Harvard in 1845. He graduated also from the Harvard Law School in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1849. In 1852 he left Boston and moved to New York, where he became one of the leading real estate lawyers of the city, holding for fifteen years prior to his death a place of responsibility in the real estate department of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. He died in New York city, May 15, 1892.

JAMES ANCRUM WINSLOW was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 29, 1839, and graduated at Harvard in 1859. In 1865 he appears in the roll of members of the Suffolk bar. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., June 27, 1892.

FREDERICK DABNEY was born at Fayal, Azores, August 9, 1846, and graduated at Harvard in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1869. He died at Boston July 24, 1892.

ARTHUR LINCOLN ALLEN was born in West Cambridge, Mass., September 28, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in that year. He died at Arlington, May 16, 1892.

EDWARD MELLEEN was born in Westboro', Mass., in 1802, and graduated at Brown University in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1828 and settled in Wayland. In

1847 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1854 succeeded Daniel Wells as chief justice of that court. He remained on the bench until the Common Pleas Court was abolished in 1859, when he settled in Worcester, and died in 1875.

MATHEW JAMES McCAFFERTY was born in Ireland in 1829. He studied law in Lowell, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1857. He practiced in Worcester after leaving Lowell, and was appointed judge of the Boston Municipal Court January 24, 1883, and died in Boston May 5, 1885.

BENJAMIN LYNDE was born in Salem, September 22, 1666, and graduated at Harvard in 1686. In 1692 he went to England and studied law in the Middle Temple, London. In 1697 he returned to Massachusetts with a commission as advocate general of the Court of Admiralty for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1699 he removed from Boston to Salem and continued his residence there until his death. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1712, and in 1729 was made chief justice. He married a daughter of William Browne, of Salem, and died January 28, 1749.

BENJAMIN LYNDE, jr., son of Benjamin Lynde above mentioned, was born in Salem, October 5, 1700, and graduated at Harvard in 1718. He was appointed in 1739 judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex county, and in 1845, the year of his father's resignation as chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, he was made a justice of that court. In 1769 he was made chief justice and resigned in 1771. After leaving the bench he was appointed judge of probate for Essex county, and held that position until his death, which occurred October 9, 1781.

STEPHEN SEWALL, son of Stephen Sewall, of Newbury, and nephew of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, was born in Salem, December 18, 1704, and graduated at Harvard in 1721. After leaving college he taught school in Marblehead and served as tutor at Harvard College from 1728 to 1739. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1739, and in 1752 was made chief justice to succeed Paul Dudley. He died unmarried, September 10, 1760.

PETER OLIVER, son of Daniel, was born in Boston, March 26, 1713, and graduated at Harvard in 1730. He early established himself in Middleboro', Mass., and occupied a seat on the bench of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth county from 1747 to 1756. On the 14th of September, 1756, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, and in 1771 was made chief justice to succeed Benjamin Lynde, jr., who had resigned. In 1774, by a modification of the charter, the salaries of the judges were made payable by the crown and the salary of the chief justice was increased to £400. All the judges except Oliver, yielding to popular clamor, refused to receive their salaries from the crown, and notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the Legislature, he continued his refusal to decline accepting any grant except from the General Court. In 1775 he left the bench and went to England when the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776, and died at Birmingham, England, October 13, 1791. During his residence in England he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford.

PETER OLIVER, son of Dr. Daniel Oliver, was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1821, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 7, 1844, and died in 1855, while on a voyage which he had undertaken for his

health. He left the manuscript of "The Puritan Commonwealth," which was published in 1856 by his brother, F. E. Oliver.

JOHN WALLEY, son of Rev. Thomas Walley, was born in Barnstable in 1644, and was an assistant in the Plymouth colony from 1684 to 1686. He was one of the founders of the town of Bristol, and was appointed in 1700 a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, remaining on the bench until his death, which occurred in Boston January 11, 1712.

JOHN SAFFIN was born in England, and coming to New England about 1650 settled in Scituate. He afterwards removed to Boston, and was speaker of the House of Deputies in 1686. In 1688, or about that time, he removed to Bristol, and was appointed judge of probate for Bristol county, after the accession of William and Mary, holding the office until 1702. In 1701 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature and held the office one year. He married three wives—first in 1668, Martha, daughter of Thomas Willet; second in 1680, after he removed to Boston, Elizabeth, widow of Peter Lidget, and third Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Lee, of Bristol. He died at Bristol July 29, 1710.

JONATHAN CURWIN was born in Salem in November, 1640, and always had his residence there. He was appointed in 1692 one of the judges of the court to try the witches in the place of Nathaniel Saltonstall who had declined. In the same year he was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex county, and held that office until 1708, when he was appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court of Judicature. In 1715 he resigned, and died in June, 1718.

NATHANIEL THOMAS, son of Nathaniel and Deborah (Jacob) Thomas, of Marshfield, was born in Marshfield about 1665. He was the great-grandson of William Thomas, one of the merchants of London who assisted the Pilgrims in their enterprise and who came to New England and settled in Marshfield in 1630. He was evidently bred as a lawyer, and in 1686 took the oath as an attorney of the Superior Court. He was a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth county from 1702 to 1712, when he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature, which he resigned in 1718. Judge Washburn in his Judicial History of Massachusetts errs in stating that Gen. John Thomas of the Revolution was a descendant of Nathaniel. The general belonged to an entirely distinct Thomas family and was descended not from William, the ancestor of Nathaniel, but from John, who came an orphan in the ship *Hopewell* from London in 1635 and also settled in Marshfield. The only connection between the descendants in the present generation of the two ancestors William and John, arises from the marriage of Gen. John Thomas with Hannah Thomas, a granddaughter of Judge Thomas, the subject of this sketch. Judge Thomas, the subject of this sketch, died in 1718, the year he left the bench. He married in 1691, Mary, daughter of John Appleton, of Ipswich.

EDMUND QUINCY, son of Edmund Quincy, of Braintree, was born in Braintree, October 24, 1681. He graduated at Harvard in 1699. In 1713 he was commissioned colonel of the Suffolk regiment, was many years a representative, and in 1715 was chosen a member of the Council. In 1718 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, and held that seat until his death. He was appointed in 1737 an agent of Massachusetts, and went to England in the performance of his duties touch-



ing the boundary line between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was inoculated for the small-pox in London, and died of the disease February 23, 1737.

JOHN CUSHING was born in Scituate in 1662. In 1702 he was appointed chief justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth county, and held his seat until 1728, when he was appointed to a seat on the Superior Court bench, which he occupied until 1733. He died at Scituate in 1737.

JONATHAN REMINGTON was born in Cambridge about 1677, and graduated at Harvard in 1696. He was appointed chief justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county in 1715 to succeed John Phillips, and in 1731 was made judge of probate for that county. In 1733 he was made judge of the Superior Court of Judicature and remained on the bench until his death, which took place September 20, 1745.

THOMAS GREAVES was born in Charlestown in 1684, and graduated at Harvard in 1703. He was a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county from 1733 to 1738 and from 1739 to 1747. During the year 1738 he occupied a seat on the Superior Court bench. He died June 19, 1747.

NATHANIEL HUBBARD graduated at Harvard in 1698, and for many years resided in Bristol. He was a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Bristol county from 1728 to 1745, and in the latter year was promoted to the bench of the Superior Court. In 1729 he was appointed by Nathaniel Byfield deputy judge of admiralty for Bristol county in Massachusetts, and the colony of Rhode Island and the Narraganset country. He died in 1747, while occupying his seat on the Superior bench.

JOHN CUSHING, son of Judge John Cushing, previously mentioned, was born in Scituate in 1695, and always made that town his place of residence. From 1746 to 1763 he was a member of the Council, and from 1738 to 1746 judge of probate for Plymouth county. From 1738 to 1747 he was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth county, and in the latter year was made a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature. He resigned his seat in 1771, and died in 1778.

CHAMBERS RUSSELL, son of Daniel Russell, was born in Charlestown in 1713, and graduated at Harvard in 1731. From 1747 to 1752 he was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county, and a member of the Council in 1759 and 1760. He was also appointed in 1747 judge of vice-admiralty over New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He early in life established himself in Concord and represented that town in the General Court. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court in 1752 and remained on the bench until his death, which occurred in Guilford, England, November 24, 1766. Judge Russell was one of the few judges up to his time educated in the law.

EDMUND TROWBRIDGE was born in Newton in 1709, and graduated at Harvard in 1727. He was trained as a lawyer and in 1749 was appointed attorney-general of the Province. In 1764 and 1765 he was a member of the Council, and in 1767 was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature. He resigned in 1775 and died at Cambridge, April 2, 1793.

FOSTER HUTCHINSON, a brother of Governor Thomas Hutchinson and son of Thomas, a merchant of Boston, was born in Boston about 1702 and graduated at





*W. D. Kinson Jr*



Harvard in 1721. Though a merchant he was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk in 1758, and remained in that court until 1771, when he was promoted to the Superior Bench. In 1769 he was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk county, and retained this office together with his seat on the bench until the Revolution when he went to England with other loyalists and there died.

NATHANIEL ROPES was born in Salem, May 20, 1726, and graduated at Harvard in 1745. He was a member of the Council from 1762 to 1769, and in 1761 was appointed judge of probate for Essex county and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for that county. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1772, and remained on the bench until his death, March 18, 1774.

WILLIAM CUSHING, son of John Cushing already mentioned, was born in Scituate, March 1, 1732, and graduated at Harvard in 1751. He studied law with Jeremiah Gridley in Boston, and settled in Pownalboro, Me., in 1755. In 1760 he was appointed judge of probate for Lincoln county, and in 1772 was appointed judge of the Superior Court, retaining his seat through the Revolution and being appointed in 1777 chief justice, a position which he continued to hold in the Supreme Judicial Court after its establishment in 1782. In 1789 he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1796, on the resignation of Chief Justice Jay, he was appointed as his successor, but declined, remaining however on the bench as associate justice until his death, which occurred at Scituate, September 13, 1810.

WILLIAM BROWNE was born in Salem, February 27, 1737, and graduated at Harvard in 1755. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex county from 1770 to 1774 and many years a representative from Salem. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1774 and at an earlier date he had been collector of the port of Salem. He remained on the bench until the Revolution, when he left the country and was made governor of Bermuda. He died in England, February 13, 1802.

CHARLES DEVENS, son of Charles and Mary (Lithgow) Devens, was born in Charlestown, April 4, 1820, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1840, and in the office of George T. Davis in Greenfield, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1841. After his admission to the bar he was associated with Mr. Davis in business until 1849, representing Franklin county in the Senate in 1848. From 1849 to 1853 he held the position of United States marshal for Massachusetts, and in 1854 resumed the practice of law in partnership with George F. Hoar in Worcester. While he was marshal it became his duty to execute the process remanding to his alleged owner Thomas Sims, a fugitive slave, and until the war came on he made unavailing efforts to purchase the freedom of the man he had officially aided in returning to slavery. After the emancipation proclamation had freed Sims, Mr. Devens assisted him, and when attorney-general of the United States, during the administration of President Hayes, gave him a place in his department. In April, 1861, he took command of a rifle battalion for three months' service and was posted at Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor. On his return home he was commissioned colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, raised for three years' service, and was en-

gaged in the battle of Balls Bluff, where after the death of Colonel Baker he was left in command. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers April 15, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, South Mountain and Antietam. At the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded a division of the Eleventh Corps, and in 1864-5 he was attached to the Eighteenth Corps. In December, 1864, he was in command of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and in April, 1865, was brevetted major general. He remained in the service until June, 1866, when he was mustered out. In 1867 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court and remained on the bench of that court until 1873, when he was made judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1877 he left the bench to take the office of attorney-general of the United States, and was reappointed to the bench in 1881, after his retirement from the cabinet. On the 17th of June, 1875, he delivered an oration at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, which gave him a leading position as an orator. In 1877 he received from Harvard the degree of LL.D. He died in Boston January 7, 1891.

SETH AMES, son of Fisher Ames, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 19, 1805. His mother was Frances, a daughter of Colonel John Worthington, of Springfield, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1825. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Springfield in the office of George Bliss, and in Boston in the office of Lemuel Shaw. He was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Dedham in 1828 and to the Supreme Court in Cambridge in October, 1830, and began to practice in Lowell, where for a time he was associated with Thomas Hopkinson. He was a member of the Lowell Board of Aldermen in 1836-37, '40, a representative in 1832 and a senator in 1841. He was also city solicitor from 1842 to 1849. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the courts for Middlesex county and removed to Cambridge. When the Superior Court was established in 1859 he was appointed an associate judge, and in 1867 succeeded Charles Allen as chief justice. In 1869 he was promoted to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court and removed to Brookline. He resigned his seat January 15, 1881, and died in Brookline, August 15, in the same year. He married in 1830 Margaret, daughter of Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, and in 1849 Abigail Fisher, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER was born in Hallowell, Me., October 1, 1827, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850. He studied law in Lowell and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1852. He began practice in Lowell, associated with Theodore H. Sweetser, and remained there until 1861, when he removed his office to Boston. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, and in 1885 he was promoted to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. He resigned on the 7th of September, 1887, and died at his home in Newton, April 4, 1888.

ABRAHAM MOORE was born in Bolton, Mass., January 5, 1785, and graduated at Harvard in 1806. He studied law with Timothy Bigelow in Groton, Mass., and after admission to the bar began to practice in that town. He was postmaster of Groton from 1812 to 1815, when he removed to Boston, where he remained until his death, January 3, 1854. He married first Mary (Mills), a double widow of a Mr. Barnard and a Mr. Woodham. She had been an actress, and in consequence of her husband's financial troubles, returned to the stage and appeared in Boston as *Lady Teazle*. Two of Mr. Moore's daughters by this wife married John Cockran Park, a distin-

guished member of the Suffolk bar, and Grenville Mears, a well known merchant of Boston. Mr. Moore married second in 1819, Eliza, daughter of Isaac Durell.

THEODORE HARRISON SWEETSER was born in Wardsboro', Vt., in 1821, and entered Amherst College, but did not finish his college course. He studied law with Tappan Wentworth in Lowell and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1843. He began to practice in Lowell, and continued there, associated at different times with Benjamin Poole and William Sewall Gardner until 1879, when he removed to Boston. He was a member of the Common Council of Lowell in 1851, city solicitor in 1853-54, '59-60 and 61, a member of the House of Representatives in 1870, and at one time the Democratic candidate for governor. He died in Boston, May 8, 1882.

GEORGE MERRICK BROOKS, son of Nathan and Mary (Merrick) Brooks, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1824, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He studied law with Hopkinson & Ames in Lowell and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1847. He has always lived in Concord, where he has been a selectman five years, and was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1858 and in the Senate in 1859. From 1869 to 1872 he was a member of Congress, and in the latter year was appointed judge of probate for Middlesex county, which position he still holds. He married in 1851 Abba Prescott, and in 1869 Mary A. Dillingham, of Lowell.

ARTHUR P. CUSHING, son of Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Baldwin) Cushing, was born in Scituate, Mass., August 16, 1856, and received his early education at the Channey Hall School in Boston, and in Germany and Switzerland. He graduated at Harvard in 1878 and prosecuted his law studies at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county in 1882. He has been the Mexican consul in Boston since 1887.

CLEMENT KEENEY FAY, son of Harrison and Sarah P. Fay, was born in Brookline, Mass., November 17, 1845, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He studied law with Ropes & Gray in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1869. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Brookline in 1885 and 1886; prison commissioner in 1886 and 1887, and has been, or is now, a trustee of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge; one of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; trustee of the Brookline Public Library, and president of the Law Enforcement Association. His residence is in Brookline.

JOHN COCHRAN PARK was born in Boston, June 10, 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1851 he was appointed district attorney for the Suffolk district, and remained in office two years. In 1860 he removed his residence to Newton, continuing, however, his office in Boston. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the Newton Police Court, and held that office until his death. In early life he was an active member of the volunteer militia and at different periods commanded the City Guards, the Boston Light Infantry, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. During the last three years of the Whig party he was one of its most prominent and efficient members, ready at all times with his rare oratorical powers to advocate its principles and promote its success. He married twice, his first wife being the daughter of Abraham Moore already mentioned. He died at Newton, April 21, 1889.

CHARLES JOHN MCINTIRE was born in Cambridge, March 26, 1842. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1865. During the period of his law study he served nine months in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. He has been a member of the Common Council of Cambridge, a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1869 and 1870. He has also been assistant district attorney for Middlesex and city solicitor of Cambridge, where he resides. He married in 1865 Maria Terese, daughter of George B. Linegan, of Charlestown.

GEORGE HENRY GORDON was born in Charlestown, July 19, 1825, and graduated at West Point in 1846. He served in the Mounted Rifles under General Scott in the Mexican War and was brevetted first lieutenant April 18, 1847, for gallant conduct in the field. He was made first lieutenant August 30, 1853, and resigned October 31, 1854. He then studied law at the Harvard Law School and after admission to the bar began practice in Boston. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the Second Massachusetts Regiment and was made brigadier general of volunteers June 9, 1862. He was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam, and in the operations about Charleston harbor and against Mobile in 1863 and 1864. He was brevetted major general of volunteers April 9, 1865, and mustered out August 20, 1865. After his discharge from the service he practiced law in Boston until his death, which took place at Framingham, August 30, 1866.

GEORGE HERBERT HARDING, son of George W. and Harriet M. Harding, was born in Burlington, Vt., April 30, 1854. He attended Phillips Exeter and Andover academies and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881. He is chiefly engaged in trust business. He married Helen B. Hall at Bristol, R. I., May 25, 1887.

OTIS L. BONNEY was born in Hanson, Mass., December 2, 1838, and attended the public schools of that town until 1852, when his parents removed to Boston. He there attended the Phillips Grammar School, receiving the Franklin medal, and the English High School. After attending Comer's Commercial College he engaged as a book-keeper in a business house until the autumn of 1861, when he enlisted for three years' service in Company E, Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment. After his return from the war he taught school for five years in Halifax, Hanson, Weymouth and Charlestown, and studied law in Boston in the office of Ropes & Gray. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on examination in March, 1874, and began practice in Boston. In 1880, while holding as he still does his residence in Hanson, he opened an office in Whitman, Mass., and is now a practicing lawyer in that town. He married, November 26, 1867, Grace, daughter of Theodore Cobb, of Hanson.

JONATHAN DORR, son of Ralph Smith and Nancy (Williams) Dorr, was born in Louisville, Ky., January 1, 1842, and after attending the Roxbury, Mass., Latin School, entered Harvard and graduated in 1864. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1874. His business is chiefly connected with trusts and corporation affairs. He married Anne Isabella Kennedy in Roxbury, September 17, 1867, and lives in the Dorchester District of Boston.

EDWARD WARREN CATE, son of Hiram S. and Caroline P. Cate, was born in Newton (Lower Falls), March 18, 1852, and fitted at the public schools for Harvard, where



he graduated in 1874. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Middlesex bar July 8, 1878. He has been councilman, alderman, and president of the Water Board in Newton. He married Mary Louise Doty at Keene, N. H., October 25, 1883, and lives in Boston.

JOHN MELVILLE GOULD, son of John B. and Caroline E. Gould, was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 4, 1848, and graduated at Brown University in 1871. He studied law in England and at the Harvard and Boston University Law Schools, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 12, 1874. He is the author of "The Law of Waters" and associate author of Gould & Tucker's "Notes on United States Revised Statutes," and editor of the 9th and 10th volumes of Story's Equity Pleadings. His residence is in Newton.

NELSON M. GRAFFAM was an attorney in Boston in 1890, and died in December, 1891.

AMBROSE WELLINGTON, son of Benjamin Oliver and Mary (Hastings) Wellington, was born in Lexington, Mass., April 11, 1819, and attended the Lexington public schools, the academy at Stow under the charge of Leonard Bliss, and the Fairmount Seminary in Watertown, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1841 and after teaching several years, a part of the time as master of the Smith School in Boston, he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1857, confining his practice chiefly to conveyancing and real estate matters. He married Lucy Jane, daughter of William Kent, of Concord, N. H., May 27, 1845. With impaired health he retired some years since from practice and now lives with a daughter in the city of New York.

CHARLES FREDERICK SIMMONS, son of Judge William and Lucia (Hammatt) Simmons, was born in Boston, January 27, 1821. After receiving a common school education he was fitted for college in the Boston Latin School and under the direction of his brother, Rev. George Frederick Simmons, and entered Harvard in 1837. In his senior year he was expelled from college as an alleged leader in a rebellion in which his entire class was involved, but received his degree in 1855. He studied law with David A. Simmons and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1845. Early in the war he was commissioned adjutant of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, but ill health compelled him to resign. For expected benefits from a warm climate he sailed from Boston for Santiago, Cuba, February 25, 1862, in the brig *Gypsy*, of which no tidings were ever heard.

CHRISTOPHER GORE RIPLEY, son of Rev. Samuel and Sarah Alden (Bradford) Ripley, was born in Waltham, Mass., September 6, 1822, and was educated for college by his father and mother, both of whom were accomplished educators. He entered the sophomore class at Harvard in 1838 and graduated in 1841. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardiner, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1844. In 1855 he removed to Brownsville, Minn., and in 1856 to Chatfield in the same State, and in 1870 was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He resigned in 1874 and returned to Concord, Mass., where he remained in poor health until his death, which occurred October 15, 1881. He married, December 14, 1863, Mrs. Fanny Gage, a daughter of Gideon Horton, of New Orleans.

SAMUEL FOSTER McCLEARY, son of Samuel Foster and Maria Lynde (Walter) McCleary, was born in Boston, July 14, 1822, and received his early education at the public schools of Boston and the Boston Latin School, receiving the Franklin medal. He graduated at Harvard in 1841 and at the Harvard Law School in 1843, completing his studies in Boston in the office of John A. Andrew, and being admitted to the Suffolk bar October 9, 1844. He succeeded his father as city clerk of Boston and held the office thirty-one years, his father having held it thirty years. In 1883, failing a re-election, he was appointed manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of Boston, but resigned in 1888. He has been trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, secretary of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and is now treasurer of the Franklin Fund for the benefit of young mechanics. He married, February 1, 1855, Emily Thurston, daughter of Captain James Henry and Eliza Lawrence (Farris) Barnard, of Nantucket, Mass., and lives in Brookline.

ABRAHAM JACKSON, son of Abraham and Harriet Otis (Goddard) Jackson, was born in Plymouth, Mass., January 31, 1821. He was fitted for college at the High School in Plymouth, and graduated at Harvard in 1841. He studied law in Baltimore and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7, 1845. He died unmarried in Boston January 21, 1889.

WICKLIAM HOFFMAN, son of Murray and Frances Amelia (Burrall) Hoffman, was born in the city of New York, April 6, 1821, and was fitted for college at private schools. He graduated at Harvard in 1841, and after studying law was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 23, 1848, having previously spent a year or two in the business office of his uncle, L. M. Hoffman, in New York. During the war he held commissions as captain and major, and was appointed in February, 1862, on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams and in that capacity he served in the Hatteras campaign. He participated in the capture of New Orleans, in the battle of Baton Rouge and in the siege of Port Hudson. On returning to Washington with the brevet of colonel he was appointed in October, 1866, assistant secretary of legation at Paris under General John A. Dix, and in January, 1867, full secretary. He remained in Paris attached to the legation until January, 1875, when he was appointed secretary of legation to the court of St. James. Remaining in London two years he was transferred in May, 1877, as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg and remained there six years. In March, 1883, he was appointed Minister to Denmark, which post he held until 1885. He published in 1877 a volume entitled "Camp, Court and Siege: a narrative of personal adventure during the wars, 1861-65 and 1870-71," and in 1883 "Leisure Hours in Russia." He married, May 14, 1844, Elizabeth Baylies, of Taunton, and resides in New York.

GEORGE WHITING HAY, son of Joseph and Bathsheba (Whiting) Hay, was born in Boston, June 29, 1820, and fitted for college at private schools. He graduated at Harvard in 1841, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Sidney Bartlett, and was admitted to the bar. He removed early to Ashburnham, Mass., and there lived until his death, August 24, 1879.

FRANKLIN HALL, son of Jesse and Sarah D. (Wiswall) Hall, was born in East Cambridge, Mass., August 8, 1822, and attended the Cambridge public schools and the Framingham Academy. He graduated at Harvard in 1841, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and after a short time in the office of John C. Dodge in Bos-



W. E. Dillaway



ton, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 6, 1845. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1854 and 1856, and a member of the Cambridge School Board in 1859 and 1860. He married Jane W. Morse, daughter of Samuel F. Morse, of Boston, October 15, 1863, and died in Dorchester August 6, 1868.

JAMES TRECOTHICK AUSTIN, son of Jonathan Loring and Hannah (Ivers) Austin, was born in Boston January 10, 1784, and was educated before entering college at the private school of Caleb Bingham, in the Boston Latin School and at Andover. He graduated in 1802 at Harvard, studied law with William Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1805. In 1807 he was appointed by Governor Sullivan attorney of the State for Suffolk county, and in 1809 town advocate. In 1811 he was reappointed attorney of the State, or county attorney. In 1816 he was appointed by President Madison to manage the business under the 41st article of the treaty of Ghent, and in 1820 he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He continued to act as county attorney until 1832, and in 1825-26 and 1831 he was a member of the State Senate. When the office of solicitor-general was abolished and the office of attorney-general created in 1832 he was appointed by Governor Lincoln to that office and held it until it was abolished in 1843. In 1831 he delivered the annual Phi Beta oration, and in 1835 received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He published the life of his father-in-law, Elbridge Gerry, two Fourth of July orations, one at Lexington in 1815 and one in Boston in 1829, and was a frequent contributor to the *Christian Examiner*, and the *Law Reporter*, and other magazines. He married, October 2, 1806, Catharine, daughter of Elbridge Gerry, of Boston, and died in Boston, where he had always resided, May 8, 1870.

— IVERS JAMES AUSTIN, son of James Trecothick and Catharine (Gerry) Austin, was born in Boston, February 14, 1808, and graduated at West Point in 1828. He was brevetted second lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1828, and resigned November 8, 1828. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Common Pleas Court April 11, 1831, and in the Supreme Judicial Court April 3, 1833, having studied law in the office of his father. His military tastes led him into the volunteer militia and he passed through the several grades from adjutant to lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1838, a visitor at West Point in 1842, and he received from Harvard in 1852 the degree of Master of Arts. He published a memoir of Prof. Wm. W. Mather in 1883, and died at Newport, June 11, 1889.

ELBRIDGE GERRY AUSTIN, son of James Trecothick and Catharine (Gerry) Austin, was born in Boston, October 10, 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1832 in the Common Pleas Court, and to the Middlesex bar in the Supreme Court in October, 1834. He practiced in Boston until 1850, when he removed to San Francisco. While on a visit to Massachusetts he died at Nahant, July 23, 1854.

JOHN DOWNES AUSTIN, son of William and Hepzibah (Downes) Austin, was born in Boston, February 10, 1827, and after living in Boston, Roxbury, Lowell, Dedham, Ravenwood, La., and Columbia, Tenn., he fitted for Harvard at the school of Stephen Minot Weld at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, and graduated in 1846. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1848, and in Boston in the

office of Bradford Sumner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. In 1850 he removed to Taunton and was associated a short time in practice with Horatio Pratt. In 1853 he removed to New York, but returned to Boston in 1851 and continued in practice there until his death. On the 25th of February, 1861, he visited New York, and on the night of the 28th disappeared. On the 1st of March his hat was found in Bronx river, near Williamsbridge, and his shirt on the bank. On the 11th of April his body was found in a pond at White Plains. It may be inferred that his death occurred February 28, 1861.

GEORGE HOWARD FALL, son of George H. and Rebecca G. (Howard) Fall, was born in Malden, Mass., October 19, 1858. He attended the Malden High School and the Boston University, and studied law at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1887, and is, or has been, a lecturer in the College of Liberal Arts and in the Boston University Law School. He married, September 17, 1884, Anna Christy, and lives in Malden.

ANNA CHRISTY FALL, daughter of William and Margaret Christy, was born in Chelsea, Mass., April 23, 1855, and was educated at the Chelsea High School and the Boston University. She graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1891, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891. She married George Howard Fall, September 17, 1884, and lives in Malden, where she is now serving a three years term on the School Board.

CHARLES GERSHAM FALL, son of Gersham Lord and Rowena Powers Moody Fall, was born in Malden, Mass., June 22, 1845, and was fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1868. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of W. A. Richardson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1869. He has been interested in the establishment of an arbitration board and the Employer's Liability Act, and has been engaged in various important suits for damages against railroad companies. He has published two books of poems and "Fall on Employer's Liability." His residence is in Boston.

RUFUS G. FAIRBANKS, son of William and Mary P. (Hayward) Fairbanks, was born in Bellingham, Mass., July 11, 1859, and was educated at the Medway High School and the Wesleyan Academy. He studied law in the office of Thurston, Ripley & Company, of Providence, R. I., and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1884. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar at Dedham in 1891, and practices in Boston and West Medway. His residence is at Caryville.

JAMES HENRY FLINT, son of James and Almira Flint, was born in Middleton, Mass., June 25, 1852, and was fitted at Phillips Academy, Andover, for Harvard, where he graduated in 1876. He studied law in New York city with Stanley, Clark & Smith, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He taught the High School in Marblehead, Mass., from 1876 to 1880, has been a member of the School Board of Weymouth, where he lives, and is a special justice of the East Norfolk District Court. He has published "Flint on Trusts and Trustees," and is engaged in preparing other works for the press. He married Abbie A. Pratt at Weymouth, November 19, 1889.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN GRIFFIN, son of James S. and Sarah E. Griffin, was born in Windsor, Me., June 13, 1838, and while attending school in Illinois he entered the army and served through the war. After his discharge he studied law at Bellows



Falls, Vt., in the office of J. D. Bridgman and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1869. He married Abbie W. Spiller at Haverhill, Mass., in 1872, and his home is in the West Roxbury District of Boston.

JOHN C. DODGE was born in Newcastle, Me., in 1810, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1842, and made a specialty of maritime law. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and a member of the Senate. He was president of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin and received from that college in 1875 a degree of LL.D. He married Lucy Sherman, of Edgecomb, Me., in 1843, and died at Cambridge, July 17, 1890.

EDWARD ST. LOF LIVERMORE, son of Samuel and Jane (Browne) Livermore, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 5, 1762. His father was chief justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. He was educated at Londonderry and Holderness, N. H., and studied law in Newburyport in the office of Theophilus Parsons. He began to practice in Concord, N. H., and afterwards removed to Portsmouth and was appointed United States district attorney and chief justice of the Superior Court. In 1802 he removed to Newburyport and was a member of Congress. In 1811 he removed to Boston, and in 1815 to Zanesville, Ohio, but returned to Boston and finally settled in Tewksbury, where he died September 15, 1832. He married in 1799 Sarah Crease, daughter of William Stackpole, of Boston.

EDWARD BROOKS, son of Peter C. Brooks, was born in Boston in 1793, and graduated at Harvard in 1812. He studied law in Boston in the office of his uncle, Benjamin Gorham, and was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Boston in 1815 and to the Supreme Judicial Court December 23, 1818. He was a representative from Boston in 1834, '37, '42, and finally removed to Medford, where he died in 1878.

GORHAM BROOKS, son of Peter C. Brooks, was born in Medford, February 18, 1795, and fitted at Phillips Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1814. He studied law in Northampton with Joseph Lyman, but the editor is not certain that he was ever admitted to the bar. He died in Medford, September 10, 1855. He married a daughter of R. D. Shepherd, of Shepherdstown, Va.

WILLIAM AUSTIN was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 2, 1778, and graduated at Harvard in 1798. He practiced in Suffolk county, but was probably admitted to the Middlesex bar. In 1805 he was wounded in a duel with James H. Elliott. He died in Charlestown, June 27, 1841.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS AUSTIN, son of Benjamin Austin, was born in Boston, April 18, 1751, and graduated at Harvard in 1769. He studied law with John Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 27, 1772. In 1773 he began practice in Chelmsford. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, passing through the grades of captain, major and colonel, and died during a southern campaign in 1778.

CHRISTOPHER GORE, son of John Gore, was born in Boston, September 21, 1758, and graduated at Harvard in 1776. He studied law with John Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1778. In 1789 he was appointed United States district attorney and in 1796 was appointed one of the commissioners to settle American claims against England under Jay's treaty. In 1809 he was governor of Massachusetts,

and from 1813 to 1816 United States senator. He died in Waltham, Mass., March 1, 1827.

ASHER WARE was born in Sherburne, Mass., February 10, 1782, and graduated at Harvard in 1804. He was Greek tutor at Harvard from 1807 to 1811, and Greek professor from 1811 to 1815. He practiced one year in Boston, and in 1817 removed to Portland. In 1820 he was made secretary of state in Maine, and from 1822 to 1866 was judge of the United States District Court. He died in Portland.

BENJAMIN GORHAM, son of Nathaniel Gorham, was born in Charlestown, Mass., February 13, 1775, and graduated at Harvard in 1795. He practiced in Middlesex and Suffolk counties, and from 1820 to 1823 and from 1827 to 1835 was a member of Congress. His residence during his professional life was in Boston, where he died September 27, 1856.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, son of Isaac and Abigail (Fiske) Warren, was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 1, 1813, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 5, 1837, and settled in Charlestown. He was a representative in 1838 and senator in 1853-4. After Charlestown was made a city by an act accepted March 10, 1847, he was chosen mayor three successive years. He was secretary of the Bunker Hill Monument Association ten years, and from 1847 to 1875 its president. In 1861 he was appointed judge of the Charlestown District Municipal Court, and continued in office until his death in Boston, where in his latter years he lived, May 13, 1883. He married first in 1835 Lucy Rogers, daughter of Jonathan Newell, of Stow, and second, Georgianna, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Pratt Thompson, of Charlestown.

WILLIAM WHITING, son of Col. William and Hannah (Conant) Whiting, was born in Concord, Mass., March 3, 1818. He was descended from Rev. Samuel Whiting, a non-conformist minister, who came in 1636 from Skirbeck, near Boston, England, and arrived in Massachusetts on the 26th of May in that year. This ancestor was born in Boston, England, November 20, 1597, became the minister of the church in Lynn, and remained there until his death, which occurred December 11, 1679. He married in Boston, England, on the 6th of August, 1629, Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Sir Oliver St. John, of Cashoe, England. A first wife died in England, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. The sons died in England and the daughter married Thomas, son of Rev. Thomas Welde, of Roxbury, Mass. Joseph Whiting, a son of the second wife, was born in Lynn, Mass., April 6, 1641, and graduated at Harvard in 1661. He was settled as a minister in Southampton, Long Island, in 1682, and remained in the pastorate until his death, April 7, 1723. He married first Sarah, daughter of Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge, who was the mother of his children, and second, November 11, 1646, Rebecca Prescott. John Whiting, son of Joseph, was born at Southampton, January 20, 1681, and graduated at Harvard in 1700. He was ordained at Concord, Mass., May 14, 1712. He continued his connection with the church until 1738, and after that time preached to a congregation of seceders until his death, May 4, 1752. His wife Mary was a daughter of Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton, N. H., and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston. Thomas Whiting, son of John, was born in Concord, June 25, 1717, and married Mary Lake. His son William, born at Concord, September 30, 1760, died at Lancaster in 1832. He married in June, 1783, Rebecca,

daughter of Rev. Josiah Brown, of Sterling. Col. William Whiting, son of William and Rebecca, was born in Sterling, Mass., October 20, 1788, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. He died in Concord, September 29, 1862. Mr. Whiting pursued his preparatory studies at the Concord Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1833. After leaving college, while pursuing a course of law studies, he taught a private school in Plymouth, and perhaps other places, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1838. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1838, and established himself in Boston, where by his tact, industry and perseverance combined with intellectual power and legal proficiency he gained almost at a single leap an extensive and lucrative practice. He entered the profession with a determination to succeed, making success the goal at which he aimed and on which he kept a single eye. The old Common Pleas Court was the first arena in which he exercised his powers and the records of that court attest the brilliant opening of his legal career. His transition from the lower to the higher courts was an easy one. Retaining his old clients he added to their lists those against whom he had secured verdicts, and from continued triumphs before a jury still further triumphs were evolved. It was not long before suits involving the largest interests were confided to him, and among them those arising under the patent laws more especially commanded his attention. It has been truly said of him that in "undertaking suits of this nature he studied not only the legal questions on which it was supposed they would turn, but he explored to their most minute mechanical details the application and operation of the patents he was defending or contesting, until he was able to instruct his clients upon practical defects in their inventions, as well as upon the law." There were others as profound in the law and as persuasive and eloquent, but the distinction between him and them, and the secret of his success lay in the absolute thoroughness with which his cases were always prepared and the expert knowledge acquired and displayed in his examination of witnesses and in his argument to the jury. At the outbreak of the war, with the same determination to grasp and solve the many intricate legal questions of the hour which had characterized him at the bar, he published a pamphlet on "The War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress in Relation to Rebellion, Treason and Slavery," which attracted so much attention that he was invited at once by the president to act as solicitor of the war department. Another pamphlet published in 1863 on "Military Arrests in Time of War," aided still further in relieving the administration from doubts on embarrassing questions, and became the guide of the officers of law in all future prosecutions during the war. He served gratuitously as solicitor until his resignation in April, 1865. Mr. Whitney was a presidential elector in 1868, and in 1872 was chosen representative to Congress, but died before he took his seat at Roxbury, June 29, 1873. He married, October 28, 1840, Lydia Cushing, daughter of Thomas Russell, of Plymouth, Mass. The following are the published works of Mr. Whiting: Argument, Boston Gas-Light Co. vs. William Gault, Boston 1848; Argument, Elias Johnson et al., vs. Peter Low et al., Boston 1848; Report of the Committee in Favor of the Union of Boston and Roxbury, Boston 1851; Speech before a Legislative Committee on the Destruction of Boston Harbor, Boston 1851; Argument in Supreme Court of the United States, Brooks vs. Fiske et al., (Woodworth Planing Machine Patent), 1852; Argument in Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of New York, Ross Winans vs. Orasmus Eaton et al., on the Eight-wheeled Car Patent, 1853; Address before the Historic

Gen. Society, 1853; Memoir of Rev. Joseph Harrington, Boston 1854; Argument before a Legislative Committee against the Erection of a Bridge across Chelsea Creek, 1854; Argument in case of Volute Spring Steam Guage, 1858; Twenty Years' War against the Railroads, 1860; Argument in Supreme Court of the United States in *Ross Winans vs. New York and Erie Railroad*, 1860; The War Powers of the President, etc., 1862; The Return of the Rebellious States, 1863; Military Arrests in Time of War, 1863; Slavery and Reconstruction, 1864; Military Government of Hostile Territory, 1864; Argument in the Circuit Court of United States, *Union Sugar Refinery vs. Continental Sugar Refinery*, 1867; Address before Roxbury Grant Club, 1868; Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Laws, 1868; Argument, *Crowell vs. Sim et al.*, 1869; Argument, *Rumford Chemical Works vs. John E. Lauer*, 1869; Argument, *City of Chicago vs. George T. Bigelow, Administrator*, 1869; Argument, *Union Sugar Refinery vs. Francis O. Matthierson*, 1869; Argument before Commissioner of Patents, 1870; Letter on Pacific Railroad, 1870; Argument, *James S. Carew et al. vs. Boston Elastic Fabric Co.*, 1871; Memoir of Rev. Samuel Whiting, 1872; Argument, *Union Paper Collar Co. vs. Ward*, 1872; Argument, *Rumford Chemical Works vs. Hecker et al.*, 1872; Address before Roxbury Grant and Wilson Club, 1872; Address before Societies of Colby University, 1872. Mr. Whiting was president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society from 1853 to 1858, president of the Pilgrim Society in 1864, corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, and honorary member of the historical societies of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Florida.

ALICE PARKER, daughter of Dr. Hiram and Annie G. (Trafton) Parker, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 21, 1863, and was educated in Lowell and Boston. She studied law in the office of J. M. Lesser of San Francisco, and was admitted to the California bar in 1888. Coming to Massachusetts she was admitted to the bar in Cambridge in 1890. Her business is confined chiefly to probate affairs and office consultations. She has been a contributor to the *Illustrated American*, the *Boston Home Journal*, and the *Boston Herald*. Her residence is in Lowell.

GEORGE WINTER PARKE was born in Salem, O., October 20, 1840, and was educated at Western College, Cleveland. He resided in Michigan, and began the study of law with Charles S. May in that State, but entered the army in April, 1861, as an officer of Michigan volunteers, and resigned in consequence of wounds received in one of the early engagements in Virginia. He resumed the study of law with John P. Robinson of Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 25, 1863. He took up his residence in Cambridge, and was alderman there in 1869 and 1870, and representative in 1879 and 1880. His practice has been confined to property causes in the civil courts, among which may be mentioned *Nichols vs. Boston*, 98 Mass., 39; *Felch vs. Hooper*, 119 Mass., 52; *Cook vs. Gray*, 133 Mass., 106 and 135 Mass., 189; and *Cole vs. Eastham*, 133 Mass., 65.

WILLIAM FOSTER OTIS, son of Harrison Gray and Sally (Foster) Otis, was born in Boston, December 1, 1801, and fitted at the Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1821. He studied law with his brother, Harrison Gray Otis, jr., and with Augustus Peabody, and was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Boston, October 8, 1824, and to the Supreme Judicial Court in March, 1827. He was a representative in 1830-31-32, and in 1831 delivered a Fourth of July oration before the young



Samuel H. Dudley





men of Boston. He took great interest in the temperance cause and was president of the Young Men's Temperance Society. He also took an interest in military affairs, and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, an officer in the New England Guards, and major of the Boston Regiment. He married, May 18, 1831, Emily, daughter of Josiah Marshall, of Boston, who died August 17, 1839, at the age of thirty-nine. He died at Versailles, France, May 29, 1858.

EDMUND M. PARKER, son of Joel and Mary M. Parker, was born in Cambridge, August 15, 1856, and was fitted at the Cambridge High School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1877. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1882, and in that year was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He married Alice Gray, April 8, 1891.

PHILIP GLENDOWER PEABODY, son of Charles A. and Julia (Livingston) Peabody, was born in New York city, February 22, 1857, and was educated at Columbia College. He studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 13, 1880, and to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He married in New York, July 30, 1879, and lives in Boston.

HENRY BROMFIELD PEARSON, son of Eliphalet and Sarah (Bromfield) Pearson, was born in Cambridge, March 29, 1795, and after attending Phillips Academy, Andover, and spending two years at Yale College he entered the senior class at Harvard, and graduated in 1816. He went to Philadelphia, and after preparing himself for the bar, practiced law until he became partially blind, when he returned to Massachusetts and settled on the Bromfield estate at Harvard. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William McFarland, of Waterville, Me., in December, 1840, and died in Boston, June 29, 1867.

FRANCIS PEABODY, jr., was born in Salem, September 1, 1854, and removed to London with his father in 1871. He attended Cheltenham College two years, and entering Trinity College, Cambridge, took the degree of B. L. in 1876. He then spent one year in the office of a leading barrister of Lincoln's Inn and Middle Temple, and returning to America entered the office of Morse, Stone & Greenough, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879, after a year's further study at the Harvard Law School. He was associated with Charles A. Prince five years, and since that time has practiced alone. He is at present on the staff of Governor Russell.

HENRY MELVILLE PARKER, son of Isaac and Sarah (Ainsworth) Parker, was born in Boston, August 7, 1820, and fitted at the Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1839. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1841, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 29, 1842. He married Fanny Cushing, daughter of Dr. A. F. Stone, of Greenfield, April 30, 1851, and died at Cambridge, October 17, 1863.

SAMUEL PARSONS, son of Samuel and Mary Brown (Allen) Parsons, was born in Boston, May 2, 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1848. He studied law in Boston with C. B. Goodrich and William Brigham, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1852, having been admitted to the bar at Cambridge in 1851. He practiced in Boston until his health failed, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he died October 28, 1859.

EDWARD PAYSON PAYSON, son of Edward and Penelope Ann (Martin) Payson, was born in Westbrook, now Deering, Me., July 16, 1849, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1869. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and with Symonds & Libby, of Portland, and was admitted to the Maine bar in April, 1875. He was admitted to

the Suffolk bar in Boston, November 20, 1883, and to the United States Supreme Court March 20, 1891. He has been a contributor to the *American Law Review*. His residence is in Boston.

JOHN SIDNEY PATTON, son of Robert and Elizabeth Emeline (Warlick) Patton, was born in McDowell county, N. C., and fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar at Little Rock in June, 1878, and to the Texas bar at Dallas in July, 1878, and to the Massachusetts bar at Cambridge in July, 1880. He married at Cambridge, April 15, 1885, Anna Kelley, of Boston, and lives in Allston, a district of Boston.

SALEM DARIUS CHARLES, son of Abraham and Esther L. (Wallis) Charles, was born in Brimfield, Mass., March 19, 1850, and graduated at Amherst College in 1874. He studied law with Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Mass., in 1878. He was a representative from Boston in 1891 and 1892. He is unmarried and lives in Jamaica Plain (Boston).

PARKER CLEAVELAND CHANDLER, son of Peleg Whitman and Martha (Cleaveland) Chandler, was born in Boston, December 7, 1848, and was fitted at the Boston Latin School for Williams College, where he graduated in 1872. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, October 2, 1875. He has been managing counsel for the defendant in the suit of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. the Draughough Telephone Company. He resides in Boston.

ORRIN HENRY CARPENTER, son of Henry B. and Lucy A. (Reed) Carpenter, was born in Grafton, Vt., January 17, 1861, and was educated at the Bellows Falls High School and Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and at Bellows Falls in the office of C. B. Eddy and in Boston in the office of Gaston & Whitney, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in September, 1883, and to the Suffolk bar in September, 1884. He has been for six years chairman of the Board of Assessors in Malden, where he resides, and has taught in the Boston Evening High School three years. He married Mary L. Dow at Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1883.

JOHN RAY CAMPBELL, son of Tristram and Annie (Meehan) Campbell, was born in Roxbury, Mass., November 29, 1860, and was educated in the Dwight Grammar School in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 17, 1888. Since January, 1887, he has been assistant clerk of the Superior Court, criminal side. He married Margaret Frances Doherty in Boston, July 17, 1888, and lives in Brookline.

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS CAMPBELL, son of Francis and Rose Ann Campbell, was born in Boston, October 16, 1863, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, January 29, 1891. He married Louise De Lamater in New York, October 22, 1891, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES STARK NEWELL, son of Samuel Newell and Elizabeth, daughter of Major Caleb Stark and granddaughter of General John Stark, was born in Boston, August 19, 1814, and graduated at Harvard in 1834, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1848. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1851 and 1852, and in

the Civil War was on the staff of General A. Von Steinwehr. He married, July 19, 1843, Alice Jane, daughter of William and Mary (Todd) Crabb, and died in New York, December 7, 1876.

HARRY HUESTIS NEWTON, son of Adin H. and S. Angenette Newton, was born in Truro, Mass., December 2, 1860, and was educated at the Boston University. He studied law in Wellfleet, Mass., with Judge H. P. Harriman, and was admitted to the bar at Barnstable, Mass., April 11, 1889. He was principal of the West Newbury High School one year and of the Wellfleet High School five years. His residence is in Everett, Mass.

BENJAMIN ROPES NICHOLS, son of Ichabod and Lydia (Ropes) Nichols, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 18, 1786, and graduated at Harvard in 1804. After admission to the Essex bar in 1807 he practiced in Salem until 1824, when he removed to Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, clerk for a number of years of the Boston and Providence and Boston and Lowell Railroad corporations, and before leaving Salem the clerk of that town. He married, April 12, 1813, Mary, daughter of Colonel Timothy and Rebecca (White) Pickering, of Salem, and died in Boston, April 3, 1848.

BENJAMIN WHITE NICHOLS, son of Benjamin Ropes and Mary (Pickering) Ropes, was born in Salem, Mass., April 7, 1823, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and after reading law one year in Boston in the office of Sidney Bartlett, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1846. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

CHARLES CORBETT NICHOLS, son of Joseph E. and Lucena C. (Corbett) Nichols, was born in that part of Malden which is now Everett, October 31, 1859, and was educated at the Malden and Everett schools, the Chelsea High School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1883. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles Robinson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1886. He has been auditor, and is now a member of the Board of Selectmen of Everett, where he resides. He married in Lisbon, Me., October 8, 1888, Hattie Frances Corbett.

JOHN NOBLE, son of Mark and Mary (Copp) Noble, was born in Dover, N. H., April 14, 1829, and fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard, where he graduated in 1850. He was usher and master in the Boston Latin School from 1850 to 1856, when he entered the Harvard Law School and graduated in 1858. He also read law in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 26, 1858. He practiced in Boston until 1875, when he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court to fill out an unexpired term and has held the office by successive elections to the present time. He married Katharine W. Sheldon at Deerfield, Mass., June 11, 1873, and resides in Boston.

ALBERT BOYD OTIS, son of Samuel and Eliza M. Otis, was born in Belfast, Me., and graduated at Tufts College in 1863. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Belfast with Nehemiah Abbott, and in Boston with Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the bar at Belfast in October, 1864, and at Boston, February 16, 1867. His home is in Boston.

ISAAC PEABODY OSGOOD, son of Dr. Kendall and Louis (Peabody) Osgood, was born in Peterboro', N. H., February 22, 1793, and graduated at Harvard in 1814.

He studied law with S. P. P. Fay, and after admission to the bar began to practice in Boston, where he continued in business through life. He married, August 2, 1841, Mary Ann (Price) Valentine, widow of Lawson Valentine, of Boston, and died in Roxbury, January 12, 1867.

WILLIAM BYRON ORCUTT, son of Franklin W. and Abigail (Davis) Orcutt, was born in Georgia, Vt., February 26, 1845, and after attending the New Hampton Institute, Fairfax, Vt., he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1871. He studied law with Bainbridge Wadleigh in Milford, N. H., and in Boston with Col. T. L. Livermore, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 11, 1873. He has been chairman of the School Board of Milford, N. H. He married Katie E. Wheeler at Milford, December 22, 1874, and lives at Wollaston (Quincy).

JONATHAN PORTER, son of Jonathan and Phebe (Abbot) Porter, was born in Medford, Mass., November 13, 1791, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law with Luther Lawrence at Groton and Asabel Stearns at Chelmsford, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in November, 1819, and practiced in Boston. He delivered the Phi Beta oration in 1828. He married, July 22, 1823, Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Orne) Gray, of Medford, and died at Medford June, 11, 1859.

EDWARD HENRY PIERCE, son of Samuel and Wilhelmina (Zimmerman) Pierce, was born at Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y., and was educated at the Rochester University, N. Y. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with Smith & Bates, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 30, 1865. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1868 and was counsel for the plaintiff in the well-known case of Chase vs. Nantucket, in which a verdict for \$15,000 in consequence of a defect in the highway was the means in 1877 of altering the law applicable to such cases. He married at Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1869, Emily Williston, daughter of Charles J. Hill, of Rochester, and his residence is now at Newtonville (Newton).

JOHN TYLER HASSAM is descended from William Hassam, or Horsham, who came to New England in or about 1684, and settled in Manchester, Mass. This ancestor married in Marblehead, December 4, 1684, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Allen, of Manchester, and died in Manchester about 1735. Jonathan Hassam, son of the ancestor William, was born in Manchester, August 17, 1702, where he married, August 10, 1727, Mary Bennett, and where he died February 21, 1754. William Hassam, son of Jonathan, was born in Manchester, August 11, 1752, married there Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Allen, May 15, 1780, and there died April 9, 1833. Jonathan, son of the last William, born in Manchester, May 23, 1784, married there October 22, 1808, Sally, daughter of John Cheever, and in 1849, Mary, widow of Thomas Smith, and died in Manchester, January 14, 1859. John Hassam, son of Jonathan, born in Manchester, September 4, 1809, married May 15, 1836, Abby, daughter of Amos Hilton, of Manchester, and died in Boston, August 3, 1885. John Tyler Hassam, the subject of this sketch, was the son of John Hassam, and was born in Boston, September 20, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated at Harvard in 1863. In December, 1863, he entered the army as first lieutenant of the Seventy-fifth United States Colored Infantry, and remained in the service from December 8, 1863, to August 1, 1864, having taken part in the Red River expedition. He studied law in the office of Ranny & Morse in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1867. Beginning as a lawyer in general practice he has

of late years devoted himself chiefly to conveyancing. Having early imbibed antiquarian tastes, he has mingled with his professional occupations historic researches and is a member of both the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Of the former of these he was six years chairman of the Library Committee and was one of the earliest promoters of those exhaustive researches in England, which have been carried on so successfully under its direction. To the *Monthly Register* of the Society he has been a frequent contributor. Among his contributions have been "The Hassam Family," 1870; "Some of the Descendants of William Hilton," 1877; "Ezekiel Cheever and some of his Descendants," 1879; "Boston Taverns," 1880; "Early Suffolk Deeds," 1881, and "The Dover Settlement and the Hiltons," 1882. He has been especially interested in the care and preservation of records, and was appointed April 5, 1884, by the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk, one of the commissioners under whose authority the indices in the registry of that county are made. The arrangement now going on of the original files of Suffolk County Courts, including the Superior Court of Judicature under the provincial charter, is largely due to his efforts. Indeed, in every possible way that a deep antiquarian interest could suggest, he has labored successfully for the safety and preservation of not only the records of Boston, but those also of the Commonwealth. He married in Salem, February 14, 1878, Nelly Alden, daughter of Dr. John Henry and Jane Reed (Smith) Batchelder, of Salem, and his residence is in Boston.

JOHN ANDREW NOONAN, son of Daniel A. and Ellen Noonan, was born in Boston, August 25, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Burbank & Bennett of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1886. He lives in South Boston.

T. FRANK NOONAN, son of Edward and B. Jane Noonan, was born in Boston, and educated in the public schools. He studied law in Boston with Russell Gray and with Henry W. Swift, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884.

WILLIAM MARK NOBLE, son of William T. and Rebecca W. Noble, was born in Springfield, Mass., February 27, 1865, and studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888. His residence is at Newton.

JOSEPH D. FALLON, son of Daniel and Julia Fallon, was born in Galway county, Ireland, December 25, 1837, and was educated in private and national schools in Ireland, at the Petit Seminaire in Montreal, and at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He studied law with Jonathan Coggswell Perkins in Salem, and with George W. Searle in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 11, 1865. He has served nineteen years and eleven months on the Boston School Board, and since 1874 has been a special justice of the Municipal Court for the South Boston District. He married in Boston, in 1872, Sarah E. Daly, and lives in South Boston.

HENRY E. FALES, son of Silas and Roxa (Perrigo) Fales, was born in Walpole, Mass., November 6, 1837. He was educated at the Walpole and Medway High Schools, and studied law with Todd & Pond in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 4, 1864, and has been assistant district attorney for Worcester county, and member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He has been engaged in seven capital cases and in a general civil and criminal practice. He married at Milford, Mass., November 5, 1867, Clara A. Hayward, and lives in Milford.



BENJAMIN MARK FARLEY, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Fletcher) Farley, was born in Hollis, N. H., April 8, 1783, and fitting for college at the New Ipswich Academy, N. H., graduated at Harvard in 1804. He studied law with Abijah Bigelow, of Leominster, and after admission to the bar began practice in Hollis, and remained there and at Groton, Mass., until 1855, when he removed to Boston. He was a representative in New Hampshire from 1814 to 1829 with the exception of five years. He married first, September 26, 1805, Lucretia Gardner, who died April 30, 1809, and second, in September, 1828, Mrs. Lucretia (Bullard) Parker, daughter of Rev. John Bullard, of Pepperell. He died at Lunenburg, Mass., while passing the summer there September 16, 1865.

EDWIN HALE ABBOT, son of Joseph Hale and Fanny (Larcom) Abbot, of Boston, was born in Beverly, Mass., January 26, 1834, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He was a tutor at Harvard from 1857 to 1862, meanwhile studying law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 11, 1862, and practiced in Boston until 1875 when he went to Milwaukee and afterwards to New York. He married, September 19, 1866, Martha Trusk, daughter of Eben Steele, of Portland, Me.

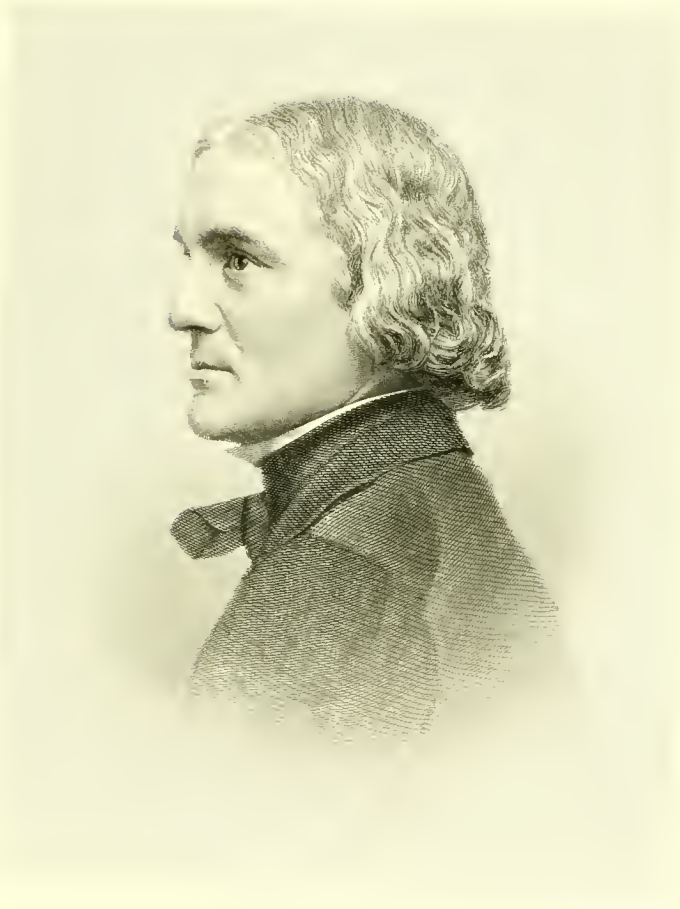
JOHN EDWARD ABBOTT, son of John S. and Elizabeth T. (Allen) Abbott, was born in Norridgewock, Me., November 30, 1845, and graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1869. He studied law in Boston in the office of John S. Abbott, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, March 8, 1872. He was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. He has been connected with important patent cases in the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. He married at Compton, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 12, 1878, Alice G., daughter of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and has his residence in Watertown, Mass.

HENRY AUSTIN, son of William and Ellen Austin, was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 21, 1856, and graduated at Harvard Law School in 1879. He continued the study of law in the offices of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880. He is a special justice of the West Roxbury Municipal Court and commissioner of insolvency for Suffolk county. He is the author of "American Farm and Game Laws," "The Liquor Law in the New England States," and "American Fish and Game Laws." His home is at West Roxbury.

GEORGE W. NORRIS, son of Trueworthy and Mary J. Norris, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., March 13, 1840, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law in the offices of Arthur F. L. Norris, of Lowell, and Joseph Nickerson, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 7, 1861. He has been president of the School Board of Woburn, where he lives, chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners of that city, and by appointment under President Cleveland agent for the Nez Perce tribe of Indians in Idaho. He married Sarah E. Williams at Chelsea, Mass., in 1863.

FREDERICK LEWIS NORTON, son of Lewis R. and Harriet F. Norton, was born in Westfield, Mass., November 24, 1865. He graduated at Amherst College in 1886, and attended Johns Hopkins University, and studied law at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1889, and lives in Boston.







LINUS CHILD, son of Rensselaer and Priscilla (Corbin) Child, was born in Woodstock, Conn., February 27, 1803, and passed his early years in the public schools and on his father's farm. He was finally placed under the charge of Rev. Samuel Backus, of East Woodstock, and later at the Bacon Academy in Colchester, Conn., where he was fitted for college. He entered Yale College in 1820 and graduated in 1824. After leaving college he studied law at the Law School in New Haven and in the offices of S. P. Staples and Judge Daggett in that city and continued his studies in the office of Ebenezer Stoddard in his native town. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, but preliminary to his admission to the bar in Massachusetts he studied a short time in the office of George A. Tafts, of Dudley, Mass. It is stated in the history of Worcester county that he was admitted to the bar there in 1826, which must be too early a date to admit of the prolonged periods of study in Connecticut and Massachusetts described by his biographers. He was admitted, however, to the bar in Massachusetts soon after the completion of his studies and established himself at Southbridge, Mass., where, on the 27th of October, 1827, he married Berenthia, daughter of Oliver Mason of that town. He remained in Southbridge eighteen years and during that time won for himself not only repute as a sound and sagacious lawyer, but as a political speaker, who by his logical and persuasive appeals to the intelligence of the people, was a potential worker in the ranks of the Whig party to which he belonged. The writer well remembers the political gatherings in the Clay campaign of 1844, where his large and well proportioned figure, his massive head, his handsome, expressive face and above all the convincing quality of his speech made him everywhere conspicuous and popular. During his residence in Southbridge he represented Worcester county six years in the State Senate. In 1845 he was selected to take the agency of one or more of the large manufacturing corporations in Lowell and moved to that city. In Lowell, as in Southbridge, though having little time to devote to politics without impairing his usefulness in the responsible position he held, he did not fail to exert his powerful influence in those fields of usefulness in which it is the duty of every citizen to labor. In the welfare of his city and his church, in the good government of the one and the highest usefulness of the other, he took a deep interest, and gave to them freely his thoughts, his time and his means. In 1862 he removed to Boston and resumed there his professional business, associated with his son, who before that time had been admitted to the Suffolk bar and was then in practice in Boston. He died in Hingham, Mass., August 26, 1870.

LINUS MASON CHILD, son of Linus and Berenthia (Mason) Child, was born in Southbridge, Mass., March 13, 1835, and graduated at Yale College in 1855. He studied law in the office of his father in Southbridge and at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, October 16, 1858, and established himself in business in that city. He remained alone in practice until 1862, when his father, who, temporarily abandoning the law, had been since 1845 an agent of one or more of the mill corporations in Lowell, and had now removed to Boston, became associated with him. Resembling his father, both in body and the quality of his mind, he was not long in attracting to himself a clientage, whose interests he faithfully served and whose fullest confidence he enjoyed. He was the trusted counsel of the Middlesex Street Railway Company, as long as it had a distinct existence, and of the Old South Church corporation in its various conflicts under the law. He has been largely en-

gaged before committees of the Legislature, and his arguments in support of petitions for a charter of an elevated railway in Boston and in favor of or opposed to other railway schemes have added to a reputation already established. He married, October 16, 1892, Helen, a daughter of James Barnes, of Hingham, and July 20, 1889, Ada M., daughter of J. R. Cummings, of Chelsea. He resides in Boston.

EDWARD BELCHER CALLENDER, son of Henry and Adeline Jones (Stoddard) Callender, was born in Dorchester, Mass., February 23, 1851, and was fitted in the public schools for Harvard, where he graduated in 1872. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1875. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879. He has published "Thaddeus Stevens, Commoner," and various articles in the *American Law Review* and the *Southern Law Review*. He lives in Boston.

HENRY B. CALLENDER, son of Henry and Adeline Jones (Stoddard) Callender, was born in Dorchester, Mass., January 17, 1864, and was educated at the Boston public schools and the Roxbury Latin School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Lewis S. Dabney in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1887. His residence is in the Dorchester District of Boston.

GEORGE HYLANDS CAMPBELL, son of Charles H. and Ann Rebecca (Tucker) Campbell, was born in Amherst, N. H., September 22, 1850, and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 28, 1874. He was private secretary of Governor Gaston, Governor Rice and Governor Ames during their respective administrations.

HERRICK ALLEN CHAPIN, son of Horace and Susan F. Chapin, was born in Chelsea, June 6, 1851, fitted at Chauncy Hall School and graduated at Harvard in 1871. He studied law with Charles S. Lincoln, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 26, 1879. He is clerk of the Somerville Police Court. He married in Boston in 1881, Mary M. Granger, and lives in Somerville.

HERMAN WHITE CHAPLIN, son of Rev. Dr. Jeremiah and Jane Dunbar Chaplin, was born in Providence, R. I., April 9, 1847, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He studied law in the office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 21, 1869. He was assistant district attorney from 1875 to 1877, member of the Prison Commission in 1887, and lecturer in the Harvard Law School in 1888-9, 1889-90 and 1890-91. He has published "Five Hundred Dollars and other Stories," and "Cases on Criminal Law," both issues with the imprint of Little, Brown & Company. He married Martha Louise Crowell, of Yarmouth, Mass., June 26, 1890, and lives in Boston.

B. MARVIN FERNALD, son of Benjamin and Caroline E. Fernald, was born in Great Falls, N. H., February 14, 1847, and fitting for college at Phillips Exeter Academy graduated at Harvard in 1870. He studied law with Joseph F. Wiggin, of Exeter, N. H., and was admitted to the Rockingham bar in 1873, and afterwards to the Suffolk bar. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1881 and 1882, and a Senator in 1891 and 1892. He is now chairman of the Legislative Committee on the revision of the judicial system of the Commonwealth. He

has delivered many political and other addresses, among the latter being Decoration Day addresses at Melrose and Saugus. He married Grace, daughter of Richard F. Fuller, of Cambridge, November 1, 1874, and lives at Melrose.

FRANK A. APPLETON, son of Melville C. and Roxanna T. Appleton, and born in Vassalboro', Me., April 18, 1860, was educated at Boston University, and studied law at Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Dedham, December, 3, 1890.

DAVID SEWALL, son of Samue , and born in York, Me., October 7, 1735, graduated at Harvard in 1755, and studied law with Judge William Parker, of Portsmouth, N. H., whose daughter he married. He established himself in York, was appointed register of probate in 1766, and judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1777, and judge of United States Court for the district of Maine in 1789. He sat on the bench till 1818, and died at York, October 12, 1825.

FRANCIS BERNARD, born in Nettleham, England, in 1714, educated at Oxford, a solicitor of Doctors Commons, was governor of Massachusetts from 1760 to 1769. He was made a baronet in 1769, and died in England, June 16, 1779.

ROBERT AUCHMUTY was born in Scotland, whence his father removed to Ireland in 1699. He was educated in Dublin, studied law in the Temple, and emigrating to America was admitted to practice in Boston in 1720. He was judge of the Court of Admiralty from 1733 to 1747. The high tone of the Massachusetts bar may be said to have been established by him. He died in Boston in April, 1750.

ROBERT AUCHMUTY, jr., son of the above, was born in Boston, was a distinguished lawyer, and with Adams & Quincy defended Captain Preston and others connected with the Boston massacre. He was judge of admiralty from 1767 to 1776, was a loyalist, went to England, and there died in December, 1788.

THOMAS ASHWALL, son of Dr. William, was born in Brookline, Mass., August 23, 1784, and graduated at Harvard in 1804. He studied law with William Sullivan and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1807. In the war of 1812 he was major of the Ninth United States Infantry, distinguished himself in various battles, lost an arm at Lake Erie, and was made brevet lieutenant-colonel May 29, 1813, and brevet colonel September 17, 1814. He was United States consul at London from 1816 to 1854, and died in Boston, August 11, 1876.

JOSEPH KINNICUT ANGELL, born in Providence, R. I., April 30, 1794, graduated at Brown University in 1813, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was editor of the *Law Intelligencer and Review* several years and was some years reporter to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. His legal works were "Law of Carriers," "Law of Fire and Life Insurance," "Law of Highways," "Law of Water Courses," "Law of Tide Waters," and "Limitations of Actions at Law in Equity and Admiralty." He died in Boston, May 1, 1857.

FISHER AMES, son of Dr. Nathaniel, was born in Dedham, April 9, 1758, and graduated at Harvard in 1774. He studied law with Wilham Tudor, and the records of the Suffolk bar state that it was voted on the 3d of December, 1779, that he be considered a law student from the first day of January, 1779, and that at the expiration of three years from that day, he be recommended to be sworn on examination particularly in the practical business of the profession. But at a meeting of the bar on the 9th of

October, 1781, it was voted "that notwithstanding the vote of December 3, 1779, respecting Mr. Fisher Ames, he be recommended to the Court of Common Pleas for the oath of an attorney of that court, in consideration of his having studied for four years and upwards, and his present state of health requiring a relaxation from all study, and in consideration of his cheerfully offering himself to an examination, and his moral, political and literary character standing in the fairest point of view." He established himself in Dedham, but as the roll of Suffolk lawyers in 1793 contains his name, it is probable that he had an office in Boston also. In 1788 he was a representative, and member of the Constitutional Convention, and was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1797. He was chosen president of Harvard College in 1804 and declined. He died at Dedham, July 4, 1808.

BENJAMIN AMES, son of Benjamin and Phœbe (Chandler) Ames, was born in Andover, Mass., October 30, 1778, and graduated at Harvard in 1803. He studied law with Samuel Dana at Groton, Mass., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1806. He established himself in Bath, Me., in 1807 was attorney of Lincoln county, in 1811 was judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and in 1820-23 was speaker of the Maine House of Representatives. In 1824 he was president of the Senate, and in 1827 was again a member of the House. From 1827 to '29 he practiced in Cincinnati, and died in Houlton, Me., September 28, 1835. He married first at Andover, Mary, daughter of Abel and Polly (Abbott) Boynton, of Westford, Mass., who died at Bath, November 3, 1810, and second, May 11, 1812, at Bath, Sally, sister of his first wife.

NATHAN AMES, son of Daniel and Laura (Newcomb) Ames, was born in Roxbury, N. H., November 17, 1826, and fitting for college at Phillips Andover Academy, graduated at Harvard in 1848. He studied law with Franklin Dexter, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1853. He died in Saugus, August 17, 1865.

SAMUEL SALTER BLOWERS was born in Boston, March 22, 1742, and graduated at Harvard in 1763. He studied law with Thomas Hutchinson and was associated with Adams & Quincy in the defense of Captain Preston in 1770. A loyalist, he went to England in 1774, and returning in 1778 he found his name in the Prescription Act, and after a short imprisonment retired to Halifax, N. S., where in 1785 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1797 chief justice of the Supreme Court. He died at Halifax, October 25, 1842.

WILLIAM BRAFFLE, son of Rev. William, was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1702, and graduated at Harvard in 1722. He studied theology and preached for a time, practiced medicine and finally became a lawyer. He was chosen attorney-general and served in 1736 and 1737. He was also a representative, and was a member of Council from 1755 to 1768. He was a loyalist, and retiring to Halifax died there in October, 1776.

NATHANIEL BYFIELD, son of Richard, was born in Long Ditten, England, in 1653, and came to Boston in 1674. About 1680 he removed to Bristol, then in Massachusetts, and there practiced law, being promoted to the position of chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol county. While living in Bristol he was also for a time judge of the Admiralty Court and judge of probate. He returned to Boston in 1724, and was speaker of the House of Representatives, chief justice of the Common Pleas for Suffolk, and judge of admiralty. He died in Boston, June 6, 1733.



GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, brother of Benjamin Robbins Curtis already mentioned, was born in Watertown, Mass., November 28, 1812, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1836, and practiced many years in Boston. He has published many legal works and a life of Daniel Webster. Among his works are "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen," "Equity Precedents," "Treatise on the Law of Patents," "Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty," "Cases in the American and English Courts of Admiralty," "American Conveyancer," "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," and "History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States." He is now living in New York.

GEORGE SFORER BULFINCH, son of Charles Bulfinch, the distinguished architect who drew the plans for the Boston State House and the Capitol at Washington, was born in Boston, January 23, 1799, and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk in 1825, and to the Supreme Judicial Court in March, 1826. He was many years librarian of the Boston Library, over the arch in Franklin street. He died in Boston in 1853.

ELIAS HASKET DERBY, great-grandson of Richard, grandson of Elias H., and son of Elias H., all of Salem, was born in Salem, September 24, 1803, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk in October, 1827, and to the Supreme Judicial Court in October, 1829. He was a broad, progressive man, became a railroad lawyer, and was at one time president of the Old Colony Railroad. He died in Boston, March 30, 1880.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT was born in Marblehead, August 17, 1803, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1826. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and practiced law at Marblehead and Boston and at Lewiston, Ill. He died in 1872.

ABRAHAM EUSHS was born in Boston, March 28, 1786, and graduated at Harvard in 1804. He studied law with Isaac Parker, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1807. He began practice in Boston. He distinguished himself in the war of 1812 as an officer in the United States army, and in 1834 was brevetted brigadier-general, and made colonel of First Artillery November 17, 1834. He died at Portland, June 27, 1843.

RICHARD FLETCHER was born in Cavendish, Vt., January 8, 1788, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1806. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. In 1820 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and remained in Boston until his death, June 21, 1869. He was a member of Congress from 1837 to 1839, and judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1848 to 1853. He received a degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1846, and bequeathed to that college \$100,000.

RICHARD FREDERIC FULLER, son of Timothy, was born in Cambridge, May 15, 1821, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, December 22, 1846, and died at Wayland, Mass., May 30, 1869.

JOHN GARDINER, son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, was born in Boston in 1731, and studied law at the Inner Temple, London, and in June, 1761, was admitted to practice as barrister in Westminster Hall. After a short practice in England he was ap-

pointed attorney-general at the Island of St. Christopher and removed there. After the Revolution he came to Boston, where he was recognized as a citizen by a special law passed February 13, 1784, and was a barrister in 1785. He afterwards removed to Pownalboro', in Maine, and was drowned off Cape Ann, October 15, 1793. He received a degree of Master of Arts from the University of Glasgow in 1755, and from Harvard in 1791. He married Margaret Harris, of Haverford, Wales.

FRANCIS HILLIARD, son of William, was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1823. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 4, 1830. He was judge of the Roxbury Police Court, judge of insolvency for Norfolk county, and the author of "Digest of Pickering's Reports," "Sales of Personal Property," "American Law of Real Property," "American Jurisprudence," "Law of Vendors and Purchasers," "Treatise on Torts," "Remedy for Torts," "New Trials," "Law of Injunctions," and "Hilliard on Mortgages." He died in 1878.

LEVI LINCOLN, son of Levi, was born in Worcester, October 25, 1782, and graduated at Harvard in 1802. He was admitted to the Worcester bar after studying with his father, and established himself in his native town. He was senator in 1812, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1822, lieutenant governor in 1823, judge of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1824, governor from 1825 to 1834, member of Congress from 1835 to 1841, collector of the port of Boston from 1841 to 1843, State senator again in 1844, and president of the Senate in 1845. He died in Worcester, May 29, 1868.

GEORGE W. SEARLE, son of Joseph and Mary Searle, was born in Salem, Mass., January 22, 1826, and was educated at the Boston schools and at Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law with Fuller & Andrew and with Richard Fletcher, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1847. He has written treatises with the following titles: "Of the Habeas Corpus," "Extraordinary Remedies,—Error, Certiorari, Prohibition, Mandamus, Quo Warranto," "Legal Principles, their Exceptions and Limitations," "Patents," and "Hints on the Art of Advocacy." He has been a frequent contributor to the daily press as law critic and to the law reviews. He has been associated as counsel with Franklin Pierce and B. F. Butler in important criminal trials. He married in December, 1849, Sarah F. Ball. He died in Boston, October 18, 1892.

ALBERT LAMB LINCOLN, JR., son of Albert Lamb and Ann Eliza (Stoddard) Lincoln, was born in Boston, April 29, 1850, and after attending the public schools of Brookline, graduated at Harvard in 1872. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 15, 1875. He has been a member of the Board of Selectmen since 1886 and its chairman since 1848, and was a special justice of the Brookline Police Court from 1882 until his resignation in 1889. He married Edith, daughter of Moses Williams, of Brookline, October 9, 1879, and still lives in Brookline.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Mass., February 16, 1842, and was fitted for college at private and public schools in Hingham, and graduated at Harvard in 1863. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and finishing his law studies in the office of Lathrop & Bishop, was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 16, 1865. He was a representative in



Michael Dyer, Jr.



1879-1880. He married Serafina, daughter of Joseph G. Loring, at Boston, December 17, 1883, and has his residence in Hingham.

CHARLES SPRAGUE LINCOLN, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Lincoln, was born in Walpole, N. H., April 20, 1826, and graduated at Harvard in 1850. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1854. He has been selectman, overseer of the poor, member of the School Committee, trustee of the Public Library, and representative from Somerville, where he still lives, and married there Louise E. Plimpton, October 8, 1856.

CHARLES PLIMPTON LINCOLN, son of Charles Sprague and Louise E. (Plimpton) Lincoln, was born in Somerville, Mass., May 7, 1859, and was educated at the Somerville High School. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of his father and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1889. He has been a member of the Common Council in Somerville, where he now lives. He married Mary Foote Lowe at Somerville, June 25, 1889.

GEORGE TAYLOR LINCOLN, son of George C. and Anna M. Lincoln, was born at Westboro, Mass., June 3, 1858, and was educated at the North Brookfield high and common schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1884. He is the Massachusetts editor of the *Northeastern Reporter*, and has been engaged on the "Complete Digest." He married Hattie E. Wilson at West Newton, in June, 1886, and lives in West Newton (Newton).

THEODORE LYMAN was born in Boston, February 19, 1792, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He studied law, but the editor is not certain as to his admission to the bar. He was mayor of Boston from 1832 to 1835, and died July 17, 1849.

WILLIAM POWELL MASON, son of Jonathan and Susannah (Powell) Mason, was born in Boston, December 9, 1791, and graduated at Harvard in 1811. He was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Boston in September, 1814, and to the Supreme Judicial Court in December, 1816. He married Hannah, daughter of Daniel Dennison Rogers, October 24, 1831, and died in Boston, December 4, 1867.

JOHN WINGATE THORNTON was born in Saco, Me., August 12, 1818, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 13, 1840, and lived and practiced in Boston until his death, June 6, 1878. He was a distinguished antiquary, one of the founders of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, a vice-president of the American Statistical Society, and of the Prince Publication Society. His historical papers and reviews and essays were too numerous to mention.

JOHN OSBORNE SARGENT was born in Gloucester in 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1834, and remained in Boston until 1837, when he went to New York and became associate editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*. During his residence in Boston he was connected with the *Boston Atlas*, and in 1835 and 1836 was representative. Subsequently he edited the *Republic* newspaper in Washington, and practiced law in Washington and New York until his death in 1891.

THOMAS OLIVER SELFRIDGE, born probably in Boston about 1777, graduated at Harvard in 1797 and died in 1816. He studied law in Boston with Robert Treat

Paine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1800. In 1806, as the result of a political quarrel, he shot Charles Austin in State street, Boston, and was tried for murder and acquitted. Samuel Dexter defended him and made one of those powerful and eloquent appeals to the jury for which he was distinguished. He was the father of Rear Admiral Thomas Oliver Selfridge of the United States navy.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, son of Rev. Elias Smith, and well known to the last generation as a correspondent of the *Boston Journal* under the name of "Burleigh," studied divinity and was successively a Universalist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist. He was the author of many theological and other works, and finally studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1850.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SAWYER was born at Saco, Me., April 22, 1810, and in 1838 removed to Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1840, and practiced law until his death, September 6, 1875. He published "The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Guide," "Plea for Amusements," and was a frequent contributor to the daily press.

JONATHAN SEWALL, son of Jonathan, was born in Boston, August 24, 1728, and graduated at Harvard in 1748. He was appointed attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1767, and in the next year was made judge of the Nova Scotia Admiralty Court. In 1775 as a loyalist he went to England, and in 1788 settled in St. John, N. B., where he held the position of admiralty judge until his death in that place, September 26, 1796.

BENJAMIN PRATT was born in Cohasset, Mass., March 13, 1710, and graduated at Harvard in 1737. He studied law with Robert Auchmuty and married his daughter. He was a representative from Boston from 1757 to 1759 and was one of the few eminent lawyers in Boston of that day. He was appointed in 1761 chief justice of New York, and died January 5, 1763.

GEORGE D. NOYES, son of Rev. George R. and Eliza (Buttrick) Noyes, was born in Brookfield, Mass., June 3, 1831, and graduated at Harvard in 1851. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 17, 1855. He married Susan P., daughter of John Wright, of Lowell, June 19, 1872, and lives in Brookline.

PATRICK O'LOUGHLIN, son of Patrick and Catherine O'Loughlin, was born in Ennistymore, County Clare, Ireland, July 16, 1849, and was educated in Ireland in the Christian Brothers' Schools. He came to Boston June 5, 1864, and finished his education in the Boston public schools. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Sumner Albee, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, May 20, 1878. He is now preparing a work on the Law of Fraternal, Social and Literary Societies. He married Catherine F. Kearns at Boston, June 5, 1884, and lives in Brookline.

JAMES MONROE OLMSTED, son of John W. and Mary (Livingston) Olmstead, was born in Framingham, Mass., February 6, 1852, and fitting for college at the Roxbury Latin School graduated at Harvard in 1873. He afterwards attended the University of Berlin and the University of Heidelberg. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1877, and finishing his law studies with Jewell, Field & Shepard, was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 7, 1877. He was a representative from Ward



Eleven in Boston in 1891 and 1892. The special cases in which he has been engaged are *Schmauz vs. Goos*, 132 Mass., 141, *Batchelder vs. Batchelder*, 139 Mass., 1, and *Fogg vs. Millis*, 188 Mass., 443. He was instrumental in the introduction of the Australian ballot into the caucus system in Boston. He married Annie M. Batchelder in Boston, May 29, 1879, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE READ NUTTER, son of Thomas F. and Adelaide R. Nutter, was born in Boston, August 9, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889. He resides in Boston.

JOHN ADAMS, son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams, was born in Braintree, Mass., October 31, 1735, and graduated at Harvard in 1755. He studied law in Worcester and began practice in Boston in 1758, while retaining a residence in Braintree. He moved to Boston in 1768 and was soon after made a barrister. In 1770 he was one of the counsel defending Captain Preston and others for the Boston massacre, and in the same year was chosen representative. He was a delegate to the Congress of 1774 and 1775, and a member of the Provincial Congress. He was president of the Board of War in 1776-77, and in 1777 was appointed commissioner to France. He was appointed by Congress minister to treat with Great Britain for peace in 1779 and in 1780 was sent to Holland to negotiate a loan. With Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty of commerce with Great Britain and in 1785 was sent minister to the Court of St. James. In 1788 he was chosen vice-president of the United States and in 1796 president. In 1820 he was a delegate to the State Convention, and died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. He married in 1764 Abigail Smith, of Weymouth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams, was born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767. At eleven years of age (in 1778) he went with his father to France and returned in 1779, having attended school in France during his absence. He returned to France in 1779 and continued his studies there and at Amsterdam and in the Leyden University. In 1781 at the age of fourteen he went with Francis Dana, minister to Russia, as his secretary, and after several years at St. Petersburg and Stockholm, Copenhagen and Hamburg, returned to America in 1785. He studied law with Theophilus Parsons, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1791. In 1794 he was appointed minister to Holland, and in 1796 minister to Portugal. In 1797 he was appointed minister to Prussia, but was recalled on the election of Jefferson and resumed practice in Boston. In 1802 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, and in 1803 United States senator. In 1806 he was appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard, and in 1809 he was appointed minister to Russia. In 1815 he was appointed minister to England, and under President Monroe made secretary of state. In 1824 he was chosen president and served one term. In 1831 he was chosen by the anti-Masonic party member of Congress and he remained in Congress until his death, which occurred in the Capitol at Washington February 23, 1848. He married, July 27, 1797, Louisa, daughter of Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, American consul at London.

NAHATHIEL PEASLEE SARGEANT, son of Rev. Christopher Sargeant, was born in Methuen, November 2, 1731, and graduated at Harvard in 1750. He practiced law in Haverhill, was a delegate to Provincial Congress in 1775, and in 1775 was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, being promoted in 1790 to chief justice, and dying in October, 1791, at Haverhill.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, son of Rev. Moses Parsons, was born in Newbury, Mass., February 24, 1750, and graduated at Harvard in 1769. He was admitted to the bar in Portland in 1774, and after a practice of a year or two established himself in Newburyport in 1777. He removed to Boston in 1800 and was made chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1806, holding his seat until his death at Boston, October 30, 1813. He married a daughter of Benjamin Greenleaf.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, jr., son of Theophilus, was born in Newburyport, May 17, 1797, and graduated at Harvard in 1815. He studied law with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 16, 1819, beginning practice in Taunton but soon settling in Boston. He was largely engaged in literary work, including contributions to reviews and the press and several law books, among which are "Law of Contracts," "Elements of Mercantile Law," "Laws of Business for Business Men," "Maritime Law," "Notes and Bills of Exchange," "Law of Partnership," "Marine Insurance and General Average," and "Shipping and Admiralty." He was also the author of a memoir of his father and several volumes of essays. He was appointed in 1847 Dane professor of law in the Harvard Law School, a position which he held until his death, which occurred in Cambridge, January 26, 1882.

SAMUEL SEAWALL was born in Boston, December 11, 1757, and graduated at Harvard in 1776. He settled in Marblehead, was at one time representative, was a member of Congress from 1797 to 1800, and made judge of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1806. He was made chief justice in 1813 and served until his death at Wiscasset, Me., June 8, 1814.

ISAAC PARKER was descended from John, who came from Biddeford, England, to Saco, Me., and in 1650 bought the island in the Kennebec River, called Parker's Island, and there died in 1661. He was born in Boston, June 17, 1768, and graduated at Harvard in 1786. He studied law in Boston with William Tudor, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1789. He settled in Castine, Me., was representative in 1791-92-94-95, member of Congress from 1797 to 1799, and United States marshal from 1797 to 1801. He removed to Portland, was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in January, 1806, and made chief justice in 1814, serving until his death, May 26, 1830. He was eleven years trustee of Bowdoin College, twenty years an overseer of Harvard, and Royal professor of law at the Harvard Law School from 1816 to 1827. He received a degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1814. He married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Hall, of Medford.

JAMES W. O'BRIEN was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 1, 1846, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1867. He was a member of the Charlestown City Council in 1870-71, and trustee of the Public Library. He practiced in Charlestown until its annexation to Boston in 1874, when he removed to Boston proper.

LEMUEL SILAW, son of Oakes and Susannah (Hayward) Shaw, was born in Barnstable, Mass., January 9, 1781. His father, born in Bridgewater, Mass., June 10, 1736, was ordained over the First Church in Barnstable, October 1, 1760, and died February 11, 1807, and his mother was a native of Braintree. He was fitted for college by his father and by Rev. Wm. Salisbury, of Braintree, and graduated at Harvard in 1800. After leaving college he was usher in the Franklin (Brimmer) School under Dr. Asa Bullard, principal, and assistant editor of the *Boston Gazette*. In 1801 he entered the law office of David Everett in Boston, and after a regular course

of study in Boston and Amherst, N. H., was admitted to the bar in Hopkinton, N. H., in September, 1804. He was afterwards admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Plymouth in November, 1804, and established himself at Boston. He was a representative in 1811-12-13-14-15, a member of the Convention of 1820, a Senator in 1821-22 and 1828-29, and wrote the act incorporating the city of Boston with the exception of the section relating to public theatres and exhibitions, and the section establishing the Police Court of the city of Boston, which were drafted by William Sullivan. He was a member of the Boston Library Society, the Humane Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in North America, and the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard twelve years, and one of the corporation of Harvard twenty-seven years. On the 23d of August, 1830, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and resigned August 31, 1860. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1831 and from Brown in 1850, and died in Boston, March 30, 1861. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Knapp, of Boston, January 6, 1818, and second Hope, daughter of Dr. Samuel Savage, of Barnstable, in August, 1827.

REUBEN ATWATER CHAPMAN was the son of a farmer and born in Russell, Mass., September 20, 1801. At first clerk in a store in Blanford, he studied law there and after admission to the bar practiced successively in Westfield, Monson, Ware, and Springfield, being in the last place a partner with George Ashmun. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1860, and chief justice in 1868, holding his seat until his death, which occurred in Fluelen, Switzerland, June 28, 1873. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams in 1836, and Amherst in 1841, and the degree of LL. D. from Amherst in 1861, and Harvard in 1864.

HORACE GRAY, son of Horace, was born in Boston in 1828, and graduated at Harvard in 1845, and from the Harvard Law School in 1849. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 14, 1851. In 1854 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, and his reports are contained in sixteen volumes, covering the period from the Suffolk and Nantucket term of 1854 to the Suffolk term of November, 1860. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court and in 1873 chief justice. In 1882 he was made associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and is still on the bench.

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN was born in Walpole, N. H., April 22, 1771, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1796. He studied law, and after admission to the bar wrote a poem, entitled "Jonathan's Courtship," which attracted some attention. In London, in 1803, he published another poem "Terrible Tractoration," and in Boston, in 1806, published "Democracy Unveiled." In 1812 he practiced law at Bellows Falls, and in 1815 in Brattleboro, where he edited the *Intelligencer*. In 1822 he came to Boston and published the *New England Farmer* until his death, November 11, 1837.

WILLIAM REED was a Boston man, and was deputy judge of admiralty in 1766. He was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1770, and held that office until the Revolution. He was a barrister in 1768. In 1775 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature and was superseded in 1776. He died in 1780.

JEDEDIAH FOSTER was born in Andover, October 10, 1726, and graduated at Harvard in 1744. He settled in Brookfield, and was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774-5. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature and served till his death, October 17, 1779.

INCREASE SUMNER, son of Increase, a farmer in Roxbury, was born in that town November 27, 1746, and graduated at Harvard in 1767. After graduation he taught school, and after studying law in Boston with Samuel Quincy was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1779, and settled in Roxbury. He was representative from 1776 to 1780, senator from 1780 to 1782, and in 1782 was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, holding the seat until he was chosen governor in 1797, and died in office, June 7, 1799. He married, September 30, 1779, a daughter of William Hyslop, of Brookline, Mass.

NATHAN CUSHING was born in Scituate, September 24, 1742, and graduated at Harvard in 1763. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1790 and resigned in 1800. He died at Scituate, November 2, 1812.

THOMAS DAWES, son of Col. Thomas, was born in Boston, July 8, 1758, and graduated at Harvard in 1777. He studied law in the office of John Lowell in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1780. He was appointed in 1790 judge of probate for Suffolk county and in 1792 judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. He remained on the bench till his resignation in 1802, when he was again appointed judge of probate and held the office until his death, July 22, 1825. He was also appointed in 1802 judge of the Municipal Court in the town of Boston to succeed George Richards Minot, who was appointed on the establishment of the court in 1800. He held this office until he was succeeded on his resignation by Josiah Quincy, who was appointed January 16, 1822.

THEOPHILUS BRADBURY was born in Newbury, Mass., November 13, 1739, and graduated at Harvard in 1757. He taught school in Falmouth, now Portland, and after studying law established himself in Falmouth, where he remained until 1779, when he removed to Newbury. He was a representative and senator, and also a member of Congress from 1795 to 1797, and judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1797 to 1803. He died at Newbury, September 6, 1803.

SIMON STRONG was born in Northampton, March 6, 1736, and graduated at Yale College in 1756. He was admitted to the bar in 1761. He was representative from 1767 to 1769, senator in 1793, and in 1801 was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, remaining on the bench until his death at Amherst, December 14, 1805.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, son of Benjamin, was born in Hartford, Conn., in May, 1746, and graduated at Yale in 1765. In April, 1766, he was admitted to the bar and practiced in Great Barrington and Sheffield. In the Revolution he was on the staff of Gen. John Thomas in the expedition to Canada. He was a representative from Sheffield, delegate to the Continental Congress, and in 1788 to 1797 a member of Congress. He was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1788-9, United States senator from 1796 to 1799, and in 1802 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, serving until his death, which occurred in Boston, June 24, 1813.

DANIEL DEWEY was born in Sheffield, Mass., January 29, 1766. He studied law with Theodore Sedgwick, and settled in Williamstown in 1787; was a member of the



Lawrence F. Eldredge.





Executive Council, member of Congress in 1813-14, and appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1814, serving till his death, May 26, 1815.

SAMUEL PUTNAM was born in Danvers, Mass., April 13, 1768, and graduated at Harvard in 1787. After admission to the bar he began practice in Salem in 1790. He was State senator in 1808-9-13-14, representative in 1812, and a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1814 to 1842. He died at Somerville, July 3, 1853.

LEON MARTIN ABBOTT, son of Joseph B. and Lydia C. Abbott, born in Richmond, N. H., August 28, 1867, was educated at the High School in Keene, N. H., and graduated at Harvard. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891. Residence at Keene, N. H.

SAMUEL APPLETON BROWN ABBOTT, son of Josiah Gardner and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott, was born in Lowell, March 6, 1846. He graduated at Harvard in 1866, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1868, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1875. He married at Providence, R. I., October 15, 1873, Abby Frances Woods. Residence in Boston.

ROSCIUS HARLOW BACK, son of Roseius and Harriet C., born in Union, Conn., May 28, 1865, educated at common schools of Union and High School of Brimfield, Mass., studied law at Boston University Law School, admitted to the bar at Boston, 1889. Married Katharine E. Hart at Boston, December 1, 1888, residence in Boston.

DUDLEY P. BAILEY, son of Rev. Dudley Perkins and Hannah Barrows (Cushman), born in Cornville, Me., October 24, 1843, graduated at Colby University 1867, studied law with William L. Putnam, of Portland, admitted to Maine bar April 28, 1870, to Suffolk bar April 15, 1873, representative 1886-7. Residence at Everett, Mass., unmarried.

ANDREW JACKSON BAILEY, son of Barker and Alice, born in Charlestown, Mass., July 18, 1840, graduated at Harvard 1863, was second lieutenant in the war, studied law with John W. Pettingill and Hutchins & Wheeler, admitted to bar 1867, representative 1871-72-73, senator 1874, city solicitor of Boston 1881. Married in January, 1869, Abby V., daughter of John and Hannah Getchell, of Charlestown.

THOMAS COGSWELL BACHELDER, son of Dr. Samuel Fogg and Martha (Badger) Bachelder, born at Gilman Iron Works, N. H., November 6, 1860, graduated at Harvard 1883, studied law at Harvard Law School, and admitted to Suffolk bar January 26, 1886, residence Dorchester District of Boston.

EUGENE PENDLETON CARVER, son of Nathan P. and Frances A. (Pendleton) Carver, born in Seaford, Me., September 5, 1860, educated at Boston University, studied law at Boston University Law School, admitted to Suffolk bar in June, 1882. Married Clara P. Porter, August 11, 1886, residence Arlington.

JOHN H. CASEY, son of Jeremiah and Margaret, born in Somerville, Mass., December 9, 1860, educated at public schools, studied law with Stearns & Butler and at Boston University Law School, admitted to Suffolk bar January, 1885, residence Dorchester District of Boston.

JAMES COONEY, jr., son of James and Jane (Fields) Cooney, born in Ellington, Conn., January 3, 1851, educated at public and private schools, studied law at Yale Law School and in office of Judge De Forest, of Bridgeport, admitted to bar in New Haven, June 27, 1883, in Boston, January 20, 1885, residence Boston.

EDWARD O. COOKE, son of Russell and Mary V. (Otis) Cooke, born in Boston, September 5, 1839, educated at public schools, studied law with John F. Colby in Boston, admitted to bar in Boston, November, 1879. Married daughter of Charles W. Morse, of Boston, residence Scituate.

FRANCIS DANA, son of Col. George H. and Frances Anne Matson Burke Dana, born in Singapore, educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., studied law at Harvard Law School and in the office of Joseph Willard, Boston, admitted to Suffolk bar in December, 1888, residence Boston.

RICHARD ELA, son of Richard and Lucia (King) Ela, born in Washington, D. C., November 30, 1850, graduated at Harvard 1871, studied law with Jewell, Gaston & Field and at Harvard Law School, admitted to bar in Boston, June, 1873, residence Cambridge.

MICHAEL F. FARRFILL, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, September 13, 1848, educated at Boston College, studied law with Edwin S. Hovey, admitted to Middlesex bar June, 1871. Married Elizabeth M. Treanor at Somerville in 1874, residence Somerville.

WILLIAM ASPINWALL, son of Col. Thomas and Louisa Elizabeth (Poignand) Aspinwall, United States consul in London from 1815 to 1853, was born in London, February 16, 1819, educated at a private school in Hammersmith, England, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840, finished his law studies in the office of Franklin Dexter and George W. Phillips, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1841. In 1847 he became a resident in Brookline, was town clerk from 1850 to 1852, representative in 1851 and 1852, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, senator in 1854, and assessor, selectman, and water commissioner. He married in January, 1848, Arixene Southgate, daughter of Richard King Porter, of Portland, and died at Brookline, October 25, 1892.

CHARLES SUMNER HAMLIN, son of Edward Sumner and Anna Gertrude Hamlin, was born in Boston, August 30, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1883. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1886, and finished his law studies in the office of Robert M. Morse. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He is an ardent Democratic politician, deeply interested in civil service and tariff reform and an effective speaker on the political platform. In April, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant secretary of the treasury. Residence Brookline.

HENRY A. SCUDDER, son of Josiah and Hannah (Lovell) Scudder, born in Barnstable November 25, 1819, studied law with his brother Zeno at Barnstable and in Boston with George T. Bigelow, admitted to Suffolk bar October 23, 1844, appointed in February, 1869, judge of the Superior Court, resigned 1872. Married, June 30, 1857, Mrs. Nanie B. Jackson, daughter of Captain Charles B. Tobey, of Nantucket, died at Washington, January 26, 1892.

ASA WELLINGTON, son of John, born in West Boylston, December 14, 1817, studied law with Ezra Wilkinson at Dedham, admitted to the Norfolk bar in 1850, practiced in Weymouth first, afterwards Boston. Married, November 9, 1850, Cornelia A. Thayer, of Weymouth, died in Boston, May 9, 1892.

GEORGE W. WARE, jr., born in Boston, October 3, 1837, graduated at Amherst 1859, Harvard Law School 1861. Married, December 14, 1865, Alice S., daughter of Edward S. Tobey, of Boston, died in Boston, February 12, 1890.

GEORGE GREENLEAF PRATT, son of Rev. Enoch, born in Brewster in 1842, graduated at Harvard 1866, studied law with Richard H. Dana, jr., admitted to the Suffolk bar June 24, 1873, died at Waverly, May 4, 1890.

EDWARD F. HEAD graduated at the Harvard Law School 1842, admitted to the Middlesex bar October, 1843, was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1848, removed to California and became judge of the Superior Court of San Mateo county, and died in San Francisco in April, 1890.

JOHN F. COLBY, born in Bennington, N. H., March 3, 1834, graduated at Dartmouth, 1859, admitted to the Suffolk bar December 14, 1865, councilman in Boston 1878-79, representative 1886-87, died at Hillsboro', N. H., June 7, 1890.

GILMAN MARSTON, born at Orford, N. H., August 29, 1811, graduated at Dartmouth, 1837, studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Hubbard & Watts, of Boston, admitted to Suffolk bar April 22, 1841, practiced in Exeter, N. H., representative in New Hampshire eighteen years, member of Congress 1859 to 1863, and 1865 to 1867, colonel and brigadier-general in the war, died at Exeter, N. H., July 3, 1890.

EDWARD DARLEY BOIT, son of John, who was chief officer of the ship *Columbia*, which gave the name to Columbia River, born in Boston 1815, graduated at Harvard 1834, and at Harvard Law School 1844, admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1847, associated with Charles P. & B. R. Curtis, representative 1852-53. Married, June 13, 1839, Jane P., daughter of John Hubbard, of Boston, abandoned law to become treasurer of several mill corporations, died at Cotuit, Mass., October 15, 1890.

EDWARD P. NETTLETON, born in Chicopee, Mass., November 7, 1834, graduated at Yale, 1856, captain in Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, made colonel June 7, 1865, studied law at Springfield and Harvard Law Schools, admitted to Suffolk bar 1867, appointed assistant United States attorney 1869, fourth assistant city solicitor 1876, second assistant 1878, first assistant 1879, city solicitor 1881, corporation counsel of Boston 1882, judge advocate general on staff of Governor Robinson 1883. Married December 15, 1869, Mary E., daughter of Rev. Dr. J. T. Tucker, died at Boston, April 17, 1889.

PELEG WHITMAN CHANDLER, son of Peleg, was born in New Gloucester, Me., April 3, 1816, and graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1834 and at Bowdoin College in 1837. He studied law with his father and at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was a city councilman 1843-45, president of the council the two last years, representative 1845-7, city solicitor 1845 to 1853, Fourth of July city orator in 1844, trustee of Bowdoin College, and received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1867. He published two volumes of noted criminal trials and was connected for some time with the editorial management of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. He married a daughter of Professor Parker Cleaveland and died in Boston, May 28, 1889.

FRANCIS BRINLEY, born in Boston, November 10, 1800, graduated at Harvard 1818, studied law with William Sullivan and admitted to Suffolk bar November, 1821, president of Common Council of Boston 1850-51, representative 1832, '50, '54, and senator 1852-53, '63. In 1857 removed to Tyngsboro', and then to Newport, R. I. Died at Newport, June 14, 1889.

HENRY WELD FULLER, son of Henry W. Fuller and Esther, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gould, of Newburyport, born in Augusta, Me., January 16, 1810, graduated at Bowdoin 1828, studied law with his father and at Harvard Law School, began practice in Augusta, removed to Boston 1841, admitted to Suffolk bar October 30, 1841, and became a partner with E. Hasket Derby, afterwards appointed clerk of United States Circuit Court. Married in 1835 Mary Storer, daughter of Nathaniel Goddard, of Boston, and died in Boston, August 14, 1889.

FRANCIS FISKE HEARD, born in Wayland, January 17, 1825, graduated at Harvard 1848. He practiced in Framingham from 1851 to 1856, and was afterwards, while in Boston, associated with E. H. Bennett in the *Digest*. He married two wives, the first of whom was Harriet, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Dracut, and he died in Boston, September 29, 1889.

BENJAMIN POND, born in Salem, February 6, 1822, educated at Latin School; studied law with William Whiting, Boston, councilman 1857-8, judge of Municipal Court of East Boston District, resigned in 1887, died November 21, 1889.

FRANCIS WINTHROP PALFREY, son of Rev. Dr. John G. Palfrey, born in Boston, April 11, 1831, graduated at Harvard 1851 and at Harvard Law School 1853, admitted to Suffolk bar September 21, 1854, lieutenant-colonel, colonel of Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, and brevet major-general, wounded at Antietam, author of "Antietam and Fredericksburg," register of bankruptcy. Married Louisa, daughter of Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, and died at Cannes, France, December 5, 1889.

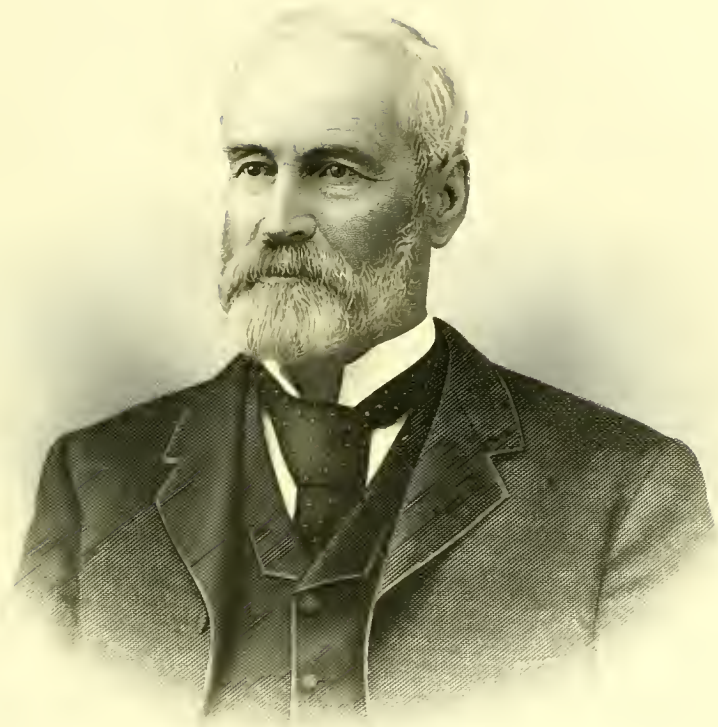
HORATIO E. SWASEY, son of Horatio J., born in Standish, Me., educated at Gorham Academy, studied with his father and in Boston with Henry W. Paine, after admission associated with Thomas J. Gargan till 1882, then with his brother, Democratic candidate for Congress in 1888, died in Boston, December 24, 1889.

JOHN H. KREY, born in Boston 1859, studied at the Boston Law School, admitted to Suffolk bar 1884, died in Boston, December 26, 1889.

JOSEPH MCKEAN CHURCHILL, son of Asaph and Mary (Gardner) Churchill, born in Milton, April 29, 1821, graduated at Harvard 1840, and at Harvard Law School 1845, admitted to Suffolk bar 1845, overseer of Harvard 1856-58, representative 1858-59, member of the Executive Council 1859-60, of the Constitutional Convention 1853, captain Company B Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment in the war, special justice of the Boston Municipal Court 1867, associate justice 1871, married Augusta Phillips Gardner, and died at Milton, March 23, 1886.

X GEORGE L. RUFFIN, born of free parents in Richmond, Va., December 16, 1834, came with his parents to Boston 1853, attended Chapman Hall School, opened a barber's shop, studied law with Jewell & Gaston, graduated at Harvard Law School 1869, admitted to Suffolk bar September 18, 1869, representative 1870-71, councilman 1876-77, appointed judge of Municipal Court of Charlestown District in November, 1883, by Governor B. F. Butler, and died November 19, 1886.

ISAAC HULL WRIGHT, born in Boston in 1816, went into business with his father, afterwards connected with the press, appointed navy agent at Boston in 1846, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of Massachusetts Volunteers in the Mexican war, studied law with Theophilus Parsons, admitted to Suffolk bar January 22, 1863, died in Dorchester, December 22, 1886.



Yours respectfully,  
L. S. Fairbanks.





BENJAMIN F. BROOKS, born in Sturbridge, October 26, 1818, admitted to Suffolk bar October 7, 1840, many years a partner with Joshua D. Ball, died at Newton, January 4, 1887.

CHARLES ATWOOD, born in Haverhill, May 15, 1803, graduated at Yale 1821, died February 13, 1887.

HENRY BROMFIELD ROGERS, born in Boston, April 4, 1802, graduated at Harvard 1822, admitted to the Suffolk bar October 27, 1825, alderman in Boston in 1844-48-49-50-51, senator 1857, died in Boston, March 30, 1857.

HENRY LUNT, son of Rev. Dr. William Parsons Lunt and Ellen Hobart, daughter of Barnabus Hedge, of Plymouth, born in Quincy, Mass., March 28, 1842, graduated at Harvard 1863, studied law with Brooks, Ball & Storey, admitted to the Suffolk bar September 17, 1866, died at Quincy, April 7, 1887.

JONATHAN PALMER ROGERS, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Palmer) Rogers, born in Shapleigh, now Acton, October 10, 1802, went with his father at the age of twelve to Augusta, Me., studied law with Ruel Williams, admitted to the Penobscot bar 1826, settled in Bangor, attorney-general of Maine 1832, senator 1834, and removed to Boston 1840, and admitted to Suffolk bar. He married Lucretia, daughter of Henry Page, of Hallowell, Me., and died in Boston, November 26, 1846.

JUSTIN ALLEN JACOBS, born in Cranston, R. I., February 3, 1818, graduated at Harvard 1839, admitted to Middlesex bar June, 1850, died at Cambridge, January 3, 1887.

WILLIAM DAVIS BLISS, son of Alexander Bliss and Elizabeth, daughter of William Davis, of Plymouth, born in Plymouth, May 1, 1826, graduated at Harvard 1846, admitted to Suffolk bar January 22, 1851, removed to Petaluma, Cal., and there died, November 1, 1886.

CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT, born in Hopkinton, Mass., December 22, 1836, graduated at Harvard 1857, at Harvard Law School 1860, died at Salem, June 11, 1887.

FRANCIS BARTLETT PATTEN, son of J. Bartlett and Lucy P. Patten, born in Boston, January 11, 1858, graduated at Harvard 1879, studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1883, residence Boston.

WILLIAM PAGE, son of Thomas and Sarah (Cogswell) Page, born in Boston, August 24, 1795, graduated at Harvard 1815, studied law with James T. Austin, and was admitted before 1822 to Suffolk bar, and died in Boston, April 11, 1867.

GEORGE SUMNER FORBUSH, son of James E. and Elizabeth W. Forbush, born in Ashland, Mass., April 17, 1853, studied law at Boston University Law School and with Judge Mellen Chamberlain in Boston, admitted to the Suffolk bar December 12, 1874, and married Grace Shipley Etheridge in Boston, June 25, 1877, residence Brookline.

JOSEPH R. CHURCHILL, son of Asaph and Mary Churchill, born in Dorchester, July 29, 1845, graduated at Harvard 1867, at Harvard Law School 1869, admitted to the Norfolk county bar 1869, is judge of the Municipal Court of the Dorchester District of Boston. He married, February 21, 1871, at Dorchester, Mary, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Cushing, of Dorchester, residence in Dorchester.

EDWARD JAMES FLYNN, son of Maurice and Mary Flynn, born in Boston, June 16, 1859, graduated at Boston College in 1861. He studied law at Harvard and Boston

University Law Schools, and was admitted to Suffolk bar in January, 1884, representative in 1885-86-88, member of the Executive Council 1889-90-91, director of East Boston ferries 1887-88-89, president of Boston College Alumni Association, residence Boston.

ELIOT L. PACKARD, son of Nelson and Martha P. Packard, born in Brockton, Mass., June 4, 1854, graduated at the Bridgewater Normal School in 1872, studied law at the Boston University Law School and with Jonas R. Perkins and W. W. Wilkins at Brockton, admitted to Plymouth county bar in 1877, councilman in Brockton 1885, married at Hopkinton, Mass., December 25, 1884, Cora Lethbridge, residence in Woburn since 1886.

FRANK M. FORBUSH, son of James E. and Elizabeth W. (Goddard) Forbush, born in Natick, Mass., September 20, 1858, studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the offices of George S. Forbush and Patrick H. Cooney, and admitted to the bar in Lowell, September 13, 1882. He married at Natick, November 1, 1882, Annie Louise Mead, and lives in Natick.

JEREMIAH G. FOLEY, son of Michael J. and Catherine Foley, born in North Leominster, Mass., October 2, 1863, educated at Boston College, studied law with Charles A. Prince in Boston and at Boston University Law School, and admitted to Suffolk bar August 4, 1891, residence Boston.

EDWARD TYRREL CHANNING, son of William, was born in Newport, R. I., December 12, 1791, and entered Harvard but did not graduate, receiving, however, the degree of Master of Arts in 1819 and of LL.D. in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1812, and began practice in Boston. He was a frequent and able contributor to the *North American Review*, and in 1819 its co-editor with Richard H. Dana. He delivered the Boston Fourth of July oration in 1817, and in 1819 was appointed Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard, holding the place until 1851 and performing work probably more useful than that of any professor since the college was organized. He died at Cambridge, February 8, 1856.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, son of James E. and Eliza A. Baker, was born in Cornville, Me., July 22, 1865, and was educated at the Norridgewock Eaton School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and with Charles Robinson and Blackmar & Sheldon in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1887, and the Maine bar in Skowhegan in September, 1887, residence in Boston.

JOSEPH WHITMAN BAILEY, son of Loring Wourt and Laura A. (Avray) Bailey, was born in Fredericton, N. B., May 9, 1865, and was educated at the Collegiate School and University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. He studied law with Wetmore & Winslow, barristers at Fredericton, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1889, residence in Boston.

HORACE G. ALLEN, son of Stephen M. and Ann M. Allen, was born in Jamaica Plain, July 27, 1855, and educated at the Boston public schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 5, 1877. He has been councilman, and in 1891 was candidate for mayor of Boston. He married in 1881 Grace D. Chamberlain, of Brunswick, Me., residence in Roxbury.

HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY, son of Otis and Lucinda Alden (Loring) Bailey, was born February 24, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1877. He graduated at the Harvard

Law School in 1878, and after a course of study in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1880. He married Mary Persis, daughter of Governor Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire, February 12, 1884, and lives in Cambridge.

EDWARD I. BAKER, son of J. Alonzo and Maria M. Baker, was born in Eddington, Me., February 25, 1866, and studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the office of Albert W. Paine, of Bangor, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1887, residence in Boston.

WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, son of Francisco Beltran and Elizabeth Cardes (Pedrick) de las Casas, was born in Malden, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. His father was a political exile from Spain in 1820, who had favored a constitutional government. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Robert D. Smith, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He lives in Malden, and for some years he has been an active and efficient promoter of civil service and tariff reform.

EBENEZER GAY, son of Martin and Mary (Pinckney) Gay, was born in Boston, February 24, 1771, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. He studied law with Christopher Gore, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793. He began practice in Boston, occupying an office in Schollay's building, and secured almost at once a lucrative practice. He changed his residence to Hingham in 1805, but continued his business in Boston till 1809, after which date he enjoyed a large practice at the Plymouth county bar. He married Mary Allyne, daughter of Joseph Otis, of Barnstable, July 31, 1800, and died at Hingham, February 11, 1842.

WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Woodman) Osborne, born in Scituate, September 16, 1840, was educated at the East Bridgewater Academy and the State Normal School in Bridgewater, graduating at the last institution in 1860. He enlisted in 1861 as private in Company C, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, was severely wounded near Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, made prisoner, released on parole July 18, sent to hospital, and discharged in January, 1863. He studied law with Benjamin W. Harris in East Bridgewater, and was admitted to the Plymouth county bar June 15, 1864. He was representative from East Bridgewater in 1871 and 1883, published a history of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and is now United States pension agent at Boston, having his residence in East Bridgewater.

WILLIAM PAYNE BLAKE, son of Edward and Mary M. J. (Dehon) Blake, was born in Dorchester, July 23, 1846, and graduated at Harvard in 1866. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 14, 1869. He resides unmarried in Boston.

GEORGE ANDREW BLANEY, son of George Arnold and Hannah M. C. Blaney, was born in Roxbury, April 16, 1853, and graduated at Harvard in 1874. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Charles Robinson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 13, 1878. He married Ella A. Fowle at Woburn, June 2, 1880, and lives at West Newton.

ELISHA HUNT ALLEN, son of Samuel C. Allen, was born in New Salem, Mass., January 28, 1804, and was a descendant from Edward Allen, who left England at the restoration and coming to New England settled on the Connecticut River. He re-

ceived an early acadamical education and began life as a clerk in a store, but finding business distasteful he fitted for college, and graduated at Williams in 1823. He studied law in his father's office, and after admission to the bar began practice in Brattleboro, Vt., where he remained two years. In 1828 he removed to Bangor, which at that time was the centre of a new country, as attractive to enterprising young men in other parts of New England as the West has been in later days. He there associated himself in business with John Appleton, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, the partnership continuing until the election of Mr. Allen to Congress in 1840. His election to the State Legislature in 1836 marked his entry into a political life, which continued unbroken except by his death. Though he had determined to devote himself to professional labors, a power beyond himself controlled his career and he remained in the Legislature five years, serving a part of the time as speaker of the House of Representatives. The period of his legislative service was a marked one in the history of Maine. Comparatively a new State, a vast number of important questions touching its establishment were to be settled, and added to these the question of the northeastern boundary became a perplexing and disturbing one. In the discussion of all these questions Mr. Allen took a prominent part, and a resolution introduced and advocated by him favoring the presence of a military force to prevent depredations on public lands and the removal of lumber beyond the limits of the State, did much towards securing that action of our government which ended in the Ashburton treaty. In 1840 he was elected member of Congress as a Whig in opposition to Hannibal Hamlin the Democratic candidate, and thus the political field into which he had once resolved never to enter was enlarged instead of being abandoned. In 1846 he removed to Boston and became a member of the Suffolk bar. In 1849 he was a representative from Boston, and in that year was appointed consul to the Hawaiian Islands. During his residence in Boston the writer's acquaintance with him began which ripened into a friendship strengthening with years. A more cordial, warm-hearted, unselfish friend it has never been his fortune to find, and he is now glad of an opportunity to pay a tribute to his memory. His life in the Sandwich Islands was an agreeable one, and his public service was exceedingly creditable to himself and valuable to the government he for a time represented. The American element in Honolulu was by no means inconsiderable and its influence with the Hawaiian government was a salutary one. Charles Coffin Harris, of Portsmouth, N. H., Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem, Edward P. Bond, of Boston, and many others occupied prominent official positions, and their presence went far towards not only making Mr. Allen's residence agreeable, but making also the performance of his official duties less irksome and difficult. After four years' service as consul he was appointed minister of finance of the Hawaiian government, and in 1857 chancellor of the kingdom and chief justice of the Supreme Court, holding the last mentioned office twenty years. During his official life he made repeated visits to Washington in efforts to secure the adoption of treaties which he believed would be advantageous both to the government he represented and to the United States. The treaty of 1855 was wholly his work in both inception and consummation, and the admission of sugar and rice into the United States free of duty reciprocal with a like admission of the products of our own country into the Hawaiian Islands has accomplished all he expected and more than he promised. In 1876 he re-

signed both the positions of chancellor and chief justice and became resident minister at Washington, occupying that position until his death, and at the last as dean of the Diplomatic Corps. He was married twice, first in early life at Brattleboro, Vt., to Miss Fessenden, of that town, and second, in 1857, to Mary Harrod, daughter of Frederick Hobbs, of Bangor. He died suddenly while attending a diplomatic reception at the president's house in Washington, January 1, 1883.

HENRY WILLIAM PAINE, son of Lemuel and Jane Thompson (Warren) Paine, was born in Winslow, Me., August 30, 1810, and graduated at Waterville College in 1830. He studied law in the office of Samuel S. Warren, of China, Me., and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county in 1834. He opened an office in Hallowell and continued there in the active and successful practice of law until 1854, when he became a member of the Suffolk bar and a resident of Cambridge, which is still his home. He was a representative from Hallowell in the Maine Legislature in 1835-37, '53, and county attorney five years. Since his arrival in Boston he has enjoyed a large practice and won a reputation for skill, wisdom and profound knowledge of law, which places him in the front rank of his profession. A seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court might have been his both in Maine and Massachusetts, but its attendant honors have failed to draw him away from his chosen career. He received the degree of LL.D. from Waterville College, or Colby University, as it is now called, in 1852. He married Lucy E. Coffin, of Newburyport, Mass., May 1, 1837.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, son of Elbridge and Ann (Thompson) Gerry, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 12, 1793, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law with his brother-in-law, James T. Austin, in Boston. He was appointed surveyor in the Boston Custom House by President John Quincy Adams, and removed by Jackson in 1830, and was a representative from 1831 to 1835. He died at New York, May 18, 1867.

HARVEY DEMING HADLOCK is descended in the seventh generation from Nathaniel, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Charlestown. In 1653 Nathaniel was one of the founders of Lancaster. His son, Nathaniel, born in Charlestown, July 16, 1643, settled near the Ipswich line, and married Remember Jones, of Gloucester. Though not a Quaker, his sympathies were excited in their behalf, and he was punished for declaring "that he could receive no profit from Mr. Higginson's preaching, and that in persecuting the Quakers the government was guilty of innocent blood." Samuel Hadlock, son of the second Nathaniel, was born April 27, 1687, and married Jane Gorton in 1708. Samuel Hadlock, son of Samuel, married Hannah Tappan, January 25, 1737, and had a son, Samuel, born August 16, 1746, who married Mary Andrews, of Ipswich, November 10, 1768. Samuel and Mary had a son, Samuel, born July 6, 1771, who married Sarah Manchester. Edwin Hadlock, son of Samuel and Sarah, born January 17, 1814, married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Mary (Gilley) Stanwood, and was the father of Harvey Deming Hadlock, the subject of this sketch. Samuel Hadlock, the grandfather of Harvey, removed from Massachusetts to Maine in the early part of this century and established himself on Little Cranberry Island, most of which he had purchased, and there carried on the shipping business so successfully as to amass what for those days was a fortune. There he died in No-



vember, 1854. His son Edwin who had been a seafaring man retired from the sea on the death of his father and succeeded to his business, and died at Cranberry Isles, September 15, 1875.

At Cranberry Isles, HARVEY DEMING HADLOCK was born, October 7, 1843. His education was received from his mother, a woman of strong intellect and more than ordinary culture, and in the schools of his native town. At the age of thirteen his parents removed to Bucksport, Me., and there he became a student in the East Maine Conference Seminary, where he pursued an advance course of classical study, enjoying also the benefits of private instructors. Subsequently at the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, and at Dartmouth, he pursued a course of scientific study, and thus became fully equipped for a start in the professional career which he had determined to pursue. On the 7th of September, 1863, by the advice and with the influence of Governor Edward Kent, he entered the law office of Samuel F. Humphrey, of Bangor, and on the 6th of January, 1865, at the age of twenty-one years he was admitted after examination to the Maine bar and established himself in Bucksport. Soon after his admission, business having led him to New Orleans, he there pursued the study of civil and maritime law under Christian Roselius, returning to Bucksport in the spring of 1866. In 1868 he visited the West and at Omaha was admitted to practice in the courts of Nebraska. In the autumn of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and opened an office in Boston. In the spring of 1869 he was called to New York on a case pending in the Federal Courts, and there he was admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts. In the autumn he returned to Boston, remaining until the spring of 1871 when, believing that the completion of projected railroads would largely promote the prosperity and growth of Bucksport, his adopted home, he returned there and resumed practice. He remained in Bucksport until 1881, enhancing his reputation and widening his legal field, and in that year removed to Portland. From 1881 to 1887 he remained in Portland, maintaining as a member of the Cumberland bar the leading position he had held at Bucksport, practicing in both State and Federal Courts and managing important cases in which civil, criminal and maritime law were involved. In 1887 he again established himself in Boston, and after five years in full practice there contributed by a clientage in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, it may be confidently stated that the Suffolk bar will be the central point of his future professional life. The many important cases in which he has acted and is acting as counsel afford abundant evidence of his skill and success. Among the criminal cases may be mentioned the defence of Azro B. Bartholomew at Boston in March, 1872, indicted for murder, and the defence of Edward M. Smith at Ellsworth in April, 1877, charged with the murder of the Trim family at Bucksport in 1876. Among the cases in maritime law may be mentioned *Sawyer vs. Oakman*, argued in New York in 1870 and reported in *Blatchford's Reports*, and *Gould vs. Staples*, tried in 1881 in the United States Circuit Court in Maine, reported in the ninth volume of the *Federal Reporter*. Among railroad cases there are *Spofford, petitioner for certiorari, vs. Bucksport and Bangor Railroad Company*, reported in *Maine Reports* 66, 26, *Bucksport and Bangor Railroad Company vs. Inhabitants of Brewer*, in *Maine Reports* 67, 295, and *Deasy, admistrator, vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada*. Among those cases now pending are that of the *Jeness will case*, entitled *Patten vs.*





Joseph D. Fallon



Cilley, on a writ of error from the United States Circuit Court in New Hampshire to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and that of Campbell vs. Haverhill and eleven other cities on writ of error from the United States Circuit Court for Massachusetts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Campbell vs. Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, involving several millions of dollars in their decision, and now pending on an accounting in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Hadlock married, January 26, 1865, Alexene L., daughter of Captain Daniel S. Goodell, of Searsport, Me.

JOHN HENRY HARDY, son of John Henry and Hannah (Farley) Hardy, was born in Hollis, N. H., February 2, 1847, and graduated at Dartmouth, 1870. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Edward F. Johnson, of Marlboro' and Robert M. Morse, jr., of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, January 22, 1872. He was a representative in 1884, and appointed June 3, 1885, associate justice of the Municipal Court of Boston, a position he still holds. He married at Littleton, Mass., August 31, 1871, Anna J. Conant, and lives in Arlington.

JOSIAH GARDNER ABBOTT was descended from George Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Andover in 1643. Caleb Abbott, the fifth in descent from George, was a merchant in Chelmsford, Mass., and married Mercy, daughter of Josiah Fletcher. His children were Mercy Maria, born January 24, 1808, died August 21, 1825; Lucy Ann Lovejoy, born September 16, 1809; Caleb Fletcher, born September 8, 1811; Josiah Gardner, the subject of this sketch, born at Chelmsford, November 1, 1815, and Evelina Maria Antoinette, born September 14, 1817. Josiah Gardner received his early education at the Chelmsford Academy under the instruction of Ralph Waldo Emerson, its principal, and he never forgot the lessons learned from that eminent philosopher. He entered Harvard at the end of his twelfth year and graduated in 1832. He studied law in Lowell with Nathaniel Wright and Amos Spaulding and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1835. After admission to the bar he was associated as partner two years with Mr. Spaulding, one of his instructors, and in 1840 formed a partnership in Lowell with Samuel Appleton Brown. By this time he had fairly entered on a professional career which was destined to be a brilliant one. With great natural gifts and a foundation of legal knowledge and methods firmly laid, he found himself in an arena, that of the Middlesex bar, where hard knocks were to be received and where alone hard knocks in return could prevail. No other bar in the State presented so many obstacles to the advancement of a superficial, timid and unskillful man, and none presented greater attractions to one conscious of his power and eager to measure swords with its well trained professional gladiators. To such an arena was Mr. Abbott introduced, and in his frequent contests with such men as Butler, Farley, Sweetser and Wentworth, he not only fought an equal fight, but sharpened his lance for future contests. In 1855 the sessions of the old Common Pleas Court in Suffolk county were abolished by law and the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk was established. The judges of this court were Albert H. Nelson, chief justice, and Josiah G. Abbott, Stephen G. Nash, and Charles P. Huntington, associates, all appointed October 13, 1855. Judge Abbott resigned in 1858, and Marcus Morton, jr., was appointed to succeed him. Under the law establishing this court its judges were

ex officio judges of the Municipal Court, as the judges of the Common Pleas Court had been before them since 1843. After leaving the bench Judge Abbott opened an office in Boston, abandoning Lowell except as a place of residence, which he retained there until 1861, when Boston became his permanent home. In 1860 a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court was offered to him but declined. In 1837 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1842 and 1843 a member of the Senate. In 1840-41 he was a member of the staff of Governor Morton, in 1853 a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1875 and 1876 a member of Congress. Several times the Democratic candidate for governor and for United States senator, many times a delegate to Democratic National Conventions, he was always a trusted leader of the party, in whose principles he was a firm believer and to whose interests he was always devoted. Judge Abbott married, July 18, 1838, Caroline, daughter of Edward St. Loe Livermore, chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Few men at the north laid heavier sacrifices during the war on the altar of his country. Of seven sons four enlisted for service, Edward Gardner, born September 29, 1840, and a graduate of Harvard in 1860, as brevet major, was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain. Henry Livermore, born January 21, 1842, a graduate also of Harvard in 1860, as brevet brigadier-general, was killed in the Wilderness. Fletcher Morton, born February 18, 1843, served on the staff of General William Dwight. Samuel Appleton Browne, born March 6, 1846, and a graduate of Harvard in 1866, and now an efficient trustee of the Boston Public Library, enlisted at the age of sixteen, but was not called into service. He is a member of the Suffolk bar and mentioned elsewhere in this register. Franklin Pierce Abbott, another son, is also a member of the Suffolk bar, as well as Grafton St. Loe, the sixth son, and Holker Welch Abbott is an artist. Judge Abbott received a degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1862. He died in Boston, June 6, 1891.

WILLIAM ALLEN, son of William, was born in Brunswick, Me., March 31, 1822, and graduated at Amherst in 1842. He studied law at the Yale Law School and at Northampton, where he was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, holding his seat until his death in 1891.

JOHN FORRESTER ANDREW, son of John A. and Eliza Jane (Hersey) Andrew, was born in Hingham, Mass., November 26, 1850, and graduated at Harvard in 1872. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and studied in the office of Brooks, Ball & Storey in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875. He was a representative from Boston in 1880-81-82, and a senator in 1884 and 1885, chosen for the first of these years as a Republican and the second as a Democrat. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and in 1888 and 1890 was elected to Congress from the Third Massachusetts District on the Democratic ticket. He married in Boston, October 11, 1883, Harriet, daughter of the late Nathaniel and Cornelia (Van Rensselaer) Thayer, and his residence is in Boston.

MONTRESSOR TYLER ALLEN, son of George W. and Mary L. (Tyler) Allen, was born in Woburn, Mass., May 20, 1844, and served a short time in the Civil War in Company G, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment. He was educated at the Warren Academy and at the Boston University, and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1878. Previous to studying law he was engaged several years in mercantile pursuits. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1879, and has since that time practiced

in Boston, while retaining his residence in Woburn. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1888-89, and married in Boston in June, 1865, Julia Frances, daughter of John and Ruth (Magoun) Peasley.

EDWARD C. CARRIGAN, born in England, March 15, 1850, came to New England in 1857. He enlisted as a drummer boy in the First Vermont Regiment at the age of thirteen, and after leaving the army attended Dean Academy, the Boston Evening High School, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1877. He studied law in the office of Benjamin F. Butler in Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Having received his earliest education at the Evening High School he felt a deep interest in that institution, and having received from the Boston School Board a teacher's certificate of the highest grade, he was placed in 1881 at the head of that school. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education and educational interests shared with his professional occupations his time and labors. The free text book act, the illiterate minor bill, and the evening school law, were largely due to his persistent efforts. He was unmarried, and died suddenly while traveling through Colorado, November 7, 1888.

WALKRIDGE ABNER FIELD, son of Abner and Louisa Griswold Field, was born in Springfield, Vt., April 26, 1833, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1855. After graduating he remained at Dartmouth as a tutor in 1856 and 1857, and filled the same place again in 1859. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Harvey Jewell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 12, 1860. In 1865 he was appointed assistant United States attorney and served until 1869, when he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States. He resigned his office in Washington in 1870, and resumed practice in Boston with Harvey Jewell and Wm. Gaston under the firm name of Jewell, Gaston & Field. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and on the resignation of Marcus Morton in 1890, was made chief justice. Judge Field was a member of the Boston School Board in 1863-64, a common councilman in 1865-66-67, and a member of the Forty-sixth Congress. He married first in 1869 Eliza E. McLoon, and second in 1882 Frances E., daughter of Nathan A. Farwell, of Rockland, Me.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, jr., son of Oliver Wendell and Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes, was born in Boston, March 8, 1841, and graduated at Harvard in 1861. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, afterwards lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, having been wounded at Ball's Bluff, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and after further pursuing his law studies in the offices of Robert M. Morse, jr., and George O. Shattuck in Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 4, 1867. His lectures at the Lowell Institute upon the common law established his reputation, and in 1882 he was appointed professor in the Harvard Law School. In the same year he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court and is still on the bench. In 1886 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale. He married, June 17, 1872, Fanny Bowditch (Dixwell), and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM SANTON MORTON, son of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Morton, was born in Roxbury, September 22, 1809, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He received his earlier education at the Milton Academy, at Greene's School at Jamaica Plain, and

at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law in the offices of Perez Morton, who had been attorney-general, and Sidney Bartlett in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 10, 1835. For a short time he practiced law in Amherst, N. H., and moved to Quincy in 1840, where he held his residence until his death. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1853, president of the Bank and Insurance Company in Quincy, chairman of the School Board, and trial justice for Norfolk county. He married, October 3, 1839, at Boston, Mary Jane Woodbury, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Woodbury) Grimes, and died at Quincy, September 21, 1871.

JOHN FOSTER, born in England, came to New England before 1682. He was named councillor in the charter of 1692 and continued in office until his death, February 9, 1711. He was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county March 3, 1693, and served until January, 1710.

JEREMIAH DUMMER, son of Richard, was born in Newbury, September 14, 1645. He was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1702, and sat on the bench until 1715. He died May 24, 1718.

THOMAS PALMER was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in 1711, and after the death of Judge Townsend in 1727 was made chief justice, serving until his death, October 8, 1740.

EDWARD LYDE was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county December 29, 1715, and served until 1723, when he probably died.

ADAM WINTHROP, fourth in descent from Governor John Winthrop, and the third bearing the same name, graduated at Harvard in 1691. He was a representative from Boston in 1714, and a member of the Council. He was appointed judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county December 29, 1715, and after the death of Judge Palmer in 1740 was made chief justice, resigning in 1741, and dying October 2, 1743.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON, son of Judge Elisha Hutchinson, was born in 1678. He was a representative from Boston in 1717 and 1718, and was appointed judge of the Inferior Court for Suffolk county in 1723, serving until 1731, when he was removed by Governor Belcher. In 1740 he was reappointed, and on the resignation of Judge Winthrop in 1741 was made chief justice, serving until his death, March 16, 1752. He was also judge of probate.

JOHN P. HEALEY, son of Joseph, was born in Washington, N. H., in 1810, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1835. He studied law in the office of Daniel Webster in Boston, and was afterwards associated with him in business until the death of Mr. Webster in October, 1852. He was not in the fullest sense a partner, as a large amount of Mr. Webster's business was his own, in which Mr. Healey had no interest. But for many years even these cases were largely prepared by him, and to that extent of course he received his share of the fees. After the death of Mr. Webster he was in full practice alone until 1856, when he was chosen by the City Council city solicitor, the sixth incumbent of that office. The first was Charles Pelham Curtis, holding office from from 1827 to 1829; the second, John Pickering, from 1829 to 1846; the third, Peleg Whitman Chandler, from 1846 to 1853; the fourth, George Stillman Hillard, from 1853 to 1855; the fifth, Ambrose A. Ranney, from 1855 to 1856; John P. Healey, 1856 to 1881. In 1881 the office of corporation counsel was established and



Mr. Healey was appointed and held the office until his death, January 4, 1882. Edward P. Nettleton was chosen city solicitor July 4, 1881, as the successor of Mr. Healey, and in January, 1882, after Mr. Healey's death, he was appointed corporation counsel. Mr. Nettleton resigned December 24, 1888, and James B. Richardson was appointed in his place January 1, 1889, and held the office until May 1, 1891, when Thomas M. Babson, the present incumbent, was appointed. Andrew Jackson Bailey was appointed city solicitor in November, 1881, to succeed Mr. Nettleton and is still in office. Mr. Healy was at various times both senator and representative, and was at one time offered the appointment of judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of California, but declined. His wife was a Miss Barker, of Boston.

WILLIAM AMORY, son of Thomas Coffin and Hannah Rowe (Linzee) Amory, was born in Boston, June 15, 1804. He fitted for college with Jacob Newman Knapp at Brighton and Jamaica Plain, and entered Harvard in 1819. On account of the Rebellion, in which his class took part, he with many others was expelled, but received the degree of Master of Arts in 1845. In 1823 he entered the law office of Luther Lawrence in Groton, where he remained five months, then going to Europe and remaining five years. On his return he studied in the offices of Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardiner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830. He abandoned law and became one of the most eminent and respected merchants of Boston. He married, January 17, 1833, Anna Powell Grant, daughter of David and Miriam Clark (Mason) Sears, of Boston, and died in Boston, December 8, 1888.

FRANCIS INMAN AMORY, son of William and Anna Powell Grant (Sears) Amory, was born in Boston, June 5, 1850, and graduated at Harvard in 1871. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 23, 1875. He married at Boston, May 12, 1886, Grace J., daughter of Charles Minot, and resides in Boston.

OMEN SOUTHWORTH KEITH graduated at Harvard in 1826, was admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1832, and settled in Wayland, where he practiced until 1838, when he removed to Boston. He died in 1847.

HENRY BALDWIN, son of Life and Susannah D. Baldwin, was born in Brighton, Mass., January 7, 1834, and graduated at Yale in 1854. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Worcester in the office of Peter C. Bacon, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1857. He was a representative in 1861, and is judge of the Municipal Court of the Brighton District of Boston. He married at Brighton in November, 1861, Harriet A. Hollis, and lives in the Allston District.

WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT, son of Charles and Lydia Emeline (Spaulding) Bancroft, was born in Groton, Mass., April 26, 1855, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of William B. Stevens, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 2, 1881. He was a councilman in Cambridge, where he resides, in 1882, representative in 1883-84-85, president of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen 1891-1892, and since February 7, 1882, has been colonel of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was chosen mayor of Cambridge in 1892. He married in January, 1879, Mary Shaw.

CHARLES EDWIN BEALE, son of Ambrose and Caroline A. (Andrews) Beale, was born in Bowdoin, Me., August 10, 1845, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1870. He

studied law with A. P. Gould at Thomaston, Me., and graduated at the National University Law School in Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1872, and to the Suffolk bar January 19, 1877. He was in the United States Treasury Department from 1864 to 1867, and special agent of the Interior Department from 1870 to 1876. He edited *Gateley's Universal Educator* and *Gateley's World's Progress*. His residence is in Dorchester.

JOSEPH H. BEALE, jr., son of Joseph H. and Frances E. Beale, was born in Dorchester, October 12, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1882. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886. Since 1890 he has been a lecturer in the Harvard Law School. He married Elizabeth C. Day at Barnstable, Mass., December 23, 1891, and lives in Dorchester. He was a joint editor of the eighth edition of "Sedgwick on Damages."

GEORGE F. BEAN, son of Stephen S. and Nancy E. (Colby) Bean, was born in Bradford, N. H., March 24, 1862, and was educated at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1881. He studied law with S. C. Eastman at Concord, N. H., and in the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring, Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He was in 1891 mayor of Woburn, where he resides, and where he married E. Maria Blodgett, of Watertown, in September, 1886.

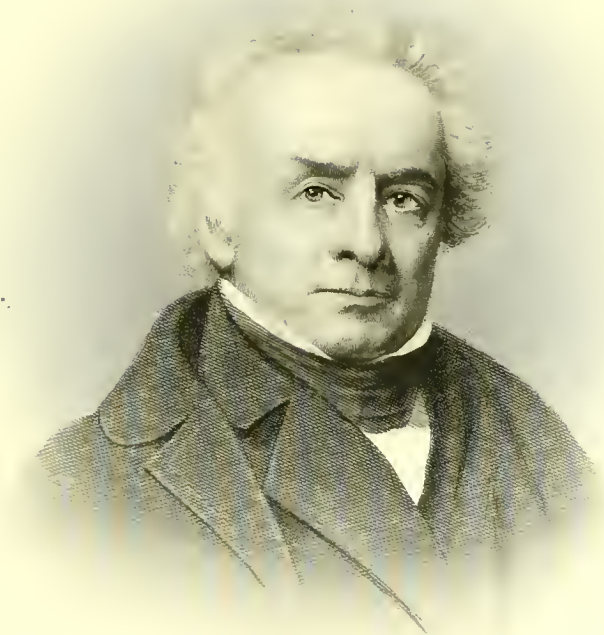
WILLIAM DUDLEY is said by Washburn to have been the first educated lawyer on the Common Pleas bench. He was the son of Governor Joseph Dudley, and was born in Roxbury in 1686. He graduated at Harvard in 1704. He was a representative many years and speaker from 1724 to 1728. He was chosen to the Council in 1729, and continued a member until 1740. He was a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county from 1728 to 1731, and from 1733 to his death, August 10, 1743. He married a daughter of Addington Davenport.

ANTHONY STODDARD, son of Simeon, was born in 1678, and died March 11, 1748. He was a representative and member of the Council from 1735 to 1742. He graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county from 1733 till his death.

ELIAKIM HUTCHINSON was a member of the Council from 1714 to 1746, and was made judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1741. He succeeded Edward Hutchinson as chief justice in 1752, and remained until the Revolution.

EDWARD WINSLOW, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Winslow, and grandson of John, of Boston, who came to Plymouth in the *Fortune* in 1621, and married Mary Chilton, one of the *Mayflower* passengers, was born in Boston in 1669. He was treasurer of Suffolk county at the time of his death and had served as sheriff from December 12, 1728, to October 20, 1743, when he was made judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county, and continued on the bench until his death in December, 1753.

SAMUEL WATTS was a Suffolk county man who was a member of the Council from 1742 to 1763. He was made a judge of the Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1748, and continued on the bench until 1770, in which year on the 12th of March he died.



*James P. P. Fay*



SAMUEL WELLES was a member of the Council in 1747 and 1748 and many years a member of the House of Representatives from Boston. He was made judge of the Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1755, and remained on the bench until his death, May 20, 1770. He was a very prominent man in the province and was appointed a member of various commissions looking after its welfare.

NATHANIEL HATCH was born in Dorchester, and graduated at Harvard in 1742. He was made a judge of the Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1771, and at the Revolution, being a loyalist, left the country. He died in 1780.

JOSEPH GREENE was appointed judge of the Common Pleas for Suffolk county July 3, 1772, and left the bench December 31st in the same year. He was a loyalist, and left the country at the Revolution.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, jr., son of Governor Thomas Hutchinson, graduated at Harvard in 1758, and was appointed judge of the Common Pleas for Suffolk county December 31, 1772, and being a loyalist left the country at the Revolution, and died in England in 1811.

BENJAMIN GRIDLEY was a barrister, and graduated at Cambridge in 1751. He was appointed judge of the Common Pleas for Suffolk county in May, 1775, and his was the last appointment made by a royal governor. He went to Halifax in 1776, and in 1778 was proscribed. He probably died in England.

RICHARD NICHOLS was one of the commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, appointed by the government in England in 1664 to visit the colonies and hear and determine all matters of complaint. He was the first English governor of New York after its conquest by the United Colonies in 1664. He left New York in 1667 and returned to England.

SIR ROBERT CARR was one of the commissioners of Oyer and Terminer mentioned above. He returned to England and died in 1667.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT was another of the commissioners mentioned above. He returned to England in 1665, and on his voyage was captured by the Dutch.

SAMUEL MAVERICK, another of the commissioners mentioned above, was the son of Rev. John Maverick, of Dorchester. He was born in England about 1602, and died at New York, where he resided after 1665.

JOHN COGGAN was a merchant who acted as an attorney in the courts of Boston under the colonial charter.

AMOS RICHARDSON was a tailor who acted as an attorney during the life of the Massachusetts Colony.

JOHN WATSON was a merchant who acted as attorney in the days of the Colony.

BENJAMIN BULLIVANT was the first attorney-general and was appointed about 1686. He was a physician and apothecary and acted as an attorney in the courts.

ANTHONY CHECKLEY was a merchant who acted as an attorney in the colonial courts. He was appointed attorney-general June 14, 1689, and reappointed under the province charter October 28, 1692.

SIMON LYNDE was appointed associate judge of the Pleas and Sessions July 27, 1686, by Joseph Dudley during his short administration.

EDWARD RANDOLPH was appointed associate judge of the Pleas and Sessions July 27, 1686, by President Dudley.

RICHARD WILKINSON was appointed associate judge of the Pleas and Sessions July 27, 1686, by President Dudley.

JOHN USHER, son of Hezekiah and born in Boston in April, 1648, was appointed associate judge of the Pleas and Sessions July 27, 1686, by President Dudley. He was a bookseller.

GILES MASTERS was sworn in as an attorney in 1686, and died in 1688.

CHRISTOPHER WEBB was sworn in as an attorney in 1686.

SAMUEL SHRIMPTON was appointed by Andros in 1687 judge of the Superior Court.

CHARLES LIDGEI was one of the associate judges of the Superior Court appointed by Andros in 1687.

GEORGE FARWELL succeeded Benjamin Bullivant as attorney-general and continued in office until June 20, 1688. He came from New York and was sent to England with Andros in February, 1689.

JAMES GRAHAM succeeded George Farwell as attorney-general June 20, 1688, and with Andros and Farwell was sent to England in February, 1689.

THOMAS NEWTON was sworn as an attorney June 8, 1688, and was appointed attorney-general in 1718, holding that office until May 28, 1721. He was born in England, June 10, 1660, and was educated there. He was a deputy judge of the Court of Admiralty and comptroller of the customs for the port of Boston. He died May 28, 1721.

—— KING was an attorney in the days of Andros.

SAMUEL HAYMAN was an attorney during the close of the seventeenth century, and from 1692 to 1702 was a judge of the Common Pleas Court for Middlesex county.

JOHN WEST came from New York and was an attorney about the time of the union of the colonies in 1692.

JOHN PALMER superseded Joseph Dudley as chief justice of the Superior Court in 1688. He was sent to England with Andros in February, 1689.

ROBERT MASON acted as a judge under Andros. He lived in Portsmouth and died in 1686.

JOHN HINKS belonged to Portsmouth and was a member of the Council in 1697 and its president. He came from England about 1670 and married at an unknown date Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Christian Fryen. He was living at Newcastle, N. H., in 1722, and died before April 25, 1734. His descendants have spelled their names in various ways. General Edward Winslow Hincks, of Cambridge, is among the number.

SAMUEL THAXTER, of Hingham, was appointed in 1735 special justice of the Superior Court to act in a case in which the city of Boston was interested.

THOMAS BERRY, of Ipswich, a physician, was appointed special justice of the Superior Court in 1735 to act in a case in which the city of Boston was interested.



BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, of Groton, was appointed in 1735 special justice of the Superior Court in a case involving the interests of the city of Boston. He was born in 1696, and died in August, 1738.

SYLVANUS BOURNE, son of Meltiah, of Sandwich, was appointed in 1747 special justice of the Superior Court, and June 2, 1758, was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Barnstable county. At his death, September 18, 1763, he was chief justice, and also judge of probate.

JOSEPH PYNCHON, of Hampshire, was appointed special justice of the Superior Court in 1747.

JOHN JEFFRIES was appointed in 1748 special justice of the Superior Court.

THOMAS HUBBARD, of Boston, a representative, speaker of the House, and member of the Council, was appointed in 1748 special justice of the Superior Court.

JOSIAH QUINCY, son of Josiah, of Braintree, and great-grandson of Edmund Quincy, who was born in Wigsthorpe, England, in 1602, was born in Boston, February 23, 1744, and graduated at Harvard in 1763. He studied law with Oxenbridge Thacher and became a leading lawyer and orator. He was one of the counsel for Captain Preston and others engaged in the Boston massacre. He stood side by side with the prominent patriots of his time and while he saw that conflict with the mother country was inevitable, he was not deterred from taking the boldest stand against the usurpations which were threatening it. In the old South Church, when the band of men disguised as Indians passed it on their way to the tea ships in the harbor, he exclaimed: "I see the clouds which now rise thick and fast on our horizon, the thunders roll, and the lightnings play, and to that God who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm, I commit my country." In September, 1774, he sailed for England to consult with friends of the patriots there, but the seeds of pulmonary disease which had begun to germinate in his system were destined to prevent his return. On his way home, almost within sight of the shores of Massachusetts Bay, he died April 26, 1775. He married in 1769 Abigail Phillips.

JOSIAH QUINCY, son of Josiah and Abigail (Phillips) Quincy, was born in Boston, February 4, 1772. He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1790. From April 18, 1859, to his death he was the oldest living graduate. He studied law with William Tudor, and at a meeting of the Suffolk bar held July 9, 1793, it was voted that he "be recommended to the Court of Common Pleas for the oath of an attorney of that court." In 1800, at the age of twenty-eight, he was nominated candidate for Congress by the Federal party and defeated. In 1804 he was chosen member of the State Senate and also member of Congress, taking his seat at Washington in 1805, and holding it until 1813, when he declined a re-election. While in Congress he opposed the embargo and moderately the war with England. In a speech delivered January 4, 1811, in opposition to the admission of Louisiana as a State, he announced for the first time the doctrine of secession. He said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion, that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a departure, amicably if they can, violently if they must." In 1814 he was again a member of the State Senate, re-

maining until 1821. In 1821-2 he was speaker of the House of Representatives, resigning, when on the 16th of January, 1822, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of Boston. While a member of the Senate he was chosen a delegate also to the Constitutional Convention of 1820. In 1823 he resigned the office of judge and on the 14th of May Peter O. Thatcher was appointed to succeed him. While on the bench in the trial of Joseph Tinker Buckingham for libel against Rev. John N. Maffit, he announced the rule that the publication of the truth with good intentions was not libel. From 1823 to 1828 he was mayor of Boston, and on the 15th of January, 1829, he was chosen president of Harvard College and held that position until 1845. Among his literary works may be mentioned, orations on the Fourth of July in Boston in 1798 and 1826, orations at the second centennial of Boston, September, 1830, and of Harvard in 1836, a History of Harvard University, History of the Boston Athenæum, Municipal History of Boston, Memoir of Josiah Quincy, jr., his father, and a Memoir of John Quincy Adams. He married, June 6, 1797, Eliza Susan, daughter of John Morton, of New York, a descendant of George Morton, who was the father of Nathaniel Morton, the secretary of Plymouth Colony, and who came to Plymouth in the *Ann* in 1623. He died at Quincy, July 1, 1864. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1792, and LL.D. from Harvard in 1824.

JOSIAH QUINCY, son of Josiah and Eliza Susan (Morton) Quincy, was born in Boston, January 17, 1802, and graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1824, but after a few years became engaged in business pursuits. He was a councilman from 1833 to 1837, the last five years president of the Council, and in 1842 was president of the State Senate. From 1845 to 1849 he was mayor of Boston and was many years treasurer of the Western Railroad, as the road was called extending from Worcester to Albany, and treasurer of the Boston Athenæum. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel R. Miller. He died at Quincy, November 2, 1882.

JOSIAH PHILIPUS QUINCY, son of Josiah and Mary Jane (Miller) Quincy, was born in Boston, November 28, 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1856. He is the author of several dramas and political essays. He married, December 23, 1858, Helen Fanny, daughter of Judge Huntington.

SAMUEL MILLER QUINCY, son of Josiah and Mary Jane (Miller) Quincy, was born in Boston, June 13, 1832, and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1856, and became editor of the *Monthly Law Reporter*. He entered the army during the war as captain in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, May 24, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-second United States Colored Regiment, October 20, 1863, colonel May 24, 1864, and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He died unmarried in Keene, N. H., April 24, 1887.

EDMUND QUINCY, son of Josiah and Eliza Susan (Morton) Quincy, was born in Boston, February 1, 1808, and graduated at Harvard in 1827. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830, but devoted himself chiefly to literary labors and to anti-slavery efforts. He published an excellent memoir of his father, and "Wensley, a story without a moral." He married Priscilla, daughter of Daniel P. Parker, of Boston, and died in Dedham, May 17, 1877.

JOSIAH QUINCY, son of Josiah Phillips and Helen Fanny (Huntington) Quincy, was born in Boston, October 15, 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, was representative from Quincy in 1887-88-89-90-91, secretary of the Civil Service Reform League in 1881, of the Tariff Reform League in 1883, of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1890, chairman in 1891, and secretary of the National Democratic Committee in 1892. In March, 1893, he was appointed assistant secretary of state by President Cleveland. He is unmarried.

JOSIAH H. QUINCY, son of Samuel H. and Sarah A. Quincy, was born in Rumney, N. H., March 8, 1860, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1884. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of John W. Corcoran, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. His residence is in Boston.

MELVILLE P. BECKETT, son of Joseph and Marcia P. Beckett, was born in Peabody, Mass., October 30, 1860, and studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Salem January 28, 1883. His residence is at Peabody.

ABIJAH BIGELOW, son of Elisha and Sarah (Goodrich) Bigelow, was born in Westminster, Mass., December 5, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. He studied law with Samuel Dana at Groton, and Samuel Dexter in Boston, and his name is on the roll of admissions to the Suffolk bar by the Supreme Court prior to 1807. He practiced in Leominster nineteen years, during which time he was town clerk five years, representative in 1807-8-9, and member of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses. In 1817 he removed to Worcester, and till 1834 was clerk of the courts for Worcester county. He married, April 8, 1804, Hannah, daughter of Rev. Francis and Sarah (Gibson) Gardner, of Leominster, and died August 21, 1857.

EDWARD BICKNELL, son of William E. and Rebecca J. (Richmond) Bicknell, was born in Boston, October 22, 1855, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Proctor, Warren & Brigham, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 15, 1879. He is now trial justice for Franklin county with a legal residence in Orange. He married at Boston, June 20, 1887, Elizabeth R. Healy, of Weymouth, Mass.

JAMES BENJAMIN, son of Ashur, was born in Boston, April 23, 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1835, and practiced in Boston.

JONATHAN BELCHER, son of Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, July 28, 1710, and graduated at Harvard in 1728. He studied law, went to London, entered the Temple, and practiced law in England. He was one of the first settlers of Halifax, was lieutenant-governor of the Province, and in 1761 was made chief justice. He died in Halifax, March 29, 1776.

JOHN RICHARDS BULLARD, son of William and Mary R. Bullard, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1846, and attended the Dedham High School and Phillips Andover Academy, and graduated at Harvard Law School in 1866. He continued his law studies with Jewell, Gaston & Field in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 4, 1867. He was representative in 1868-70-71, and lives in Dedham. He married Mary A. Richards at Irvington, N. Y., in 1871.

EUGENE LUCIAN BUFFINTON, son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Churchill) Buffinton, was born in Roxbury, Mass., January 1, 1847, and was educated at the public schools

and with private tutors. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1880. He married Georgianna, daughter of George Dove, of Boston, January 1, 1868, and resides in Boston.

WILLIAM COLVARD PARKER, son of Samuel T. and Margaret Parker, was born in Wakefield, Mass., April 12, 1858, and attended Boston University and Massachusetts Agricultural College. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He is president of the Agricultural College Alumni Club and of the Boston Common Council. He resides in Boston.

HORATIO G. PARKER, son of Elijah and Sally (Hall) Parker, was born in Keene, N. H., April 26, 1823, and graduated at Dartmouth. He studied law in New York in the office of William Curtis Noyes and in Boston in the office of Henry M. Parker, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1847, and to the Massachusetts bar in Middlesex county in 1848. He was a representative in 1854. He married in 1863 at Greenfield, Mass., Harriet Newton, and in 1874, at Greenfield, Lucy S. Newton. His residence is at Cambridge.

HENRY BAYLIES, son of Frederick and Velina Worth Baylies, was born at Edgarton, Mass., September 9, 1822, and was educated at Wesleyan University in Connecticut. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and with Edward H. Bennett and George S. Hale in Boston, and was admitted to the bar at Taunton, September, 1870. He was a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1846 to 1870, but abandoned the ministry on account of ill health. His residence is at Malden.

FRANCIS LOWELL BATCHELDER, son of Samuel and Mary (Montgomery) Batchelder, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., April 2, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 20, 1848. He was a councilman in Cambridge, where he resided, in 1853-54, and practiced in Boston. He married Susan Cabot Foster, of Cambridge, December 2, 1851, and died at Hibernia, Fleming's Island, Fla., February 9, 1858.

JAMES BOUTINEAU was an attorney in Boston and mandamus counsellor in 1774. He was included in the conspiracy act of 1779 and his estate was confiscated. It was his son-in-law, John Robinson, who made the assault on James Otis in 1769, which probably produced his alienation of mind. His wife was a sister of Peter Faneuil. Mr. Boutineau went to England and there died.

ANDREW CAZNEAU was an attorney and barrister in Boston before the Revolution, and was proscribed in the act of 1778. He went to England in 1775, and finally to Bermuda, where he held office under the crown. He returned to Boston in 1788 and died in Roxbury in 1792. He married in 1769 Hannah, daughter of John Hammock, a merchant of Boston.

THOMAS DANFORTH, son of Samuel, graduated at Harvard in 1762, and was the only attorney in Charlestown. He went to Halifax in 1776, and died in London in 1825.

DAVID GORHAM graduated at Harvard in 1733, and was one of the addressers to Hutchinson in 1774. He died in 1786.

BENJAMIN KENT was born in Charlestown, and graduated at Harvard in 1727. He studied divinity and in 1733 was settled over a church in Marlboro', where he remained two years. He next studied law and became a barrister in Boston. As a loyalist he went to Halifax and there died in 1788.



*Asa French*





SAMUEL QUINCY, son of Josiah and brother of Josiah the patriot and orator, was born in Braintree in 1735, and graduated at Harvard in 1754. He studied law, and was appointed solicitor-general of the Province in 1767 to succeed Jonathan Sewall, who had been appointed attorney-general. At the Revolution he adhered to the crown. On the 25th of May, 1775, he sailed for England, and in 1776 was a member of the Loyalist Association in London. He was proscribed and banished by the act of 1778, and in 1779 was appointed "Comptroller of the Customs at the port of Parham in Antigua." In 1789, on his passage from Antigua to England, he died at sea, as did his brother Josiah fourteen years before. He was married twice, to a Miss Hill, of Boston, who died in 1782, and to a lady in Antigua, who not long survived him.

SAMUEL FITCH was a barrister in Boston and an addresser of Hutchinson in 1774. He was advocate-general of the Court of Admiralty and solicitor to the Board of Commissioners. He went to Halifax in 1776, and in 1778 was proscribed and banished. He went to England and was a loyalist addresser of the king in 1779. He probably died in England in 1784. He graduated at Yale in 1742 and received an honorary degree from Harvard in 1766.

EZEKIEL CHEEVER, Seth Williams, William Ward, Andrew Oliver, Samuel Danforth, Thomas Hutchinson, the father of the governor, Joseph Richards, John Chandler, Benjamin Lincoln, Samuel White, Joseph Lee, Francis Hooke, Charles Frost, Samuel Wheelwright, Benjamin Browne, John Higginson, John Gardner, James Coffin, Thomas Mayhew, Benjamin Skiffe, William Gayer, Joseph Hammond, Ichabod Plaisted, William Pepperell, John Wheelwright, John Hill, Lewis Bane, John Otis, John Gorham, Samuel Partridge, John Parsons, John Stoddard, Zacheus Mayhew, and Enoch Coffin, belonging in different parts of the province, were appointed between 1692 and 1746 special justices of the Superior Court of Judicature to sit in special cases and as quasi judges of a court which included Suffolk county within its jurisdiction, they are placed on this register.

WILLIAM ATWOOD was appointed judge of admiralty October 28, 1701, having Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and the Jerseys within his jurisdiction.

ROGER MOMPESON was appointed judge of admiralty in April, 1703.

JOHN MENZIES was appointed judge of admiralty in 1715. He was born in Scotland in 1650 and settled in Roxbury, and died in Boston, September 20, 1728.

CHAMBERS RUSSELL, son of Daniel, was a judge on the bench of the Superior Court from 1752 to 1766. He was born in Charlestown in 1713, and graduated at Harvard in 1731. He was appointed a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county in 1747 and held that position until he was promoted to the Superior Court. In 1747 he was appointed judge of the Admiralty Court and held the office until his death, which occurred at Guilford, England, November 24, 1767.

GEORGE CRADOCK was deputy judge of admiralty, resigning in 1766, and died July 1, 1771.

WILLIAM REED was appointed judge of admiralty in July, 1766. He was also appointed in 1770 judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county, and in 1775 judge of the Superior Court of Judicature.

WILLIAM BOLLAN was born in England, and studied law in Massachusetts with Robert Auchmuty. He was advocate-general of the Court of Admiralty. He married a daughter of Governor Shirley, and died in England in 1776.

JOHN VALENTINE was an attorney in Boston, and held the office of advocate-general of admiralty at the time of his death in 1724.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY was born in Preston, England, in 1693, and was educated to the law. He came to Boston in 1734 and practiced his profession until 1741, when he was appointed governor of the Province, a position which he held until 1756. He was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America and planned the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745. In 1759 he was made lieutenant-general. He was transferred from the government of Massachusetts to that of one of the Bahama Islands, but returned to Massachusetts and settled in Roxbury, where he died March 24, 1771. He was during the early part of his residence in Boston advocate-general of admiralty.

ANDREW LANE, a Boston attorney, died April 13, 1747.

JAMES OTIS, jr., son of Col. James and Mary Allyne Otis, was born in Barnstable, Mass., February 5, 1725, and graduated at Harvard in 1743. He studied law in Boston with Jeremiah Gridley and finished his studies in Plymouth, where he was admitted to the bar, and practiced until 1750, when he removed to Boston. His sister Mercy married James Warren, of Plymouth. Not long after his arrival in Boston he was appointed advocate-general of admiralty, an office which he resigned in 1761, in which year he made his memorable speech against writs of assistance. In the same year he was chosen representative from Boston, and in 1766 speaker of the House. In 1769 he was assaulted by John Robinson, one of the commissioners of customs, whom he had denounced in an article in the *Gazette*, and so seriously injured that not long after his mind became deranged and he retired from public life to Andover, where he was killed by lightning May 29, 1783. He married in 1755 Ruth Cunningham.

SAMUEL SWIFT, an attorney of Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1735, and was a barrister in 1768.

JOHN OVERING was a successful Boston attorney, who was chosen by the House of Representatives attorney-general in 1722, and again in 1728. He held office until 1733, and was again chosen in 1739-40-41-43, and annually afterwards until his death, November 24, 1748.

JOHN READ, born about 1677, graduated at Harvard in 1697, and studied divinity. After preaching acceptably for a time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1720. He was chosen attorney-general in 1723-33-34-35, and was chosen to the General Court in 1738 and several succeeding years, the first lawyer chosen to that body. He was also several years a member of the Council, and was one of the legal counsel for the Province in its contest with Rhode Island concerning the boundary line. He was probably the ablest lawyer in Massachusetts before the Revolution. He died February 7, 1749.

JEREMIAH GRIDLEY was born about 1705, and graduated at Harvard in 1725. He was chosen attorney-general in 1742, and was appointed in 1761 to the same office by the governor and Council. Before entering the profession he studied divinity and

taught a Boston school. His residence was in Brookline, from which town he was a representative some years. In 1761 he acted as king's attorney in defending the writs of assistance, with his former pupil James Otis against him. He held the office of attorney-general until his death, which occurred September 7, 1767.

JAMES OTIS, sr., son of John and Mercy (Bacon) Otis, was born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1702, and became an eminent lawyer. In 1748 he was appointed attorney-general and held the office one year, and in 1760-61 he was speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1764 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas and judge of probate for Barnstable county. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Allyn, of Wethersfield, and James Otis, the patriot, was his son. He died in November, 1778.

JOSEPH HEARNE, a Boston attorney, died in Boston, December 26, 1728, aged nearly seventy years.

— WELDON, a Boston attorney, committed suicide in London in 1734.

JOSEPH ST. LAWRENCE, an attorney from Ireland, was admitted to the Superior Court in 1737, and opened an office in Boston.

JOHN LOWELL, son of Rev. John Lowell, was born in Newbury, Mass., June 17, 1743, and graduated at Harvard in 1760. He studied law with Oxenbridge Thacher, and was admitted to the bar in 1762. He began practice in Newburyport, but in 1777 removed to Boston. In 1776 he was a representative from Newburyport and in 1778 from Boston. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1780, member of Congress in 1783, judge of the Court of Appeals from 1783 to 1789, judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts 1789-1801, chief justice of the Circuit Court for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island in 1801, until the law creating the court was repealed in 1802. He died in Roxbury, May 6, 1802. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1792.

JOHN LOWELL, son of the above, was born in Newburyport, October 6, 1769, and graduated at Harvard in 1786. He studied law in Boston with his father, and at a meeting of the Suffolk bar July 21, 1789, it was voted that he be "recommended to the Court of Common Pleas the present term for the oath of an attorney of that court." He went to Europe in 1803 and after his return he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of the Boston Athenæum, the Provident Institution for Savings, and the Hospital Life Insurance Company. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1814, and died March 12, 1840.

ABEL WILLARD was born in Lancaster, Mass., in January, 1732, and graduated at Harvard in 1752. He studied law in Boston with Benjamin Pratt, and was admitted to the bar in 1755. He practiced in Lancaster until the Revolution, when he removed to Boston. In 1776 he went to Halifax, and in 1778 was proscribed and banished. He died in England in 1781. He married Eliza, daughter of Rev. Daniel Rogers, who died in Boston in 1815.

JAMES PUTNAM was born in Danvers, Mass., in 1725, and graduated at Harvard in 1746. He studied law with Edmund Trowbridge, and after admission to the bar settled in Worcester in 1749, practicing also in Suffolk county. He went to England in 1776 and in 1778 was proscribed and banished. In 1784 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and died at St. Johns in 1789.

JOHN A. BOLLES, son of Rev. Matthew Bolles, was born in Ashford, Conn., April 17, 1809, and graduated at Brown University in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in April, 1833, and practiced there. In 1843 he was secretary of the Commonwealth, in 1852 a member of the Harbor and Back Bay Commission. He enlisted in July, 1861, and from 1862 to 1865 was judge advocate on the staff of his brother-in-law, General John A. Dix. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865 and naval solicitor. He died at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1878. He married, November 11, 1834, Catherine Hartwell, daughter of Colonel Timothy Dix.

CHARLES H. BLOOD, son of Hiram A. and Mary M. (Person) Blood, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., December 10, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law in New Bedford in the office of Marston & Cobb, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Bristol county bar in August, 1882. He is special justice of the Police Court of Fitchburg, where he has his residence.

GEORGE RICHARD BLINN, son of John F. and Susan L. Blinn, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 11, 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He studied law in Boston with George Z. Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar February 2, 1887. He married Clara A. Pollard at South Newmarket, N. H., June 6, 1886, and resides in Bedford, Mass.

WILLIAM P. BLAKE, son of Edward and Mary J. (Dehon) Blake, was born in Dorchester, July 23, 1846, and graduated at Harvard in 1866. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1869. He was associated in the practice of law with his father until his father's death in 1873.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, son of John Quincy and Louisa (Johnson) Adams, was born in Boston, August 18, 1807, and graduated at Harvard in 1825. While a youth he was with his father, then minister at St. Petersburg, and in 1815 accompanied him to England in his mission to the Court of St. James. He returned home in 1817 and fitted for college. After graduating he studied law in the office of Daniel Webster in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1829. He was representative from 1831 to 1834 and senator from 1835 to 1837. He was nominated at Buffalo in 1848 by the Free Soil Party for the vice-presidency, on a ticket with Martin Van Buren for president, and from 1859 to 1861 was a member of Congress. From March, 1861, to February, 1868, he was minister to England, and by his wise and skillful diplomacy rendered his country an inestimable service. He married in 1829 a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston, and died in Boston, November 21, 1886. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1864.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, son of the above, was born in Boston, September 22, 1833, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1856. He was representative from Quincy in 1866, 1869 and 1870, and in 1867 and 1871 was the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He is at present a member of the corporation of Harvard, to which position he was chosen in 1877.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, jr., brother of the above, was born in Boston, May 27, 1835, and graduated at Harvard in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 17, 1858, and served through the war, being mustered out in July, 1865, as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board



my Thomas J Gargan





of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, and in that position exhibited submarked ability as led to his election in 1884 as president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Since his retirement from that office one of his most marked efforts is the address delivered on the Fourth of July, 1892, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the town of Quincy.

BROOKS ADAMS, brother of the above, was born in Quincy, Mass., June 24, 1848, and graduated at Harvard in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1873, and is the author of the "Emancipation of Massachusetts."

GEORGE EVERETT ADAMS was born in Keene, N. H., in 1840, and when a child went to Chicago. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He graduated at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 19, 1865. He settled in Chicago and has been a member of the Illinois Senate, and was a member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois from 1883 to 1891. He is president of the Chicago Harvard Club and the Union League Club, and was at the last election chosen an overseer of Harvard.

CHARLES DAY ADAMS, son of George and Angelina (Day) Adams, was born in Worcester, July 28, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He studied law with Oren S. Knapp in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 27, 1875. He was associated in business with Mr. Knapp until Mr. Knapp's death, and now, while practicing in Boston, resides in Woburn, where he is a special justice of the Fourth Eastern Middlesex District Court.

CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS, son of Charles Frederick and Caroline Hesselrigge (Walter) Adams, was born in Boston, February 3, 1824, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 24, 1846. In 1849, on account of ill health, he made a voyage to California, the Sandwich Islands and China, returning after thirteen months' absence and resuming the practice of law. He died of consumption at Boston, December 30, 1856.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS was born in Waltham, Mass., January 30, 1816. In his youth he worked in the mill of which his father was superintendent and learned the machinist's trade, so mingling study with his labor as enabled him to secure a position as editor first of a paper in Waltham and then in Lowell. He then studied law and after his admission to the bar he was sent to the Legislature from Waltham in 1849, and in 1851 and 1852 was speaker of the House of Representatives. The writer has a distinct recollection of the bearing and methods of twenty-four speakers of the House as far back and including Thomas Kinnicut in 1843, and he has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that not one of them all equaled Mr. Banks in readiness to grasp situations, in coolness, promptness in decision and general parliamentary skill. He was an ideal speaker and not a few presiding officers have remembered with profit lessons learned from him while in the speaker's chair. In 1853 he was a member and the president of the State Constitutional Convention, and then member of Congress from 1853 to 1857. In 1855 he was chosen speaker of the National House of Representatives on the 133d ballot, after a contest during which his bearing was remarkable for its sagacity and wisdom. In 1857 he was chosen by the Republican party governor of Massachusetts, and twice re-elected, serving until January, 1861.

After leaving the executive chair he was chosen president of the Illinois Central Railroad, but he had hardly entered his new office before the war broke out, when he offered his services to the government and was commissioned major-general May 16, 1861. So much may be found elsewhere concerning his career, it will be unnecessary to follow it in this register. He resigned his commission in 1864, and in that year was again chosen to Congress, continuing in service, with the exception of one Congress, until 1877. On his retirement from Congress he was appointed United States marshal for Massachusetts, and not receiving a reappointment to that office from President Cleveland, was again chosen to Congress, and finally retired from public life in 1890. He still resides in Waltham.

ANSON BURLINGAME, son of a farmer, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., November 14, 1820, and when three years old removed with his parents to a farm in Seneca county, Ohio, where he lived ten years. In 1833 he removed to Detroit and after two years to a farm at Branch, Mich. In 1837 he entered the University of Michigan, and in 1843 entered the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1846, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in September, 1846. During the presidential campaign of 1844 at a meeting of the Young Men's Whig Club, of which Charles Francis Adams was president, held in a small hall in Schollay's building, which stood in the center of Schollay Square, Mr. Burlingame made his first speech. The writer was present and remembers well the favorable impression which his somewhat florid oratory made on the audience. After that at political meetings he was often called out and his speeches were frequent. He began practice in Boston, but his business soon yielded to the demand of politics and he entered almost at once on a public career. In the campaign of 1848 he was an active worker and speaker in the Free Soil party, and again the writer was with him in organizing meetings in Fanenil Hall and other places. In 1849 he went to Europe, and in 1850 was a member of the State Senate. In 1853 he was chosen a delegate from Northboro' to the State Constitutional Convention, though living in Cambridge, and in 1854 was chosen member of Congress by the Know-Nothing party. He was re-elected in 1856 and 1858, and in 1861 was appointed minister to Austria. The Austrian government refused to receive him on account of his advocacy of Hungarian independence and of the recognition of Sardinia as a first class power. He was then sent minister to China, returning home in 1867, and again resuming his official duties after a short vacation. In 1867, when retiring from the Chinese embassy, he was appointed by the Chinese government a special envoy to the United States and the European powers for the purpose of negotiating treaties. Having accomplished his mission in the United States he proceeded in 1868 to England, and afterwards to France, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Prussia, where, with the exception of France, his duties were successfully performed, finally reaching St. Petersburg in 1870, where he died on the 23d of February, 1871. He married a daughter of Isaac Livermore, of Cambridge.

WILLIAM CRANCH, son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Cranch, was born in Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769, and graduated at Harvard in 1787, receiving in 1829 the degree of LL.D. He studied law with Thomas Dawes, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1790. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1794 and in 1801 President John Adams appointed him assistant judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, of which court he became chief justice in 1805, serving until his

death September 1, 1855. He published nine volumes of reports of the United States Supreme Court, and six volumes of reports of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING was born in Lunenburg, Mass., June 22, 1803, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1826. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in March, 1827. He was several years editor of *The Jurist and Law Magazine*, from 1832 to 1834 was clerk of the House of Representatives, and representative in 1844. From 1844 to 1848 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and from 1848 to 1853 reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, editing during that period twelve volumes, beginning with the Suffolk and Nantucket term of 1848 and ending with the Suffolk term in November, 1853. He is more popularly known as the author of "A Manual of Parliamentary Practice," the "Elements of the Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies," and "Rules of Proceeding and Debates in Deliberate Assemblies."

THOMAS CUSHING, son of Thomas, was born in Boston, March 24, 1725, and graduated at Harvard in 1744, receiving the degree of LL.D. in 1785. He was representative, speaker of the House, member of the Provincial Congress, and judge of the Common Pleas and Probate for the county of Suffolk. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from 1779 to his death, which occurred February 28, 1788.

BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, son of Benjamin, was born in Barnstable, December 2, 1797, and graduated at Brown University in 1816. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and practiced in Boston. He was a prominent Democrat after the decline of the Anti-Masonic party to which he belonged. He was appointed district attorney for Massachusetts by President Pierce in 1853. He died in Boston, September 30, 1862.

SAMUEL HUBBARD was born in Boston, June 2, 1785, and graduated at Yale in 1802. He studied law in Boston with Charles Jackson and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1806. He practiced in Biddeford, Me., until 1810, when he returned to Boston and became associated with Mr. Jackson, his former teacher. He was judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1842 to 1847, and received in 1842 the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He died in Boston, December 24, 1847.

SAMUEL LORENZO KNAPP was born in Newburyport, January 19, 1783, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in Essex county in 1807. He was a representative, commander of a regiment of militia during the war of 1812, editor in Boston of various newspapers and magazines between 1824 and 1827, resumed the practice of law in New York, and died at Hopkinton, Mass., July 8, 1838. He was the author of "Lives of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters," and was a profuse writer on other subjects.

JOHN LATHROP, son of Rev. John, was born in Boston, January 13, 1772, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. He studied law with John Lowell and Christopher Gore in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. After practicing in Dedham a short time he returned to Boston, and after an unsuccessful career at the bar went to India in 1799, returning in 1809. He then taught school, delivered lectures, contributed to the newspapers and pronounced several orations. He finally secured a place in the Post-office Department in Washington, and died at Georgetown, D. C., January 30, 1820. He married in 1793 a daughter of Joseph Pierce of Boston.

JOHN LEVERETT, grandson of the governor, was born in Boston, August 25, 1662, and graduated at Harvard in 1680. He was an educated lawyer, speaker of the Provincial Legislature in 1700, judge of the Superior Court of Judicature from 1702 to 1708, judge of probate, and the successor of Samuel Willard as president of Harvard College in 1707. He died May 3, 1724.

EDWARD ST. LOE LIVERMORE was an attorney in Boston in 1812. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 5, 1762, was United States attorney, member of Congress from 1806 to 1812, and a judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire from 1797 to 1799. After taking up his residence in Boston he delivered the Fourth of July oration there in 1813, and died at Lowell, September 22, 1832.

GRENVILLE MELLEN, son of Chief Justice Prentiss Mellen, was born in Biddeford, Me., and graduated at Harvard in 1818. He practiced law in Portland and North Yarmouth, Me., but moved to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 1, 1834. He devoted himself more to literature than to law and published a number of poems. He died in New York, September 5, 1841.

DAVID HALL RICE was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., May 6, 1841, and graduated at Syracuse University. After admission to the bar he went south and practiced until 1868. In 1869 he opened an office in Lowell, Mass., and subsequently in Boston. At the recent election, November 8, 1892, he was chosen a member of the Executive Council. His residence is in Brookline.

ARTEMAS WARD, son of General Artemas, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., January 9, 1762, and graduated at Harvard in 1783. He practiced in Shrewsbury until 1809, when he removed to Boston. He was a representative, member of the Executive Council and member of Congress from 1813 to 1817. May 11, 1819, he was appointed judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, and when that court was abolished, February 14, 1821, he was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Commonwealth, established at the same date, and served until he resigned in 1839. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1842, and died in Boston, October 7, 1847.

ROYAL TYLER was born in Boston, July 18, 1757, and graduated at Harvard in 1776. He studied law with John Adams and was recommended by the Suffolk bar, July 18, 1780, for admission to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1790 he removed to Guilford, Vt., and in 1794 was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, being promoted to chief justice in 1800. Previous to his appointment as chief justice he indulged in the recreation of writing dramas, among which may be mentioned "Contrast," a comedy, the first American play ever acted on a regular stage; "May Day, or New York in an Uproar;" "The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon," and the "Algerine Captive." In 1809 he published two volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont." He died at Brattleboro', Vt., August 16, 1826.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL TUCKERMAN, son of John Francis and Lucy (Saltonstall) Tuckerman, was born in Washington, D. C., April 19, 1848, and graduated at Harvard in 1868. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and finishing his law studies in Salem in the office of Perry & Endicott, was admitted to the bar in Salem in 1872. He is unmarried and resides in Boston.



*Mr. Gaston.*





FREDERICK GODDARD TUCKERMAN, son of Edward and Sophia (May) Tuckerman, was born in Boston, February 4, 1821, and was educated at the Boston Latin School. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 16, 1844. He married, June 17, 1847, Hannah L. B., daughter of David Smith Jones, of Weston, and Hannah Lucinda Whitman, of Lincoln, and died at Greenfield, May 9, 1873.

GEORGE TICKNOR, son of Elisha, was born in Boston, August 1, 1791, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1807. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1813, and practiced, if at all, only two years. In 1815 he went to Europe, spending two years at Gottingen and returning home in 1819. During his absence he was appointed professor of modern languages at Harvard and served fifteen years. In 1835 he again went to Europe, returning in 1840, when he began writing a History of Spanish Literature, which he published in 1849. His lesser works were a Life of Lafayette, a Memoir of William Hickling Prescott, and contributions to the *North American Review* and other publications. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1850, and died in Boston, January 26, 1871.

PETER OXENBRIDGE THACHER, son of Rev. Peter Thacher, was born in Malden, December 22, 1776, and graduated at Harvard in 1796. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1801, and May 14, 1823, was appointed the judge of the "Municipal Court in the Town of Boston," serving until his death at Boston, February 22, 1843. On the first of March following the Legislature, believing it best that a judge should not be exclusively devoted to the trial of criminal cases, provided by law that the judges of the Common Pleas Court should be ex officio judges of the Municipal Court.

WALTER H. THORPE, son of Walter and Eliza J. (Ellery) Thorpe, was born in Athol, Mass., October 7, 1867, and was educated at the Athol High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county, June 27, 1890. His residence is in Newton.

JOHN WELDON THRESHIE, son of Charles and Henrietta C. Threshie, was born in New Orleans, La., August 22, 1863, and was educated at the Pierce Academy in Middleboro', Mass. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of J. Frank Paul, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1877. He was an assistant of John Lathrop, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. He resides in Newton.

JAMES L. WALSH was born in East Boston, March 28, 1843, and was educated at the Lyman Grammar School in Boston and at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 12, 1872. He was representative in 1877-78, and is a special justice of the East Boston District Court.

CLARENCE STUART WARD, son of Andrew Henshaw and Anna H. W. (Field) Ward, was born in Newton, December 5, 1852, and graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1872. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 19, 1875. He was a commissioner of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1889. He makes patent cases and corporation law specialties, and is the author of "Wit, Wisdom and Beauties of Shakespeare," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in 1887. He lives unmarried in the Allston district of Boston.

EDWARD GARRISON WALKER, son of David and Eliza Walker, was born in Boston in 1835, and was educated in Charlestown. He studied law in Boston in the office of Charles A. Tweed, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1861. He was a representative in 1867, and lives in Boston.

JOSEPH WALKER, son of Joseph H. and Hannah M. Walker, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 13, 1865, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Chaplin & Carret, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1889. He married at Providence, R. I., June 30, 1890, and resides in Brookline.

NATHANIEL UPHAM WALKER, son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth L. Walker, was born in Concord, N. H., January 14, 1855, and graduated at Yale in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Jewell, Field & Shepard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 14, 1881. He married in Boston, June 6, 1888, Helen F. Dunklee, and resides in Boston.

CHARLES PINCKNEY SUMNER was born in Milton, Mass., January 20, 1776, and graduated at Harvard in 1796. He studied law in Boston with George Richards Minot, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1800. He was high sheriff of Suffolk county from 1825 to 1839, and died in Boston, April 2, 1839.

CHARLES SUMNER, son of Charles Pinckney Sumner, was born in Boston, January 6, 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in that year. Soon after his admission he was appointed reporter of the Circuit Court, and in 1835-36-37-43 he was a lecturer in the Harvard Law School, and in 1851 succeeded Daniel Webster as United States senator. In 1848 he allied himself with the Free Soil party and advocated the election of Van Buren and Adams in the presidential campaign of that year. His election by the Legislature to the Senate in 1851 was the result of a coalition of the Free Soil men with the Democrats, who received their share by the election of George S. Boutwell for governor, the election of that officer coming to the Legislature in consequence of a failure to elect by the people. His career in the Senate was marked by a constant and effective attack on the strongholds of slavery, and, perhaps, next to Garrison no man did more to bring about that condition of affairs which resulted in the emancipation of the slave. He continued in the Senate until his death. In the line of his profession in 1831 he became editor of the *American Jurist*, in 1836 he edited "Dunlap on Admiralty," from 1828 to 1839 he published three volumes of Circuit Court Reports, and jointly with Jonathan C. Perkins edited "Vesey's Chancery Reports" in twenty volumes. His most noted speeches were "The Crime against Kansas," "Freedom is National, Slavery Sectional," and the "Barbarism of Slavery," delivered in the Senate, and "The True Grandeur of Nations," "The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist, the Philanthropist," "Fame and Glory," "White Slavery in the Barbary States," "Law of Human Progress," "Finger-Point from Plymouth Rock," "Landmark of Freedom," "The Anti-Slavery Enterprise," "Position and Duties of the Merchant," "Our Foreign Relations," "The Case of Florida," "Eulogy of Abraham Lincoln," "Our Claims on England," on various occasions, a collection of which was published in two volumes in 1850 and 1856. He married Alice, widow of Sturgis Hooper, of Boston, and daughter of Jonathan Mason, of Boston, and died in Washington, March 11, 1874.

ROBERT RANTOUL, son of Robert, was born in Beverly, Mass., August 13, 1805, and graduated at Harvard in 1826. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1831, and after a short season of practice in South Reading established himself in Gloucester in 1833, and in 1838 removed to Boston. He was representative from Gloucester from 1833 to 1837, and collector of the port of Boston from 1843 to 1845. He was appointed United States district attorney for Massachusetts in 1845, holding the office until 1849, and United States senator for the unexpired term of Mr. Webster in 1851, and member of Congress from 1851 to his death, which occurred at Washington, August 7, 1852.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT, son of Col. Wm. Prescott, was born in Pepperell, Mass., August 19, 1762, and graduated at Harvard in 1783. After teaching school a short time at Brooklyn, Conn., and Beverly, Mass., he studied law with Nathan Dane, of Beverly, and was admitted to the bar in 1787, establishing himself in Beverly for three years and then removing to Salem. He was a representative from Salem and senator from Essex county. In 1808 he removed to Boston. In 1814 the Boston Court of Common Pleas was established, of which Harrison Gray Otis was the first judge, appointed on the 16th of March in that year, succeeded by William Minot, appointed March 2, 1818, who was followed by Mr. Prescott, appointed April 21, 1818. He served until May 11, 1819, when he was succeeded by Artimas Ward, the last judge of that court. In 1814 he was a delegate to the Hartford Convention, and in 1820 a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1824, and died in Boston, December 8, 1844.

EDWARD GOLDSBOROUGH PRESCOTT, son of Judge William, was born in Salem, January 2, 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1825. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 14, 1828, but after practicing a few years studied divinity, and in 1837 was settled as an Episcopal clergyman in New Jersey. He died April 4, 1844.

JOHN PICKERING, son of Col. Timothy Pickering, was born in Salem, February 17, 1777, and graduated at Harvard in 1796. He studied law with Edward Tilghman in Philadelphia and in Salem, and was admitted to the bar of Essex county in 1806. While pursuing his studies he was in 1797 secretary of legation to William Smith, United States minister at Portugal, and in 1799 private secretary of Rufus King, United States minister to England. He practiced in Salem until 1827, when he removed to Boston, where he was city solicitor from 1829 until his death, which occurred in Boston, May 5, 1846. He was a representative from Salem, and a senator from both Essex and Suffolk counties. He was also a member of the Executive Council. Distinguished as he was in the profession of law, he was quite as distinguished as a philologist, and was the author of "Vocabulary of Americanisms," "The Uniform Orthography of the Indian Language," "Indian Languages of America," of articles on the Chinese language, the Cochin Chinese language, and other languages, and of a Greek and English Lexicon. He was familiar with French, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German, Romaic, Greek and Latin, and more or less so with Dutch, Swedish, Danish and Hebrew. He had also studied Arabic, Turkish, Syriac, Persian, Coptic, Sanserit, Chinese, Malay, and the Indian languages of America. In 1806 he was appointed professor of Hebrew at Harvard, and received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1822 and Harvard in 1835. He died in Boston, May 5, 1846.

OCTAVIUS PICKERING, son of Col. Timothy Pickering, was born in Wyoming, Penn., September 2, 1792, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He studied law with his brother John in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1816. He practiced in Boston, and in 1822 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, his reports comprising twenty-four volumes, beginning with the Berkshire term in September, 1822, and ending with the Essex term in 1839. He died in Boston, October 29, 1868.

JAMES WINTHROP PICKERING, son of James Farrington and Sarah (Pike) Pickering, was born in Boston, March 26, 1848, and was educated at the Boston public schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1869. He married Alice Aurelia, daughter of Oliver Lawrence and Mary (Whitney) Wheeler in 1880, and resides in Boston.

JOHN PHILLIPS, son of William and Margaret (Wendell) Phillips, was born in Boston, November 26, 1770, and graduated at Harvard in 1788, and was admitted to the bar in 1791 or 1792, as in the latter year his name is found in the list of Suffolk lawyers. On the 29th of August, 1809, he was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and from 1803 to 1823 he was a member of the Senate, serving as its president the last ten years. He was the first mayor of Boston, serving in 1822 and 1823. He died in Boston, May 29, 1823. He married Sally, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hurd) Walley.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, son of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips, was born in Boston, November 29, 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in September, 1834. The current of anti-slavery sentiment then developing in Massachusetts swept him away from his profession, and soon after his admission he abandoned the law and devoted his time and talents to the anti-slavery cause. His maiden oratorical effort was in support of resolutions at a meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1837, condemning the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, of Alton, Ill. It is unnecessary to recount in this register the incidents in the life of a man so well known and whose career has been so thoroughly published to the world. Unlike Mr. Garrison, who considered his life work done when the cause of emancipation was triumphant, he lent his energies to other reforms and continued until his death the advocate of temperance, labor reform, and woman suffrage. He died in Boston, February 2, 1884. He married Anne Terry Greene.

THOMAS WALLEY PHILLIPS, son of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips, and brother of Wendell, was born in Boston, January 16, 1797, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law with Lemuel Shaw in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in November, 1819. He was a councilman in Boston in 1827, a representative from 1834 to 1837, and was appointed by Judge Peter Oxenbridge Thacher in 1830 clerk of the Boston Municipal Court, serving in that capacity until his death, which occurred at Nahant, September 8, 1859. He married in Boston, March 18, 1824, Anna Jones, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Boston.

GRENVILLE TUDOR PHILLIPS, son of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips, was born in Boston, August 14, 1816, and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He studied law in Boston in the offices of Peleg Sprague and William Gray, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1839. He devoted but little of his time to his profession, and after 1845 spent most of his time in Europe. He died in Saugus, May 25, 1863.



William A. Gaster





WILLARD PHILLIPS was born in Bridgewater, Mass., December 19, 1784, and graduated at Harvard in 1810, where he was tutor after his graduation until 1815. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in October, 1818. He was for a time an assistant editor of the *North American Review*, and in 1825-26 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. On the 3d of May, 1839, he was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk county and continued in office until 1847, when on the 17th of December he was succeeded by Edward Greeley Loring. He was then made president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston and continued in that office until his death, which occurred at Cambridge, September 9, 1873. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1853.

JOHN PHILLIPS, was born in Charlestown in 1631. He was judge of admiralty, treasurer of the Province, and judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county from 1692 to 1715. He died at Charlestown, March 20, 1726.

STEPHEN HENRY PHILLIPS, son of Stephen C. and Jane (Appleton) Phillips, was born in Salem, August 16, 1823, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 6, 1846. He was for a time editor of the *Law Reporter*, district attorney of Essex from 1851 to 1853, and attorney-general by election from 1858 to 1861. In 1866 he went to Honolulu and was attorney-general of the Hawaiian Islands from 1866 to 1873, and minister of foreign affairs. On his return to the United States he practiced law for a time in San Francisco, and has been since engaged in his profession with offices in Salem and Boston. He married, October 3, 1871, Margaret, daughter of James H. and Mary (Willis) Duncan, of Haverhill, Mass.

JONATHAN COGSWELL PERKINS, was born in Ipswich, Mass., November 21, 1809, and graduated at Amherst in 1832. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Essex county in 1835. He was State senator in 1847, and in 1848 was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court, remaining on the bench until the dissolution of the court in 1859. He edited several volumes of Pickering's Reports with Notes, Chitty's Criminal Law, Chitty on Contracts, Jarman on Wills, Abbot on Shipping, Daniell's Chancery Practice, Collyer on Partnership, and was the author of a treatise on Arbitrations and Awards. He died in Salem, December 12, 1877.

EDWARD GRIFFIN PARKER, was born in Boston, November 16, 1825. He studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1849. In 1859 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He was chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the message of Governor Banks relating to the purchase of the Hancock house for an executive residence, and the writer who was with him at the Senate Board and aided him in his efforts, bears willing testimony to the energy and eloquence displayed by him in advocating the purchase. During the war he was a volunteer aid on the staff of General B. F. Butler, and afterwards assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Martindale. He was the author of "Golden Age of Oratory," and an exceedingly interesting book entitled "Reminiscences of Rufus Choate." He died in New York city, March 30, 1868.

SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS, son of Col. James Otis, was born in Barnstable, Mass., November 24, 1740, and graduated at Harvard in 1759. He studied law, but relin-

quished it and became a Boston merchant. The writer is not certain that he was ever admitted to the bar. He was a representative in 1776, and in 1784 speaker of the House. He was a member of Congress in 1788, and afterwards secretary of the United States Senate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison Gray, of Boston, and was the father of Harrison Gray Otis. He died at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1814.

GEORGE ARTHUR PERKINS, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Sands) Perkins, was born in Cambridge, September 4, 1856, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in May 1876, and to the United States Circuit Court April 3, 1882. He was a representative from Cambridge in 1886-87-89, and his residence is still in that city.

HENRY GROVER PERKINS, son of Francis W. and Laura (Simonds) Perkins, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., July 16, 1865, and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 15, 1890. He lives in the Dorchester district of Boston.

DANIEL LEONARD, a graduate of Harvard in 1760, is spoken of in 1770 as a barrister at the Suffolk bar. He belonged to Taunton. He was at the meeting of the Suffolk bar held January 3, 1770, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on the corner of State and Kelly streets, to form a Bar Association. He died in 1829.

BENJAMIN HICHBORN graduated at Harvard in 1768 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1772. He died in 1817.

ELISHA THAYER, son of Ebenezer Thayer, of Braintree, graduated at Harvard in 1767, and studied law with John Adams. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1774, and died in the same year.

JOHN BULKLEY graduated at Harvard in 1769, and after studying law with Josiah Quincy was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1772, and died in 1774.

EDWARD WALKER studied law with Samuel Quincy and was probably admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1775.

THOMAS EDWARDS graduated at Harvard in 1771, and studied law with Josiah Quincy. He was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1784 and to the Common Pleas at an earlier date. He died in 1806.

NATHANIEL COFFIN, after practicing two years in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, was admitted to the Superior Court in Suffolk in 1773.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, son of Inspector General John Williams, graduated at Harvard in 1772, and studied law with John Adams. He was admitted in 1775, and died in 1780.

EDWARD HILL, son of Alexander, of Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1772, and studied law with John Adams. He was admitted in 1775, and died the same year.

JOHN TRUMBULL, probably the painter, graduated at Harvard in 1773, and entered the office of John Adams in 1774. He died in 1843.

NATHANIEL BATELLE graduated at Harvard in 1765, and entered the office of Sampson Salter Blowers in 1774. He died in 1816.

PEREZ MORTON, son of Joseph and Amiah (Bullock) Morton, was born about 1751, and graduated at Harvard in 1771. He studied law with Josiah Quincy, and was

admitted to the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk in July, 1774. He was appointed attorney-general September 7, 1810, and was succeeded by James T. Austin, May 24, 1832. He died in 1837.

JOSHUA THOMAS, son of William and Mercy Logan (Bridgham) Thomas, was born in Plymouth in 1751, and graduated at Harvard in 1772. He studied law in the office of Josiah Quincy, and was probably admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was on the staff of General John Thomas early in the Revolution, but finally settled in his native town, where he became judge of probate, a member of the Committee on Correspondence, and the first president of the Pilgrim Society. He married Isabella Stevenson, of Boston, and died at Plymouth in 1821.

DANIEL NEWCOMB graduated at Harvard in 1768, and after studying law with John Lowell was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1778. He became judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and died in 1818.

SAMUEL DOGGETT graduated at Harvard in 1775, and studied law with Perez Morton. He was admitted to the bar in 1780, and died in 1817.

HENRY GOODWIN graduated at Harvard in 1778, and studied law in Boston with William Tudor, and died in 1789.

RUFUS GREENE AMORY graduated at Harvard in 1778, and studied law with John Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He died in 1833.

JAMES HUGHES graduated at Harvard in 1780. He studied law with Benjamin Hichborn, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1780. He died in 1799.

ISRAEL KEITH graduated at Harvard in 1771, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1780. He died in 1819.

PETER CLARKE graduated at Harvard in 1777, and studied law with Increase Sumner. He died in 1792.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN graduated at Harvard in 1777, and studied law in Worcester with Levi Lincoln, and in Boston with John Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1781. He died in 1788.

WILLIAM HUNTER TORRLINS, of Charleston, S. C., studied law in the office of John Lowell in 1781, and was probably admitted to the Suffolk bar.

WILLIAM HUNT graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1780. He died in 1804.

JONATHAN FAY graduated at Harvard in 1778, and studied law with Benjamin Hichborn. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, and died in 1811.

WILLIAM WETMORE was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1781, and was a barrister in 1787. In 1811 the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas were established and in the Middle Circuit, of which Suffolk county formed a part, Mr. Wetmore, of Boston, was appointed associate justice.

JOSEPH HALL graduated at Harvard in 1781, and studied law with Benjamin Hichborn. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1784. He was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk county September 6, 1825, and was succeeded by John Heard, March 15, 1836. He died in 1848.

EDWARD WENDELL graduated at Harvard in 1781, and studied law with John Lowell. He died in 1841.

DAVID LEONARD BARNES graduated at Harvard in 1780, and studied law with James Sullivan and Daniel Leonard. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1783. He became judge of the United States District Court, and died in 1812.

EDWARD GRAY graduated at Harvard in 1782, and studied law with James Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1785. He died in 1810.

JOHN BROWN COLLING studied law in the office of John Lowell in 1783, and was probably admitted to the bar in 1785.

SAMUEL QUINCY, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1782, and read law in the office of Christopher Gore. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and died in 1816.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, son of Samuel Allyn Otis, was born in Boston, October 8, 1765, and graduated at Harvard in 1783. He studied law with John Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1786. He was a representative in 1796, member of Congress from 1797 to 1801, United States district attorney in 1801, representative again and speaker from 1803 to 1805, president of the State Senate from 1805 to 1811. He was appointed March 16, 1814, judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, and was succeeded by William Prescott, April 21, 1818. He was United States senator from 1817 to 1822, and mayor of Boston from 1829 to 1832. In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford Convention. He married in Boston Sally, daughter of William and Grace (Spear) Foster, and died in Boston, October 28, 1848.

JOHN ROWE graduated at Harvard in 1783, and studied law with William Tudor. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1786. He died in 1812.

JOHN TUCKER graduated from Harvard in 1774, and is referred to as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1783. He died in 1825.

RICHARD BROOK ROBERTS studied law in Carolina and in Boston with Benjamin Hichborn, whose office he entered in October, 1783.

SAMUEL COOPER JOHNSON graduated at Harvard in 1783, and studied law with James Sullivan. He died in 1806.

JOHN THAYER graduated at Harvard in 1774, and in 1784 was admitted to the Supreme Court, having already been admitted to the Common Pleas. He died in 1791.

—— BRADISH, probably either Ebenezer, who graduated at Harvard in 1769, or Isaac, who graduated in 1773, is referred to as a Suffolk attorney in 1784.

JOHN GARDINER, jr., son of John, read law with his father, entering his office in 1784.

WILLIAM HILL, from North Carolina, studied law with Christopher Gore.

FORTESCUE VERNON graduated at Harvard in 1780, and studied law with Benjamin Hichborn. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1787, and died in 1790.

JOHN MERRICK graduated at Harvard in 1784, and studied law in the office of Thomas Dawes. He was admitted to the bar in 1788, and died in 1797.

SAMUEL BORLAND graduated at Harvard in 1786, and studied law with John Lowell, and died in 1840.

JAMES SULLIVAN, jr., son of James, graduated at Harvard in 1786, and studied law with his father, and died in 1787 before admission.

THOMAS RUSSELL, son of Thomas, of Boston, studied law with John Lowell in 1786.

THOMAS WILLIAMS graduated at Harvard in 1784, and after studying law with John Lowell was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1787. He died in 1823.

GEORGE WARREN studied law with Perez Morton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1788.

THOMAS CRAFTS graduated at Harvard in 1785, and studied law with Christopher Gore. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1788, and died in 1798.

SAMUEL ANDREWS graduated at Harvard in 1786, and studied law with Benjamin Hichborn. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1789, and died in 1841.

WILLIAM LYMAN studied law with James Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1789.

NATHANIEL HIGGINSON studied law with William Wetmore in 1788.

PHINEAS BRUCE entered the office of Benjamin Hichborn in 1788, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1790.

BOSSENGER FOSTER graduated at Harvard in 1787, and studied law with Theophilus Parsons. He died in 1816.

EDWARD CLARKE graduated at Harvard in 1788, and studied law with John Lowell. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1791, and died in the same year.

JOSEPH BLAKE graduated at Harvard in 1786, and studied law with John Lowell. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1789, and died in 1802.

ROBERT PAINE, son of Robert Treat Paine, graduated at Harvard in 1789, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1792, and died in 1798.

THOMAS HAMMOND, who had been admitted to the bar in New Hampshire, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1790. He graduated at Harvard in 1787, and died in 1803.

NATHANIEL FISHER graduated at Harvard in 1789, and studied law with Edward H. Robbins. He was admitted to the bar in 1791, and died in 1802.

SAMUEL HAVEN graduated at Harvard in 1789, and studied law with Fisher Ames. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793, and died in 1847.

JOHN CALLENDER graduated at Harvard in 1790, and studied law with Christopher Gore. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793, and died in 1833.

ALEXANDER TOWNSEND was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in Suffolk county before 1807.

HORATIO TOWNSEND was admitted in Suffolk county to practice in the Supreme Court before 1807.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, son of General John Sullivan of the Revolution, was born in Saco, Me., November 30, 1774, and graduated at Harvard in 1792. He studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1795. He soon became one of the leaders of the bar and entered somewhat into politics. He was a representative and member of the Executive Council and of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, and devoted himself also to literary pursuits. He published "Familiar Letters on the Public Men of the Revolution," "Sea Life," "Political Class-book," "Moral Class-book," "Historical Class-book," and delivered several orations, the most noted of which was his oration at Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1829. He died in Boston, September 3, 1839.

JOHN TURNER SARGENT SULLIVAN, son of William, was born in Boston in 1813, and was educated in Germany. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1835, and practiced first in St. Louis and afterwards in Philadelphia. He was a superior linguist, a fine musician, an inimitable story teller and excellent conversationalist. The writer knew him well and can say with truth that he has never encountered a man with such varied talents. He died in Boston, December 30, 1848.

BENJAMIN BEALE graduated at Harvard in 1787, and is referred to as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1792. He died in 1826.

JOHN WILLIAMS graduated at Harvard in 1792, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1795. He studied with Harrison Gray Otis. He died in 1845.

FRANCIS BLAKE graduated at Harvard in 1789, and studied law in Worcester. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793, and died in 1817.

JOSEPH ROWE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793. He had been educated in Canada and had studied law two years in the office of the attorney-general of Canada. He afterwards spent two years in the office of William Tudor, and was twenty-two years old at the time of his admission.

JAMES ALLEN, jr., studied law in Worcester with Levi Lincoln, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1795.

CHARLES PORTER PHELPS graduated at Harvard in 1791, and is referred to as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1796. He died in 1857.

SHEARJASHUB BOURNE graduated at Harvard in 1764, and died in 1806. He began practice in Barnstable, but the writer finds his name enrolled as a member of the Suffolk bar, May 17, 1796, and he was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county in 1801.

CHARLES PAINE graduated at Harvard in 1793, and he is referred to as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1796. He died in 1810.

WILLIAM THURSTON signed a roll of members of the Suffolk bar in 1797.

EDWARD JACKSON graduated at Harvard in 1794, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1796. He died in 1819.

EZEKIEL BACON, son of Rev. John Bacon, was born in Boston, September 1, 1776, and graduated at Yale in 1794. In 1796 he was a member of the Suffolk bar. He moved from Boston to Stockbridge, Mass., was a representative in 1805-6, chief justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in 1813, first comptroller of the Treasury from 1813 to 1815, member of Congress from 1807 to 1813. He moved in 1816 to Utica, N. Y., and there died October 18, 1870.

JOHN HEARD was enrolled as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1796. He was appointed judge of probate of Suffolk county March 15, 1836, and was succeeded by Willard Phillips, May 3, 1839.

DAVID EVERETT is referred to as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1796.

HENRY MAURICE LISLE, a member of the Suffolk bar in 1796.

ISAAC STORY graduated at Harvard in 1793, and studied law in Essex county. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1796, and died in 1803.

JOHN WARD GURLEY studied law with John Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1799.





Erjah George



CHARLES DAVIS graduated at Harvard in 1796, and studied law with James Sullivan. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1799, and died in 1821.

CHARLES CUSHING graduated at Harvard in 1796, and studied law with James Sullivan. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1799, and died in 1849.

BENJAMIN WOOD graduated at Harvard in 1797, and in the same year entered the office of John Davis, but died in 1798, before admission.

HOLDEN SLOCUM, jr., studied law with George R. Minot, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1801.

FOSTER WATERMAN was a schoolmaster in Boston, and studied law with John M. Forbes, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1798.

JOHN MURRAY FORBES graduated at Harvard in 1787, and died in 1831. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1791.

KILBORN WHITMAN, son of Zechariah and Abigail (Kilborn) Whitman, was born in Bridgewater, August 17, 1765, and graduated at Harvard in 1785. He prepared for the ministry under the instruction of William Shaw, D.D., of Marshfield, and was settled over the parish in Pembroke, where he continued to live until his death. After ten years' service in the ministry he studied law in the office of his brother, Benjamin Whitman, of Hanover, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1791. He settled in Pembroke, and was appointed county attorney in 1811, continuing in office until 1832. He was also for many years overseer of the Mashpee and Herring Pond Indians. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Winslow, of Marshfield, and died in Pembroke December 11, 1835.

HUMPHREY DEVEREUX graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law with John Lowell. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1801, and died in 1867.

ARIEMAS SAWYER graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law with George R. Minot. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1801, and died in 1815.

THOMAS PAINE studied law in 1799 in the office of Robert Treat Paine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1801.

JOTHAM BENDER graduated at Harvard in 1796, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1799, and died in 1800.

LUTHER RICHARDSON graduated at Harvard in 1799, and studied law with Thomas Williams. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1802, and died in 1811.

HENRY CABOT, son of George and Elizabeth (Higginson) Cabot, was born in Boston in 1783, and took a partial course at Harvard. He studied law with Rufus G. Amory, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1804. He married Anna Sophia, daughter of John Welland and Abigail (Jones) Blake, of Brattleboro', Vt., and died at Nahant, August 18, 1864.

NATHANIEL SPARHAWK was born in 1781, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1798. He studied law with George Blake, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1801, and died in 1802.

AARON HALL PUTNAM graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with John Lowell. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1803, and died in 1809.

HENRY EDGS graduated at Harvard in 1799, and studied law with James Sullivan. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1802, and died in 1851.

GIDEON LATIMER THAYER graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law with James Sullivan. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar probably in 1804, and died in 1829.

DAVID IRELAND GREENE graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with William Sullivan. He died in 1826.

WARREN DUTTON studied law with John Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1803.

SAMUEL PARKER studied law with Rufus G. Amory in Boston in 1801.

ALTHEUS BAKER studied law with John Lowell in 1801.

SAMUEL MATHER CROCKER graduated at Harvard in 1801. He studied law with Edward Gray, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1804. He died in 1852.

JOHN KNAPP graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with John Davis. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1803, and died in 1849.

THOMAS WELSH graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law with John Davis. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1804, and died in 1831.

ARTHUR M. WALTER studied law with Harrison Gray Otis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1802.

WILLIAM SMITH SHAW graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law with Harrison Gray Otis. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1804, and died in 1826.

JOHN CODMAN, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1802, and studied law with John Lowell. He died in 1847.

JAMES HENDERSON ELLIOTT graduated at Harvard in 1802, and studied law with John Lowell. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1806, and died in 1808.

TIMOTHY FULLER, son of Rev. Timothy, was born in Chilmark, Mass., July 11, 1758, and graduated at Harvard in 1801. He studied law in Worcester with Levi Lincoln, and in Boston with Charles Paine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1804. He was senator from 1813 to 1816, member of Congress from 1817 to 1825, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1825, and member of the Executive Council in 1828. He died at Groton, October 1, 1835.

TIMOTHY BOUTFLE graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with Ebenezer Gay. He died in 1855.

DAVID BRADLEY studied law in the office of John Heard in 1802.

AARON EMMES studied law with David Everett in 1802.

ISRAEL MUNROE graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with John Phillips. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1803, and died in 1834.

BENJAMIN WELLES graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with Harrison Gray Otis. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1803, and died in 1860.

BENJAMIN MARSTON WATSON graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with Theophilus Parsons. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1804, and died in 1851.

ADAM WENTHROP graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with George Blake. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, and died in 1846.

ROBERT FIELDS applied for admission to the bar in 1805, but the writer is not certain that he was ever admitted.

HOMER ALBERS, son of Claus and Rebecca Albers, was born in Warsaw, Ill., February 28, 1863, and was educated at the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He is or has been a professor at the Boston University Law School. He married, at Fredonia, N. Y., June 26, 1889, Minnie B. Martin, and resides at Winchester.

CLIFF ROGERS CLAPP, son of Howard and Frances A. (Rogers) Clapp, was born in Boston, February 10, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of George S. Hale and Ropes, Gray & Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He resides in the Roxbury District of Boston.

SAMUEL M. CHILD, son of Nahum A. and Ellen (Sargent) Child, was born in Temple, N. H., September 10, 1802, and studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire in 1889. He is corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and lives in Boston.

JAMES R. DOCKRAY, son of James R. and Mary A. Dockray, was born in Portland, Me., February 11, 1834, and studied law in Worcester with Henry Chapin, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester. He removed his business to Boston, where he now lives, and married Elizabeth S. Hardon at Cambridge in 1877.

CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN, son of Sidney Ariel and Julia Maria (Hull) (Brockway) Ensign, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 26, 1842. He studied law with Thomas C. and Charles E. Perkins, of Hartford, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, and settled in Hartford, where he was admitted July 19, 1864, and became a councilman in 1865. He afterwards practiced for a time in New York and Brooklyn, having been admitted to the bar in New York April 9, 1868, and in 1886 removed his business to Boston, taking up his residence in Watertown, from which place he was a representative in 1891. He married, December, 1868, Angie Faxon, daughter of Hiram and Hepseybeth (Adams) (Faxon) Barker, of Brighton. He was representative from Watertown in 1891, and has been trustee of the Free Public Library in that town, and chairman of the School Committee.

GEORGE A. O. ERNST, son of Andrew H. and Sarah Otis Ernst, was born in Cincinnati, O., November 8, 1850, and graduated at Harvard in 1871. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of Ropes & Gray and J. B. Richardson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1875. He was a representative in 1883-84. He married in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 9, 1879, Jeanie C. Bynner. He is a frequent contributor to the law journals. Residence, Boston.

GEORGE W. ESTABROOK, son of Joseph E. and Mary A. (Porter) Estabrook, was born in Montgomery, Ala., March 31, 1840, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1861. He studied law with Ira Perley at Concord, N. H., at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with James Schouler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1865. He married Laura S. Perkins at Fitzwilliam, N. H., in July, 1876, and resides in Boston.

GEORGE EUSTIS, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gray) Eustis, was born in Boston, October 20, 1796, and graduated at Harvard in 1815. He was secretary of his uncle,

William Eastis, while minister to the Hague, where he began his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1822 and settled in New Orleans, becoming representative, secretary of state, attorney-general, and judge and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The writer is doubtful where he was admitted to the bar. He married in 1825 Clarissa Allair, of Louisiana. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1849, and died in New Orleans, December 23, 1858.

BENJAMIN GUILD graduated at Harvard in 1804, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1807. He died in Boston, March 30, 1858, at the age of seventy-three.

WILLIAM HENRY ROWE, son of Samuel and Lydia Ann (Fletcher) Rowe, was born in Boston, October 6, 1830, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He studied law and settled in Davenport, Ia., but the writer is not certain where he was first admitted to the bar. He was admitted in Davenport in March, 1856, and became a successful lawyer. He died in Boston, July 22, 1858.

MATHEW HALE CARPENTER was born in Moretown, Vt., December 22, 1824, and entered West Point in 1843, where he remained two years, and then returned to Vermont to study law with Paul Dillingham. In November, 1847, he was admitted to the Vermont bar, but at once went to Boston and continued his legal studies in the office of Rufus Choate. The writer is not informed whether he was ever admitted to the Suffolk bar. In 1848 he settled in Beloit, Wis., and about 1857 removed to Milwaukee. He was during the war judge advocate-general of Wisconsin. In 1869 he was chosen United States senator and served one term of six years. In 1879 he was again chosen to the Senate and served until his death, which took place in Washington, February 24, 1881. He was at the age of fifty-six cut off in the very height of a splendid career. It is unnecessary to rehearse here his many triumphs both at the bar and in the Senate. It is sufficient to say that after the death of Webster he was called by many the best constitutional lawyer in the United States. He married a daughter of Paul Dillingham, of Vermont, his instructor in law.

JOHN HENRY CLIFFORD was born in Providence, R. I., January 16, 1809, and graduated at Brown in 1827. He studied law in Dedham with Theron Metcalf, and after his admission to the bar settled in New Bedford, and, as was the custom in that day, attended the courts of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable and Nantucket, and the courts of Dukes county, and soon won a leading place among the lawyers of Southeastern Massachusetts. In 1835 he was a representative, and in 1849 was appointed to the office of attorney-general, which had been abolished in 1843 and revived in that year. In 1852 he was chosen governor and served one year, and Rufus Choate accepted the appointment of attorney-general. In 1854 he was again appointed attorney-general and served until 1858, when the office became elective and Stephen Henry Phillips was chosen. In 1859 he was appointed in the place of Ellis Ames counsel for the Commonwealth to act with Mr. Phillips, the attorney-general, in the proceedings in equity, which had been begun in the matter of the Rhode Island boundary. The counsel for Rhode Island were Charles S. Bradley and Thomas A. Jenks, and in 1861 the vexed boundary question, which had been a disputed one for nearly two hundred years, was finally and satisfactorily settled. In 1862 Mr. Clifford was president of the Senate, and for several years he was president of the Overseers of Harvard College. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1849, and from Amherst and Harvard in 1853. In 1850, while attorney-general, he conducted the



trial of Prof. John W. Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, assisted by George Bemis. In 1867 he succeeded Charles Henry Warren as president of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, and retired from professional labors. He married a daughter of William H. Allen, of New Bedford, and died in that city January 2, 1876.

ELISHA COOKE, SR., a physician, was born in Boston September 16, 1637, and died May 31, 1715. He graduated at Harvard in 1657, and was an assistant from 1684 to 1686.

CALEB CUSHING, son of Capt. John N. and Lydia (Dow) Cushing, was born in Salisbury, Mass., January 17, 1790, and when two years of age his parents removed to Newburyport. He was educated while young chiefly by Michael Walsh, a noted teacher of that day, and graduated at Harvard in 1817. Though probably the youngest member of his class, he was selected to make the address to President Monroe when he visited Cambridge during his senior year. After graduating he remained in the college two years as tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, and then entered the office of Ebenezer Moseley, of Newburyport, to prepare himself for the bar. He was also one of the earliest students at the Harvard Law School, that institution having graduated its first class in 1820. He was admitted to the Essex bar in 1822 and established himself in his adopted town. He married in 1823 Caroline, daughter of Samuel Sumner Wilde, afterwards an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, who removed from Hallowell, Me., to Newburyport in 1820, and remained there until 1831. After his marriage he spent two years in Europe and in 1825 was a representative from Newburyport to the General Court, and again in 1833 and 1834, and again in 1845, 1850 and 1859. In 1834 he was chosen member of Congress from Essex North District, and it is stated that Mr. Webster said "that he had not been six weeks in Congress before he was acknowledged to be the highest authority on what had been the legislation of Congress on any given subject." When the War with Mexico was declared, in opposition to the popular sentiment of his State, he assisted in raising a regiment of volunteers, which he led as colonel until appointed brigadier-general. In 1843 he was appointed by President Tyler minister to China, returning in a little over a year with a treaty which was readily ratified by the Senate. In 1852 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, leaving the bench in 1853 to assume the position of attorney-general in the cabinet of President Pierce. During the War of the Rebellion he spent much time in Washington, where his services by advice and council were considered indispensable in the various departments of the government. He was appointed by President Lincoln a commissioner to adjust claims pending with Mexico, and by President Grant minister to Spain, and of counsel for the United States at Geneva. As he advanced in age instead of abandoning work he seemed rather to realize that the fewer the years left to him the more diligent and industrious he must be. A passion for learning actuated him to the last, and in philology and other branches of learning he seemed to be zealously fitting himself for their use in some other sphere of existence. He died at Newburyport, January 2, 1879.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DEWEY, son of Daniel, was born in Williamstown, Mass., March 13, 1793, and graduated at Williams College in 1811. He studied law with Theodore Sedgwick and settled in Williamstown, where he remained until 1826, when he removed to Northampton. He was district attorney from 1830 to 1837, when he was

appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He remained on the bench until his death, which occurred at Northampton, August 22, 1866.

THOMAS HASTINGS RUSSELL, son of Charles and Persis (Hastings) Russell, was born in Princeton, Mass., October 12, 1820, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of his brother, Charles Theodore Russell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1845. He was a representative in 1853-54-57-59. He has always been associated with his brother in a large and general practice. He married Maria Louisa Wiswell in Boston, October 12, 1847, and lives in Boston.

THOMAS RUSSELL, son of William Goodwin and Mary Ellen (Hedge) Russell, was born in Boston, June 17, 1858, and fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of his father in Boston, and was one year secretary of Justice Horace Gray of the Supreme Court at Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and in 1892 was chosen representative to the General Court. Residence, Boston.

JAMES DUTTON RUSSELL, whose original name was James Russell Dutton, was the son of Warren and Elizabeth Cabot (Lowell) Dutton, and born in Boston, January 7, 1810. His name was changed by a special act passed February 21, 1820. He graduated at Harvard in 1829, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Franklin Dexter. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1832. In 1833 he went to Europe and gave up practice. He died in Brighton, June 10, 1861.

JOHN CODMAN ROPES, son of William and Mary Anne (Codman) Ropes, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 28, 1836. He was fitted for college at the Chauncy Hall School, and with Professor William Watson Goodwin and graduated at Harvard in 1857. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and finishing his law studies in the office of Peleg Whitman Chandler and George O. Shattuck, was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 28, 1861. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1867 to 1876. He has devoted much time to the study of military campaigns in both America and Europe, and is doubtless better informed on these subjects than at least any other American. He is the author of "The Army under Pope" in the Scribner series of Campaigns of the Civil War, "The First Napoleon," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, and numerous other papers in military campaigns. Residence, Boston.

CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL, son of Charles and Persis (Hastings) Russell, was born in Princeton, Mass., November 20, 1815. He is descended from William Russell, of Cambridge, in 1645. He received his early education at Princeton Academy under Warren Goddard, and graduated at Harvard in 1837. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Henry H. Fuller, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1839. After his admission he was associated two years with Mr. Fuller and then practiced alone until his brother Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1845. He lived in Boston until 1855, when he removed to Cambridge. While a resident in Boston he was a representative in 1844-45-50 and a senator in 1851 and 1852. He was also the Boston Fourth of July orator in 1852. During his residence in Cambridge he has been mayor in 1861-62 and senator in 1877-78. He has been professor in the Boston University Law School, is, or has been, a member of the



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Board of Visitors of the Andover Theological School, and a corporate member of the American Board for Foreign Missions. He is the author of a History of Princeton, and in 1859 delivered the centennial address in that town, and in 1886 presided over the centennial celebration of the First Church in Cambridge. He married, June 1, 1840, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Ballister, of Boston.

CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL, jr., son of Charles Theodore and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell, was born in Boston, April 20, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 15, 1875. He has been a member of the State Civil Service Commission since 1884, and is the editor of Massachusetts Election Cases. His specialty is admiralty practice. Residence, Cambridge.

ARTHUR HASTINGS RUSSELL, son of Thomas Hastings and Maria Louisa (Wiswell) Russell, was born in Boston, December 1, 1859, and graduated at Amherst in 1881. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in Boston in the office of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. He married Fannie E. Hunt at Boston, February 17, 1885, and lives in Winchester.

RUFUS DAWES, son of Judge Thomas Dawes, was born in Boston, January 26, 1803, and entered Harvard in 1820, but did not graduate. He studied law with William Sullivan and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 3, 1826, but never practiced. He was a poet of considerable merit and published in 1830 "The Valley of the Naway, and Other Poems," in 1839 "Geraldine, Athenia of Damascus, and Miscellaneous Poems," and a romance entitled "Nix's Mate." In the latter part of his life he held a position in one of the departments in Washington, and died in Washington November 30, 1859.

SAMUEL FALES DUNLAP, son of Andrew, was born in Boston in 1825 and graduated at Harvard in 1845. It is thought by the writer that he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and afterwards removed to New York. He was the author of "The Origin of Ancient Names" and "Vestiges of the Spirit History of Man," and edited with notes his father's "Dunlap's Admiralty Practice." He was living in 1890.

JEREMIAH EVARTS was born in Sunderland, Vt., February 3, 1781, and graduated at Yale in 1802 and was admitted to the bar in 1806, probably in New Haven, where he practiced law about four years. He soon afterwards removed to Boston, but whether he practiced law there or not the writer is uncertain. He edited the "Panoplist," a religious monthly magazine, in Boston, from 1810 to 1820, and was at various times the treasurer and secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He died in Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, son of Jeremiah, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818, and graduated at Yale in 1837. He studied law partly at the Harvard Law School, where he was a student in 1841. The writer, at that time a junior at Harvard, was drawn on a jury to serve in a moot court case in the law school in which Mr. Evarts was the senior counsel on one side, and William Davis, of Plymouth, on the other, and he remembers well the eloquence displayed by both of these gentlemen on that occasion. The style of Mr. Evarts, with which he began his career, was concise, fluent and eloquent, and in these respects wholly different from that which in later years has marked his efforts. He was admitted to the bar at Cambridge in Septem-

ber, 1841, but it is doubtful if he ever began practice in Suffolk. He soon after entered the law office of Daniel Lord in New York, and after a period of further study was admitted to the New York bar. From 1849 to 1853 he was assistant district attorney in New York. His career is too well known to narrate here. Having retired from the United States Senate in March, 1891, where he served one term of six years, he is in active practice at the head of a firm of which Joseph H. Choate is a member.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE, son of Dr. George and Margaret (Hodges) Choate, was born in Salem, Mass., January 24, 1832, and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1855. In 1856 he removed to New York, where he has won a high reputation, not only as a lawyer but as an orator on occasions of public interest. He has been president of the Union League Club. He is associated in business with William Maxwell Evarts.

CHARLES FRANCIS CHOATE, son of Dr. George and Margaret (Hodges) Choate, was born in Salem, May 16, 1828, and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He is descended from John Choate, who was in Ipswich in 1640. His father died in Cambridge June 4, 1880. After leaving college he was tutor in mathematics for a time and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 13, 1855, and soon devoted himself to railroad law. He was counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad for a time, and in 1865 became counsel of the Old Colony Railroad, of which in 1872 he became a director, and in 1877 he was chosen president, a position he still holds. He was also chosen in 1877 president of the Old Colony Steamboat Company. He married, November 7, 1855, Elizabeth W. Carlile, of Providence, R. I.

CHARLES FRANCIS CHOATE, jr., son of the above, was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 23, 1866, and graduated at Harvard in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Josiah H. Benton, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1890. Residence, Boston.

FRANCIS BROWN HAYES, son of William Allen Hayes, of South Berwick, Me., was a descendant from John Hayes, who settled in Dover, N. H., in 1640. William Allen, the father, graduated at Dartmouth in 1805 and married a daughter of John Lord, and was judge of probate. Francis Brown, the son, graduated at Harvard in 1839, after having attended the Berwick and Exeter Academies. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and with his father, and in Boston in the office of Charles Greeley Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1842. He devoted himself to railroad law, and in 1850 was made chairman of a committee to investigate the management and affairs of the Old Colony Railroad. He was many years a director of the Old Colony road, president four years of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and counsel for various other roads. He was a representative in 1873 and senator in 1874, and died in 1884. He married in 1860 Margaret M. Wilson, of Baltimore, daughter of Gen. Wm. H. Marriott.

THOMAS GOLD APPLETON, son of Nathan, was born in Boston, March 31, 1812, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Franklin Dexter, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Oc-



tober, 1838. He never practiced but devoted himself to literature and art, being not only a liberal patron of authors and artists, but an author and artist himself. He died in New York April 17, 1884.

GEORGE ANSON BRUCE is the son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Butterfield) Bruce, and is descended from George Bruce, who settled in Woburn in 1659. He was born in Mt. Vernon, N. H., November 19, 1839, and his father, who was a prominent man in the community in which he lived, having been town clerk, selectman, representative, and county treasurer, afforded him all available facilities for procuring a good education. He fitted for college at the McCollom Institute in Mt. Vernon, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1861. Soon after his graduation he entered the law office of Daniel S. & George F. Richardson in Lowell, where he remained until August, 1862, when he entered the service of his country as first lieutenant in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment. In January, 1863, he was made assistant adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and later assistant adjutant general and judge advocate of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, under General Devens. His various promotions were to captain, 1864; major, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, 1865, and he was mustered out July 3, 1865, bearing an excellent record and the scars of honorable wounds. After his discharge he resumed the study of law in Lowell and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1866. In January, 1867, he began business in Boston and met with unusual success at a bar already seemingly crowded disproportionately to its available business. In 1874 he removed his residence to Somerville and there secured at once the confidence of the people. In 1875 he was chosen alderman, and appointed associate justice of the Police Court; in 1878-79-80 he was chosen mayor, and in 1882-83-84 he was a member of the Senate, being its president the last year of his service. Since his retirement from the Senate his general practice has been largely supplemented by the management of cases before committees of the Legislature, to which has been accorded unusual success. He married in Groton, January 26, 1870, Clara M., daughter of Joseph F. and Sarah (Longley) Hall, and resides in Somerville.

CHARLES MANSFIELD BRUCE, son of Charles E. and Eliza A. Bruce, was born in Ashtabula, O., November 28, 1863, and was educated at the Roxbury Latin School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Henry W. Bragg, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar August 2, 1887. He has been an extensive newspaper correspondent and resides in Malden.

THOMAS TOLMAN was born in Stoughton, Mass., February 20, 1791, and graduated at Brown University in 1811. He was settled in Canton, Mass., until 1837, when he moved to Boston. He was representative in 1828, and 1836 a member of the Executive Council, and died in Boston January 20, 1869.

OWEN A. GALVIN, son of Patrick and Mary (Hughes) Galvin, was born in Boston June 21, 1852, and studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Charles Francis Donnelly. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county February 29, 1876, and in 1881 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1882-83-84 he was chosen to the Senate, and was the Democratic candidate for president of that body. In July, 1886, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for Massachusetts, under George M. Stearns, and in September, 1887, on the resignation of Mr. Stearns, was appointed to succeed him. He has been

once the Democratic candidate for mayor of Boston, and is prominently mentioned as the successor of Mayor Mathews, when he shall retire from the mayoralty. He married in Boston, July 3, 1879, Jennie T., daughter of Timothy K. and Ellen (O'Driscoll) Sullivan.

JOHN H. McDONOUGH, son of Michael and Margaret (Hanlon) McDonough, was born in Portland, Me., March 29, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. He began at an early age to learn the tailoring trade, but in 1872 began to learn the trade of watchmaking, which he followed fourteen years in Portland, Auburndale and Roxbury. In 1887 he began the study of law in the office of Charles J. Noyes, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1892. He was a representative from Boston in 1886-9, and won an enviable record, both as a member of important committees and as a debater in the House. He died March 17, 1893.

SAMUEL BAKER WOLCOTT was born in Bolton, Mass., March 7, 1795, and graduated at Harvard in 1819. His original name, Jesse, was changed to Samuel Baker in 1821. After graduating he was a tutor in Greek at Harvard. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1824. He began practice in Boston, but removed to Salem and finally to Hopkinton. He was representative and senator. He died in Boston, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, December 4, 1854.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, jr., son of Erastus and Sally (Ellis) Worthington, was born in Dedham, November 25, 1828, and graduated at Brown University in 1850. He studied law in Milwaukee in the office of his brother, Ellis Worthington, and at the Harvard Law School, and in Dedham in the office of Ezra Wilkinson, receiving the degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He was admitted to the bar in Dedham in February, 1854, and began practice in Boston, forming a partnership after a short time with David A. Simmons, of Roxbury. In 1856 he was chosen register of insolvency of Norfolk county, and remained in office until the Probate and Insolvency Courts were consolidated in 1857. He then practiced law in Dedham, holding the office of trial justice eight years, until in 1866 he was chosen clerk of the courts. He married, November 25, 1861, Elizabeth Foster, daughter of Robert Briggs, of Boston.

MOSES WILLIAMS, son of Moses Blake and Mary Jane (Penniman) Williams, was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 4, 1846, and graduated at Harvard in 1868. He studied law in Boston with Sobier & Welch, George White and William A. Richardson, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county December 22, 1868. He practiced in Boston until made president of the Third National Bank in that city, a position he still holds, having filled at various times the office of selectman of Brookline and of representative to the General Court. He married Martha C. Fininley at Brookline, September 10, 1868. Residence, Brookline.

CHARLES W. WHITCOMB, son of Benjamin D. and Mary (McIntire) Whitcomb, was born in Boston, July 31, 1855, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1876. He also attended lectures after graduation at the University of Gottingen, remaining abroad until 1878. He studied law in Boston in the office of Josiah H. Benton and in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1880. He has since that time practiced in Boston, serving as common councilman

in 1883-84, and as fire marshal of Boston, under an appointment from Governor Robinson in 1886. He married Marie M., daughter of James and Dora (Rowell) Woodsum, June 26, 1884, and resides in Boston.

WILLIAM FISHER WHARTON, son of William Craig and Nancy Willing (Spring) Wharton, was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 28, 1847, and fitting for college at the school of Epes Sargent Dixwell, graduated at Harvard in 1870. He studied law for a year in the office of John Codman Ropes and John C. Gray, and after graduating at the Harvard Law School in 1873, was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 22, 1873. He spent two years in Europe and began practice in Boston in 1875. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the Common Council, a representative in 1885, and in 1888 was appointed assistant secretary of state of the United States, a position which he still holds with credit to himself and the country. He married Fanny, daughter of William Dudley and Caroline (Silsbee) Pickman, in Boston, October 31, 1877, and resides in Washington.

ANDREW J. WAIKEMAN, son of William and Sarah (Bucklin) Waterman, was born in North Adams, Mass., June 23, 1825, and was educated at the public schools and various institutions of learning. He studied law in the offices of Keyes Danforth and Daniel N. Dewey in Williamstown, and was admitted to the bar of Berkshire county March 18, 1854. Associating himself with Mr. Danforth in Williamstown, he was appointed in 1855 register of probate, and in 1858, after the Courts of Probate and Insolvency were consolidated, he was chosen register of probate and insolvency, which office he resigned in 1881. In 1880 he was appointed district attorney for the Western District to fill a vacancy, and chosen for the three succeeding terms, resigning in 1887, when nominated by the Republican party for attorney-general, to which office he was chosen in 1887-88-89. He married Ellen Douglas, daughter of Henry H. and Nancy (Comstock) Cooke, at East Boston, January 7, 1858, and resides in Pittsfield.

THOMAS LEVERETT NELSON, son of John and Lois Burnham (Leverett) Nelson, was born in Haverhill, N. H., March 4, 1827, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1846, receiving from that institution the degree of LL.D. in 1879. He studied law in Worcester, where he was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was a representative in 1869, and in 1879 was appointed judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts, which position he still holds. He married first Anna H., daughter of Caleb and Mary Moore (Hastings) Hayward, in Mendon, October 29, 1857, and second, Laura A., daughter of Samuel E. and Hannah A. (Matterson) Slocum, of Millbury, March 23, 1865. As a judge, holding his court in Suffolk county, he deserves a place in this register.

WILLIAM HENRY NILES, son of Samuel W. and Eunice C. (Newell) Niles, was born in Orford, N. H., December 22, 1840, and was educated at the public schools and at the Providence Conference Seminary of East Greenwich, R. I. He studied law with Caleb Blodgett in Boston, and was admitted to the bar at Lowell in 1870. In that year his name appears on the roll of lawyers in Boston, but he removed to Lynn, and has since practiced successfully in that city. He married Harriet A. Day, in Bristol, N. H., September 12, 1865, and lives in Lynn.

WILLIAM N. OSGOOD, son of George Newton and Minerva (Hayward) Osgood, was born in Lowell, June 11, 1855, and graduated at Amherst in 1878. He studied law

at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in March, 1880. He practiced in Lowell until 1885, when he transferred his business to Boston. He married Harriet Leslie, daughter of Henry C. and Augusta (Jaques) Palmer, in Tewksbury, January 1, 1884.

HENRY PARKMAN, son of Samuel and Mary Ehot (Dwight) Parkman, was born in Boston, May 23, 1850. His father, a physician in Boston of great promise, died at what appeared to be the beginning of a brilliant career. The son was fitted for college at private schools, and graduated at Harvard in 1870. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1873, and further pursuing his studies in Boston in the office of Russell & Putnam, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1874. He was a common councilman from 1879 to 1884, a representative from 1886 to 1888, and a senator in 1892 and 1893. He married Mary Frances Parker at Perth Amboy, N. J., August 23, 1890, and lives in Boston.

EDWARD LILLIE PIERCE, son of Jesse and Eliza S. (Lillie) Pierce, was born in Stoughton, Mass., May 29, 1829, and graduated at Brown University in 1850. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1852, and was admitted to the bar at Dedham in 1853. He afterwards spent a year or less in the office of Salmon P. Chase at Cincinnati, O. He continued to practice until the war began, when he enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, for three months' service, after which he was employed by the government in a service of inquiry into the condition of the negroes at Sea Islands, to which intelligence and skill were essential, and his report was an able and exhaustive one. In 1863 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Third Massachusetts District, and in 1866 he was appointed district attorney of the Norfolk and Plymouth District, holding the office afterwards by election until 1869. In 1869 he was appointed secretary of the Board of State Charities, and served until his resignation in 1874. He was a representative from Milton in 1875 and 1876, and in 1878 was appointed to, but declined, the office of assistant treasurer of the United States. Aside from his professional pursuits, he has engaged in literary labors, among which are "American Railroad Law," published in 1857, "The Law of Railroads," 1881, and a memoir of Charles Sumner. He married Elizabeth H., daughter of John Kingsbury, of Providence, R. I., April 19, 1865, and for a second wife, Laura, daughter of Edward B. Woodhead, of Huddersfield, England. Residence, Milton.

CHARLES GREENWOOD POPE, son of Rufus Spurr and Sarah (Brown) Pope, was born in Hardwick, Mass., November 18, 1840, and graduated at Tufts College in 1861. After teaching several years in Hyannis, Somerville and Charlestown, he studied law in the offices of Sweetser & Gardner in Boston, and John W. Hammond in Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1874. He was associated with John W. Hammond in business in Cambridge, until that gentleman was appointed judge of the Superior Court in 1886. In 1878 Mr. Pope was appointed a special justice of the police court in Somerville, where he had taken up his residence and became a member and president of the Common Council. In 1876-7 he was a representative, and has served one or more terms as mayor since 1888. He married Josephine H., daughter of Erastus E. and Harriet N. Cole in Somerville, December 27, 1866. Residence, Somerville.



Raymond R. Gilman





JOHN PHELPS PUTNAM was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1817, and graduated at Yale in 1837, and at the Harvard Law School in 1839. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 12, 1840, and practiced in Boston. He was a representative in 1851-2, and in 1859 was appointed judge of the Superior Court. He published in 1852 fifteen volumes of the "Annual Digest" of the decisions of the United States Courts. He served on the bench until his death in 1882.

ROBERT SAMUEL RANTOUL, son of Robert and Jane Elizabeth (Woodbury) Rantoul, was born in Beverly, Mass., June 2, 1832, and graduated at Harvard in 1853, and at the Harvard Law School in 1856. He was a representative from Beverly in 1858, and from Salem in 1884-5, and collector of the port of Salem under President Lincoln. He married Harriet C., daughter of David A. and Harriet C. (Price) Neal, of Salem, May 13, 1858, and has his residence in Salem. He is an officer of the Essex Institute, and has contributed extensively to historical literature.

CHARLES ROBINSON, son of Charles and Mary (Davis) Robinson, was born in Lexington, Mass., November 6, 1829, and was educated at the public schools and the Lawrence and Lexington Academies. He studied law with Dana & Cobb in Charlestown, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in June, 1852. He practiced in Charlestown until 1868, and since that time has occupied a prominent place in the roll of Boston lawyers. He was mayor of Charlestown in 1865 and 1866, and in 1874 and 1875 was city solicitor of Somerville though not residing in that city. In 1874 he was a representative, and also in 1880. He married Rebecca T., daughter of Philander and Rebecca (Gibbs) Ames in Charlestown, July 4, 1858. He is a brother of Governor George D. Robinson.

WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL, son of Charles Theodore and Sarah (Ballister) Russell, was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 7, 1857, and received his early education at the primary, grammar and high school grades of the public schools of that city. He graduated at Harvard in 1877, and at the Boston University Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880. He became at once a member of the firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, of Boston, and has so continued until the present time. He was first introduced into public life by an election as member of the Common Council of Cambridge in 1882, and since that time his career has been one of unsurpassed progress and success. In 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1885-86-87-88 mayor of the city. In 1888 and 1889 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and his defeat in those years was followed by his election in 1890, and his re-election in 1891 and 1892. The feat performed by him during the campaign of 1892, of making the tour of Cape Cod and making sixteen speeches at the various towns between Provincetown and Boston on the day before election, and adding to these six more speeches in Boston and its vicinity during the evening, will become a prominent feature in the political history of Massachusetts. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1891. He married Margaret Manning, daughter of Joshua A. and Sarah (Hodges) Swan at Cambridge, June 3, 1885, and his residence is still in Cambridge.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, son of Joseph B. and Mary C. (Tripp) Sanford, was born in North Attleboro', Mass., July 5, 1856, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1876. He studied law in Boston with Joseph Nickerson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1879. He has been a member of the Boston Common Council and of the

House of Representatives. He married Mary C. V., daughter of William H. and Charlotte E. (Read) Gardiner in Acushnet, September 20, 1883.

CHESTER F. SANGER, son of Warren and Lucy J. (Allen) Sanger, was born in Somerville, Mass., December 22, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. He studied law in Boston with Morse & Allen, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. In 1888 and 1889 he was a representative from Cambridge, and in 1889 was appointed justice of the Third Eastern Middlesex District Court. He married Gertrude F., daughter of Horace P. and Lydia L. (Flint) Blackman in Cambridge, June 25, 1884, and died in October, 1891.

EDWARD OLCOTT SHEPARD, son of Rev. John W. and Eliza (Burns) Shepard, was born in Hampton, N. H., November 25, 1835, and graduated at Amherst in 1860. After serving two years as principal of the High School in Concord, Mass., he was in 1862 commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until 1865. During his service he was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Petersburg, was wounded and taken prisoner, February 5, 1865, and confined in Libby Prison until released on parole, February 22, 1865. He was promoted to captain, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. After his discharge he studied law with Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 19, 1867. In 1871 he became a partner with Messrs. Jewell, Gaston & Field, and since the death of Mr. Jewell and the appointment of Mr. Field to the Supreme Bench, he has had no partner. He was president of the Boston Common Council in 1873 and 1874, and general counsel of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company until it was merged in the West End Company. He was judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Ames, and continued on the staff of Governor Brackett. He married Mary C., daughter of Micajah and Mary (Johnson) Lunt, of Newburyport, June 18, 1874.

EDGAR JAY SHERMAN, son of David and Fanny (Kendall) Sherman, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., November 28, 1834, and was educated at the public schools of Weathersfield, the Wesleyan Seminary in Springfield, Vt., and under private instructors in Lawrence, Mass., which had become the home of his parents. He was admitted to the bar in Essex county in 1858 and became associated with Daniel Saunders in Lawrence, and at various other times with John K. Tarbox and Charles U. Bell. He was appointed clerk of the Lawrence Police Court in 1859 and served until 1861. In 1862 he enlisted and became captain in the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment and was brevetted major after the attack on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. In 1865 and 1866 he was representative, and in 1868 was chosen district attorney for the Eastern Massachusetts District. In 1882 he was chosen attorney-general and served until 1887, when he was appointed to the seat on the bench of the Superior Court which he still holds. He married Abbie Louise, daughter of Stephen P. and Fanny B. Simmons, of Lawrence, November 24, 1858.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, son of Dr. Norton Q. and Susan J. Tirrell, was born in Sharon, Mass., December 10, 1844, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1866. After serving three years as principal of the Peacham Academy and of the St. Johnsbury High School, he studied law in Boston with Richard H. Dana, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1870, and has since practiced in Boston. He was a representative from Weymouth in 1872, and in 1873 removed from Weymouth, where he

had for a time resided, to Natick. In 1881 and 1882 he was a senator for the Fourth Middlesex District, and in 1888 was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. He married Mary E., daughter of Elisha P. and Eliza A. Hollis in Natick, February 13, 1873, and now resides in Natick.

GEORGE CLARK TRAVIS, son of George Clark and Rachel Parker (Currier) Travis, was born in Holliston, Mass., August 19, 1847, and graduated at Harvard in 1869. From 1869 to 1872 he studied law in Medford with B. F. Hayes and Daniel A. Gleason, at the same time teaching Latin and Greek in the Medford High School. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in February, 1872, and practiced in Holliston until 1874, when he removed to South Framingham. In 1886 he removed to Newton, where he still resides, with an office in Boston. He has been since March, 1891, first assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts and is a member of the School Board of Newton. He married Harriet March, daughter of Austin G. and Mary Charlotte (March) Fitch, in Holliston, April 5, 1871.

WALLER LINCOLN BOUVÉ, son of Thomas T. and Emily G. (Lincoln) Bouvé, was born in Boston, October 28, 1849, and was educated at the public schools of Boston and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 13, 1880, and to the United States Circuit Court January 14, 1885. In 1890 he was assistant district attorney in the Southeastern District, and since 1885 has been special justice of the Second Plymouth District Court. He married Charlotte B. Harden, September 26, 1885, and lives in Hingham.

HARVEY LINCOLN BOUTWELL, son of Eli A. and Harriet W. (Weeks) Boutwell, was born in Meredosia, Ill., April 5, 1860, and was educated at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He studied law in Concord, N. H., with John Y. Mugridge, and at the Boston University Law School, and in the office of W. H. Powers in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886. He married Nellie C. Booth at Natick, December 28, 1886, and lives in Malden.

JOHN PEARSE TREADWELL, son of Daniel Hearl and Ann Langdon Treadwell, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February 26, 1839, and graduated at Harvard in 1858. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 3, 1860. He married Emily Marshall Harmon at New York, July 3, 1882, and lives in Newton.

WINTHROP H. WADE, son of Reuben S. and Almira Howland Wade, was born in Boston, February 20, 1860, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Shattuck & Munroe, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1884. Residence, Boston.

FRANCIS WALES VAUGHAN, son of Charles and Mary Susan (Abbot) Vaughan, was born in Hallowell, Me., June 5, 1833, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Vose & Norton in Springfield, and George M. Brown in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1856. He has been librarian of the Social Law Library since 1870. Residence, Cambridge.

PAYSON ELIOT TUCKER, son of Eliot Payson and Charlotte Whitman (Todd) Tucker, was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 16, 1834, and graduated at Harvard in 1854. He

studied law in New York in the office of Bangs & Ketchum and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York city about 1856 and to the Suffolk bar April 15, 1859. He was many years associated in business with Benjamin Winslow Harris, now judge of probate of Plymouth county, and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1878 and 1879. He married Adelaide Thorp Hermann, of St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1889, and lives in Brookline. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, August 1, 1861, and resigned on account of disability, September 21, 1862.

PELEG EMORY ALDRICH, born in New Salem, Mass., received his early education at the Shelburne Falls Academy, and after teaching school at the South he attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Richmond, Va., in 1845. In 1846 he was admitted to the Worcester county bar, after further pursuing his studies in the office of Chapman, Ashmun & Norton in Springfield. He settled in Barre, Mass., where he remained seven years. In 1853 he was appointed district attorney for the Middle District and served until 1866. He moved from Barre to Worcester in 1854 and became associated with P. C. Bacon. In 1862 he was chosen mayor of Worcester, and representative in 1865 and 1866. In 1873 he was appointed to the office he still holds of judge of the Superior Court. He married Sarah, daughter of Harding P. Wood, of Barre, in 1850, and lives in Worcester.

ALPHEUS BROWN ALGER, son of Edwin A. and Amanda M. (Buswell) Alger, was born in Lowell, October 8, 1854, and his early education was received at the common schools and High School of Lowell. He is descended from Thomas Alger, who came from England about 1665 and settled in Taunton. The name of the ancestor was "Augur," or if "Alger," it was pronounced "Augur" in accordance with the custom of ancient times to pronounce the letter L in the middle of a word as if it were U. Mr. Alger graduated at Harvard in 1875, and pursued the study of law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Josiah G. Abbott. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1877, and was at once associated in business with the firm of Brown & Alger, of which his father was a member, in Boston. In 1884 he was chosen alderman of Cambridge, and in 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the State Senate. He has always taken an active part in politics, and was in 1886-87-88-89 the secretary of the Democratic State Committee. In 1890 he succeeded William Eustis Russell as mayor-elect of Cambridge, was re-chosen in 1891, and re-nominated in 1892, but defeated by William Amos Bancroft.

EDWIN ALDEN ALGER, son of David and Sarah W. (Morse) Alger, was born in Cornish, N. H., June 22, 1820, and after receiving a common school and academie education taught school in Canton, Mass. Leaving Canton he entered a shipping-house in Boston as clerk, and afterwards Burnhams' Antiquarian Bookstore in Cornhill, where his access to books gave him a taste which could only be gratified by securing a more thorough education. In 1841 he went to Lowell and entered the Dracut Academy, and in 1842 entered the law office of Alpheus R. Brown as a student. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1845, and became a partner with Mr. Brown. In 1864 the firm of Brown & Alger removed to Boston and has since continued in business there. In 1858-62-63 Mr. Brown was an alderman in Lowell. He married Amanda M. Buswell, of Hartland, Vt., September 15, 1843, and resides in Cambridge.



Harvey D. Hadlock

1848





EDWIN AUGUSTUS ALGER, son of the above, was born in Lowell, October 19, 1846, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1868.

GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL, son of Rev. George and Rebekah Angell, was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 5, 1823, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1846. He taught school in Boston, and studied law in the offices of Richard Fletcher and Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 15, 1851. He soon became associated in business with Samuel E. Sewall and afterwards with Samuel Jennison. In 1868 he founded the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has been largely devoted to its interests. In 1874 he became a member of the American Social Science Association, and in 1889 he founded "The American Humane Education Society." He has made it the prime purpose of his life to kindle a feeling of tenderness for our dumb animals in the hearts of our people, and his efforts have received their reward. He married Mrs. Eliza A. Martin, daughter of Warren and Lucy A. Mattoon, of Northfield, November 7, 1872.

HALSEY J. BOARDMAN, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hunt) Boardman, was born in Norwich, Vt., May 19, 1834, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1858. He studied law with Norcross & Snow in Fitchburg, and in Boston in the office of Phillip H. Sears, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 15, 1860. He was associated in business with Caleb Blodgett, and subsequently with Stephen H. Tyng and J. Frank Paul. From 1862 to 1864 he was United States commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, in 1875 president of the Common Council, and in the same year the Republican candidate for mayor of Boston. He was representative from 1883 to 1885 and senator in 1887 and 1888; being president of the Senate both years. He married Georgia M., daughter of George and Maria C. (Moseley) Hinman. Residence, Boston.

GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL, son of Sewall and Rebecca (Marshall) Boutwell, was born in Brookline, Mass., in what is now a part of the country club house, January 28, 1818. He is descended from James Boutwell, who came to New England and settled in Lynn about 1638. Mr. Boutwell attended in his early years a public school in Lunenburg, Mass., and at the age of thirteen became a clerk in one of the stores in that town. At a later time he taught school in Shirley, and the few years succeeding his manhood were spent in preparing himself for what has proved a brilliant public career. He studied the classics, he thumbed law books, he delivered lectures, made political speeches, and was engaged in business in Groton which he continued until 1855. In 1839 he was chosen a member of the School Committee of Groton, and in 1840 he was an active Democrat, advocating the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency. In 1841 he was chosen representative from Groton, and re-chosen in 1842-43-46-47-48-49. Up to this time he had been also railway commissioner, bank commissioner, and a member of various other important commissions. In 1851 he became governor of Massachusetts by a fusion of the Democratic and Free Soil members of the Legislature, and was chosen by the people as governor for 1852. After leaving the executive chair he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and served five years as its secretary. From 1851 to 1860 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, and in January, 1860, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, having studied at various times with Bradford Russell in Groton, and with Joel Giles in Boston. In 1853 he was a member of the Consti-

tutional Convention. In 1856 he was made a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1861 a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, and appointed by President Lincoln the first commissioner of Internal Revenue. He was a member of Congress from 1863 to 1869, and in 1869 was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Grant. In 1873 he was chosen United States senator from Massachusetts to succeed Henry Wilson, who had been chosen vice-president, and served until 1877 when he was appointed commissioner to revise the statutes of the United States. In 1880 he was appointed counsel for the United States before the International Commission, appointed to try claims of citizens of France against the United States, and of citizens of the United States against France, under the treaty of 1880 with France. He tried seven hundred and forty-six cases, involving \$85,000,000. He is the author of "Educational Topics and Institutions," "Tax Acts," "The Lawyer, Statesman and Soldier," and one or more volumes of orations and speeches. He married Sarah Adelia, daughter of Nathan Thayer, of Hollis, N. H., July 8, 1841, and has his residence in Groton, with offices in Boston and Washington.

FRANCIS MARION BOTTWELL, son of the above, was born in Groton, Mass., February 26, 1847, and was educated at the Leicester and Lawrence Academies. In 1866 he entered the house of Burrage Brothers & Company in Boston, and in 1870 entered the house of John V. Farwell in Chicago. In 1871 he returned to Boston and entered the store of Norman C. Munson. In 1874 he studied law with his father, and is now a member of the Suffolk bar, acting chiefly as a solicitor of patents.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRACKETT, son of Franklin and Mehitabel Dow (Bradley) Brackett, was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 10, 1846, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1867. He graduated at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 19, 1869. He taught school in Ohio, and returning to Haverhill in 1872, began to practice his profession. He was city solicitor of Haverhill from 1883 to 1885, a member of the School Board from 1876 to 1882. He married E. Jennie, daughter of George and Eliza (Ricker) Gaptill, and lives in Haverhill.

CAUSTEN BROWNE, son of William and Sarah Justice (McIntire) Browne, was born in Washington, D. C., October 9, 1828, and was a student two years in Columbian College, Washington. He then entered the coast survey, and finally at the age of twenty-one began the study of law with Charles M. Keller, and afterwards with William Curtis Noyes, and was admitted to the bar in New York in June, 1852. A few months after his admission he removed to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 30, 1852, and has continued to practice there. He is the author of a treatise on the Statute of Frauds, published in 1857, and has been president of the Boston Bar Association. He married Katharine Eveleth, daughter of General William and Sarah (Eveleth) Maynadier, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE PARTRIDGE SANGER, jr., son of George Partridge and Elizabeth Sherburne (Thompson) Sanger, was born in Charlestown, Mass., September 6, 1852, and received his early education at the Dwight Primary, the Dwight Grammar and Latin Schools in Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1874, and studied law in Boston in the office of the United States district attorney, being admitted to the Suffolk bar June 2, 1876. He was assistant United States attorney from 1878 to 1882, and has been also commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, and commis-

sioner of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and commissioner of the Court of Claims. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1886 and 1887, and representative in 1889 and 1890. He married Susan Emily, daughter of Harvey Jewell, June 14, 1883, at Boston.

ELMER HEWITT CAPEN, son of Samuel and Almira (Paul) Capen, was born in Stoughton, Mass., April 5, 1838, and graduated at Tufts College in 1860. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Thomas S. Harlow, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1863. After practicing a year he studied divinity and was ordained, October 5, 1865, over an independent church in Gloucester. At the end of four years he went to St. Paul, Minn., and after a year there he was settled over the First Universalist church in Providence, R. I. On the 3d of June, 1873, he was inaugurated president of Tufts College and now occupies that position. He was chosen representative in 1860 and is now a member of the Board of Education. He married first Letitia H. Mussey, of New London, Conn., and second Mary L., daughter of Oliver Edwards, of Brookline.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN, son of Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain, was born in Pembroke, N. H., June 4, 1821, and received his early education at the district school and Pembroke Academy. After the removal of his parents to Concord, N. H., in 1836, he fitted for college and graduated at Dartmouth in 1844. After teaching school two years or more in Brattleboro, Vt., he entered the Harvard Law School and graduated in 1849. He began practice in Boston, and in 1858 and 1859 was a member of the House of Representatives. In 1863 and 1864 he was in the State Senate, in the latter year serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. On the 20th of May, 1866, the Police Court of Boston was abolished and the Municipal Court of the City of Boston was established, consisting of one chief justice and two associate judges. On the 2d of July, 1866, John W. Bacon was commissioned chief justice; on the same day Francis W. Hurd was commissioned associate, and on the 29th of June in the same year Mr. Chamberlain was commissioned the other associate. In 1871 Judge Bacon was promoted to the Superior Court bench, and on the 1st of December in that year Judge Chamberlain was promoted to his place. In October, 1878, he was appointed librarian of the Boston Library and resigned his seat on the bench. He remained in the library until 1891 when, on account of ill health, he resigned the office which he had filled with so much credit to himself and the city. During the whole of his career he has been an indefatigable student of history, and his efforts in this direction have been marked by thoroughness, correctness and fidelity. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. He is now engaged in the preparation of a history of Chelsea, the early publication of which is to be hoped for. His contributions to historical literature are too numerous to mention in detail. The most noted are "The History of Winnisimmet, Rumney Marsh and Pullin Point," "The Authentication of the Declaration of Independence," "Address at the Dedication of Wilson Hall of Dartmouth College," "Address at the Dedication of the Brooks Library Building at Brattleboro, Vt.," and "The Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the Revolution." Notwithstanding the time expended on his official duties, and his literary efforts, the labor which has extended through his whole life has been ex-

pendent in a collection of autographs which for completeness and methodical arrangement cannot be surpassed. He married Martha Ann, daughter of Colonel Jesse and Elizabeth (Merriam) Putnam, of Danvers, Mass., June 6, 1849. His residence is in Chelsea.

HENRY AUGUST CLAPP, son of John Pierce and Mary Ann (Bragg) Clapp, was born in Dorchester July 17, 1841, and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1864, and finished his preparation for the bar in the offices of David H. Mason and Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 1, 1865. In 1875 he was appointed assistant clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in Suffolk county, and in 1888 was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth. In the War of the Rebellion he served nine months as a private in Company F, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. Aside from his professional and official labors he has devoted much time to the study of Shakespeare and the drama, and his lectures on those subjects have given him a wide and deserved reputation. He married Florence, daughter of Edwin W. and Charlotte (Amler) Clarke, in Oswego, N. Y., June 23, 1869.

ISAAH RAYMOND CLARK, son of Ripley and Mary Ann (Raymond) Clark, was born in Felchville, Vt., January 1, 1853, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1873. He studied law in Boston in the office of Ranney & Morse, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1876. He married Katherine, daughter of Charles and Jane (Rowley) Cummings, in Windsor, Vt., November 14, 1878, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN, son of Charles Russell and Anne (Maemaster) Codman, was born in Paris, France, October 28, 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He studied law in Boston in the office of Charles G. Loring and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1852. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 29, 1852. He was a representative from Boston from 1873 to 1875, and senator in 1864 and 1865. In the War of the Rebellion he commanded the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment during its nine months' service in North Carolina. He has been twice chosen overseer of Harvard College, and for several years was president of the board. He married Lucy Lyman Paine, daughter of Russell Sturgis, at Walton on Thames, England, February 28, 1856, and his residence has been for some years at Cotuit (Barnstable).

PATRICK ANDREW COLLINS, son of Bartholomew and Mary Collins, was born in Fermoy, Cork county, Ireland, March 12, 1844, and when four years old came with his mother to Massachusetts, receiving his education at the public schools in Chelsea. First an office boy, he was afterwards engaged in the upholstery business for a number of years, at the same time devoting his leisure time to study. He entered the Harvard Law School in 1868, graduating in 1871 with the degree of LL.B., and finished his preparatory professional studies in Boston in the office of James M. Keith. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 15, 1871. While pursuing his studies he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1868 and 1869, and in 1870 and 1871 senator. He was judge advocate-general of Massachusetts in 1875, member of Congress in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, delegate at large to the Democratic National Conventions of 1876-80-88-92, and president of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1888. He is a man of great natural powers, possessing an eloquent tongue and broad views, and, though foreign



*S. J. Hamilton*





born, a thorough American. With life and health he has a brilliant career before him. He married Mary E. Carey in Boston, July 1, 1873, and resides in Dorchester.

JOHN W. CORCORAN, son of James and Catharine Corcoran, was born in Batavia, N. Y., June 14, 1853, and his parents moved to Clinton, Mass., when he was less than a year old. He was educated at the public schools in Clinton and at St. John's University, New York, and at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar June 17, 1875, beginning his practice in Clinton, and afterwards opening an office in Boston. He was water commissioner in Clinton ten years, member of the School Board fifteen years, and has been judge advocate-general of Massachusetts, and chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition. His fidelity and skill were exemplified in his management of the Lancaster Bank, of which as receiver he paid the creditors including interest one hundred and nine per cent. In 1890 and 1891 he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and in 1892 was appointed judge of the Superior Court. He married Margaret J., daughter of Patrick and Mary McDonald, in Boston, April 28, 1881, and his residence is at Clinton.

CHARLES COWLEY, son of Aaron and Hannah (Price) Cowley, was born in Eastington, England, January 9, 1832, and came with his father to Lowell when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and at an early age entered the office of Josiah G. Abbott in Lowell as a student of law. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1856, and has practiced since in Lowell and Boston. In the War of the Rebellion he served as paymaster in the navy and on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren as judge advocate and provost judge in the South Atlantic Squadron. He has published a "History of Lowell," "Famous Divorces of all Ages," "Our Divorce Courts," and several other valuable contributions to legal and general literature. In 1885 he received from the University of Vermont the degree of LL. D.

GEORGE GLOVER CROCKER, son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker, was born in Boston, December 15, 1843, and graduated at Harvard in 1864. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1866, and in the offices of George W. Tuxbury and Uriel H. Crocker, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1867. He was representative in 1873 and 1874, and senator in 1880-1881-1882-1883, the last year serving as president. He was chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners from February, 1887, to February, 1892. He is the author of a work published in 1889 entitled "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Assemblies." He married Annie Bliss, daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley and Susan Prentiss (Haskell) Keep, in Boston, June 19, 1875, and resides in Boston.

URIEL HASKELL CROCKER, son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker, was born in Boston December 24, 1832, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and after further study in the office of Sidney Bartlett in Boston was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1856. He married Clara G., daughter of Joseph Ballard, of Boston, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE URIEL CROCKER, son of the above, was born in Boston, January 9, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and

the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1886. He is or has been treasurer of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, and his business is confined largely to probate cases. He married Emma L. Aylsworth in Providence, in 1887, and lives in Boston.

CORNELIUS F. CRONIN, son of John and Margaret (McCarthy) Cronin, was born in Cork, Ireland, July 25, 1851, and came with his parents, an infant, to Boston. He received his education at the Boston public schools and went into business. He afterwards studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in the office of Gargan, Swasey & Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878. He was a representative from Boston in 1881-82-83 and senator in 1884. His residence is in Boston.

EDWIN UPTON CURTIS, son of George and Martha Ann (Upton) Curtis, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 26, 1861, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1882. He studied law with William Gaston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He was associated in business with William G. Reed, and in 1889 was chosen city clerk of Boston. Residence, Boston.

HENRY CHARLES DAVIS, son of Benjamin and Cordelia (Buffington) Davis, was born in Palmer, Mass., October 23, 1843, and was educated at the Wilbraham Academy and Williston Seminary. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, in that year. Not long after he began practice in Ware, Mass., where he has been many years a member of the School Committee, and in 1873 was chosen representative. He married Jennie A., daughter of Lorenzo and Jane (Marlen) Demond, in Ware, May 4, 1876.

PHILIP J. DOHERTY, son of Philip and Ellen (Munnegle) Doherty, was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 27, 1856, and was educated at the Harvard Grammar and Charlestown High School. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 4, 1877. He was a representative in 1884-85-86, an alderman of Boston in 1888, and a member of the Boston Water Board from 1889 to 1891. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. He married Catherine A., daughter of John and Catherine (Doyle) Butler, in Charlestown, August 16, 1878, and lives in Charlestown.

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY, son of Hugh and Margaret (Conway) Donnelly, was born in Athlone, Roscommon county, Ireland, October 14, 1836, and in his infancy came with his parents to Canada, whence they removed to Rhode Island in 1848. In 1856 he entered the office of Ranney & Morse, in Boston, as a student of law, and in 1859 graduated at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1858. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the Board of State Charities and for four years he was chairman, and his services were exceedingly valuable to the State. He has received the degree of LL.D. from St. Mary's College of Maryland, the oldest Catholic educational institution in the country.

LEVI EDWIN DUDLEY, son of John Gilman and Mary Clark (Townsend) Dudley, was born in North Troy, Vt., October 18, 1842, and was educated in the public schools. After some preparatory experience, he occupied for a time a position in a drug store in Boston, and at the beginning of the war entered the service and remained until hostilities had ceased. He became hospital steward in the regular

army, and at one time was commissary steward of Lincoln Hospital in Washington. After the war he was a clerk in the internal revenue department, and in 1866 actively sustained President Johnson in his contest with Congress. He then became connected with the *Great Republic* newspaper in Washington and was earnest in his efforts to organize grand army associations. While engaged in the work of reconstruction in Virginia, and serving as military secretary of the governor, he was admitted to the bar in Richmond, and afterwards, in 1869, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1872 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, and afterwards a clerk in the Post-office Department. In 1877 he returned to Boston, where he has been for some years active as secretary of the Law and Order League. As a member of the bar resident in Boston, though perhaps not a member of the Suffolk bar, he is entitled to a place in this register.

SAMUEL JAMES ELDER, son of James and Deborah Dunbar (Keene) Elder, was born in Hope, R. I., January 4, 1850, and graduated at Yale in 1873. He studied law in Boston with George W. Morse and John H. Hardy, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875. He was a representative in 1885, is president of the Yale Alumni Association, and has acted in behalf of the International Copyright League before the United States Senate. He married Lilla, daughter of Cornelius W. and Margaret J. (Wyckoff) Thomas, at Hastings on the Hudson, May 10, 1876, and lives in Winchester.

WILLIAM CROWNSHIELD ENDICOTT, son of William Putnam and Mary (Crownsfield) Endicott, was born in Salem, November 26, 1826, and graduated at Harvard in 1847. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Salem in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1850. He began to practice in Salem and in 1852 was a member of the Common Council and its president. In 1853 he associated himself in business with J. W. Perry, and from 1857 to 1864 was city solicitor of Salem. In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and in 1871-72-73 the Democratic candidate for attorney-general. In 1873 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court to take the place of Horace Gray, who in that year succeeded Reuben Atwater Chapman as chief justice. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, having resigned his seat on the bench in 1882, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of war. In 1889, after leaving the cabinet, he resumed law practice and opened an office in Boston, still holding his residence in Salem. He married Ellen, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem, December 13, 1859.

MORTON DAVIS ANDREWS, son of Henry G. and Elizabeth Bliss (Davis) Andrews, was born in Plymouth, May 5, 1855, and was educated at the public schools and under private instruction. He studied law in Boston in the office of Elias Hasket Derby, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He married, October 7, 1885, Mary Davis, daughter of Timothy Davis and Frances (Judkins) Bond, and died while traveling for his health in Detroit, Mich., August 11, 1892.

WILLIAM WISNER DOHERTY, son of Ross and Sarah Doherty, was born in Boston, August 16, 1836, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Cumberland University, Tennessee. He studied law at the above university and in Boston in the office of C. T. & T. H. Russell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1859. He has been assistant district attorney for Suffolk county and is now United States

marshal. He was senior counsel for Joseph Donato and David Mooney, two capital cases tried in Boston. He married Catherine L. Chamberlain, *nee* Thompson, in Boston, August 17, 1880, and lives in Boston.

AUGUSTUS HENRY FISKE, son of Isaac and Susan (Hobbs) Fiske, was born in Weston, Mass., September 19, 1805. He fitted for college at the Framingham Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1825. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 11, 1830. He was for a time associated with his father in Boston, and afterwards for many years with Benjamin Rand, the partnership being Fiske & Rand. Their business was largely office and collection business, but in 1844, when Charles Henry Warren resigned his seat on the bench of the Common Pleas Court, he removed from New Bedford to Boston, and became the court and jury partner of the firm. The first case tried by the new firm was that of the Commonwealth against Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, in which Judge Warren appeared for the defence and secured, by skillful management and a masterly argument, an acquittal of the defendant. Mr. Fiske married Hannah Rogers, daughter of Captain Gamaliel and Elizabeth (Hickling) Bradford, of Boston, in Concord in May, 1830, and died in Boston, March 22, 1865.

CHARLES HENRY FISKE, son of the above, was born in Boston, October 26, 1840, and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He studied law in Boston in his father's office and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 6, 1864. He was a representative in 1868, and 1872 from the representative district including the towns of Concord, Lincoln and Weston. He married Cornelia Frothingham, daughter of Rev. Dr. Chandler Robbins, of Boston, June 4, 1868, and has his residence in Weston, with an office in Boston.

ANDREW FISKE, brother of the above, was born in Weston, Mass., June 4, 1854, and graduated at Harvard in 1875. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1878, and after further study in Boston in the office of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 11, 1880. He resides in Weston, with an office in Boston.

FREDERICK A. P. FISKE, son of Benjamin M. and Elizabeth A. Fiske, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., October 4, 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston at the office of Hardy, Elder & Proctor, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1885. He married Harriet Lydia Locke at Winchester, Mass., July 2, 1890, and has a residence in Somerville, with an office in Boston.

JEROME H. FISKE, son of Moses and Susan (Hurd) Fiske, was born in Dover, N. H., April 7, 1844, and was educated at the public schools, and at the Chicopee, Mass., High School, under the direction of George D. Robinson afterwards governor of Massachusetts. He studied law in Salem in the office of George Wheatland, and was admitted at Salem to the Essex bar October 8, 1875. He was in the Boston Custom House six years under Thomas Russell, collector and city solicitor of Malden, where he resides from 1883 to 1887. He was married at Chicopee. In 1884 he delivered an oration on the Fourth of July.

JOHN FISKE, son of Edmund Brewster and Mary Fiske (Bound) Green, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. His original name was Edmund Fiske Green,

but in 1855 he received the name of John Fiske after his mother's grandfather. He received his early education at the public schools, at Stamford, Conn., Academy and under private instruction, and graduated at Harvard in 1863. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 11, 1864. He began practice in Boston in 1865, but soon abandoned it for the study of and exposition of history. He was a lecturer at Harvard on philosophy from 1869 to 1871, instructor in history there in 1870, assistant librarian from 1872 to 1879, and overseer of Harvard from 1879 to 1891. In 1885 he was made professor of American history at Washington University, and is a member of various historical and antiquarian associations. His contributions to historical literature have been numerous and valuable, and his pen is still keeping the press busy with his publications. He married Abby Morgan Brooks, of Petersham, Mass., at Cambridge, September 6, 1864.

JAMES AUGUSTUS FOX, son of George Howe and Emily (Wyatt) Fox, was born in Boston, August 11, 1827. He was educated in the public schools, and studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of John C. Park. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 24, 1854, and continued his practice in Boston until 1861, when he entered the service as captain in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1867 and 1868 was a representative from Boston, and in 1870 and 1871 senator. He removed to Cambridge in 1872, and has served there as alderman two years and mayor four years. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for Congress against Sherman Hoar, the Democratic candidate, who was chosen. He married Julia Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James and Julia (Sterry) Valentine, of Providence, R. I.

JABEZ FOX, son of Henry Hodges and Sarah Ann (Burt) Fox, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 10, 1850, and graduated at Harvard in 1871. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and, after further study in the office of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1876. He married Susan Elizabeth Thayer at Cambridge, in June, 1879, and resides in Cambridge, with an office in Boston.

JAMES W. FOX was born in Boston, August 15, 1849, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law in Boston in the office of Henry W. Paine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 17, 1874.

WILLIAM WISLEY FRENCH, son of William B. and Mary Ann (Torrey) French, was born in Brockton, Mass., January 10, 1849, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1872. He studied law in Boston in the office of Knapp & Bowman, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1874. He removed to Gloucester, where he was a member of the Common Council from 1879 to 1883 and mayor in 1888 and 1889. He married Lelia Fenno, daughter of Moses H. and Ellen N. (Low) Shaw at Gloucester, August 1, 1878.

ARTHUR PHILIP FRENCH, son of William R. and Marcia French, was born in Turner, Me., May 19, 1854, and fitting for college at the Brunswick High School, graduated at Tufts College in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in Bristol county at New Bedford June 24, 1878, but practices in Boston. He married Addie R. Jacobs, of Boston, October 30, 1884.

DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON, son of John Fiske and Maria (Tourtellotte) Gleason, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 9, 1836, and graduated at Harvard in 1856. He



studied law in Meadville, Penn., where he taught school, and was there admitted to the bar in 1859. Returning to Massachusetts he graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and after further pursuing his studies in Boston in the office of Chandler & Shattuck, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 7, 1860, and began practice in Boston. In Medford, where he lives, he has been a member of the School Board, and water commissioner, and has held the State offices of tax commissioner, commissioner of corporations, and treasurer and receiver general. He has edited "Bouvier's Law Dictionary," "Bouvier's Institutes," an edition of "Phillips's Insurance," and assisted Emory Washburn in his work on "Easements." He married Annie Louisa, daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Henry) Hall in Roxbury, January 7, 1863, and lives in Medford.

DANIEL WHEELWRIGHT GOOCH, son of John and Olive (Winn) Gooch, was born in Wells, Me., January 8, 1820, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1843. He studied law in South Berwick, Me., and in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 18, 1847. He practiced law in Boston with success, but was drawn either by ambition or the force of circumstances into a public career. He was a representative in 1852, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and a member of the 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Congresses. He was chosen to the 39th Congress, but resigned to take the position of naval officer in the Boston Custom House. He resumed the practice of law after holding office a year, and was chosen a member of the 43d Congress. In 1875 he was appointed pension agent at Boston and held the office until 1886. He married Hannah H., daughter of John S. and Theodore L. Pope, of Wells, Me., and died November 1, 1891.

JESSE MORSE GOVE, son of Dana B. and Susan (Morse) Gove, was born in Weare, N. H., December 11, 1852. He was educated at the Lowell schools, and after studying law in Boston with his father, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875, and has practiced in Boston. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1881, a representative from 1883 to 1885, and has been a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1888. He married Agnes E., daughter of James and Jane Ballantyne at Lowell, August 17, 1882. He resides in Boston.

ROBERT GRANT, son of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice) Grant, was born in Boston, January 24, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in that year. He has been chairman of the Boston Board of Water Commissioners since May, 1889, and a member since May, 1888. He delivered the poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Association at Cambridge in June, 1883, and was the poet of the Latin School Alumni on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that institution, April 23, 1885. In other ways he has devoted himself to literature and has published various volumes, in which as a writer of fiction he has excelled. He married Amy Gordon, daughter of Sir Alexander T. Galt and Amy Gordon (Porrance) Galt in Montreal, July 3, 1883. His residence is in Boston.

JOHN HENRY HARDY, son of John and Hannah (Farley) Hardy, was born in Hollis, N. H., February 2, 1847, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1870. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1872. He associated himself in business





*John J. Hassam*



with George W. Morse, and afterwards with Samuel J. Elder and Thomas W. Proctor. On the 3d of June, 1885, he was appointed an associate judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, and is still on the bench. He served in the War of the Rebellion in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment, being fifteen years of age at the time of his enlistment. He was a representative in 1883, then a resident in Arlington. He married Anna J. Conant, daughter of Levi and Anna (Whitney) (Mead) Conant in Littleton, August 30, 1871.

FRANK EPHRAIM HERBERT GARY, son of Ephraim and Sarah A. Gary, was born in Montpelier, Vt., October 8, 1858, and graduated at the Vermont Methodist Seminary in 1879. He studied law with Heath & Carleton in Montpelier, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1882. He afterwards graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1884 and began practice in Montpelier. In 1888 he removed to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889. He was acting assistant dean and an instructor in the Boston University Law School from 1888 to 1890. His residence is in Boston.

ROBERT HALLOWELL GARDINER, son of John W. Tudor and Annie Elizabeth Hays Gardiner, was born at Fort Tejon, Cal., September 9, 1855, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He took the name of his grandfather "Gardiner." He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the offices of Charles P. Greenough & Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880. He married Alice, daughter of Edward Bangs, of Boston, June 23, 1881, and lives at Newton.

JOHN EDWARD GALVIN, son of David and Mary A. (Dwyer) Galvin, was born in Boston, November 8, 1857, and was educated at the English and Latin schools of that city. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county at Cambridge, October 6, 1879. His residence is in the Dorchester District of Boston.

CHARLES THEODORE GALLAGHER, son of William and Emily C. Gallagher, was born in Boston, May 21, 1851, and was educated at the Boston public schools and the Boston University. He studied law at the Boston Law School and in the office of Ranney & Morse, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 29, 1875. He was a member of the State Senate from Boston in 1882, and has been twelve years a member of the Boston School Board, serving the last three years as its president. He enlisted in 1864 at the age of thirteen as a drummer boy in the First Unattached Regiment. He married Nellie W. Allen at Scituate, February 19, 1880, and resides in Boston.

ROBERT STETSON GORHAM, son of Daniel D. and Hannah M. (Stetson) Gorham, was born in Champlain, N. Y., June 28, 1863, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He studied law in 1885-86 in Northampton in the office of John C. Hammond, and from 1886 to 1888 at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1889. He married Alvine J. Thomas in Duxbury, Mass., June 27, 1890, and lives in Newton with an office in Boston.

DAVID ELLSWORTH GOULD, son of David and Lucy (Withington) Gould, was born in Chatham, Mass., April 14, 1863, and was educated at the public schools and at the Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was

admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1887. He was a representative in 1890 and 1891 from the Twenty-sixth Representative District of Suffolk county. His residence is in Chelsea.

EDWARD JENKINS JONES, son of Jacob and Mary (Covell) Jones, was born in Boston, October 15, 1822, and was educated at the public schools and at Hampden Academy. He was appointed deputy sheriff in Boston in 1845 by Sheriff Eveleth, but after serving some years in that capacity he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1873. During the War of the Rebellion he was captain of the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, and was brevetted major for gallantry at the battle of Fort Steadman in Virginia. He was chief of the State Police from 1866 to 1872, a representative in 1873 and 1874, and trial justice for juvenile offenders three years. He married Emily D., daughter of James and Fanny B. Campbell, of Milton, in Boston, April 26, 1847. He has compiled Massachusetts criminal laws up to 1868, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts up to 1868 on the liquor laws. He lives in Boston.

JOHN DAVIS LONG, son of Zadoc and Julia Temple (Davis) Long, was born in Buckfield, Me., October 27, 1838, and receiving his early education at the public schools, graduated at Harvard in 1857. He is descended from old Pilgrim stock, William Clark, who came to Plymouth in the *Ann* in 1623, and John Churchill, who came to Plymouth in 1643, being among his ancestors. He fitted for college at the Hebron Academy in Maine, and graduated at Harvard in 1857. After leaving college he held for two years the position of principal of the academy in Westford, Mass., and then entered the Harvard Law School, which he left to enter as a student the office of Sidney Bartlett and complete his preparatory studies. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1861, and opened an office in Buckfield, his native town, where, it may be readily seen, the field of professional work was too narrow for his expanding talents and energies. In the autumn of 1862 he returned to Boston, and after remaining for a time in the offices of Peleg W. Chandler and of Woodbury & Andros he became a partner with Stillman B. Allen and Thomas Savage in the law firm of Allen, Long & Savage, remaining in the firm enjoying a constantly increasing and responsible business until 1880. His interest in politics began in the Lincoln campaign of 1860, when he made his maiden speech in Buckfield for the Republican candidates. In 1861, immediately after his settlement as a lawyer in Buckfield, he was nominated and defeated as the Republican candidate for the Legislature. After his return to Boston he took no further part in political affairs until 1871 and 1872, when as an advocate of the election of Horace Greeley, the Democratic candidate for president, he was nominated for representative from Hingham, where in 1869 he had taken up his residence. In 1874 he was chosen representative by the Republicans of the Second Representative District of Plymouth county, consisting of the towns of Hingham and Hull. In 1875-76-77 he was rechosen, and in all those years was the speaker of the House. In the chair more than on the floor Mr. Long had the opportunity of displaying those peculiar traits of intellect, temper and deportment, which have given him an unflinching popularity with the people of the Commonwealth. In 1877 and in 1878 he was a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, but in the convention of the former year he was defeated by Alexander H. Rice, who had served two years, while in that of the latter he withdrew his name and was nominated for lieu-

tenant-governor with Thomas Talbot at the head of the ticket. In 1879 he was chosen governor and rechosen in 1880 and 1881, retiring in accordance with custom after three years' service. In 1879 there were four candidates in the field, the democracy having two candidates, Benjamin F. Butler and John Quincy Adams, and the prohibitory temperance candidate being Rev. D. C. Eddy. Mr. Long received 122,751 votes, Mr. Butler 109,149, Mr. Adams 9,989, and Mr. Eddy 1,645, with 108 scattering. In 1880 and 1881 the opposing candidate was Charles P. Thompson, Democrat, and in the former year Mr. Long had a plurality of 68,317, and in the latter 56,821. After leaving the executive chair he served in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses as the representative of the Second Congressional District. After his retirement from Congress he resumed the practice of law in Boston, associating himself with Stillman B. Allen, his former partner, and Alfred Hemenway, with the firm name of Allen, Long & Hemenway. His literary work has been chiefly confined to speeches and a translation of the *Æneid*, which has received the approbation of critics. In 1880 he received from Harvard as governor of the State the degree of LL.D., and since May, 1887, has been president of the Pilgrim Society. He married first Mary W., daughter of George S. Glover, of Hingham, September 13, 1870, and second, Agnes, daughter of Rev. Joseph D. Peirce, May 22, 1886, and his residence is still at Hingham.

SAMUEL H. LONGLEY, son of Samuel and Ellen H. Longley, was born in Groton, Mass., January 11, 1861. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888. His residence is at Shirley, Mass., and his office in Boston.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, son of Rev. Dr. Charles and Harriet (Spence) Lowell, was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. Perhaps no family in Massachusetts has been distinguished in so many generations as that to which he belonged. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in that year. He began practice in Boston but was soon led away from professional efforts into the paths of literature, in which he became so distinguished. In 1841 he published a volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," and in 1843, associated with Robert Carter, he published "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine. In 1844 he published a second volume of poems, and in 1845 a volume of prose entitled "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets." In 1848 he published a third volume of poems, and in the same year "The Vision of Sir Launfal" and "The Biglow Papers." He also published in that year "A Fable for Critics," and soon after visited Europe. In 1851-5 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute on the British Poets and immediately afterwards went to Dresden for study preliminary to his accession to the chair of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres at Harvard. From 1857 to 1862 he edited the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in 1864 published "Fireside Travels," and a new series of the "Biglow Papers." In 1863, associated with Charles E. Norton, he edited for a time the *North American Review*, and in 1869 published "The Cathedral," a poem, and "Under the Willows" and other poems. In 1870 he published "Among my Books" and my "Study Windows." In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati and presidential elector. In 1877 he was appointed minister to Spain, and in 1880 was transferred to the Court of St. James, where he remained until his recall in

1885. His career in England was a remarkable one. The United States had before him exhibited in the various ministers to the English Court a high order of statesmanship, but never before had the literary culture of America been so brilliantly illustrated. His speeches on various occasions, scholarly and refined as they were, won the admiration of English scholars and reflected honor on his country as well as on himself. The degree of J. C. D. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford in 1873, and that of LL.D. by the Universities of Cambridge, England, St. Andrews and Edinburgh in 1874, and Bologna, 1888. He received also the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1884. He married first in 1841, Maria, daughter of Abijah and Anna Maria (Howard) White, who died in Cambridge, October 27, 1853, and second Frances Dumlup, who died in England in February, 1885. Mr. Lowell died at Cambridge, August 12, 1891.

WILLIAM MINOT, son of George Richards Minot, was born in Boston, September 17, 1783, and graduated at Harvard in 1802. He studied law in Boston in the office of Joseph Hall, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1805. The son of an able lawyer, he inherited those sterling traits without which no professional man can succeed, integrity, method, industry and fidelity to his employers. Confining himself to his office and the manifold duties there awaiting performance, he not only never sought public notice, but was never induced to accept any public position except that of a member of the Executive Council during the administration of Governor Everett between 1836 and 1840. He was particularly devoted to the law of wills and trusts, and his services were eagerly sought as executor or trustee where large amounts and intricate questions were involved. It was said of him after his death, by one who knew him well, that he was "a man of the purest life, of the highest principles, of the most scrupulous and transparent integrity; his counsel was eagerly sought during a long term of years by those who had estates to bequeath, or trusts to be arranged and executed, and no one enjoyed a greater share than he did, in these and in all other relations, of the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. Among other funds committed to his care was that bequeathed to the town of his birth by Benjamin Franklin, with a primary view of encouraging young and meritorious mechanics. This fund was placed in his hands by the authorities of Boston in 1804, and was gratuitously administered by him for the long period of sixty years, when it had increased from four thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars." In 1814 a court called the Boston Court of Common Pleas was established and remained in existence until the Court of Common Pleas for the Commonwealth was established in 1821. In 1814 Harrison Gray Otis was appointed judge of this court, and Mr. Minot was appointed to succeed him March 2, 1818. He either declined or resigned after a month's service, as William Prescott was appointed judge April 21 of the same year. He married Louisa, daughter of Daniel Davis, at that time solicitor-general of the Commonwealth, and died in his house in Beacon street, Boston, which he had occupied for sixty years, June 2, 1873.

JOHN E. HANLY, son of Michael F. and Almeda S. Hanly, was born in Appleton, Maine, August 5, 1851, and was educated at the Waterville, Me., Classical Institute. He studied law in Appleton with M. F. Hanly, and in Augusta, Me., with William P. Whitehouse, and was admitted to the bar at Augusta in October, 1872. He was afterwards admitted to the bar in California in June, 1875, and in Suffolk





S. A. Vogel



county in May, 1890. He married Clara A. Hawkes in Appleton, Me., in December, 1872. He lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

CHARLES STEDMAN HANKS, son of Stedman W. and Sarah W. Hanks, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 10, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881. He was married in Minnesota, May 17, 1888, to Clarissa B. Shumway, and lives in Manchester, Mass. He has published a treatise on the Law of Tort.

GEORGE R. JONES, son of John R. and Mary S. Jones, was born in Lebanon, Me., February 8, 1862, and was educated at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts. He studied law in Boston, in the office of Allen, Long & Hemenway, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 12, 1888. He married Helen Blanch Jeffery at Melrose, September 10, 1890, and lives in Melrose.

JAMES EDWARD KELLEY, son of Benjamin F. and Louisa P. (Adams) Kelley, was born in Unity, Me., February 2, 1858, and was educated at the Eastern State Normal School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1888. He married Fannie E. Banks, of Belfast, Me., at Somerville, Mass., December 25, 1887, and his home is in Somerville.

CHARLES FRANKLIN KITTREDGE, son of Franklin Otis and Mary Ann Kittredge, was born in Mt. Vernon, N. H., February 24, 1841, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1863. He studied law in Boston with John P. Healy, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1867. He has been a member of the House of Representatives from Boston, and was assistant city solicitor from 1868 to 1879. He has devoted himself chiefly to municipal and corporation law. He married Adelaide L. Lee at Groton, Mass., September 24, 1872, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM A. KNOWLTON, son of William W. and Martha E. Knowlton, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 24, 1855, and attended Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in June, 1881. He married Elizabeth J. Burks at Natick, Mass., June 27, 1883, and he resides in Natick, with an office in Boston.

EDWARD AVERY, son of General Samuel and Mary A. W. (Candler) Avery, was born in Marblehead, Mass., March 12, 1828. His father was a native of Vermont, and served as an officer in the War of 1812. After removing to Marblehead he commanded a brigade of militia fifteen years. He was descended from Samuel Avery, a civil engineer, who had a grant of land in Vermont. In Marblehead he was a man of note, serving as selectman and representative in days when the office sought the man, and showed the esteem in which he was held by the community in which he lived rather than a greed for place and power and a manipulating skill necessary to secure them. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Marblehead, and in the Brooks Classical School in Boston. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Frederick W. Choate, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester county in 1849. He established himself in Barre, Mass., where he remained about two years, and then removed to Boston, where he became associated in business with George M. Hobbs, and has secured a place among the leaders of the Suffolk bar. As a jury lawyer he has been signally successful. His arguments at the bar are clear, incisive, logical and strong. He avoids the too

common practice of endeavoring to explain and strengthen the weak points in his case, but gives his attention only to the strong ones, so fortifying them and increasing their strength that the weaker ones are left out of sight and his victory is won. His devotion to the cause of the Democratic party led him early to take an interest in politics, and he has both rendered efficient service to his party and received honors at their hands. Few campaigns during the last twenty-five years have passed without the sound of his voice on the platform and stump, and few conventions, national, State or local, have failed to receive his aid or counsel. He was one of the eight Democrats in the House of Representatives in 1867 and in 1868, having been chosen to both the Senate and House, and taken his seat in the former. He has also been chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the candidate of the Democratic party for attorney-general and member of Congress. He married, first, in 1852, Susan Caroline, daughter of Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, and second in Boston, August 11, 1883, Margaret, daughter of David Greene.

JOHN EDWARD AVERY, son of John and Ann Maria Avery, was born in Whitefield, Me., November 11, 1848, and was educated at the public schools and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He studied law at Augusta, Me., in the office of William P. Whitehouse and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Cambridge in June, 1872. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

GEORGE DAVID AYERS, son of David and Martha Elizabeth (Huckins) Ayers, was born in Boston, August 26, 1857, and received his early education at the common schools and the High School of Malden. He graduated at Harvard in 1879, attended the Harvard Law School from 1879 to 1882, and after further study in the office of Gaston & Whitney, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1883. He married Charlotte E. Carder at Malden, January 7, 1888, and lives in Malden.

JAMES FRANCIS AYLWARD, son of James and Johanna T. (Maher) Aylward, was born in East Cambridge, August 4, 1862, and was educated in Cambridge at the Putnam Grammar School and at Boston College. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Gaston & Whitney, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 2, 1887. He was a member of the Common Council of Cambridge, where he resides, in 1888, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1889-90, 91, 92.

BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT, son of Rev. Jacob Abbott, was born in Boston, June 4, 1830, and graduated at the New York University in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but the writer is not certain where and inserts his name in the register as a native of Boston and possible member of the Suffolk bar. He devoted himself largely to compilations and digests with his brother Austin. He was appointed in 1870 to revise the Statutes of the United States, and afterwards prepared a United States Digest and a Digest of Decisions on Corporations, a Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice, a Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence, a National Digest of all Important Acts of Congress and Decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Circuit and District Courts, and Court of Claims, and the Fourth American edition of Addison on Contracts, and other works pertaining to law and practice.

ZABDIEL BOYLSTON ADAMS, was admitted to the Supreme Court of Suffolk county before 1807, and was practicing in Lunenburg about 1813.

JOHN H. P. AHERN was born in Boston, April 11, 1858, and graduated at St. Mary's Parochial School in 1872. He was afterwards clerk in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds until 1877. He then studied law with F. W. Kittredge, and acted as the conveyancer of Crowley & Maxwell until 1885. He then entered the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1886, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year.

SUMNER ALBEE, son of Christopher C. and Phebe Albee, was born in Langdon, N. H., March 23, 1825, and graduated at Middlebury College in Middlebury, Vt. He studied law in Boston with Ranney & Morse, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 2, 1854. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen in Cambridge, where he lives, also of the School Board and the Board of Overseers of the Poor. He was a representative from Cambridge in 1881 and 1882. He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Rev. Andrew Rankin, of Chester, Vt., August 28, 1855, and died in Cambridge, January 12, 1893.

REFUS BRADFORD ALLYN, son of Rev. John Allyn, was born in Duxbury, March 27, 1792, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He studied law in Boston with William Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1815. He removed from Boston the year of his admission to the bar and established himself in Belfast, Me. He married Rebecca P., daughter of Samuel Upton.

ELBRIDGE ROBERTS ANDERSON, son of Galucha and Mary E. Anderson, was born in St. Louis, Mo., and educated at the University of Chicago. He studied law in Chicago in the office of Barnum, Rubens & Ames, and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1885 at Salem, practicing in Chicago two years before his removal to Boston. He married Lizzie Dodge Harris at Salem, Mass., May 15, 1889, and lives in the Dorchester District of Boston.

GEORGE WESTON ANDERSON, son of David C. and Martha L. Anderson, was born in New Hampshire September 1, 1861, and graduated at Williams College in 1886. He studied law in Lowell with William H. Anderson, and in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890. He lives in Boston.

AUGUSTUS ANDREWS, son of William A. and Maria B. (Brown) Andrews, was born in Freedom, N. H., June 19, 1852, and was educated at the Boston public schools, and studied law at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873, and was a member of the Boston School Board in 1875. He married in 1878.

WILLIAM H. H. ANDREWS, son of Charles and Dolly (Bradstreet) Andrews, was born at Pleasant Ridge, Me., May 19, 1839, and received his early education at the Hampden Academy, the Maine State Seminary. He entered Bowdoin College in 1861, but in 1862 left college and enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Maine Regiment. He was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster March 1, 1864, and captain October 30, 1865. He removed to Boston in 1867 and studied law in the office of Charles Levi Woodbury, and that of Melville E. Ingalls, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 20, 1868. He remained with Mr. Woodbury until 1890. He has served on the School Board of Hyde Park, and was the manager of the Boston *Post* in 1885 and 1886. He married Elizabeth Wood, of Philadelphia, October 22, 1873, and died in Philadelphia April 20, 1892.

FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON, son of William Appleton, was born in Boston September 11, 1823, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1846, and died in Somerville, Mass., May 28, 1854.

JOHN HENRY APPLETON, son of Charles T. P. and Sarah Jane (Merrill) Appleton, was born in Somerville, Mass., and received his early education at the Mayhew Grammar School and the English High School, in Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1875. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in June, 1878. He married Dora E. Shearer in Cambridge, March 30, 1880, and lives in Cambridge.

THOMAS HENRY ARMSTRONG, son of Elias Benjamin and Abigail (Parkhurst) Armstrong, was born in Watertown, Mass., July 24, 1847, and was educated at the Waltham High School and Tufts College, graduating from the latter in 1869. He studied law in Boston in the office of Thomas L. Wakefield, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 8, 1872. He has been a trustee of Tufts College since 1877, and treasurer of the corporation, and was city solicitor of Waltham from 1885 to 1889. He married Ellen F. Wellington at Waltham, June 5, 1876, and lives in Waltham.

SULLMAN BOYD ALLEN, son of Horace O. and Elizabeth Allen, was born in Sanford, York county, Me., September 8, 1830, and received his early education at the Kennebunk Academy, the Alfred Academy, and at an educational institution in Yarmouth, Me. At the age of eighteen he shipped as a sailor, and on his return voyage was wrecked on Cape Cod and washed ashore with little of life remaining. Abandoning the sea he lived at Kittery, Me., for a time, holding a position in the navy yard, teaching school, and devoting some of his time to the study of law. He afterwards entered the office of Daniel Goodnow, of Alfred, as a student, and completed his law studies with W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, N. H. He was admitted to the bar in his native county in September, 1853, and began practice in Kittery. In May, 1861, he removed to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 17th of the following June. In 1863 he became associated in business with John D. Long, and in 1876 and 1877 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. His arrival in Boston marked the beginning of a career which, from extent of business and its lucrative results, has been rarely surpassed at the New England bar. The firm of which he was the head was at first Allen, Long & Savage, but after Mr. Savage left it, and Alfred Hemenway entered, it became Allen, Long & Hemenway. Notwithstanding the large amount of professional work in which he was engaged, he felt a deep interest in other matters connected with the welfare of the community and gave liberally of his means to develop and maintain them. Both religious and secular education he had always at heart, and the church and the school were his constant beneficiaries. The writer has been told that for many years he kept constantly at Harvard some poor and deserving young man, educating and supporting him at his own expense. During almost his entire residence in Boston he was a member of the School Board, and during the same period he was a prominent and active member of the Berkeley Street Church, devoting much time to the work of the Sunday School. It has been said by a member of this church "that the aggregate of his contributions to the church would be a handsome fortune; yet this was less than his private charities, which flowed in a constant stream." He married at Kittery, September 7, 1854, Harriet S., daughter of Joseph and Mary Seaward, and died in Boston June 9, 1891.





*Solm E. Hudson*



STEPHEN MERRILL ALLEN was born in Burton, now Albany, N. H., April 15, 1819. At four years of age he removed to Tamworth, N. H., at eight to Dover, N. H., and at twelve to Corinna, Me. At seventeen he came to Boston and attended the Boston Latin School. At the age of fifty he removed to Duxbury, and is now again a resident of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 9, 1850, but never practiced. He married first, April 15, 1841, Ann Maria, daughter of William Gridley, and second, Ann Maria, daughter of Eli Jones, of Woburn. Horace G. Allen, a recent candidate for mayor of Boston, nominated by the Republicans, is his son.

FREDERICK ALLEN, son of Jonathan, was born in Chilmark, Mass., December 22, 1780, and studied law with Homes Allen, of Barnstable, and in Pembroke with Kilborn Whitman, and in Boston with Benjamin Whitman, and after admission to the Suffolk bar in 1805 removed to Waldoboro, Me., and in 1809 to Gardiner, Me. He married Hannah Bowen, daughter of Oliver and Abigail (Gardner) Whipple.

JOHN HOOKER ASHMUN, son of Eli P. Ashmun, was born in Blandford, Me., July 3, 1800, and graduated at Harvard in 1818. In 1828 Nathan Dane, who in founding the law school at Cambridge had reserved to himself appointments to its professorships, appointed Joseph Story Dane professor of law and Mr. Ashmun Royall professor of law, and he took up his residence in Cambridge. He had previously been associated with Judge Howe and Elijah J. Mills in establishing and conducting a law school in Northampton. It is thought by the writer that after coming to Cambridge he had an office in Boston. He died in Cambridge April 1, 1833.

ELI PORTER ASHMUN was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1809, and was United States Senator from 1816 to 1818. He died in 1819.

EDWIN WRIGHT, son of Jesse and Philura (Fuller) Wright, was born in North Coventry, Conn., March 7, 1821. He is descended from the Wright family of Keldeden Hall at Wrightsbridge, Essex, England, which flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His father, educated for a physician, was during the larger part of his life an inland trader, and his mother was the daughter of a respectable artisan. At four years of age he removed to Lebanon, Conn., and in his youth was left for long periods of time in the sole charge of his father's store and accounts. In the discharge of the duties imposed on him he exhibited a mature and discriminating judgment. He was educated in his youth at the public schools, and while pursuing his studies he was for two seasons the assistant of the State surveyor for New London county, not only helping in the practical work of the survey, but making duplicate and often the sole calculations and plans. His later education was received at Bacon Academy in Colchester, Conn., and there he fitted for Yale College, where he graduated in 1841 with the valedictory, the highest honor of the class. After leaving college he was temporarily employed as assistant principal in the Boston English School and afterwards was appointed principal of the Medford High School, whence he was promoted to the position of grammar master in one of the Boston public schools. In these positions his methods of instruction, though somewhat at variance from the ordinary formulas, were highly effective in their results and received the most emphatic commendation. Having absolved the pecuniary obligations incurred during the period of his education, he entered the Harvard Law School and after a sea-

1848, and then practiced some time, as assistant, the office of Benjamin F. Brooks of Boston, until he was, in consequence of the preparation of contracts and other legal documents, sent to another jurisdiction with the titles and transfer of real estate. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1850, and a year later began practice on his own account. Though somewhat remote, a general practice of considerable volume he was able to procure, and he was, in 1851, elected a Justice of the peace, and as such acquired an excellent reputation. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1851 to 1857, and 1867, and for several years was a member of the Boston School Board. He has delivered several courses of lectures on comparative anatomy and has been several times appointed a lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the Boston University, as well as a lecturer through several summers here, at the "Ladies School." On the 9th of July, 1861, he was appointed a Justice of the Boston Peace Court by Governor George D. Wicks, and served until the same time in 1866. The business of this court was large and various, consisting of the disposition annually of 15,000 criminal and 3,000 civil cases, the inspection of process, the watching of criminals confined for non-payment of fines, and the jurisdiction of insane cases, and owing to the age of Mr. Wright's associates, much more than his share of labor fell to his hands. The accuracy of his judgments while on the bench is attested by the fact that no decision of the court during the term of his service was ever questioned or abridged. On his retirement from the bench, Mr. Wright resumed practice with gratifying accumulation of business for many years. His reputation has been founded on the study of the various portions of the law, social relations, and general and practical solution to apply the maxims of law. On those questions he has written and lectured and always to the edification of his readers and hearers. He is a prominent Mason, having received the highest grade recognized by the fraternity in the United States. He married, October 29, 1850, Helen M., daughter of Paul Curtis of Boston, and his residence is in Boston.

HEO A. KINGMAN, son of Philip D. and Betsey B. (Washburn) Kingman, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 11, 1813. His early education was received at the Bridgewater Academy in Bridgewater and the Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H. He entered Dartmouth College in 1830, but left college in 1832 and enlisted on the 22d of September in that year for nine months' service in Company K, Third Massachusetts Regiment. He went with his regiment to Newberne, N. C., and in December was detailed for signal service, and went to Port Royal, S. C., and thence to Fort Island in Charleston Harbor, and was discharged at expiration of service, June 22, 1833. He then returned to Dartmouth and joined his class, making up for lost time, and graduating in due order in 1834. He studied law with Williams Latham in Bridgewater, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth in 1836, associating himself at once in business with his uncle, Mr. Latham, under the firm name of Latham & Kingman. Mr. Latham retired in 1841, and since that time Mr. Kingman has practiced alone, distinctly struggling to get on in the law, accumulating business and securing the confidence of the community. In 1844 and for many years since, he was chosen commissioner of probate. November 12, 1848, he was appointed special justice of the East District Court of Plymouth county. In 1886 he was chosen district attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, which post-



Court to defend Sturtevant, the Halifax murderer, and his efforts in behalf of the criminal elicited the highest praise. He died in January, 1875.

BENJAMIN WHITMAN, son of Zechariah and Abigail (Kilborn) Whitman, was born in Bridgewater in 1768, and graduated at Brown University in 1788. He established himself in Hanover, Mass., in 1792, and was the first lawyer in that town. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar before going to Hanover, and returned to Boston in 1805. While in Hanover he was postmaster, and at the establishment of the Boston Police Court in 1822 he was appointed chief justice. He was a representative from Boston, and died about 1834.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, son of Wilkes and Betsey W. (Thompson) Wood, was born in Middleboro', Mass., October 21, 1811, and was descended from Henry Wood, who came to Plymouth from England in 1613, and purchased land in Middleboro' in 1667. He was educated at Peirce Academy in Middleboro' and Brown University, graduating in 1834. After leaving college he was for a year the principal of Coffin Academy in Nantucket, and then studied law in his father's office, completing his education in Boston in the office of Horace Mann and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in 1842, and associated himself in business with John S. Eldridge in Boston. Not long after, owing to delicate health, he retired to Middleboro', where he resided and practiced until his death. An original member of the Free Soil party he was chosen to the State Senate in 1848. In 1849 he was defeated by the Whigs on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, but was reelected in 1850. In 1853 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1857 was a representative, and in 1858 a member of the Executive Council. On the 19th of September, 1858, Aaron Hobart, judge of probate for Plymouth county, died, and Mr. Wood was at once appointed as his successor. He remained in office until his death.

BARTHOLOMEW BROWN, son of John and Guiger (Hutchinson) Brown, was born in Danvers, Mass., September 8, 1772, and graduated at Harvard in 1799. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807 and established himself in East Bridgewater. He was through life devoted to music, and was at one time president of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. He was a composer of a large number of pieces of sacred and secular music, and was one of the most popular soloists of the society. The last few years of his life were spent in Boston. He married in East Bridgewater, November 26, 1801, Betsey, daughter of General Sylvanus Lazell, of Bridgewater, and died in Boston, April 14, 1814.

SETH MILLER was born in Middleboro', Mass., January 10, 1801, and graduated at Brown University in 1823. He studied law in Middleboro' with Wilkes Wood and in Boston with Thompson Miller, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1826. Not long after he established himself in Wareham, and remained there in constant practice during life. He was a trial justice in Wareham many years, a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and president of the Plymouth County Bar Association from the date of its organization in 1867 until his death. He died at Wareham, unmarried, August 22, 1876.

WILLIAM BAYLIES, son of Dr. William and Bathsheba (White) Baylies, was born in Dighton, Mass., September 15, 1776, and received his early education in one of the public schools of that town under the instruction of John Barrows, a graduate of Harvard in 1756. He graduated at Brown University in 1795, and studied law with



Seth Padelford in Taunton. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county before 1807, and established himself in Dighton. He was a representative from 1808 to 1820 and in 1831, and a senator in 1825. In 1812 he was chosen member of Congress and rechosen in 1814, and also in 1830 and 1832. In 1831 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. For many years during the latter part of his professional life he made his home in West Bridgewater, and confined his business to that which sought him there. Since the introduction of railroads clients have more and more sought counsel in Boston, and as a necessary consequence country lawyers have been compelled to open offices in Boston to intercept them. But in the days of Mr. Baylies many of the ablest lawyers in the State had their offices in small towns and smaller hamlets and there lived and flourished and won enviable reputations. In Plymouth county there were Mr. Baylies in West Bridgewater, Ebenezer Gay in Hingham, Kilborn Whitman in Pembroke, Thomas Prince Beal in Kingston, Nahum Mitchell in East Bridgewater, Abraham Holmes in Rochester and Zechariah Eddy in Middleboro', all following the county circuits, but never finding any inducement to leave their native town for wider fields of effort in the cities of the State. The writer of these sketches says of him, in the History of Plymouth County recently published, that "his last appearance in court was in January, 1849, in Alden B. Weston and others against Alfred Sampson and others, when he appeared for defendants. On the question at issue this was a leading case, the decision of which involved extended interests along the seaboard of the Old Colony. It was an action of trespass, *quare clausum fregit*, originally brought before a justice of the peace and submitted to the Court of Common Pleas and finally brought by appeal to the Supreme Court on the following agreed statement of facts: It was admitted that the plaintiffs were the proprietors of a tract of upland described in the writ, with the flats adjoining, at Powder Point (so called in Duxbury) bordering on the bay. The defendants, inhabitants of Duxbury, went in their boat on said flats, and there, at low water, dug five bushels of clams and carried them away in their boat. The place where the clams were dug was between high and low water mark and within one hundred rods of the shore of the plaintiff's upland. If the court shall be of the opinion that the defendants had a right so to dig and carry away said clams, the plaintiffs are to become nonsuited, otherwise the case is to be sent to a jury. The court decided that fishing was a common law right as well fishing for shell-fish, as for those swimming in the water, and unless there was some colonial, provincial or State law, which controlled or limited that right, the inhabitants had a right to go in boats to flats between high and low water mark, and there take shell or other fish. The plaintiffs relied on a law of Massachusetts Colony passed in 1641, giving the owner of uplands the propriety so far as the tide ebbs and flows, when it does not ebb more than one hundred rods; but the court held that, notwithstanding the union of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies in 1692, the absence of any Plymouth Colony law or provincial law after 1692, or State law after the adoption of the constitution, keeps the old common law right alive, and justifies the defendants in their acts." Mr. Baylies died unmarried in Taunton, September 27, 1865, and was buried in Dighton, his native town.

WILKES WOOD, son of Ebenezer and Sally (Bennett) Wood, was born in Middleboro', and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He established himself in his native town, and was many years judge of probate. He married first Betsey Tinkham, and second Betsey W. Thompson.

WILLIAM VANCE FORTMILK, son of Josiah and Maria (Southworth) Fortmilk, was born in Newport, N. H., April 19, 1836, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857. He studied law with Barkley & Watson in Newport, and in Boston in the offices of Benjamin F. Hildet and Ranney & Morse, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1860. He was appointed special justice of the Boston Municipal Court, January 23, 1872, and promoted to associate March 8, 1882, and is still on the bench. He married Annie Maria Verue at Bangor, Me., October 31, 1865, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE R. FOWLER, son of Asa and Mary C. K. Fowler, was born in Concord, N. H., April 25, 1844, and was educated at the common schools and the High School of that city. He spent a short time at Dartmouth College, and received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1868. He studied law in Concord with his father, at the Harvard Law School and the Albany Law School, receiving the degree of LL. D. from the latter, and was admitted to the bar in Concord in April, 1867, and in Boston October 8, 1869. He was a special clerk and clerk of the New Hampshire State Senate from 1865 to 1868, has been a member of the Boston city government, and is a special justice of the West Roxbury District Municipal Court. He married Isabel Minot at Concord, N. H., April 24, 1873, and lives in Boston.

SULLIVAN AUSTIN FOSTER, son of Austin T. and Sarah H. Foster, was born in Derby Line, Vt., December 23, 1866, and was educated at the Goddard Seminary and Tufts College. He studied at the Harvard Law School in Boston in the office of John C. Coombs, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1892. He lives at Boston.

SULLIVAN GILMAN, son of Samuel and Sarah Goodwin Gilman, was born in Meredith Village, N. H., September 28, 1849, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He studied law in New York city, with Man & Parsons, and was admitted to the New York bar November 21, 1874, and to the Suffolk bar in April, 1879. He married first Lucy A. Davis in New York city, March 12, 1870, and second, Esther W. Mansfield of Lynnfield, Mass., August 7, 1881, and his residence is in Lynnfield.

EMERSON RICHES GIBBS, son of Phineas Stearns and Mary Catherine Meserve Gibbs, was born in Byron, Me., October 23, 1862, and was educated at the Coburn Classical Institute in the class of 1884, and at Colby University in the class of 1888. He studied law in Boston in the office of Joseph Willard, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1891, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891. He married Jennie Barbour at Yarmouth, Me., January 13, 1892, and lives in Brookline.

LESLIE GIBBONS, son of Louis and Sophia Girardin, was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1837, and was educated at the Boston Grammar and High Schools, the academy at Littlefield, Me., and Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law in Boston in the office of Charles J. Noyes, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 8, 1872. He married Rachel A. Smith in New York city, April 20, 1862, and lives in Boston.

HARRISON LEE HAYES, son of Samuel Lee and Catherine Bond Harding, was born in Lancaster, Mass., May 10, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1874. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Messrs. Stone & Greenough, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1877. He has been a member of the Boston Court of Councils. He married Lucy Austin Charlestown, Mass., October 13, 1886, and lives at Jamaica Plain.



*Thomas Hunt.*



JOHN L. GARDNER HARVEY, son of John and Susanna Harvey, was born in North Ferrisell, O., December 5, 1857, and was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University and Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in Boston in the office of B. B. Johnson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1888. He has been water commissioner of Waltham, where he resides. He married Emily C. Johnson at Haverhill, O., October 15, 1889. He has written treatises on "Law as a Factor of Civilization," and on "The Foreign Status of Land Transfer."

ALLEN A. GARDNER, son of Zebulon and Sarah Atlantic Scott Gleason, was born October 10, 1863, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1886. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1889 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1890. He is the author of several historical papers. Residence, Boston.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER, was born in Litchfield, Conn., October 18, 1835, and fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He graduated at Andover in 1857 and studied law in Boston, being admitted to the Suffolk bar November 1, 1862. Shortly after his admission he went to Colorado, in the interest of a mining company, and there became associated with Professor Hill, of Brown University, afterwards United States Senator from Colorado, in the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company. He remained in Colorado ten years, and was at one time mayor of Black Hawk in that State. He finally established himself in New Bedford, where he resided the last ten years of his life, and directed in several of the large mills in that city, and in Fall River. He died in New Bedford November 25, 1892.

ALFRED S. OLIVER ALLEN, son of Frederic and Hannah Bowen (Whipple) Allen, was born in Gardiner, Me., December 21, 1826, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1848. He studied law in the office of his father at Gardiner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1850. He was a representative in 1865 and 1866 from Boston, and later a senator. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of Franklin Harvey of Boston, in 1869, and died in the same year.

CLAYTON EDWARD ALLEN, son of Frederick and Hannah Bowen (Whipple) Allen, was born in Gardiner, Me., November 20, 1816, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1835. He studied law in Gardiner in the office of his father, and in Bangor in the office of Judge Appaton, and was admitted to the bar in Augusta, Me., in 1835, and to the Suffolk bar in 1846. He was admitted and lives in Boston.

FREDERIC WILSON BENTON, son of Cyrus W. and Hannah T. Minnie Bliss, was born in Ryebeath, Mass., October 11, 1852, and studied law in Providence, R. I., with James Tringhast, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1881. He was admitted to the bar in New Bedford in June, 1881. He was a representative in 1891 and 1892 and has been a voter for 1893. He lives in Boston.

HENRY J. WELLS, was born in Charlestown, Mass., November 16, 1823, and from 1840 to 1848 was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then went to New Orleans, and in 1849 to California. He found employment in San Francisco, first as a clerk in the California Land Office, and then as a member of the bar in 1853. He then studied law and practiced until 1863, when he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of San Francisco. He was also a member of the Board of Education, Police Commissioner, president of the Board of Aldermen, and president of the Young

Men's Christian Association. In 1856 he returned to Massachusetts and married Maria A. Goodnow, of Boston. After his marriage he went back to California, where he remained until 1866, when he again returned to Massachusetts and became a resident of Arlington. On the 30th of May, 1871, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and has continued in business in Boston, with a residence in Cambridge since 1877, where he removed from Arlington. He was a representative in 1880 and 1881, and afterwards two years a senator.

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON was born in Lexington, Mass., January 10, 1834, and received his early education at the Lexington Academy and the Hopkins Classical School in Cambridge. He graduated at Harvard in 1856, and afterwards taught for nine years the High School in Chicopee, Mass. In 1865 he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1866, establishing himself in Chicopee, where he has since remained. He was a representative in 1871 and a senator in 1876. He was chosen member of Congress in 1876-78-80-82, and in 1883 was chosen governor. He was rechosen in 1884 and 1885, and has since his retirement resumed his business in Chicopee, with a considerable practice in Boston.

GEORGE A. FLAGG was born in Millbury, Mass., May 2, 1845, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, graduating from the latter in 1866. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar. He represented the Fifteenth Worcester Representative District in the House of Representatives in 1877, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884. He was on the staff of Governor Robinson, and since 1885 has had an office in Boston.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITMAN, son of Kilborn and Elizabeth (Winslow) Whitman, was born in Pembroke, Mass., January 26, 1817. On his father's side he was descended from John Whitman, who settled in Weymouth in 1638, and on his mother's side from Edward Winslow, one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims and governor of the Plymouth Colony. He was educated at the public schools, and studied law with Thomas Prince Beal in Kingston, Mass. He practiced law in Bath, Me., a short time, and then came to Boston about 1841, and was associated in business with Charles G. Davis. In 1851 he was appointed clerk of the courts of Plymouth county, and removed his residence to that town. After the office of clerk was made elective he was chosen and rechosen until his death, which occurred at Plymouth, August 13, 1889. He married first in 1846 Ann Sever, daughter of William and Sally W. (Sever) Thomas, of Plymouth, and second, Helen, daughter of John and Deborah (Spooner) Russell, of Plymouth, and widow of William Davis of that town.

JOHN W. MAHAR was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1860. He was a major in the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1886.

JAMES A. McGEORGH, son of Patrick and Mary McGeough, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, June 15, 1853, and came in 1859, when a child, to Massachusetts. He was educated at Boston College, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 20, 1874, was a member of the Common Council in 1878, a representative from Boston in 1878-80-81, and a senator in 1883. He was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1888.



JOHN H. SHEPHERNE, was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 7, 1845, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1879. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 15, 1873. He was a lieutenant in the navy in the War of the Rebellion, and a representative in 1879-80.

MICHAEL J. CREED was born in South Boston, August 28, 1856. He attended the Bigelow Grammar School and the English High School, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1879. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879, and was a representative in 1884-85-86.

EBEN F. STONE was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 3, 1822, and was educated at the academy at North Andover and at Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1843. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1847. He established himself in his native town, where he has continued to practice up to the present time, except during his absence in the army, and his residence in Washington in 1865, associated in business with Caleb Cushing. In 1851 he was president of the Common Council of Newburyport, in 1867 mayor, in 1857-58-61 a senator, in 1867-77-78-80 representative, and a member of the Forty-seventh Congress. In 1862 he enlisted as a private and was chosen captain of a company recruited by him, and commanded for a time a recruiting camp at Wenham. He was afterwards colonel of the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment. His home is still in Newburyport.

HORACE E. WARE, son of Jonathan and Mary Ann Ware, was born in Milton, Mass., August 27, 1817, and attended the public schools of Dorchester. He graduated at Harvard in 1867, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of William S. Leland in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 15, 1869. In 1877 he was in Europe, and in 1879-80 was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he served on the Judiciary Committee both years.

ABRAHAM BURBANK COFFIN, son of Warren and Hannah Coffin, was born in Gilead, Me., March 31, 1831, and at two years of age removed with his parents to Londonderry, N. H. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1856. While in college he taught school in Boxford and Andover, Mass., and the High School in Stoneham. After graduating he taught in Fluvanna county, Va., and there studied law, being admitted to the bar in Richmond, January 13, 1858. Returning to Boston he studied a short time in Boston in the office of John P. Healy, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1858. Taking up his residence in Winchester, he was a representative in 1876, a senator in 1877-78, and has been a member of the Executive Council. He married Mary E. Stevens at Boston, August 14, 1889, and still lives in Winchester.

WILLIAM COGSWELL was on the roll of Boston lawyers in 1885. He was born in Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838, and received his early education at Phillips Andover Academy, and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He entered Dartmouth College in 1855, but leaving college shipped before the mast, and in 1856-7 made a voyage around the world. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and in that year was admitted to the Essex bar. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers and was commissioned captain of Company C, Second Massachusetts Regiment for three years' service. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, October

23, 1862, to colonel, June 6, 1863, and brevetted major-general, January 17, 1865. He was wounded twice during the war, and has been commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was representative in 1870-71-81-83, senator in 1885-86, mayor of Salem from 1867 to 1873 inclusive, and has now, in 1892, been chosen for the third or fourth time member of Congress.

EDWARD D. HAYDEN was born in Cambridge, December 27, 1833, and was educated at Lawrence Academy in Groton and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Springfield in the office of Chief Justice Chapman, and in Boston in the office of Ezra Ripley. He opened an office in Woburn, Mass., in February, 1858, and his name is found on the list of Boston lawyers in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed paymaster in the navy. In 1866 he became connected in business with the firm of J. B. Winn & Co., having abandoned the law, and continued the connection until 1875. In 1874 he was chosen president of the First National Bank of Woburn, was in the Massachusetts Senate in 1880-81, and afterwards a member of Congress.

GEORGE C. BENT was born in Ludlow, Vt., in 1848, and attended Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass. He taught the High School in Machias, Me., and then studying law in Boston in the office of H. W. Chaplin, was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 20, 1876. His residence is in Cambridge, where he has been four years in the Common Council, and representative in 1884-85.

JOHN A. COLLINS, son of John and Catherine Collins, was born in Boston, February 29, 1860, and received his early education at the public schools, and the Latin School in Boston. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1882, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. He was a representative 1885-86, and senator in 1888-89. His residence is in Boston.

EZRA WILKINSON was born in Attleboro', Mass., February 14, 1805, and receiving his early education at Day's Academy, graduated at Brown University in 1824. After leaving college he was the principal of Monmouth Academy in Maine, and studied law with Peter Pratt in Providence and Josiah J. Fiske in Wrentham. He was admitted to the bar at Dedham in September, 1828, and after practicing a short time in Freetown and Seekonk, he removed to Dedham in 1835, where he resided until his death. He was one of the judges appointed to the bench of the Superior Court at its establishment in 1859, and continued on the bench until his death in 1882. Previous to his going on the bench he served twelve years, from 1843 to 1855, as district attorney. The office of attorney-general was abolished in 1843 and renewed in 1849, and during the interval Mr. Wilkinson conducted ten capital trials. He was a representative in 1841-51-56, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. He was not only an able lawyer, but an accomplished scholar.

HENRY W. FULLER was born in Hooksett, N. H., June 30, 1840, and removed when young to Concord, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1857, and at the Harvard Law School in 1859. In 1860 he began practice in Concord, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the First New Hampshire Regiment for three months' service. He was afterwards appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment for three years' service, and in December, 1863, was made major. He was afterward made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment, and finally colonel of the Seventy-fifth United States Regiment of colored troops.

He was in the service from April, 1861, to January, 1866, and was discharged with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. After his discharge he came to Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 9, 1868, and resumed practice. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1874, representative in 1875-76-77-79, and senator in 1880-81. He married a sister of ex-Governor William Gaston.

JULIUS ROCKWELL, was born in Colebrook, Conn., April 26, 1805, and was educated in his youth at the academy in Lenox, Mass., and under the private instruction of Rev. Ralph Emerson, of Norfolk, Conn., and of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, of Granville, Mass. He graduated at Yale in 1826, and studied law at the Yale Law School and with Swan & Sedgwick, at Sharon, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in Litchfield, Conn., in 1829, and in 1830 established himself in Pittsfield, Mass., where he practiced alone until 1842. He then associated himself with James Dennison Colt. He was a representative from Pittsfield in 1834-35-36-37, and the last three years was speaker. He was bank commissioner from 1839 to 1841, and from 1844 to 1852 was a member of Congress. In 1854 he was appointed United States senator for the unexpired term of Edward Everett, who had resigned. In 1855 he was the Republican candidate for governor against Henry J. Gardner, the Know Nothing candidate, and was defeated. In 1858 he was again a representative and again chosen speaker. He was one of the judges appointed to the bench of the Superior Court at its establishment in 1859, and continued in office until his resignation in 1886. In 1865 he removed from Pittsfield to Lenox, and at the centennial of that town, July 4, 1876, delivered the address. He has been president of the Pittsfield Bank, the Berkshire County Insurance Company, the Pittsfield Savings Bank, and the Berkshire Bible Society.

JAMES DENNISON COLT was born in Pittsfield, Mass., October 8, 1819, and was educated in his youth at the public schools. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, and became a private tutor in a family in Natchez, Miss. He began the study of law at Natchez with General Gaines, United States district attorney, and returned to Pittsfield in 1840, where he studied in the office of Julius Rockwell. After further study at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1841, and became associated with his old instructor, Mr. Rockwell, remaining with him until Mr. Rockwell was appointed to the Superior Court bench. He then became a partner with his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Pingree, and in 1865 was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. On account of ill health he resigned in 1866. In 1868, after his return from a European trip, he was again appointed to the Supreme bench, and continued in office until his death in 1881. He was a representative in 1853-54, and received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1870.

AUGUSTUS LORD SOULE, son of Gideon L. Soule, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, was born in Exeter, N. H., April 19, 1827, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He studied law in New Hampshire, and graduating at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1849. He established himself in Chicopee, where he remained two years, when he removed to Springfield. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and in 1880 changed his residence to Boston. He was a representative from Springfield in 1873. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1881, and died in 1887.

GEORGE MARSTON, son of Charles and Nancy C. (Goodspeed) Marston, was born in that part of Barnstable, Mass., known as Marston's Mills, October 15, 1821, and in his youth attended the public schools. At a later period he taught school during the winter and was employed on his father's farm during the summer. He belonged to a sturdy family, firm and vigorous both in body and mind. His progenitor on Cape Cod was Benjamin Marston, who moved to Barnstable from Salem. No less than three Benjamin Marstons belonging to this family had graduated from Harvard in 1719, and it was probably the one graduating in 1715 who received from the town of Barnstable in 1738 a grant of the mill privileges around which has grown the hamlet called Marston's Mills. The father of the subject of this sketch was representative, senator, executive councillor, and sheriff. Nymphas Marston, his uncle, graduated at Harvard in 1807, and died in 1861, having served as senator and judge of probate. At about twenty years of age George Marston entered the ship-chandlery store of Howland & Hineckley, as clerk, but at the end of six months abandoned the idea of becoming a business man, and entered his uncle's office in Barnstable as a student at law. He also attended the Harvard Law School, paying the expenses of his education by teaching school during the winter. He was admitted to the bar in Barnstable in September, 1845, and establishing himself there, remained in his native town until 1869. In 1853 he was appointed register of probate, and in 1854 judge of probate, holding the office until 1858. In 1859 he was chosen district attorney, and remained in office until 1878, when he was chosen attorney-general. While district attorney in 1860 he was the Bell-Everett candidate for lieutenant-governor, and in 1869 became a resident of New Bedford, and a partner of William W. Crapo. He remained in office as attorney-general until 1883, when he was succeeded by Edgar J. Sherman. He married Elizabeth Weston, daughter of Oliver C. Swift, of Falmouth, Mass., and died in 1883.

MATTHEW DOLAN was born in Boston, October 7, 1856, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1877. He was a representative in 1875 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1878.

WILLIAM J. DOLAN, son of Patrick and Maria E. Dolan, was born in Boston, November 4, 1864, and was educated at the Roxbury High School. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1889 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1889. He was a representative in 1892 from Boston, where he has his residence.

WOODWARD EMLY, son of James Woodward and Martha E. (Bell) Emery, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 5, 1842, and graduated at Harvard in 1864. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and after a year's study in Boston in the offices of Henry W. Paine and Hutchins & Wheeler, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1867. He was appointed in June, 1872, a special justice of the Police Court in Cambridge, where he has his residence, holding that office until his resignation in 1878, was a member of the Common Council in 1877 and representative in 1885. He married Anne Parry Jones in Portsmouth, N. H., December 5, 1878.

JAMES E. FITZGERALD was born in Boston, April 25, 1855, and was educated at the Lyman Grammar School and the English High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits before he studied law, and was a member of the Common Council from 1882 to 1884 and a representative in 1886-87.

ARTHUR LORD, son of Rev. William H. and Persis (Kendall) Lord, was born at Port Washington, Wis., September 2, 1850. His father was a nephew of Rev. Nathan Lord, who was president of Dartmouth College from 1828 to 1863, and brother of Rev. John Lord, the distinguished historical lecturer. His mother was a daughter of Rev. James Kendall, the venerable pastor of the First Church in Plymouth, Mass., who died in 1860, after sixty years of service, and his second wife, Sally, daughter of Paul Kendall. The subject of this sketch was educated in Plymouth, and fitting for college at the High School in that town, graduated at Harvard in 1872. He studied law in Boston in the office of Lathrop, Abbot & Jones, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth in May, 1874. After admission he associated himself in business with Albert Mason with an office in Plymouth, where he has continued to reside up to the present time. For some years, however, he has had an office in Boston, where his steadily enlarging business has occupied the larger part of his time. Since Mr. Mason was drawn away from general practice by his judicial and other appointments he has practiced alone. In 1885 and 1886 he was a representative from Plymouth and had he not been defeated for a third term by the Democratic candidate, he would have been a leading aspirant for the speaker's chair. In 1883 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is now a trustee of the Pilgrim Society and the Plymouth Savings Bank, and a member of the State Civil Service Commission. He married, October 2, 1878, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Rush R. and Zoe R. Shippen, now of Washington, D. C.

CHARLES ALBERT PRINCE, son of Frederick Octavius and Helen (Henry) Prince, was born in Boston, August 26, 1852, and fitting for college at the Boston Latin School graduated at Harvard in 1873. He studied law with Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876. He married Helen Choate, daughter of Edward Ellerton Pratt, and granddaughter of Rufus Choate.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN was born in Boston, September 25, 1853, and was educated at Boston College and at Loyola College, Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1871. He afterwards received the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. from Boston College. He was a professor at Loyola College three years and at Seton Hall College, New Jersey, two years. He entered the office of William Gaston in 1876 for the study of law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 20, 1877. In 1878 he was appointed assistant clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving in that capacity until 1883, when he was chosen clerk, as he has been each year since.

LUTHER J. DRAKE, son of Luther and Abigail Drake, was born in the town of Union, Me., October 27, 1847, and studied law in Rockland, Me., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at New Bedford January 12, 1874. He was first lieutenant in the War of the Rebellion from February, 1865, to March, 1866. Residence, Boston.

HENRY HILL DOWNES, son of Commodore John and Maria Gertrude (Hoffman) Downes, was born in Boston, November 24, 1830, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School and under the care of George Partridge Sanger, and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He studied law in Boston in the office of Charles B. Goodrich, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He began practice in Boston, but removed first to Detroit, then to Grand Rapids, and finally in 1860 to Davenport, Ia., where he served as

clerk of the Common Pleas Court until he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he enlisted as private August 11, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment. He died in the United States Hospital at Vicksburg of intermittent fever September 26, 1864.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON EMMONS, son of James B. and Jane M. Emmons, was born in Cleveland, O., August 29, 1841, and was educated in his youth at the public schools of Cleveland, and at Union School, Lockport, N. Y. After fitting for college he entered the army and served four years. He then studied law in New York city in the office of Oliver Dyer and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1875. During the war he was second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant in the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Regiment of Infantry, afterwards made the First New York Dragoons, captain and assistant adjutant-general of the Cavalry Reserve of the Army of the Potomac, also assistant adjutant-general of the district of West Tennessee and of Mississippi. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1884 and 1885, and has been judge of the East Boston District Court since March, 1886. He married Sarah T. Butler in Boston, September 18, 1866, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES A. DREW graduated at Harvard in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872, and lives in Boston.

FREEMAN EMMONS, son of Dimon and Mary Ann (Currier) Emmons, was born in Lyman, Me., March 1, 1845, and was educated at the common schools in Lyman and at the High School in Alfred, Me. He studied law in Boston in the office of Daniel W. Gooch, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1880. He was clerk and treasurer of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company previous to its sale to the State of Massachusetts in 1884. He is largely engaged in the pension business, and has had at one time as many as four thousand claims in his hands. He married Maria Richardson at Waterville, Me., September 2, 1869, and lives in Wakefield, Mass.

HENRY BUTLER EMMONS, son of William H. H. and Sarah Tilton (Butler) Emmons, was born in Boston, July 29, 1867, and attended the public schools. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 23, 1889. His residence is in Boston.

JOHN HENRY COLBY, son of John F. and Ruthey E. (Cloutman) Colby, was born in Randolph, Mass., January 13, 1862, and fitting for college at the Boston public schools, graduated at Dartmouth in 1885. He studied law with John F. Colby and at the Boston University Law School, where he graduated in 1889, and in June of that year was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He married Annie Evarts Cornelius in Boston, October 8, 1891, and lives in Boston.

MARK C. COLLINS, was born in Boston, September 24, 1849, and was educated at the public schools. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1879 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880.

FREEMAN TURNER CROMMETT, son of James R. and Betsey (Turner) Crommett, was born in Sebec, Me., October 2, 1850, and was educated at Foxcroft Academy and at Bates College, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law in South Paris, Me., with George A. Wilson, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1879. He was admitted to the bar at Oxford, Me., in April, 1877, and to the Suffolk bar in



December, 1879. He was a member of the School Board in South Paris from 1875 to 1877, and taught school in that town from 1874 to 1877. He married Annie C., daughter of Orrin W. and Mary Bent, in Paris, Me., October 20, 1880, and lives in Chelsea.

JOHN F. CRONAN was born in Boston April 9, 1856, and was educated at the common schools and the Boston English High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in the office of F. A. Perry, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879, at the age of twenty-three. He was a campaign speaker in 1876, advocating the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the presidency.

GEY CUNNINGHAM, son of Sylvester, was born in Gloucester, Mass., April 19, 1867, and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891. His residence is at Gloucester.

FRANCIS P. CURRAN, son of Patrick and Ellen Curran, was born in Woburn, Mass., August 31, 1862, and was educated at the Woburn High School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county in July, 1885. He has been selectman, city solicitor, water commissioner, and chairman of the Board of Assessors in Woburn, where he has his residence. He married Ida M. Gilman (Colby). He is editor of the Woburn *City Press*, with his law office in Boston.

NATHAN CURRIER, son of Albert and Hannah Currier, was born June 22, 1858, and was educated at the Goddard Seminary and at Tufts College, where he graduated in 1883. He was admitted to the bar of York county, Me., January 8, 1880, and to the Suffolk bar in June, 1890. He married Clara May Smith in Entfield, N. H., July 14, 1886, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

CHARLES H. CROSBY, son of Watson and Desire Crosby, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., and was educated at the Brattleboro Academy. He studied law with Luther Adams in Chester, Vt., and was admitted to the Vermont bar in Woodstock, February 2, 1848, and to the Suffolk bar November 7, 1878. He is the author of "Letters from Abroad." He married Mary L. Hart, at Guilford, Vt., November 8, 1849, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

J. PORTER CROSBY, son of Asa Stone and Eliza Barker (Snow) Crosby, was born in Boston, May 23, 1870, and was educated at the Boston public schools. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in the office of Arthur F. Means, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891. He lives in Boston.

SIMON GREENLEAF CROSWELL, son of Andrew and Caroline Augusta (Greenleaf) Croswell, was born in Newton, Mass., August 3, 1854, and was educated at the Cambridge High School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1875. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Albert Mason, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1879. He is the author of "Croswell on Executors," and a "Collection of Patent Cases." He has also edited "Greenleaf on Evidence," "Washburn on Easements," and jointly with J. Willard, "Washburn on Real Property." He lives in Cambridge.

JAMES T. CUMMINGS, son of John and Mary R. Cummings, was born in Providence, R. I., July 20, 1865, and graduated at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He studied law with John W. Cummings, and graduated at the Boston University Law School, being admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891.

MICHAEL JOSEPH CANAVAN was born in Somerville, Mass., and was educated at the Somerville High School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1871. Immediately after leaving college he spent two years in Göttingen, Germany, and entering the Harvard Law School graduated in 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 12, 1877. He is a trustee of the Somerville Public Library and lives in that town.

IRA OSBORN CARTER, son of Lewis and Sarah (Sawyer) Carter, was born in Berlin, Mass., November 18, 1832, and graduated at Paducah College, Kentucky, in 1853, and was afterwards for a time one of its professors. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 11, 1861. He married March 6, 1860, Susan French, daughter of Walter and Roxana (Fletcher) Shattuck, of Groton, Mass., and died at Arlington, Mass., February 13, 1885.

WILLIAM E. CASSIDY was born in Boston in 1856 and was educated at the Lawrence Grammar School in that city. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He was commissioner of insolvency in 1884-85-86.

THOMAS HENDERSON CHANDLER was born in Boston, July 4, 1827, and fitting for college at the Boston Latin School, graduated at Harvard in 1848. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He taught in the Latin School three years and a private school three years. In 1857 he began the study of dentistry, and has been for a number of years dean of the dental department of Harvard, and professor of mechanical dentistry. He is in the practice of dentistry in Boston.

SALMON CHASE was born in Cornish, N. H., in 1761, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1785. He studied law with Judge Sherburne, and his name is on the roll of admissions to the Suffolk bar by the Supreme Court before 1807. He practiced in Portland, and died in 1806.

EDWARD VERNON CHILDE, son of David Weld and Abigail (Dorr) Child, was born in Boston, March 13, 1804. His original name, Ebenezer Dorr Child, was changed by act of the Legislature February 8, 1823. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1823. He studied law in Boston in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar by the Common Pleas Court in October, 1826, and by the Supreme Judicial Court in October, 1829. He soon abandoned the law and became a resident of Paris, France, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was the Paris correspondent of the *London Times* from November 3, 1845, to June 7, 1856, and of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* from October 17, 1846, to December 4, 1856. His letters to both journals were published in a volume for private circulation. He married in 1831 Mildred, daughter of General Henry Lee, of Virginia, and died in Paris, January 23, 1861.

WALTER LENOIR CHURCH, son of Samuel S. and Julia (Lenoir) Church, was born in Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1849, and was educated at the Kentucky University, the Missouri University, and Washington University. He studied law in St. Louis, Mo., with Thomas A. Russell, and at the Washington University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1872, in Colorado in 1880, in Kentucky in 1887, and in Massachusetts in 1890. He has devoted himself to literary pursuits, aside from his law practice, and has published essays, poems and stories. He married

Sue Alexine Campbell in St. Louis, December 28, 1876, and lives in the Brighton District of Boston.

JOHN MATH AND BREWER CHURCHILL, son of Asaph and Mary (Brewer) Churchill, was born in Dorchester, Mass., January 18, 1858, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881. He is unmarried, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE, son of Samuel Greeley and Martha (Kuhn) Clarke, was born in Cambridge. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1883, and became a member of the Suffolk bar. He married Ellen M., daughter of Harrison Dudley, of Cambridge.

ALBE CADY CLARK, son of Satchwell W. and Ruth (Folsom) Clark, was born in Franklin, N. H., August 31, 1826, and was educated at the Gilmanton Academy and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law in Lowell in the office of John P. Robinson, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1852. He has been a member of the Dorchester School Board, and was a representative in 1873-74. He married at Lowell, October 1, 1855, Josephine Varney, and lives in the Dorchester district of Boston.

ALBERT E. CLARY, son of John and Sybel H. Clary, was born in Troy, Me., March 15, 1818, and was educated at the public schools and at Wilbraham Academy in Wilbraham, Mass. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1875 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year. While living in Troy he was town clerk and chairman of the School Board and is now special justice of the East Boston District Court, appointed in 1886. Prior to 1875 he taught school a number of years in Maine. He married at Saco, Me., April 11, 1881, Rosalia L. Dunn, and lives in East Boston.

ANDREW JACKSON CLOUGH, son of Winthrop and Susan (Bryant) Clough, was born in Montpelier, Vt., August 3, 1831. He studied law in New Ipswich with John Preston and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 5, 1857. He practiced at Groton Junction and lived in Shirley, and was appointed trial justice September 28, 1858. He served in the war as captain of Company D, Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and was discharged January 22, 1863. He married, March 6, 1860, Mary Jane, daughter of Lewis and Almira Woods (Hartwell) Blood, of Shirley, and died at Shirley, June 11, 1868.

MOSES GILL COBB, son of Elias Hull and Rebecca Buttrick (Gill) Cobb, was born in Princeton, Mass., November 24, 1820, and removed with his parents to Groton in 1834. He was educated at the Lawrence Academy in Groton and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1843. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26 in that year. He was associated in practice with James Dana in Charlestown, where he was a member of the Common Council in 1847 and 1848, and an alderman in 1853. In 1855 he removed to Dorchester and was a member of the Executive Council in 1856. He married, October 11, 1846, Sophia, daughter of Edmund and Sophia (Sewall) Munroe, of Boston, and is now in the practice of his profession in California.

JOHN STOKER COBB, son of John Saxelby and Harriett W. Cobb, was born in England, January 7, 1842, and was educated in the higher schools of England. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School in New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1875, and to the Suffolk bar in 1884. His residence is in Boston.

AMORY ELIOT, son of William Prescott and Eleanor (Chapin) Eliot, was born May 26, 1856, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of M. & C. A. Williams and James C. Davis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880. He married Mary Clark in Boston, December 7, 1881.

THOMAS JEFFERSON EMERY, son of Hiram and Margaret (Young) Emery, was born in Poland, Me., December 26, 1845, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1868. He studied law in Boston in the office of D. C. Linscott and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 15, 1877. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1881-82-83, and of the Boston School Board in 1889-90-91. He lives in Boston.

ABRAHAM EDWARDS, son of Abraham and Martha Edwards, was born in Boston, September 7, 1796, and was fitted for college under the care of Charles Folsom. He graduated at Harvard in 1819, and after studying law with Judge Fay was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in September, 1822. He began to practice in Brighton, now a part of Boston, and continued there until 1832, when he removed to Cambridge, of which city he was mayor in 1848. He married Anne, daughter of Josiah and Nancy Moore, and died in Cambridge, February 5, 1870.

CHARLES H. EDSON, son of Henry and Mary M. Edson, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., September 3, 1848, and was educated at the East Bridgewater High School, and the Bridgewater Academy. He studied law at the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., and in East Bridgewater in the office of William H. Osborne, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in October, 1879, and to the Massachusetts bar in Plymouth in February, 1880. He married at East Bridgewater, December 24, 1879, Mary M., daughter of Benjamin Winslow Harris, and lives in Whitman, Mass., with his office in Boston.

GEORGE ALFRED PAUL CODWISE, son of George W. and L. C. Beatrice Codwise, was born in York, Penn., September 5, 1859, and was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in the office of George Z. Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1884. He married Annie M. Pope at Waltham, Mass., June 9, 1891, and lives at Wellesley Hills, near Boston.

JOHN W. CONVERSE, son of Nelson and Sally M. Converse, was born in Marlboro', N. H., July 3, 1848, and was educated at the Marlboro' public schools, the academy at Newbury, Vt., the academy at Westbrook, Me., and the academy at New Ipswich, N. H. He studied law in Keene, N. H., with Wheeler & Faulkner, and in Springfield, Mass., with Soule & Lathrop, and was admitted to the bar October 29, 1872. He has been an alderman in Somerville, where he has his residence. He married at Laconia, N. H., Mrs. Georgiana E. Huckins, March 3, 1880.

MICHAEL B. COOAN was born in New Bedford, March 21, 1858, and was educated at the public schools in Providence, R. I., and at the Phillips Grammar School in



Edward J. Burke.





Boston. He studied law in Boston in the offices of Joseph Bennett and Owen A. Galvin, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1883. He was a clerk in the office of the United States marshal under Nathaniel P. Banks and Henry B. Lovering, and also special operative of the United States secret service of the Treasury Department in 1888 and 1889, but is now in active practice. He married, November 29, 1883, in Boston, Mary E. Connell, and has his residence in Cambridgeport.

HORACE HOPKINS COOLIDGE, son of Amos and Louisa (Hopkins) Coolidge, was born in Boston, February 11, 1832, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1852. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1856, and after further study in Boston in the office of Brooks & Ball was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1857. He has been commissioner of insolvency and master in chancery, was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1865-66-67, and a member of the Senate in 1869-70-71-72, serving the last three years as its president. He married in Boston, October 27, 1857, Eunice Maria Weeks, and has his residence in Boston.

WILLIAM HENRY COOLIDGE, son of William Leander and Sarah Isabella (Washburn) Coolidge, was born in Natick, Mass., February 23, 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1885. He is assistant attorney of the Boston and Lowell and Boston and Maine Railroads, and lives at Newton, with an office in Boston occupied by the firm of Strout & Coolidge, of which he is a member. He married May Humphreys, of St. Louis, October 3, 1887, at Bergen Point, N. J.

JOHN COLBY COOMBS, son of Josiah C. and Abigail E. Coombs, was born in Bowdoinham, Me., March 9, 1845, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1869. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 8, 1872. He lives in Boston.

CLARENCE H. COOPER, son of Elias H. and Ruth E. Cooper, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 18, 1853, and was educated at the common and high schools of that city. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with John Lathrop, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 18, 1878. He is at present assistant clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk county, and lives in Boston.

FRANK M. COPELAND, son of Almon and Elizabeth A. Copeland, was born in Mansfield, Mass., April 19, 1854, and was educated at Marietta College, Marietta, O. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in Boston in the office of Ely & Gates, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. He lives in Newton.

WILLIAM A. COPELAND, son of Almon and Elizabeth A. Copeland, was born in Mansfield, Mass., October 23, 1855, and graduated at Amherst College in 1877. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in Boston in the offices of Richard H. Dana and of J. E. Maynadier, and was admitted to the bar of Bristol county in 1880. He has held many town offices in Mansfield, where he has his residence, and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the First Bristol District in 1883.

JOSEPH J. CORBETT, son of James and Hannah Corbett, was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 24, 1863, and was educated at the Charlestown High School. He

graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1885, and in December of that year was admitted to the Suffolk bar. His residence is in the Charlestown District of Boston.

JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE, son of Noah and Mary Rockwood Cooke, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., February 15, 1787. He was descended from Major Aaron Cooke, who probably came from Earls Colne in Essex county, England, with the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. The ancestor Aaron removed to Windsor, Conn., and in 1661 settled in Northampton, where he died in 1690. His son Aaron lived in Hadley, and there Noah Cooke, the fourth in descent from him, was born. Noah Cooke graduated at Harvard in 1769 and served as chaplain in the Revolutionary War. He practiced law in New Ipswich, and married Mary Rockwood, of Winchester, N. H. The subject of this sketch, at four years of age, in 1791 removed with his parents to Keene, N. H., where he attended the public schools and the Chesterfield Academy, and entering Dartmouth College graduated in 1807. He studied law with his father in Keene and was admitted to the Common Pleas bar of Suffolk county in 1810 and to the Supreme Judicial bar in 1813. He began practice in an office in the old State House in State street, Boston, and from the tower of that building saw the battle between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*. Mr. Cooke at his death was the oldest member of the Suffolk bar and had held a commission of justice of the peace and of the quorum sixty-four years, his first commission having been signed by Governor Strong in 1816 and his last by Governor Rice in 1878. It has been said by one who knew him well and revered his memory, "that he had so long outlived his generation that he was not known to many of the recent active members of his profession; but the records of the courts and the fruits of his industry furnish abundant evidence that during his active life few legal advisers were more trusted than this quiet and unostentatious attorney." Mr. Cooke was the confidential counsellor and friend of the saintly Bishop Cheverus, who from his subsequent great elevation wrote to his Boston lawyer: "The little Bishop of Boston enjoyed more real peace and happiness than the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux and Peer of France." Mr. Cooke married in 1826, Mary, daughter of John Pratt, a Boston merchant, who died five years after marriage at Santa Cruz. Josiah Parsons Cooke, Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Harvard College, is his son, and his only daughter married Professor H. B. Nash of the same institution. Mr. Cooke died in Boston, February 29, 1880, at the age of ninety-three years.

JOHN SPAULDING, son of John and Eleanor (Bennett) Spaulding, was born in Townsend, Mass., August 8, 1817. He is descended from Edward Spaulding, who came to New England about 1630, and settled in Braintree, Mass., and his father, John Spaulding, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the sixth in descent from the ancestor. He was educated in the public schools of Townsend, and at Phillips Academy, and entered Yale College in 1842. At various times before entering college he was employed on his father's farm and in teaching school, all the while gaining all the knowledge he could from observation and study preparatory to the career he had marked out for himself. He was obliged on account of ill health to leave college in his senior year, but though failing to graduate with his class, he received at a later period the degree of Master of Arts. In 1850 he graduated at the Harvard Law School, and after further pursuing his law studies in Groton, in the office of George

Frederick Farley, was admitted to the bar in 1851. He began practice in Groton and after remaining there, in the central village and at Groton Junction, about twenty years, removed to Boston, where he has continued in business to the present time. At the time of the establishment of the First Northern Middlesex District Court he was appointed special justice, and still holds that office. He married Charlotte A., daughter of Alpheus Bigelow, of Weston, who died June 24, 1889. He lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

GEORGE FRANCIS RICHARDSON, son of Daniel and Hannah (Adams) Richardson, was born in Tyngsboro, Mass., December 6, 1829. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1850. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 25 of that year. After practicing in Boston a few years he became in 1858 a partner of his brother, Daniel S. Richardson, in Lowell, as the successor of his brother, William A. Richardson, who had been appointed judge of probate and insolvency for Middlesex county. In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the Common Council of Lowell, and president of the Board. In 1864 he was alderman, and in 1867 and 1868 was mayor of the city. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He has also been a member of the School Board, trustee of the City Library, president of the Middlesex Mechanic Association, director of the Prescott National Bank, president of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, and either trustee, director, or president of other institutions.

CHARLES RUSSELL TRAIN, son of Rev. Charles and Hepsibah (Harrington) Train, was born in Framingham, Mass., October 18, 1817. He was educated at the Framingham public schools, the Framingham Academy, and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1837. He read law in Cambridge and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1841. He settled in Framingham, and was a representative in 1847 and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. He was district attorney from 1848 to 1855, a member of the Executive Council in 1857-58, and member of Congress from 1859 to 1863. Not long after his retirement from Congress he removed to Boston and in 1871 was a representative from that city, and held by election the office of attorney-general of the Commonwealth from 1872 to 1879. He published in 1855, jointly with Franklin F. Head, "Precedents of Indictments, Special Pleas, etc., Adapted to American Practice." He died at North Conway, N. H., July 29, 1885. He was a volunteer aide on the staff of his friend, General George H. Gordon, and took part in the battle of Antietam. He was an excellent lawyer, a man of fine social qualities, and was universally beloved.

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, son of Judge Joseph Story, was born in Salem, Mass., February 12, 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1841. He soon abandoned the law for the profession of sculpture, in which he has become distinguished. Among his best works are the bust of his father and the statues of Edward Everett and Chief Justice Marshall, one in the Boston Public Garden and the other in Washington at the west front of the Capitol. He is now in Italy.

DANIEL SAMUEL RICHARDSON, son of Daniel and Hannah (Adams) Richardson, was descended from Ezekiel Richardson, who came to Massachusetts with Winthrop in 1630. Daniel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a lawyer in Tyngsboro,

Mass., who at various times was senator and representative, and had three children, Daniel Samuel, the oldest, William Adams, late secretary of the treasury, and now chief justice of the United States Court of Claims, and George Francis, already mentioned in this register. Daniel Samuel fitted for college at the Derry Academy, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He graduated at Harvard Law School in 1839 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 9 of that year. He settled in Lowell, and it is said that during his long practice he argued more than three hundred cases, which are included in the Massachusetts Reports. In 1842-43-47 he was a representative, and in 1862 a Senator. In 1845 and 1846 he was a member and president of the Lowell Common Council, and in 1848 a member of the Board of Aldermen, and an officer of corporations and other institutions too numerous to mention. He died in Lowell, March 21, 1890.

JOEL GILES was born in Townsend, Mass., in 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1829, and was for a time after graduating a tutor in the college. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1837. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1848, was a representative and senator, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. He died in Boston in 1882.

JOHN GILES, brother of the above, was born in Townsend in 1806, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He read law with Parsons & Stearns in Boston, and died in June, 1838.

ALFRED BREWSTER ELY, son of Rev. Alfred Ely, was born in Monson, Mass., January 13, 1817. He was educated at the Monson Academy and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1836. After leaving college he taught the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville, N. C., and the High School in Brattleboro, Vt. He studied law in Springfield, Mass., with Chapman & Ashmun and in Boston with Sidney Bartlett, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 22, 1841. He established himself in Boston with a residence in Newton, and became an early and active "Native American." He introduced into Massachusetts in 1846 the "Order of United Americans." He was at one time State director of the Western Railroad and commissioner of Back Bay Lands. In 1861 he was quartermaster of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, and in 1862 assistant adjutant-general of the Northern Division of the Department of the South. He married first a daughter of Charles J. Cooley, of Norwich, Conn., and second, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Freeman Allen, of Boston, and died in Newton, July 30, 1872.

HENRY H. FULLER, son of Rev. Timothy Fuller, was born in Princeton, Mass., in 1790, and graduated at Harvard in 1811. He read law in Litchfield, Vt., with Chief Justice Reeves and Judge Gould, and also in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Common Pleas Court September 19, 1815, and in the Supreme Judicial Court December 26, 1817. He died in Concord, Mass., September 15, 1853. He was not only a sound lawyer, but a man of pungent humor and keen sarcasm. His presence as counsel in court was always sure to attract a general attendance of the younger members of the bar. If his opponent had any strong point in his favor, whether of the law, or oratory, or personal character, he would inevitably weaken it by some sally of wit, which often gave not only the laugh but the verdict to his side. He was, for instance, once trying a case with Samuel Hoar, of Concord, on the other side. Mr. Hoar was a man universally respected for his dignity, conscientiousness

and integrity, and his almost prayerful seriousness rarely failed to impress the jury with the justice of his cause. After one of his impressive appeals, Mr. Fuller arose and said, "Now, gentlemen of the jury, let us close the exercises of this solemn occasion, etc." From that moment Mr. Hoar's appeal was dead. Its recall only excited a smile and the effect which his solemnity usually inspired was lost.

GEORGE MOREY was born in Walpole, Mass., June 12, 1789, and graduated at Harvard in 1811. He read law with Luther Lawrence in Groton, Mass., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 16, 1818. He was an active member of the Whig party, and was a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, and of the Executive Council. He died in 1866.

JAMES TEMPLE, son of Benjamin, was born in Concord, Mass., September 20, 1766, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1791. He taught school in Concord in 1795 and 1796, and read law with Jonathan Fay of that town. His name is on the roll of admissions to the Suffolk bar by the Supreme Court before 1807. He settled in Cambridge, and died March 10, 1802.

SILAS LEE, son of Joseph Lee, was born in Concord, Mass., July 3, 1760, and graduated at Harvard in 1781. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and settled in what is now Wiscasset, Me. He was a representative in 1800 and 1801, and a member of the Sixth Congress. In January, 1802, he was appointed United States district attorney for Maine, and in 1807 judge of probate of Lincoln county. He died March 1, 1814.

PETER CLARK, son of Benjamin, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1756, and graduated at Harvard in 1777. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and settled in Southboro', where he died in July, 1792.

DANIEL BLISS RIPLEY, son of Rev. Ezra Ripley, was born in Concord in 1788, and graduated at Harvard in 1808. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and died at St. Stephens, Ala., April 30, 1825.

STEPHEN SCALES, born in Boston, graduated at Harvard 1763. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1772 removed from Boston to Chelmsford, where he died on the 5th of November in that year.

JOHN WESLEY TITUS, son of Asher S. and Betsey N. (Ellsworth) Titus, was born in Salem, Mass., and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Josiah W. Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 25, 1859. He is unmarried and lives in Dedham.

CHARLES E. TODD, son of Charles A. and Mary A. Todd, was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 21, 1856, and was educated at the Lyme High School and under private instruction. He graduated at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Salem, Mass., May 1, 1880. He lives in Melrose.

WILLIAM NELSON TITUS, son of William Nelson and Martha J. Titus, was born in Alna, Lincoln county, Me., January 12, 1855, and received his early education at the common schools, afterwards attending the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Waterville Classical Institute, and Maine State College. He studied law with William H. Hilton in Damariscotta, Me., and with Almora Kennedy in Waldoboro', Me., and was admitted to the Maine bar in Lincoln county in April, 1879. He was on the bench in the Rhode Island District Court from 1882 to 1885, and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1885.



Removing to Massachusetts he was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in February, 1886. He has been a frequent contributor of financial and other articles to the *Kennebec Journal* and *Boston Daily Advertiser*. He married Frances Gracia at Waldoboro', Me., December 27, 1881, and has his residence in Medford.

GEORGE ARNOLD TORREY, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Arnold) Torrey, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., May 14, 1838, and was educated at Leicester Academy and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1859. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Worcester bar at Fitchburg in June, 1861. He was senator from the Fifth Worcester District in 1872 and 1873, and has been general counsel for the Fitchburg Railroad Company since 1887. He married Ellen M. Shirley at Boston in June, 1861, and lives in Boston.

GEORGE MAKEPECE TOWLE was born in Washington, D. C., August 27, 1841, and graduated at Yale in 1861. He attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 14, 1862. He was United States consul at Nantes from 1866 to 1868, and then consul at Bradford, England, till 1870. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1888, manufacturing editor of the *Commercial Bulletin* in 1870-71, and foreign editor of the *Boston Post* from 1871 to 1876.

WILLIAM WARREN TOWLE, son of Dr. William C. and Annie E. Towle, was born in Fryeburg, Me., August 21, 1860, and was educated at the Fryeburg Academy and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1881. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1884, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1884. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1889 and 1890, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM ROPES TRASK, son of Charles Hooper and Martha (Reed) Trask, was born in New York city, January 9, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

BENTLEY WIRT WARREN, son of William Wirt and Mary (Adams) Warren, was born in Brighton, Mass., April 20, 1864, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Williams College, where he graduated in 1885. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Thomas P. Proctor, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. He was a representative in 1891-92. He lives in the Brighton District of Boston.

GEORGE HILL MULLIN, son of Arthur and Mary Mullin, was born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, November 17, 1834, and coming to America, was educated at the Madras and grammar schools of New Brunswick. He studied law with Judge Duff, late of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick October 21, 1869, and as barrister in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1871.

SHERMAN LELAND was born in Grafton, Mass., March 29, 1783, and was educated at the common schools. He began to study law in October, 1805, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in December, 1809. He began practice at Eastport, Me., in January, 1810, and October 11, 1811, he was appointed attorney for Washington county. He was a representative in 1812, and from December, 1812, to April, 1813, he served





*Hannay Jewell*



as first lieutenant on the frontier. He was then made captain in the Thirty-fourth United States Regiment, and served until January 5, 1814, when he removed to Roxbury and soon after opened an office in Boston. He was a representative from Roxbury in 1818-19-21-22-25, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, a senator from Norfolk county in 1823-24-28-29, and president of the Senate in the last year. He was appointed judge of probate for Norfolk county January 26, 1830, and served until his death, which occurred November 19, 1853. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1826.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD LELAND, son of the above, was born in Roxbury, October 12, 1821, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law with his father and was a member of the Suffolk county bar in 1852. He succeeded his father as judge of probate for Norfolk county and remained in office until 1858, when the office was abolished and that of judge of probate and insolvency was established. He died July 26, 1869.

SAMUEL HAVEN, son of Rev. Jason Haven, was born in Dedham, April 5, 1771, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham, and Samuel Dexter, the distinguished lawyer, was his cousin. He studied law in Dedham with Fisher Ames, and in Boston with his cousin, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. When the county of Norfolk was established in 1793 he was appointed register of probate and register of deeds. In 1802 he was appointed a special justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk county, and in 1804 chief justice, serving until the court was abolished in 1811. He held the office of register of deeds until 1833, when he removed to Roxbury where he died September 4, 1847.

THOMAS GREENLEAF was born in Boston May 15, 1767, and graduated at Harvard in 1784. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk county in October, 1809, and early in the century removed to Quincy. He was a representative from Quincy from 1808 to 1820, a member of the Executive Council from 1820 to 1822, and in 1806 was appointed a special justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died January 5, 1854.

EBENEZER F. THAYER was born in Braintree June 12, 1784, and studied law with Henry Maurice Lisle in Milton, and with James Sullivan in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1811, and practiced in Boston six or eight years associated with Samuel K. Williams, when he removed to Braintree, where he died February 15, 1824.

JOHN B. DERBY was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practiced in Boston and Dedham.

DAVID ALLEN SIMMONS was born in Boston, November 7, 1785, and was educated at the Chesterfield Academy in New Hampshire. He studied law with Thomas Williams in Roxbury, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 28, 1816. He practiced law in Boston, associated at various times with George Gay, James M. Keith and Harvey Jewell. He received the degree of LL.B. from Dartmouth, and died in Roxbury, November 20, 1859.

PERCY GARDNER BOLSTER, son of Solomon A. and Sarah (Jordan) Bolster, was born in Roxbury, August 20, 1865, and graduated at Harvard in 1886. He studied law at

the Harvard Law School, in the office of Hamlin & Holland, of Chicago, and with William Gaston in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891.

ISAAC F. PAUL was born in Dedham, November 26, 1856, and was educated in the public schools of that town, and at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1878. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, but has up to the present time devoted himself largely to teaching. For the last twelve years he has been an instructor in the evening schools of Boston, and for the last six years the headmaster of the Boston Evening High School. Since November 8, 1892, he has resumed the practice of law, having resigned the position which he held in the schools. He was for several years editor of the *United States Digest*. His residence is in Boston.

WILLIAM F. MURRAY was born in 1859, and studied law at the Boston University Law School. For a time he was a teacher in the Evening High School in Boston, but since about 1880 has been connected with the *Boston Herald* and other journals. He is the secretary of the Boston Press Club, and resides in the Charlestown District. The editor is not sure that he was ever admitted to the bar.

TIMOTHY F. McDONOUGH, son of Michael and Margaret McDonough, was born in Portland, Me., November 2, 1858, and was educated at the Portland public schools and at Holy Cross College in Worcester, where he graduated in 1880. He studied law with William L. Putnam in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in Portland in October, 1882, and to the Suffolk bar February 5, 1883. He married June 14, 1887, at Woonsocket, R. I., Mary F. Feely, and lives in Boston.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS CHANDLER was a descendant from Edmund Chandler, who came to New England and settled in Duxbury, Mass., in 1633. His ancestors lived in Duxbury through four generations until 1762, when Peleg, the great-great-grandson of Edmund, removed to New Gloucester in Maine, where he acquired a large tract of land at what afterwards became the Lower Corner village, and where he lived to a great age. He was a prominent man in the district in which he lived, serving as coroner by appointment of Governor Hutchinson, and in 1784 as representative to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, of which Maine was a part. His son Peleg Chandler, jr., was born in New Gloucester, September 9, 1773, graduated at Brown University in 1795, and studied and practiced law in his native town until 1826, when he removed to Bangor, where he continued until his death January 18, 1847. He married Esther, daughter of Col. Isaac Parsons, of New Gloucester, a Revolutionary soldier, a representative in 1783 and 1785, and the first cousin of Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons. She died in Brookline, Mass., in her ninety-first year, February 10, 1865. Peleg Chandler, jr., and his wife Esther Parsons were the parents of ten children of whom the three sons living to maturity were Charles Parsons Chandler, a lawyer of Foxcroft, Me., who was a State senator in 1857 and died in that year, Theophilus Parsons Chandler, the subject of this sketch, and Peleg Whitman Chandler, who died in Boston, May 28, 1880. Theophilus Parsons Chandler was born in New Gloucester, Me., October 13, 1807, and was educated at the public and private schools of his native town, receiving however in 1837 the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College. He studied law with his father and in the office of Frederick Allen, of Gardiner, Me., and was admitted to practice in Kennebec county, August 13, 1829. He opened an office in Bangor, Me., October 8, 1829, removed to Gardiner November 19 in the same year, returned to Bangor

November 4, 1831, where he remained in full practice until the summer of 1836, when he removed his office to Boston, where it continued more than forty years. For more than fifteen years he occupied the same offices at No. 4 Court street with John A. Andrew, with whom at one time he was in partnership, and with whom a warm friendship was of lifelong duration. Among others with whom he was connected by a strong attachment and by relations of a most confidential character were William Pitt Fessenden, Charles Sumner and Salmon P. Chase, all of whom often sought by an interchange of views to guide and fortify their political courses by the aid of his counsel and advice. The unhesitating and heroic integrity of Fessenden, the fearless expressions of anti-slavery sentiments of Sumner, and the masterly ability of Chase as a financial minister received from him unstinted words of praise and an incentive to still higher and better efforts. At one time Mr. Sumner says to him, "My dear Chandler, cheerfully and often I read all that you write. If I do not acknowledge it at once, it is because I am absorbed in other things. Pray write me always. You always go right to the point and I understand you." At another he says, "My dear Chandler: You are in favor of free banking. Will you put the argument on paper? You always state a case clearly and strongly. Let me have the benefit of your way of stating the case." Nor did Mr. Chase, full of resources as he was, hesitate to ask for suggestions from Mr. Chandler which might aid him in formulating that system of finance including national banks, which made the suppression of the Rebellion possible. The preference of Mr. Chandler was for equity principles and practice, and he was actively engaged in important cases chiefly on the equity side of the court until 1849, when he was called by his clients to take the presidency of the Northern Railroad of New York, known also as the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, an enterprise of great concern to Boston, which office he held for four years. William A. Wheeler, of Malone, N. Y., late vice-president of the United States, with whom Mr. Chandler became associated at that time, attributed his success in life to Mr. Chandler's early recognition and aid. Under a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature, passed February 5, 1861, Mr. Chandler was appointed one of seven commissioners to attend the peace convention in Washington, and in June, 1863, he was appointed United States assistant treasurer for Boston, holding the office until 1868. From 1836 to 1848 he was a resident of Boston, and in May, 1848, moved to Brookline, where he remained until his death, always taking a deep interest in the welfare of the town. His efforts were largely the means of establishing the Brookline Public Library in 1857, and he was one of the trustees until 1866. He organized the Brookline Land Co., and was a trustee until his death. In politics he was a Free Soiler and Republican, in theology he was first a Calvinist, but the larger part of his life a follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, and was a leading spirit in the erection of the Brookline Swedenborgian church. He married September 20, 1837, Elizabeth J., daughter of William Schlatter, a merchant of Philadelphia, and one of the founders of the Swedenborgian church in that city. Mr. Schlatter was a grandson of Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland, whose travels and labors in America promoted by the Christian Synod of the Netherlands lasted from 1746 to 1790, and who served as chaplain in the French and Indian wars and in the War of the Revolution, when in 1777 he was imprisoned and his house in Philadelphia sacked by the British on account of his loyalty to the colonists. Mr. Chandler died at his home in Brookline, December 21, 1886. He was the father of seven children, four sons and three

daughters, all of whom together with his wife survive him, except his oldest son, Charles Lyon Chandler, lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, who fell in battle near Hanover Court House, Va., May 24, 1864.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, son of Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., and Lucy Lane (Lincoln) Wayland, was born in Boston in 1826, and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1846. He studied law in Providence, Springfield, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1850. He practiced in Worcester about eight years and then moved to New Haven, Conn., where in 1864 he was chosen judge of probate for the District of New Haven and served two years. In 1869 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and in 1872 was appointed professor in the law department of Yale University.

OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS was born in Woodstock, Vt., September 21, 1836, and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1857. He studied law in Woodstock and at the Harvard Law School where he graduated in 1860, and after studying a short time in Boston in the office of Edward F. Hodges, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 26, 1860. In 1861, after a trip to Europe, he began practice in Boston, but in 1864 moved to New York, associating himself in business with Coles Morris. Some years later Michael H. Cardozo became a member of the firm under the title of Morris, Billings & Cardozo, and subsequently Billings & Cardozo. In 1872 he was chosen alderman at large for the city of New York and served four years. He is still in New York city in active business.

JOHN SHIRLEY WILLIAMS was born in Roxbury, May 3, 1772, and graduated at Harvard in 1797. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807 and practiced chiefly in Roxbury and Dedham. He was appointed clerk of the courts of Norfolk county in 1811 and was also at one time county attorney. He died while traveling, at Ware, Mass., in May, 1843.

ENOS THOMPSON LUCE, son of Jonathan F. and Sally Luce, was born in Wilton, Me., January 27, 1832, and was educated at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Me., Norway Academy at Norway, Me., Farmington Academy at Farmington, Me., and at Bowdoin College where he graduated in 1856. He studied law with Nathan Clifford in Portland, and with Charles W. Walton, in Auburn, Me., and was admitted to the bar at Auburn January 27, 1859. He practiced in Auburn until 1874, when he moved his residence to Somerville, Mass., and opened an office in Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 16, 1875. In Auburn he was a member of the School Board and of the City Council, judge of the Lewiston Municipal Court, judge of probate for Androscoggin county, and United States assessor of internal revenue. In Somerville he was a member of the School Board, and since his removal to Waltham, where he now resides, he has been judge of the Second Eastern Middlesex District Court, an office he still holds, and president of the Waltham Savings Bank. He is the author of "Maine Probate Practice." He married first at Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 22, 1860, Mrs. Phebe L. Adams, and second at Somerville, Mass., September 9, 1879, Sarah J. Mills. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Maine Regiment in the War of 1861.



CHARLES MANDVILLE LUDDEN, son of John M. and Eleveni J. Ludden, was born at Canton Point, Me., and graduated at Tufts College in 1886. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1889 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 15, 1889. He has been city solicitor of Waltham, where he resides, since January 4, 1891, and was associate editor of the *Harvard Law Review* in 1888-89. He married in Medford, Mass., November 21, 1891, Kathleen Hobart Hayes.

RODNEY LUND was born in Corinth, Vt., and educated at the Corinth and Bradford Academies in Vermont. He studied law with Judge Spencer of Corinth, and Robert McK. Ormsby, of Bradford, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1852. He was deputy secretary of state in Vermont in 1855 and 1866, and in 1867 removed to Boston where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 24 in that year. He married at Walcott, Vt., in 1854 Elmyra J. Chubb, and lives in Boston.

ARTHUR LYMAN, son of Arthur T. and Ella (Lowell) Lyman, was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1861, and was educated at a private school and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1883. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Gaston & Whitney, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1885. He married Susan C. Cabot in Brookline in October, 1888, and lives in Waltham.

GEORGE HINCKLEY LYMAN, son of Dr. George H. and Maria C. R. (Austin) Lyman, was born in Boston, December 13, 1850, and was educated at the Boston Latin School, St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1873. He studied law in Boston in the office of John C. Gray, at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Lathrop, Bishop & Lincoln, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878. He married Caroline Amory, April 26, 1881, and lives in Boston.

ALONZO V. LYNDE, son of Daniel and Prudence A. V. Lynde, was born in Stoneham, Mass., December 28, 1823, and was educated at Gates Academy in Marlboro' and the Stoneham High School. He studied law in Woburn with Albert H. Nelson, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1847. He was register of probate for Middlesex county in 1851-52-53, representative from Stoneham in 1854, and member of the School Board in that town. He married in Stoneham in 1846, A. Julia Sweetser, and lives in Melrose.

FORREST C. MANCHESTER, son of Albert B. and Elizabeth M. (Sessions) Manchester, was born in Randolph, Vt., September 11, 1859, and was educated at the Randolph Vermont State Normal School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1881, in the office of Perrin & McWain, of Randolph, and with William Gaston in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1885. He was counsel of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange against the Pennsylvania Railroad before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, where a precedent of national importance was established and a saving secured of \$50,000 annually in rates of freight. This was the first case decided by the commission in favor of Boston. He married at Pepperell, Mass., October 22, 1885, Minnie L. Beard, and lives in Winchester.

WALDO COLBURN, son of Thatcher and Hattie Cleveland Colburn, was born in Dedham, Mass., November 13, 1821. He was descended from Nathaniel Colburn, who came from England in 1637 and received a grant of land in Dedham. He was educated at the public schools and at Phillips Andover Academy, and May 13,

1847, entered the office of Ira Cleveland in Dedham as a student of law. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar May 3, 1850, after spending a short time at the Harvard Law School, and settled in Dedham, where he continued in practice till May 27, 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Gaston a judge of the Superior Court. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Long to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, where he remained until his death. He was a representative from Dedham in 1853-54, and a senator in 1870, and for several years the Democratic candidate for attorney-general. He was at various times chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor in Dedham, president of the Dedham Institution for Savings, and director of the Dedham National Bank. He married first, November 21, 1852, Mary Ellis, daughter of Bunker Gay, of Dedham, and second, August 5, 1861, Elizabeth C., daughter of Ezra W. Sampson, of Dedham, and died, September 26, 1885.

LOAMMI BALDWIN, son of Loammi and Mary (Fowle) Baldwin, was born in Woburn, May 16, 1780, and fitting for college at Westford Academy, graduated at Harvard in 1800. He studied law with Timothy Bigelow, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1803. After a short practice in Boston and Cambridge he abandoned the law and became a civil engineer. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1835, and presidential elector in 1836. The dry dock in the Charlestown navy yard was built under his direction. He married first, May 19, 1816, in Boston, Ann, daughter of George and Lydia (Pickering) Williams, and second, June 22, 1828, in Charlestown, Mrs. Catharine (Williams) Beckford, daughter of Samuel Williams, the distinguished banker. He died June 30, 1838.

JOSHUA DORSEY BALL, son of Walter and Mary Ball, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1828, and was educated in the schools of his native city. He studied law in Boston in the office of Theophilus Parsons Chandler and John A. Andrew, associated under the firm of Chandler & Andrew, and also in the office of Peleg Whitman Chandler. During a portion of the period of his study he was an assistant clerk in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 13, 1849. From 1852 to July 1, 1881, he was associated as partner with the late Benjamin F. Brooks under the firm name of Brooks & Ball. He has been associated also with Moorfield Storey, and from April, 1887, to his death he was associated with Benjamin L. M. Tower under the firm name of Ball & Tower. Mr. Ball, though an ardent Democrat, never mingled his business with politics, but pursued unremittingly the paths of his profession. In 1861-62 he was a member of the Boston Common Council and in the latter year president of that body. In the early part of his career he was an assistant to Peleg Whitman Chandler, city solicitor. He continued until his death in an active practice covering a wide range of cases in both the State and United States Courts. He married, July 10, 1856, in Boston, Emily A. Cole and died in Boston, Sunday, December 18, 1892.

CHARLES M. BARNES, son of Dr. William A. and Eleanor Barnes, was born in Decatur, Macon county, Ill., October 12, 1851, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 22, 1880, and in 1882-83 was an instructor in the Law School. He was associated two years in business with Nathan Matthews, jr., and afterwards was a member of the law firm of Barnes, Bond



Edward A. Kelly



& Morison, and has edited the thirteenth edition of Kent's Commentaries. He married, October 31, 1882, in Philadelphia, Lillian J. Young, and died in Boston in March, 1893.

JAMES P. BARLOW was born in North Easton, Mass., February 22, 1863, and was educated at the public schools, graduating from the North Easton High School June 28, 1879. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1886, and is now in practice in Boston.

EDWARD A. BANGS, son of Edward and Anne Outram Bangs, was born in Watertown, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1887, and lives in Boston.

HARRY HUDSON BARRETT, son of Henry and Lucy T. G. (Stearns) Barrett, was born in Malden, Mass., March 10, 1851, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of E. R. & Samuel Hoar, Charles G. Fall and Stearns & Butler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He represented the Ninth Middlesex District in the House of Representatives in 1891, and lives unmarried in Malden.

WILLIAM BARRETT, son of Zimri and Persis (Batchelder) Barrett, was born in Wilton, N. H., July 2, 1836, and graduated at Harvard in 1859. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 8, 1861. He settled in Wilton, was a representative in 1861, and in 1871 was on the staff of Governor Weston, of New Hampshire. He married, September 24, 1861, Sarah Ellen, daughter of Christopher and Maria (Leslie) Paige.

THOMAS J. BARRY was born in South Boston, January 1, 1857, and attended at various times the Lawrence Grammar School, the English High School, the Latin School, the Chauncy Hall School, Comer's Commercial College, and the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1881, and after a term of study in the office of J. M. Baker was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1882. He has been prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party, and taken an active interest in the public schools of Boston.

CHARLES W. BARTLETT was born in Boston, August 12, 1845, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1869. He studied law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar in Albany in 1871. He practiced in Dover, N. H., two years, when he moved to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1873. He served in the war of 1861, and has been commander of the John A. Andrew Post of the Grand Army.

NEHEMIAH CHASE BERRY, son of Joshua and Patience (Chase) Berry, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., November 28, 1811, a twin with a mate, Joshua C. Berry, now living in Elvaston, Ill. He was educated at the common schools, the Pittsfield Academy, the Kimball Union Academy, and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1839. He studied law in Randolph, Mass., with Aaron Prescott, and was admitted to the bar in Dedham in 1847. In 1850 he opened an office in Boston, where he continued to practice until December, 1891. He was the author of a work entitled "Answers and Pleadings in Actions at Law." He married first, January 1, 1840, Elizabeth W. Berry, and second Hannah H. King, and was killed at the Harvard

street crossing in Dorchester, where he lived, by a New York and New England train March 19, 1892.

JOSEPH IRVING BENNETT, son of Joseph and Elizabeth R. Bennett, was born in Roxbury, Mass., January 26, 1867, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1888. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1890. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1891, and his residence is in the Brighton District of Boston.

FRANCIS BERNARD was born in Nettleham, England, in 1714, and graduated at Oxford in 1736. He studied law and became a bencher of the Middle Temple, and afterwards steward and recorder of the city of Lincoln. In 1758 he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and after two years was transferred to Massachusetts, where he served until 1769, in which year he was raised to a baronetcy. He died at Aylesbury, England, June 16, 1779.

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, son of Edward Hatch and Sally (Crocker) Bennett, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 19, 1858, and was educated at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Adams Academy, Quincy, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He studied law with his father, and at the Boston University Law School, where he graduated in 1882, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. He has held the position of assistant dean and professor in the Boston University Law School. He married in Brookline, Mass., September 9, 1885, Amy Reeder, daughter of Edward L. Thomas, and his home is in Weston, Mass.

JOHN A. BENNETT, son of Alvin W. and Mary Holman Bennett, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., October 23, 1848, and was educated at Monson Academy and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1873. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the office of George S. Hillard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876. He has been public administrator for Suffolk county since 1889. He married Julia R. Smith, of South Hadley, Mass., December 25, 1877, who died January 4, 1886. His residence is in Boston.

JOSIAH KENDALL BENNETT, son of Josiah K. and Lucinda (Nutting) Bennett, was born in Groton, Mass., February 4, 1831, and was educated at the Lawrence Academy in Groton, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1853. He was for a time master of the Hopkins Classical School in Cambridge, and afterwards graduating at the Harvard Law School in 1855, was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 22, 1856. He practiced in Boston three years and then removed to Groton, where, May 15, 1872, he was appointed standing justice of the First North Middlesex District Court. He married June 29, 1865, Abby Ann, daughter of Reuben Lewis and Lucinda (Hill) Torrey, of Groton. He died January 23, 1874, at Ayer, to which place he had moved the previous year.

MARK A. BLAISDELL, son of David L. and Mary J. Blaisdell, was born in Boston January 21, 1842, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 28, 1868. At his graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1867, he received the first prize for an essay on "The Sources and Limitations of the American Common Law." He married Ellen S. Pearsall June 13, 1887, and lives in Boston.



LUCYELLE GILBERT BLAIR, son of David Gilbert and Mary Jane Pierpont, was born in Cumberland, Md., May 8, 1819, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard. He studied law in Boston with George S. Hale, and at the Boston Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881. He married, June 30, 1887, at Cambridge, Emma Augusta Coon, and lives in Watertown.

FRANCIS WHITNEY BIGELOW, son of Tyler Bigelow, was born in Watertown, Mass., June 4, 1824, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 6, 1846, and died in San Francisco, July 11, 1853.

EDWIN MOSES BIGELOW, son of Levi and Nancy (Ames) Bigelow, was born in Marlboro', Mass., March 26, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He studied law in Boston in the office of Edward Blake, and was admitted to the bar in Springfield in October, 1847. He married in Boston, where he lives, in 1854, Maria Crawford.

FRANK BOLLES, son of John A. Bolles, was born in Winchester, Mass., October 31, 1856, and studied law in New York at the Columbia Law School and in Cambridge at the Harvard Law School. He was at one time assistant editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and was probably a member of the Suffolk bar. He married Elizabeth Swan, of Cambridge.

LAWRENCE BOND, son of Edward P. and Sarah (Wight) Bond, was born in Nawiliwili Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, and graduated at Harvard in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Benjamin F. Brooks, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, president of the Common Council, and one of the School Board in Newton, where he lives.

JOHN D. BRADLEY, son of Richard and Sarah Ann (Williams) Bradley, was born in Boston, February 9, 1864, and was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., a private school in Boston and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1886. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and lives in Boston.

HENRY W. BRAGG, son of Willard and Mary E. (Claffin) Bragg, was born in Holliston, Mass., December 11, 1841, and was educated at the University of the City of New York and at Tufts College, where he graduated in 1861. He studied law in Natick, Mass., with John W. Bacon and George L. Sawin, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1864. He was city solicitor of Charlestown from 1867 to 1869 inclusive, and has been justice of the Municipal Court of the Charlestown District of Boston since 1886. He married in Milford, Mass., January 11, 1866, Ellen F. Haven, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM F. COURTNEY was born in Lowell, Mass., December 10, 1855, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 8, 1878. In 1886 he became associated in Boston with Isaac S. Morse. In 1887 he was city solicitor in Lowell.

JAMES DENISON COLT, jr., son of Judge James Denison Colt and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Colt, his wife, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., November 8, 1862, and graduated at Williams College in 1884. He studied law in Worcester with Bacon, Hopkins & Bacon, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in February, 1887. He lives in Boston.

ALBERT F. CONVERSE, son of Sherman and Elizabeth C. Converse, was born in Woburn, Mass., April 5, 1862, and studied law at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and lives in Woburn.

JOHN SHEPARD KEYS, of Concord, had an office in Boston in 1860, and his name appears on the roll of lawyers in Boston in that year. The son of John and Ann (Shepard) Keyes, he was born in Concord, Mass., September 19, 1821, and graduated at Harvard in 1841. He studied law with his father in Concord, with Edward Mellen in Wayland, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1844. He practiced in Concord until 1853, when he was appointed sheriff of Middlesex county, serving by appointment and election until 1860. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and in April, 1861, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States marshal for Massachusetts. In 1866 he resigned and returned to Concord, where he has always been active in every movement to promote the welfare of his native town. He has held various town offices, and in 1879 was appointed justice of the Central Middlesex District Court, an office which he still holds. In 1876 he delivered in Concord an oration on the Fourth of July, and in 1885 presided at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town. In 1849 he was a State senator from Middlesex county. He married, September 19, 1844, Martha Lawrence Prescott, of Concord, and still resides in his native town.

CHARLES EDWARD POWERS, son of Charles and Sarah (Brooks) Powers, was born in Townsend, May 9, 1834, and was the seventh in descent from Walter Power, who was born in England in 1639, and came to Salem in 1654. Walter, the American ancestor, bought of the Indians a tract of land in what is now Littleton, Mass., and settled there. In the second generation the name of the family became changed to Powers, and has since remained in that form. Charles Powers, the father of the subject of this sketch, first a farmer in Pepperell, where he was born, September 6, 1809, removed to Townsend and, associated with Noah Adams, carried on an extensive mill business, was at one time sheriff, gradually became a capitalist of considerable importance in the community in which he lived. Charles Edward attended the public schools, the Classical Institution of New Hampton, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1856. After leaving college he entered the Harvard Medical School, but after a suspension of his studies caused by his father's death he abandoned the plan of a medical career and entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1858. He studied also for a time in Boston in the office of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1858. In 1859 he became associated in the law with Linus Child and his son, Linus M. Child. He was many years president of the Middlesex Street Railway Company, and after that company was merged into the West End Company he performed considerable service for the latter corporation in an advisory capacity. In the early days of street railroads, having confidence in their success, he made their affairs a matter of special study and became probably the best authority in New England on all questions affecting their interests. He was a member of the Boston City Council in 1873-71, and a member of the Water Board prior to the establishment of the Water Commissioners. As a Free Mason he was active and prominent, deeply interested in the order and one of its most trusted members. He was at various times master of a lodge, eminent commander of Boston Commandery of

Knights Templar, and grand master of the Select and Royal Masons of Massachusetts. He married in 1858 H. E., daughter of Walter Fessenden, of Townsend, and died at his residence in Boston, September 11, 1892.

SAMUEL KING HAMILTON, son of Benjamin R. and Sarah (Carl) Hamilton, was born in Waterboro, Maine, July 27, 1837. He is descended from a Scotch ancestor who settled in Berwick, Me., about 1666. The youngest of six sons, he attended first the public schools, and afterwards Limerick Academy and the Saco High School, and in February, 1856, at the age of nineteen, began to teach a district school in his native town. In September of that year he entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College and graduated in 1859. His education was secured by means obtained by teaching school in the winter months, and other employment, and with a view to the legal profession he entered as a student the office of Ira T. Drew, of Alfred, Me., where he remained several years, still pursuing at times the occupation of a teacher in Wakefield, Mass., and in the Alfred Academy, to enable him to complete his preparatory legal education. He was admitted to the bar in Alfred in June, 1862, and became associated in practice with his instructor, Mr. Drew, with whom he remained as a partner until 1867. He then removed to Biddeford, Me., where he had his home and office until December, 1872. While in Biddeford he represented the town in the Maine Legislature, and was chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen. He removed to Wakefield, Mass., on leaving Biddeford, and until 1878 was associated with Chester W. Eaton, with law offices in Wakefield and Boston, having been admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1872. Since 1878 he has managed alone a business chiefly confined to Boston. Since he became a resident of Wakefield he has served nine years as chairman of the School Board, two years as chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and several years as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Beebe Town Library. His interest in the welfare of the schools of Wakefield has been so conspicuous that the town has recently named a new school house the "Hamilton School Building." Since his removal to Wakefield from Maine his business has been steadily increasing, and though his office is now in Boston his clientage throughout Middlesex county is constantly enlarging. The most important cases in which he has been employed as counsel, with the exception of the Wakefield water cases in which he was engaged, have been criminal trials, including a murder trial in Maine in 1867, another in Middlesex county in 1875, a trial for defrauding insurance companies, and the trial of a United States medical examiner in Boston. He married in Newfield, Me., February 13, 1867, Annie E., daughter of Joseph B. and Harriet N. Davis, and his residence is still in Wakefield.

MARCELLUS COGGAN, son of Leonard C. and Betsey M. Coggan, was born in Bristol, Lincoln county, Me., September 6, 1817, and was educated in his youth at the public schools and at Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me. Before entering the academy he followed the sea for a time in the coasting trade to southern ports and the West Indies. After leaving the academy he entered Bowdoin College and graduated in 1842. After leaving college he was appointed principal of the Nichols Academy in Dudley, Mass., where he remained until 1879, serving four years also as a member of the School Board. In 1879 he removed to Malden and entered as a law student the office of Child & Powers in Boston, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880. Practicing alone until 1886 with assured success, he then became associ-

ated with his present partner, William Schofield, at that time an instructor in the Harvard Law School, with offices in both Malden and Boston. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the School Committee of Malden and served three years. In 1885 he was chosen Mayor as an independent candidate, and rechosen in 1886 by a nearly unanimous vote. Refusing a nomination for a third term, he has since given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. He has recently been brought into wider notice by his able though unsuccessful efforts in behalf of Trefethen, indicted for murder and tried in Middlesex county. He married in 1872 Luella B., daughter of C. C. and Lucinda Robbins, of Bristol, Me.

ISAAC O. BARNES was in the practice of law in Lowell from 1832 to 1835. In 1833 he was associated with Francis E. Bond, and in 1835 with Tappan Wentworth. He removed to Boston about 1836, and was United States marshal for Massachusetts under President Polk.

HENRY VOSE, son of Elijah and Rebecca Gorham (Bartlett) Vose, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 21, 1817, and was educated at the Concord Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1837. After leaving college he was private tutor in a family in Western New York, and afterwards studied law in Greenfield, Mass., with George T. Davis, and in Springfield with Chapman & Ashmun. He was admitted to the bar in Springfield and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from that town in 1858. In 1859 he was appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court on its establishment in that year, and removed to Boston. He married October 19, 1842, Martha Barnett Ripley, of Concord, and died in Boston January 17, 1869.

WILLIAM PUMER FOWLER, son of Asa and Mary C. K. Fowler, was born in Concord, N. H., October 3, 1850, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1872. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Sumner Albee, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1875. He is now chairman of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of Boston, where he resides.

FRANK E. FITZ, son of Eustace C. and Sarah J. (Blanchard) Fitz, was born in Cambridge November 14, 1857, and graduated at Brown University in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1883, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1883. He was associated in business with J. Converse Gray from 1884 to 1889, and in the latter year was chosen city solicitor of Chelsea, which office he still holds. He married in Chelsea, where he resides, Adeline F. Slade of that city.

DAVID SIMMONS FISHER, son of Warren and Nancy D. (Simmons) Fisher, was born in Boston October 2, 1835, and was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1856. He studied law in Boston with George Silsbee Hale and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1861. He died in Roxbury September 3, 1865.

EUGENE FELLNER, son of Albert and Harriet Fellner, was born in Savannah, Ga., November 23, 1867, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at the Paris Lycée, France. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1889. Aside from the practice of law he has been engaged in play-writing and journalism. He married a Miss Allen in New York city and lives in Brookline.



Frederick Trueman





HAYES LOUGEE, son of Sylvester T. and Ruhama Lougee, was born in Ellingham, N. H., September 19, 1818, and was educated at the public schools and the North Parsonsfield Seminary. He studied law in Laconia, N. H., with Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, and was admitted to the Belknap county, N. H., bar in March, 1872, and to the Suffolk bar May 29, 1876. He has been a member of the Chelsea City Council. He was one of the counsel in the noted Buswell and Abbott and Cone trials. He married in Moultonboro', N. H., January 18, 1874, Nettie E. Lee, and lives in Newton.

VICTOR JOSEPH LORING, son of Hollis and Laura W. (Hitchcock) Loring, was born in Marlboro', Mass., January 11, 1859, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and the Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Charles Francis Loring, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 13, 1881, and to the bar of the United States Supreme Court March 24, 1885. He married, December 9, 1891, Emilie Baker, and lives in Boston.

JOHN WINSLOW, son of Eleazer Robbins and Ann Corbett Winslow, was born in Newton, Mass. October 24, 1825, and received his early education at the school of M. S. Rice in Newton Centre, and with Gardner Rice of Holliston Seminary. He afterwards spent two years at Phillips Academy, Andover, and two years at Brown University. He afterwards graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1852, receiving a prize for an essay on "The Responsibility of a Principal for the Acts and Representations of his Agent." He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but shortly after removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice associated with his brother, D. C. Winslow. In 1853 he was assistant district attorney under General Harmanus B. Duryea, and in 1855 was appointed corporation attorney. In 1859 he was chosen district attorney of Kings county and held the office three years. In 1866 he became a partner with Joshua M. Van Cott in New York city and continued with him seventeen years. On the 22d of March, 1869, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. On the 9th of May, 1874, he was appointed district attorney by Governor Dix, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas M. Rodman. In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District. He is a director and the corresponding secretary of the Long Island Historical Society, is president of the Brooklyn Harvard Club, and is ex-president of the Brooklyn New England Society. He married first, December 23, 1855, Sarah M., daughter of John J. Baker, of Bay Ridge, N. Y., and second at Milton, Mass., January 5, 1888, Grace Eliza, daughter of Edward B. Woodhead, of Huddersfield, England. He lives at Bay Ridge.

GEORGE FREDERICK FARLEY was the grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Farley, one of the settlers of New Ipswich, N. H. This grandfather married, October, 1744, Hannah Brown, and had Ebenezer October 9, 1745, Samuel March 14, 1747, Hannah January 27, 1749, Benjamin March 11, 1756, and Anna February 19, 1768. Of these children Benjamin married Lucy Fletcher, June 18, 1780, and had Sarah and Betsey twins June 3, 1781, Benjamin Mark August 8, 1783, Lucy December 26, 1784, Luther December 25, 1786, Charles October 13, 1788, George Frederiek April 5, 1793, Percy September 12, 1798, and Clarissa November 12, 1801. One of the children, George Frederiek Farley, is the subject of this sketch, and was born in Dunstable, Mass., during a visit of his mother to her father's home. He was fitted for college at West-

ford Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He studied law in the office of his brother, Benjamin Mark Farley, in Groton, Mass., and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1820. He established himself in New Ipswich, the home of his parents, where he remained until 1832, devoting himself unremittingly to the practice of his profession, yielding but once to the attractions of political life, when in 1831 he occupied a seat in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. During his ten years' life in New Ipswich he developed and began to display those peculiar and striking mental traits which were destined to make him one of the ablest and most successful lawyers which New England has produced. In 1832 he removed to Groton, Mass., and as at the New Hampshire bar he measured lances with its ablest and most experienced members, so at the Middlesex bar he found legal warriors worthy of his steel. With these he feared no encounter, and in contests with them all his victories were more numerous than his defeats. As a lawyer his legal instincts were unerring, and his use of precedents was rather to confirm and fortify than to frame and construct an opinion. Sound in his law, clearly comprehending always the points of his case, forcible and clear in his presentation of facts to the jury, adroit in the examination of witnesses, keen in his ridicule of either witness or opposing counsel, his arguments were well nigh irresistible. The physical weakness of a trembling hand added impressiveness often to his speech, and thus a gift of oratory was conferred on him by nature which many a fervent speaker has sought to imitate in vain. The writer, whose acquaintance with him began while attending the Free Soil Convention in Buffalo in 1848, remembers well the only time it was his good fortune to see him in court, when during a protracted trial his opposing counsel was Tolman Willey, of Boston. Probably no man at the Suffolk or any other bar possessed lips from which words flowed so smoothly and rapidly as from those of Mr. Willey. Fluency was his marked characteristic, and though a skillful lawyer, this characteristic always made a more striking impression on his audience than his logic. It was a matter of constant wonder to his hearers including the jury how it was possible for the brain and mouth to do their work so rapidly. The question would come up whether the brain would fail first in its supply of thoughts or the mouth in giving them expression. Thus the fluency of Mr. Willey became a weakness, and after hearing him a listener was as oblivious of the merits of his efforts as the young lady to the speech of Webster, whose only memory was of his form and face. The purpose of Mr. Farley was to call the attention of the jury to this characteristic of Mr. Willey, knowing that with that in their mind they would give little thought to his address. He began his peroration by describing Demosthenes and Cicero, and after a brilliant eulogy of these orators of ancient times he concluded by saying, "but, gentlemen of the jury, an orator greater than these will follow me, for I believe that tradition says that even Demosthenes and Cicero had sometimes a slight hesitation in speech." In 1852 Mr. Farley opened an office in Boston, and while retaining his residence in Groton made Boston his business headquarters until his death. He married in Ashby, Mass., November 25, 1823, Lucy, daughter of John and Lucy Rice, and died in Groton, November 8, 1855, leaving as surviving members of his family a son, George Frederick Farley, a Boston merchant, since deceased, a daughter, Sarah E. Farley, and another daughter Mary F., wife of Edward A. Kelly, a member of the Suffolk bar.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT, son of Ambrose S. and Nancy (Brown) Brackett, was born in Bradford, N. H., June 8, 1842, and in his youth attended the public schools of Bradford and Colby Academy in New London, N. H. He graduated at Harvard in 1865, and at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 12, 1868. He established himself at once in Boston, making that city also his residence, and for several years was associated in practice with Levi C. Wade. Notwithstanding a successful entrance upon a professional career, his qualifications for public life were so manifest that he was early called to positions of prominence and responsibility. Soon after his admission to the bar he was made president of the Mercantile Library Association, an institution to which he with many other public men is indebted for much of that training and discipline which has made his career a successful one. The Republican party, to which he early attached himself, found in him a popular and available candidate for office, and while making him often a means of its own success at the polls, enabled him to satisfy an ambition which in most men proves a hopeless one. From 1873 to 1876 he was a member of the Boston Common Council, and in the last year of his service president of that body. From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston, and aided largely in legislation which resulted in the establishment of co-operative banks. In 1883 he changed his residence to Arlington, and from 1881 to 1886, inclusive, was a representative from that town, serving as speaker the last two years. In 1887-88-89 he was lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, acting during the larger part of 1889 as governor in consequence of the illness of Governor Ames. In November, 1889, he was chosen governor and served during 1890, being renominated in November, 1890, but defeated by William E. Russell. After his defeat, though by no means looked upon as retired from public life, he resumed the practice of law and enjoys a large and increasing practice, with Walter H. Roberts as his partner, with whom he has been associated since 1880. He delivered the address at the centennial celebration of Bradford, September 17, 1887. He married Angeline M., daughter of Abel G. Peck, at Arlington, where he now resides, June 20, 1878.

THOMAS HEBER WAKEFIELD, son of Thomas L. and Jane (Perry) Wakefield, was born in Chelsea, Mass., August 28, 1850, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1870. He studied law in Boston with his father and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 9, 1873. He has been trial justice in Norfolk county. He married at Arlington, Mass., September 16, 1875, Amelia B. Conant, and lives in Dedham.

JOHN LATHROP WAKEFIELD, son of Thomas Lafayette and Frances (Lathrop) Wakefield, was born in Dedham, Mass., July 3, 1859, and was educated at the public schools and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1881. He has been for five years manager's assistant of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, and lives in Dedham.

ALFRED CLARENCE VINTON, son of John Adams and Laurinda (Richardson) Vinton, was born in Stoneham, Mass., July 16, 1814, and was graduated at Harvard in 1866. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Edward S. Rand, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 21, 1871. He is a trustee of the town library in Winchester where he resides. He married Emma Frances Mills in Boston, October 11, 1872.

STEPHEN W. TROWBRIDGE, son of Stephen W. and Sarah E. Trowbridge, was born in Newton, Mass., October 5, 1834, and was educated at the Newton public schools. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1879. He has been trial justice in Middlesex county. He married in Cambridge in August, 1856, Mary R. Baird, and lives in the Brighton District of Boston.

DARWIN ERASTUS WARE, son of Erastus and Clarissa Dillaway Wardwell Ware, was born in Salem, Mass., February 11, 1831, and was educated at the Salem Grammar, High and Latin Schools, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1852. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and after a further study in Boston in the office of C. T. & T. H. Russell was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 16, 1856. He was a representative from Boston in 1863, a senator in 1864-65, and member of the Massachusetts Harbor Commission from 1866 to 1874, when he resigned. In 1866 he was commissioned by the secretary of the treasury to aid in the codification of United States Customs Revenue and Shipping Laws. From 1884 to 1889 he was president of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, was fourteen years a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, and has been director and treasurer of the Associated Charities Association since its organization. He married in Washington, D. C., May 26, 1868, Adelaide Frances Dickey, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES HOSMER WALCOTT, son of Joel W. and Martha P. (Hosmer) Walcott, was born in Concord, Mass., November 9, 1848, and graduated at Harvard in 1870. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the offices of E. R. Hoar and Peleg W. Chandler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872. Since the establishment of the State Board of Arbitration in 1886 he has been a member, and the last three years its chairman. He is the author jointly with H. F. Buswell of a work on "Practice and Pleadings in Personal Actions in the Courts of Massachusetts," and also the author of a history of Concord, Mass., from 1639 to 1889. He married first Florence Keyes at Concord, September 22, 1875, and second Jessie McDermott at Washington, D. C., July 21, 1891, and lives in Concord, with offices in Concord and Boston.

HENRY WARREN, son of Dr. John and Abigail (Collins) Warren, was born in Boston, May 13, 1795. His father was the first professor of anatomy and surgery in Harvard College, and his mother was a daughter of John Collins, of Newport, governor of Rhode Island. He was a brother of the late eminent surgeon of Boston, Dr. John Collins Warren, who was also professor of anatomy and surgery at Harvard. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and at a private school kept by Rev. Dr. Gardiner, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law in Boston with William Sullivan and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1816, opening an office in Boston. Socially and in a literary way he was the friend and associate of Wm. H. Prescott, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, and Theophilus Parsons. At an early period he became engaged in various speculations in lands and coal mines in various parts of the country, which, occupying so much of his time and attention, precluded him from pursuing continuously the practice of his profession. In June, 1869, he came to Boston to attend the musical jubilee, and upon his return to New York, where he then resided, he was attacked by a disease of the lungs and died unmarried July 6 in that year.

SAMUEL DENNIS WARREN, son of Samuel Dennis and Susan Cornelia (Clarke) Warren, was born in Boston, January 25, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1875. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1879. Associated with Louis D. Brandeis, he was the author of "Watuppa Pond Cases," "The Law of Ponds," and "The Right to Privacy," and has edited the *Harvard Law Review* for December, 1888, April, 1889, and December, 1890. He married in Washington, D. C., January 25, 1883, Mabel Bayard, of Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW H. BRIGGS, son of Rev. Otis and Ann (Williams) Briggs, was born in Hampden, Me., October 23, 1820, and graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1839. He studied law with Hamlin (ex-vice-president) & Hill, and was admitted to the Penobscot bar in 1842, and the Suffolk bar in 1865. He married, December 4, 1841, Caroline P. Hopkins at Hampden, Me., and lives at Wyoming with an office in Boston.

PERCY A. BRIDGHAM, son of Albert and Martha C. (Maddocks) Bridgham, was born in East Eddington, Me., November 5, 1850, and attended the public schools of Bangor, Me. He studied law in the office of Chief Justice Peters in Maine and in Boston in the office of A. J. Robinson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 8, 1875. He was clerk of the Common Council of Bangor from 1870 to 1872, assistant register of deeds of Penobscot county from 1869 to 1872, and after his removal to Massachusetts, was a member of the Common Council of Somerville in 1879. He was counsel for the receivers of the Mercantile Savings Institution in Boston in 1878-79-80, and attended to the foreclosure of more than six hundred mortgages. He has edited a legal column in the *Boston Daily Globe* since 1887, and published in December, 1890, "One Thousand Legal Questions Answered by the People's Lawyer" of that journal. He married in Bangor, September 12, 1870, Lydia M. Wentworth, and now resides in Cambridge.

JAMES BRIDGE graduated at Harvard in 1787, studied law with Theophilus Parsons, was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807, practiced in Augusta, Me., and died in 1834.

EDWARD W. BREWER was born in West Roxbury, October 19, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1884.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER, son of Daniel Chauncey and Mary Ada (Turpin) Brewer, was born in Boston, September 14, 1861, and was educated at Williston Seminary, at Williams College and at Princeton. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Allen, Long & Hemenway, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. He is the author of "Madeleine," published by the Putnams of New York. He married, October 18, 1888, at Chicago, Genevieve, daughter of Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., of Boston, and lives in Boston.

JOSEPH BELL was born in Bedford, N. H., in 1787, and was the son of Joseph and Mary (Houston) Bell. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1807, and received the degree of LL.D from his alma mater in 1837. After leaving college he taught the academy in Haverhill, N. H., as principal and afterwards studied law with Samuel Bell, of Amherst, N. H., with Samuel Dana, of Boston, and Jeremiah Smith, of Exeter, N. H.

He established himself in practice in Haverhill where he remained until 1842, when he removed to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. In the early part of his career he was for a time the cashier of the Grafton Bank and later its president. He was solicitor for Grafton county, State representative, and in 1835 candidate for Congress. For many years he stood at the head of the Grafton county bar, where he met as equals such men as George Sullivan, Ezekiel Webster, Ichabod Bartlett, Joel Parker, Levi Woodbury and his old instructor, Jeremiah Smith. It was said by one who knew him that "as a lawyer he was clear-headed, keen, discriminating, logical and thoroughly read. His influence with the court and with the jury was very marked, and his services were always in demand." His success was largely due to the possession of that spirit which his advice to his son manifested, "Your standing at the bar depends entirely upon your industry, assiduity and diligence in your profession." When he came to Boston he bought and occupied a house in Summer street below Winthrop Place, and the writer remembers him well as he appeared walking to and from his home, illustrating in his figure and bearing many of those physical traits which distinguished many of the New Hampshire lawyers of the last generation. On his arrival in Boston he entered into partnership with Henry F. Durant and continued with him until his death. He was representative and senator from Boston and president of the Massachusetts Senate in 1849. He married Catherine, daughter of Mills Oleott, of Hanover, N. H., a sister of the wife of Rufus Choate, and died suddenly at Saratoga, N. Y., in the summer of 1851.

JOSEPH MILLS BELL, son of the above, was born in Haverhill, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth in 1844. He studied law in Boston with his father and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 19, 1847. He became associated in practice with his uncle, Rufus Choate, and about 1853 married his daughter, Helen Oleott Choate. In the War of 1861 he entered the service and while on the staff of General Butler as judge of the Recorder's Court in New Orleans rendered valuable service. A severe injury received while in the service resulted in mental disturbance, and he died at the asylum in Somerville, Mass., in 1867.

H. G. O. COLBY, son of Rev. Philip and Harriet (Sewall) Colby, was born in Hallowell, Me., in 1807. His father was born in Sanbornton, N. H., July 30, 1779, and moved to Portland in 1800, and afterwards to Hallowell, being engaged in both places in business. He finally removed to Salem, Mass., where he studied divinity with Rev. Dr. Worcester preparatory to his settlement as pastor in North Middleboro', Mass., where he remained from 1817 to the date of his death, February 27, 1851. The subject of this sketch was educated in his youth by his uncle, Dr. Sewall, in Washington, D. C., and graduated at Brown University in 1827. He was admitted to the bar in Bristol County and settled in Taunton, removing later to New Bedford, where he married a daughter of John Avery Parker. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas and resigned his seat in 1847. He died February 22, 1853.

JOSEPH C. STONE, son of Henry B. and Elizabeth (Clapp) Stone, was born in Boston, August 25, 1825, and fitting for college at the Leicester Academy, graduated at Harvard in 1844. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in New Bedford in the office of John Ham W. Paige, and was admitted to the Bristol county bar. He was associate with Mr. Paige until 1853 when he removed to Boston, continuing his business there until 1862, when he returned to New Bedford, forming a partnership with





James C. Leach



Wm. W. Crapo, which lasted until his death. He was judge of insolvency for a time and representative in 1866 and 1867. He married, September 17, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Hathaway, and died at New Bedford in 1869.

JOHN MASON WILLIAMS, son of Gen. James Williams, was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 24, 1780, and graduated at Brown University in 1801. He was admitted to the Bristol county bar in 1803, and beginning practice in New Bedford afterwards removed to Taunton. In July, 1821, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas and in 1839 chief justice to succeed Artemas Ward. He resigned in 1841 and was appointed commissioner of insolvency. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1843 and from Harvard in 1845. He married Elizabeth Otis, daughter of Lemuel Williams, and died in New Bedford December 26, 1868.

JOSEPH OTIS WILLIAMS, son of the above, was born in Taunton in 1820, and graduated at Harvard in 1840. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in Bristol county, but was in 1853 a member of the Suffolk bar. He served as captain in the War of 1861 and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. He married Emily, daughter of Dr. Keenan, of Springfield, Mass., and died in 1875.

CHESTER ISHAM REED, son of William and Elizabeth Dean (Dennis) Reed, was born in Taunton November 23, 1823, and received his early education at the Taunton High School and the Bristol Academy. He entered Brown University, but left college before graduating, receiving later an honorary degree. He studied law with Anselm Bassett, and in 1863 was chosen attorney-general, holding office from 1864 to 1867, when he resigned and was appointed judge of the Superior Court. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1871. In 1859 he was a member of the Senate. He married at New Bedford, February 24, 1851, Elizabeth Y. Allyn, of New Bedford, and died at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 2, 1873. Judge Reed, who was well known to the writer, was a man universally esteemed for his straightforward honesty of judgment and purpose, for his thorough independence, and for his freedom from all those influences which so often disturb the moral sight and antagonize the dictates of conscience. He was a sound lawyer, a most social companion, and a devoted friend.

OSCAR A. MARDEN, son of Stephen P. and Julia (Avery) Marden, was born in Palermo, Me., August 20, 1853, and was educated at the Westbrook Seminary in Deering, Me. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Samuel K. Hamilton, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 8, 1876. He lives in Stoughton, with an office in Boston. He is judge of the Southern Norfolk District Court.

JAMES HAWNS was born in Medfield, Mass., April 27, 1816, and was educated at the high schools of Medfield and Walpole, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Robert R. Bishop, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 26, 1868. He was a representative in 1884 and has his home in Medfield.

GEORGE WINSLOW WIGGIN was born in Sandwich, N. H., March 10, 1811. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and studied law with Samuel Warren, of Wrentham. He began practice in Franklin in 1872, having been admitted to the Norfolk bar. He has been county commissioner several terms of three years each

and has been chairman of the board. For the last three or four years he has practiced in Boston.

JAMES E. COTTER, son of James and Margaret (Callaban) Cotter, was born in Ireland, County of Cork, in 1848, and came a boy to Marlboro', Mass. He was educated at the public schools of that town and at the Bridgewater Normal School, and studied law at Marlboro' with William B. Gale. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar January 2, 1874, and settled in Hyde Park. He was a member of the School Board in Hyde Park five years, in 1877 was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and in 1888 was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket.

JAMES M. MARDEN, son of Nathan and Sarah J. Marden, was born in Chichester, N. H., December 12, 1860, and was educated at the public schools, the School of Practice at Penacook, N. H., and in Olivet, Mich. He studied law in the office of Charles Allen Taber, of Boston, but the editor is not sure that he has been admitted to the bar. His residence is in Boston.

ANDREW WIGGIN, son of Zebulon and Mary (Odell) Wiggin, was born in Stratham, N. H., October 9, 1827, and was educated at New Hampshire academies. He studied law with Judge William W. Stickney, of Exeter, N. H., and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Exeter in April, 1861, to the Suffolk bar in March, 1870, and to the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1881. He married in Boston, March 6, 1886, Elvira L. Hamlin, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM HOWARD WHITE, son of Francis A. and Caroline (Barnett) White, was born in Brookline, Mass., September 1, 1858, and was educated at the public schools and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Robert D. Smith, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1884. He is secretary of the Brookline Civil Service Reform Association and clerk of the Boston Children's Aid Society. He lives in Brookline.

GEORGE WARNER WHITE, son of George Warner and Harriet Randall (Farrar) White, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 3, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1874. He studied law in the office of Charles J. Noyes and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878. He married, January 28, 1882, in Boston, Emma Louise, daughter of William T. Adams, who died May 25, 1884. He lives in Melrose.

EVERETT C. BUMPUS, son of C. C. Bumpus, was born in Plympton, Mass., November 28, 1844. He attended the High School in Braintree, to which town his parents had moved, and in 1861 entered the army, serving under various enlistments as officer and private during a larger part of the war. At the close of the war he studied law in the office of Edward Avery in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 10, 1867. He was a trial justice in Weymouth from 1868 to 1872, when he was appointed judge of the East Norfolk District Court, resigning October 1, 1882, and succeeding Asa French by election in the office of district attorney for the Southeastern District. He lives in Quincy, but his law business, which, since his resignation as district attorney has been a rapidly increasing one, is conducted in Boston.

JOHN LORING ELDRIDGE was born in Provincetown, Mass., December 25, 1842, and sitting for college at the Boston Latin School, graduated at Harvard in 1864. He graduated at the Harvard Law School and after further study in the office of Joseph Nickerson, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1867.

JAMES E. TIRRELL was born in Weymouth, March 28, 1833, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He studied law with Fisher A. Kingsbury and Elijah F. Hall in Weymouth, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 16, 1856.

MOSES DRAPER, son of Philip and Mehitabel (Kingsbury) Draper, was born in Dedham, Mass., January 5, 1791, and graduated at Harvard in 1808. After leaving college he taught school a year in Marblehead and then entered on the study of law in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1813 and continued practice in Boston until his death, with a home in Dorchester. He married, in 1841, Sabrina (Warr) Draper, the widow of his brother Jeremiah. He died November 5, 1870.

EDWARD HAVEN MASON, son of David H. and Sarah W. (White) Mason, was born in Newton, Mass., June 8, 1849, and was educated at the Newton public schools and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1869. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1872. He was a member of the Newton Common Council from 1882 to 1884 inclusive, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1885 and 1886. He married at Newton, February 1, 1877, Lelia S., daughter of Thomas and Sylvia Nickerson, and lives in Boston.

JOHN MURRAY MARSHALL, son of Benjamin De Forest and Catharine Russell Marshall, was born in Lockport, N. Y., June 11, 1859, and studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar in October, 1885. He has been assistant United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts since 1890. He married Margaret Rowland Clapp at Pawtucket, R. I., November 4, 1886, and lives in Winchester.

JOHN ALDEN LORING, son of Bailey and Sally Pickman (Osgood) Loring, was born in Andover, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of William Stevens, of Andover, and William Brigham, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 16, 1847. He lives at North Andover, with his office in Boston.

JOHN WHITE BROWNE, son of James and Lydia (Vincent) Browne, was born in Salem, March 29, 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Rufus Choate and Leverett Saltonstall, and was admitted to the Essex county bar. He practiced in Lynn until about 1848, when he removed to Boston and continued there his business as a conveyancer. He was a representative from Lynn in 1837. He married in 1842, Martha Ann Gibbs, daughter of Captain Barnabas Lincoln, of Hingham, and was killed by falling off a railroad car, May 1, 1860.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, son of Adolf and Fredericka (Dembitz) Brandeis, was born in Louisville, Ky., November 13, 1856, and was educated at the Louisville High School and at the Anneureal Schule in Dresden, Saxony. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Missouri bar at St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1878, and to the Suffolk bar in July, 1879. He married Alice Goldmark, March 23, 1891, and lives in Boston.

JAMES ALBERT BRACKETT, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Small) Brackett, was born September 28, 1867, and was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and the Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and graduated from that institution with the degree of LL.B. After further study in the office of

Edmund H. Bennet in Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1889. His residence is at Jamaica Plain.

ROBERT H. BOWMAN, son of Robert and Annable (Guthrie) Bowman, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., September 26, 1855, and was educated at the High School in Rockville, Conn., and in Germany. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Boardman & Blodgett in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1883. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1887-88, and a representative in 1889-90. In 1887 he assisted in editing a list of city council contested election cases from 1827 to that date. He lives in Boston.

JOHN LOCKE, son of Jonathan and Mary (Haven) Locke, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., February 11, 1761, and with his parents moved to Framingham in 1769, to Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1770, and to Ashley, Mass., in 1772. He spent one year at Dartmouth, and graduated at Harvard in 1792. In 1793 he entered the office of Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, as a student of law, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1796. He settled in Ashley, Mass.; was a representative in 1804-05, '13, '23, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, a member of Congress from the Worcester North District from 1823 to 1829, State senator in 1830, and member of the Executive Council in 1831. In 1837 he moved to Lowell, and in 1849 to Boston, where he died March 29, 1855. He married Hannah, daughter of General Nathaniel and Molly (Jackson) Goodwin, of Plymouth, Mass.

JAMES BROWN LORD, son of Aaron P. and Sarah (Sawyer) Lord, was born in Ipswich, Mass., June 6, 1835, and graduated at Amherst College in 1855. He studied law with Otis P. Lord in Salem, and at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 16, 1860. He married at Methuen, Mass., April 11, 1866, a daughter of Darius Hibbard, and lives in Boston.

AUGUSTUS PEABODY LORING, son of Caleb William and Elizabeth S. Loring, was born in Boston, December 7, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1881, and after further study in the office of Benjamin F. Brooks in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1881. He married Ellen Gardner, June 3, 1884, at Boston, and has his home at Beverly Farms.

FRANK P. MAGEE was born in Boston, January 27, 1859, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 23, 1882. He was commissioner of insolvency three years from January 1, 1887.

CHARLES FRANCIS LORING, son of Hollis and Laura W. (Hitchcock) Loring, was born in Marlboro', Mass., February 25, 1853, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law with E. D. Loring, of East Boston, and Barron C. Moulton, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1892, and a member of the School Board in Melrose six years. He married at Woonsocket, R. I., Caroline P. Thatcher, May 28, 1885, and died at Melrose, January 26, 1892.

BENJAMIN RAND was born in Weston, Mass., April 18, 1785, and graduated at Harvard in 1808, receiving a degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1846. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1813 and was many years associated in the practice of



law in Boston with Augustus H. Fiske, also a native of Weston. He was considered one of the best read lawyers at the bar. He died in Boston, April 26, 1852.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 30, 1859, and was educated at the public schools and at Boston College. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1886 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in that year.

EZRA RIPLEY, son of Rev. Samuel Ripley, of Waltham, was born August 10, 1826, and graduated at Harvard in 1846 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 1, 1850. He settled in East Cambridge, where he married, May 14, 1853, Harriet M. Hayden. He served as first lieutenant in Company B, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, in the War of 1861, and died near Vicksburg, July 28, 1863.

GEORGE H. RUSS, son of Capt. James A. and Laura Abbie (Weymouth) Russ was born in Belfast, Me., March 17, 1863, and was educated at the Boston University, where he studied law, as also in the office of Edwin C. Gilman, of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 31, 1886, and married in Boston, December 15, 1882, Lilla E. Houghton. Residence in Somerville.

HIRAM MCKNIGHT BURTON, son of Smith P. and Elizabeth Burton, was born in East Greenbush, N. Y., and was educated at the Boston University. He studied law with W. E. L. Dillaway, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1880. His residence is in Boston.

WILLIAM W. BURRAGE, son of Josiah and Abigail (Studley) Burrage, was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 7, 1836, and graduated at Harvard in 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 25, 1857. He lives in Cambridge.

JOHN H. BURKE, son of John and Mary Burke, was born in Chelsea, Mass., September 6, 1856. While an infant his parents moved to Ohio, and two years afterwards to South Boston. He attended the Boston public schools and in 1872 entered Boston College. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1877, and after further study in the office of Patrick A. Collins, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1878. In 1886 he became associated in practice with Mr. Collins. In 1888 he was president of the Charitable Irish Society, and February 11, 1891, was appointed associate judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston. He married Mary E. Ford, of Boston, and lives in the Dorchester District of that city.

FRANCIS BURKE, son of James and Catherine Burke, was born in the Brighton District of Boston, March 8, 1861, and was educated at the Boston public schools and under the private instruction of Dr. Humphrey, an Oxford, England, scholar. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1882, and after further study in the office of Jewell, Field & Shepard, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1883. He has been an instructor in Greek and Latin and is the author of a sketch of the Life and Works of Thomas Carlyle. He lives in the Brighton District.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CRAFTS, son of Ebenezer and Sarah H. (Spooner) Crafts, was born in Roxbury, Mass., October 28, 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1840. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Willard Phillips and Richard Robins, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1844. He was a member of the City Council of Roxbury, and its president several years, a member of the School Board, and at one time the editor of the *Norfolk County Journal*. He has

been almost continuously the clerk of the Board of Railroad Commissioners since its establishment, and much of the ability displayed in the reports of that board has been due to his experience and skill. He married November 2, 1842, Emily, daughter of Samuel Doggett.

JOHN DUNCAN BRYANT, son of John and Mary A. (Duncan) Bryant, was born in Meriden, N. H., October 21, 1829, and was educated at the Kimball Union Academy, the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1853. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of William Dehon, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1857. He has been a director in various railroad corporations, and has been largely engaged as counsel for fire and marine insurance companies. He married in Boston, October 18, 1864, Ellen M. Reynolds, of Boston, and lives in Boston.

WALTER DARLING BUCK, son of John A. and Charlotte M. Buck was born in Orland, Me., June 8, 1865, and was educated at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Me. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1891, and was admitted to the Maine bar in Portland, in October, 1890, and to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1891. He lives in Boston.

AUGUSTUS RUSS, son of Daniel and Sarah (Bateman) Russ, was born in Hawkins street, Boston, February 6, 1827. His father was a shoemaker, and his mother was a native of Castine, Me. He attended the old Boylston School on Fort Hill, and the public school in East street, but on account of a trouble with his eyes abandoned school before he was twelve years of age. He then entered the hardware store of Oliphant Bros., in Pearl street, and in 1851 went to California, where he was associated in business with Moses Ellis. A little later he went to the Sandwich Islands with a general cargo, and remained there about two years engaged in a general trading business. On returning to San Francisco he came to Boston to purchase goods for the firm of which he and Mr. Ellis were the members, and on reaching that city was induced by friends to abandon business and prepare himself for a legal career. He studied law in the office of John C. Park, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1855. At various times since his admission he has been associated in practice with John C. Danforth, Melville O. Adams, R. W. Nason, John W. McKim, M. F. Howard and W. G. A. Pattee. He was, as the above meagre record shows, a self-made man, and like all such men, his life was one of continuous study, without a collegiate education, which is so often thought by those whose privilege it is to enjoy it, the be all and end all of mental instruction and discipline. His practice was of an unusually diverse character, now engaging his attention as counsel for the Fanenil Hall or Maverick National Bank, now for the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, now for the American Express Company, and again for the Globe or Hollis or Howard Theatres, and all the while in real estate work, questions of title and the management of important trusts. Nor did he confine his interest to the limits of his profession. He was president of the Boston Old School Boys' Association, one of the founders and promoters of the Boston Yacht Club, trustee of the Warren Street Chapel, and though watching with a sharp eye the movements of the political current, bound himself with no permanent shackles to any administration or party. He died unmarried at the Hotel Bellevue, Beacon street, Boston, Tuesday, June 7, 1892, and his funeral service was held at Warren Street Chapel on the following Thursday.



*Solomon Litcher.*



AMBROSE ARNOLD RANNEY, son of Waitstil R. and Phebe (Atwood) Ranney, was born in Townshend, Vt., April 16, 1821, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844. He taught school two years in Chester, Vt., and studied law with Tracy & Converse, of Woodstock, Vt., where he was admitted to the Vermont bar, December 2, 1847. He soon after moved to Boston where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 15, 1848. With a mind thoroughly disciplined by education and with unerring legal instincts he was not long in securing by the aid of mental and physical capacity for unremitting work, an extensive and lucrative practice. He was solicitor for the city of Boston in 1855 and 1856, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1857-58 and '63, and member of Congress from 1881 to 1887. In the National House of Representatives his legal attainments were early recognized, and few members were accorded a more general and attentive hearing in the discussion of questions requiring legal study to unravel and expound. For many years he has been associated in practice with Nathan Morse, and no firm title in the profession is a more familiar one than that of Ranney & Morse. He married Maria D. Fletcher, of Cavendish, Vt., and has his home in Boston.

ISAAC HOMER SWEETSER, son of Isaac and Elizabeth S. Sweetser, was born in Charlestown, Mass., September 3, 1846, and fitting for college at the Charlestown High School, graduated at Harvard in 1868. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Delion, Bryant & Goodwin, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1871.

ROBERT P. CLAFF was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and practices in Boston.

SAMUEL BRADLEY NOYES, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morrill) Noyes, was born in Dedham, April 9, 1817, and received his early education at a private school in Dedham kept by Francis W. Bird, now living in Walpole, Mass., and at Phillips Andover Academy. He graduated at Harvard in 1844, and studied law in Worcester with Isaac Davis, in Dedham with Ezra Wilkinson, and in Canton with Ellis Ames. He was admitted to the Norfolk bar in April, 1847, and settled in Canton, where he has always lived, with the exception of two years which he spent in Florida, and where he has carried on his law business in connection with an office in Boston. He was appointed trial justice in 1850, commissioner of insolvency, 1853; chosen special county commissioner in 1856, was a member of the Canton School Board from 1849 to 1871, superintendent of public schools in 1857-58-61-64 and 1867 to 1871. In 1861 he was appointed by the secretary of the treasury a special agent and acting collector of the customs at Fernandina, Fla., and remained there two years. On his return he was appointed in 1867 a register in bankruptcy for the Second Congressional District in Massachusetts, which office he still holds. His partial retirement from business has been necessitated by a somewhat serious impairment of his sight. He married, in January, 1859, Georgiana, daughter of James and Abigail (Gookin) Beaumont, and still resides in Canton.

ABEL CUSHING graduated at Brown University in 1810 and studied law with Ebenezer Gay in Hingham. He was admitted to the Plymouth county bar and settled in Dorchester, where he continued to practice until June 30, 1843, when he was appointed one of the justices of the old Police Court of Boston, which office he held until shortly before his death, which occurred in 1866.

ABNER L. CUSHING, son of the above, was born in Dorchester and graduated at Harvard in 1838. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, April 15, 1841. He began practice in Boston, but soon removed to Randolph and practiced extensively in Norfolk and Plymouth counties. In 1863 he removed to New York, where he is believed by the editor to be still living.

GEORGE C. WILDE, son of Judge Samuel S. Wilde, was admitted to the Norfolk county bar in October, 1826. He practiced in Wrentham until 1835, when he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Suffolk, and died in 1875.

FRANK L. WASHBURN, son of George and Abby M. (Cheney) Washburn, was born in Peterboro', N. H., May 1, 1849, and was educated at New Hampton, N. H., and at Bates College. He studied law in Boston with Horace R. Cheney, his cousin, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879. He has been associated with General Butler about fourteen years. He married in Candia, N. H., June 14, 1877, Annabella E. Philbrick, and lives in Melrose.

ALEXANDER CALVIN WASHBURN, son of Calvin and Lydia Washburn, was born in Raynham, Mass., November 6, 1849, and fitting for college at the Boston Latin School, graduated at Harvard in 1839. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of Charles B. Goodrich and Edward S. Rand, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1845. His home is at Norwood.

JOSEPH BANGS WARNER was born in Boston in 1848, and graduated at Harvard in 1869. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1874.

CHARLES EVERETT WASHBURN, son of Charles Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Gifford) Washburn, was born in Minot, Me., and graduated at Cornell University in 1876. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880. He married in Bradford, Mass., in 1889, Helen Chadwick Webster, a graduate of Bradford Academy, and lives in Wellesly.

EMORY WASHBURN, son of Joseph Washburn, was born in Leicester, Mass., February 14, 1800, and was descended from John Washburn, who lived in the Plymouth Colony in its early days. He spent two years at Dartmouth College, and graduated at Williams College in 1817, receiving a degree of LL.D. from both Williams and Harvard, in 1851. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Berkshire bar in Lenox in 1821. He settled in his native town and practiced there until 1828, when he removed to Worcester and became the partner of John Davis. He was a representative from Worcester in 1826-27 and 1838, and a member of the Senate in 1841-42. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas and resigned in 1847, and was governor of Massachusetts in 1851. In 1856 he was appointed Buzzy professor of law at the Dane Law School in Cambridge and resigned in 1876. He then opened an office in Cambridge, and was a representative from Cambridge at the time of his death, March 18, 1877. He was the author of "Judicial History of Massachusetts," "History of Leicester," a "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property," and a "Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes."



**SOLOMON LINCOLN** is the son of Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham, and was born in that town August 14, 1838. His father was a man of prominence and possessed various accomplishments, having been a noted lawyer at the Plymouth county bar, a painstaking and accurate historian, a conservative and sagacious bank commissioner by executive appointment, and during the last years of his life the chief manager of the affairs of the Webster Bank in Boston. The subject of this sketch graduated at Harvard in 1857 and at the Harvard Law School in 1864, having served for a time as tutor in the college. He pursued his law studies further in the office of Stephen B. Ives in Salem, and was admitted to the Essex county bar at Lawrence in October, 1864. He established himself in Boston, where he enjoys a large and increasing practice, the result of the possession of large intellectual gifts, a thorough preparation for a legal career, and assiduity and faithfulness in the pursuit of his profession. One of the most noted cases with which he has been connected was that of the (Hopkins) Searle will, involving the division of an estate of many millions of dollars. Colonel Lincoln derives his title from the occupancy of a position on the staff of Governor Thomas Talbot in 1879. He married, February 15, 1865, at Haydenville (Williamsburg) Ellen B., daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Joel Hayden, and lives in Boston.

**DANIEL CLARK LINSOTT**, son of Jonathan and Hannah Linseott, was born in Jefferson, Me., March 17, 1828, and was educated at the Lincoln and Yarmouth Academies in Maine, and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1854. He studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 3, 1860. He was a member of the City Council of Chelsea in 1864, and has been president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Bowdoin College. He married at Topsham, Me., July 29, 1855, Annie Barron, and lives in Boston.

**FREDERICK E. LITCHFIELD**, son of George A. and Sarah M. (Gurney) Litchfield, was born in Winchester, Mass., September 2, 1866, and studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1890. He is a member of the city council of Quincy, where he has his home, with an office in Boston.

**GEORGE SHEPHERD LITTLEFIELD**, son of George Thomas and Ann (Thorpe) Littlefield, was born in Watertown, Mass., April 27, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1870. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the offices of E. R. Hoar, O. S. Knapp, and Selwyn Z. Bowman, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in October, 1872. He was a member of the School Board of Winchester thirteen years, trial justice of Middlesex county seventeen years, and special justice of the Fourth District Court of Eastern Middlesex ten years. He married in Somerville, June 29, 1874, Georgiana Stevens, and makes Winchester his home.

**CALEB WILLIAM LORING**, son of Charles Greeley Loring, an eminent lawyer of Boston, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this register, was born in Boston, July 31, 1819. The maiden name of his mother was Anna Pierce Brace. He graduated at Harvard in 1839 and at the Harvard Law School in 1841, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1842, becoming associated in business with his father and William Dehon. He has been largely interested in various real estate and manufacturing companies, among which may be mentioned the Fifty Associates and the Plymouth Cordage Company, of the latter of which he is president. He married in 1847, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Augustus Peabody, of Salem, and has his residence at Beverly Farms (Beverly).

WILLIAM CALFB LORING, son of the above, was born in Beverly, August 24, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1872. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year. From December, 1876, to July, 1878, he was assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth. He married Susan Mason Lawrence in 1883, and lives in Boston.

H. SELDON LORING, son of Hollis and Laura W. (Hitchcock) Loring, was born in Marlboro', Mass., and was educated at Andover. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge July 1, 1885. He was seven years in the United States consular service and three years as a commissioned officer in the War of 1861. He married at Marlboro', October 19, 1861, Sarah Howard Allen, and lives at Allston, a district of Boston.

PETER S. MAHER was born in South Boston, December 21, 1847, and after attending the public schools entered the employ of James M. Beebe & Company, with whom he remained five years. He was then clerk in the banking house of William Chadbourn and afterwards studied law in Worcester with George F. Very, and was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1882. He came from Worcester to Boston in 1885, and became associated with Charles J. Noyes.

JOHN P. MANNING was born in Boston, June 17, 1851, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law in the office of John W. Mahan and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar January 1, 1874. In September, 1868, he entered the office of the clerk of the Superior Criminal Court as copyist, and in May, 1874, he was appointed assistant clerk. On the death of the clerk, Henry Homer, John C. Park was appointed to fill the vacancy, but at the next election Mr. Manning was chosen clerk, and still holds the office.

FRANK ATLEE MASON, son of David Haven and Sarah (White) Mason, was born in Newton, Mass., April 12, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and the Boston University Law School, and with William H. Orcutt, Albert T. Sinclair, and Edward H. Mason, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the autumn of 1888. He is unmarried and lives in Newton.

HARRY WHITE MASON, son of David Haven and Sarah (White) Mason, was born in Newton, May 20, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He married Ida P. Dawes at Boston, June 30, 1884, and lives in Newton.

EDMUND HATCH BENNETT, son of Milo Lyman and Adeline (Hatch) Bennett, was born in Manchester, Vt., April 6, 1824. His father, a jurist of note, was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1790, and graduated at Yale in 1811. He studied law at the Law School in Litchfield, Conn., and establishing himself in practice in Burlington, Vt., became in 1839 an associate justice of the Supreme Court in Vermont, and died in Taunton, Mass., July 7, 1868. The subject of this sketch was educated at Vermont University in Burlington, where he graduated in 1843, and where he received the degree of LL.D. in 1872. He studied law with his father and was admitted to practice in Vermont in September, 1847. He soon after came to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1848. Not long after his admission to the bar he removed to Taunton, where he has continued to reside, with for many years an office in Boston. A thorough student of law, faithful and assiduous in the perform-



*Charles Loring*



ance of every duty, he soon became a marked and trusted man at both the Bristol and Suffolk bars. At the time the offices of judge of probate and judge of insolvency in the several counties were merged and the office of judge of probate and insolvency was created by law in 1858, he was appointed to that office for Bristol county, and held it until his resignation in 1883. He was mayor of Taunton from 1865 to 1867 inclusive, lecturer at the Harvard Law School from 1869 to 1871, and is now dean and professor in the Boston University Law School. In 1889 he delivered the historical address on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Taunton, a production illustrating the thoroughness and exactness of research and statement which characterize all his efforts. His labors in the literature of the law have been constant and valuable. He has edited all of the law works of Judge Story, Brigham on Infaney, Blackwell on Tax Titles, Cushing's Massachusetts Reports, volumes 9 to 12 inclusive, Digest of Decisions, Goddard on Easements, Greenleaf's Reports, 8 volumes, English Law and Equity Reports, 30 volumes, Benjamin on Sales, Poperoy's Constitutional Law, Leading Criminal Cases, 2 volumes, Indermauer's Principles of Common Law, Fire Insurance Cases, 5 volumes, has been co-editor of the *American Law Register* several years, and contributor to the *Albany Law Journal* and the *Boston Law Reporter*. He married, June 23, 1853, at Taunton, where he still has his residence, Sally, daughter of Samuel L. Crocker, of that city.

CHARLES BROOKS BROWN, son of Major Wallace and Mary (Brooks) Brown, was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 29, 1835, and graduated at Harvard in 1856. He studied law in the office of Griffin & Boardman in Charlestown, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 28, 1858. He first practiced in Springfield, then in Charlestown, and finally in Boston. He delivered an oration, November 11, 1860, before the Cambridge High School Association. In the War of 1861 he was a private in Company C, Third Massachusetts Regiment, during a three months' service, and a private in Company G, Nineteenth Massachusetts three years' Regiment, and was killed in the Wilderness, May 13, 1864.

EDWARD EVERETT BLODGETT, son of Warren K. and Minnie P. Blodgett, was born in Boston, January 22, 1865, and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Gaston & Whitney, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1889. He married, November 17, 1891, Mabel L. Fuller, and lives in Brookline.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, son of Joseph and Susan T. (Howland) Cummings, was born in Taunton, Mass., October 21, 1856, and was educated at the Taunton High School and at Tufts College, where he graduated in 1881. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1883. He was a member of the Common Council of Somerville in 1888-89. He is unmarried, and lives in Somerville.

SAMUEL W. CREECH was born in Boston, November 7, 1839, and was educated at the public schools. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1862, and was associated for a time with Wm. J. Hubbard.

JAY BOYD CRAWFORD, son of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia R. Crawford, was born in Trumbull county, O., February 1, 1850, and was educated in Michigan. He studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1875. He is engaged

wholly in civil business. He is the author of a History of the Credit Mobilier. He married in Baltimore, Md., November 4, 1880, Eva J. Hunter, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

HIRAM BURR CRANDALL, son of Hiram T. and Elberia (Jenks) Crandall, was born in Adams, Mass., October 21, 1834, and was educated at the Adams High School, the Fort Edward Institute, and at Williams College, where he graduated in 1859. He studied law with Jarvis N. Dunhamy, of Adams, and John Albion Andrew, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 8, 1861. He was appointed commissioner of insolvency for Suffolk county, June 15, 1861; inspector of Rainsford Island hospital, October 13, 1865; public administrator for Suffolk county October 15, 1872; member of the Common Council of Boston in 1867, and adjutant of the Sixty-first Massachusetts Regiment November 30, 1864. He lives in Boston.

FREDERIC CUNNINGHAM, son of Frederic and Sarah M. (Parker) Cunningham, was born in Cohasset, Mass., and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1874. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1877, and after further study with Lewis S. Dabney in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1878. His business is confined chiefly to marine cases. He married in Brookline, December 11, 1877, Hetty S. Lawrence, and lives in Brookline.

THOMAS FLORIAN CURRIER, son of Thomas Sargent and Betsey Currier, was born in Newbury, Mass., about 1835, and attended public and private schools. He studied law with A. L. Cushing in Randolph, Mass., and was admitted to the Norfolk county bar at Dedham in 1862. He lives in Boston, where he has his office.

JOHN HENRY BUTLER, son of William and Hannah (Paine) Butler, was born in Thomaston, Me., October 11, 1819, and fitting for college at Sandwich, N. H., and Fryeburg, Me., graduated at Dartmouth in 1846. After leaving college he was usher in the Brimmer School in Boston three years and master three years. He studied law in Boston with Lyman Mason and with Ranney & Morse, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the winter of 1852-3, and was associated for a time with Aaron Kingsbury. He married in 1849, Charlotte P. Libbey, of Portland.

WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, son of Daniel H. and Anna Maria (Abbot) Brown, was born in Ashland, Ky., and was educated at the Bridgewater Normal School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1886. He is unmarried and lives in the Dorchester District of Boston.

CHARLES BROWNE, son of Moses and Mary Browne, was born in Beverly, Mass., May 24, 1793, and studied law in Beverly with Nathan Dane. After his admission to the bar he came to Boston and became a partner in the book firm of Hilliard, Gray & Co., and was a director in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. He married, December 11, 1825, Elizabeth Isabella, daughter of Bryant P. Tilden, and died in Boston, July 21, 1856.

EDWARD INGERSOLL BROWNE, son of the above, was born in Boston, February 11, 1833, and was educated at the English High and Latin Schools in Boston, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1855. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1857, and in Boston in the office of Edward D. Sohler and Charles A. Welch, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 21, 1858. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.



WARREN PRESTON DUDLEY, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley, was born in Auburn, Me., June 25, 1852, and was educated at the public schools in New Bedford. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1877, and in Boston in the office of Sanford Harrison Dudley, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar October 31, 1877. He has been secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission since its inauguration August 15, 1884. He is unmarried, and lives in Cambridge.

GEORGE ADDISON BROWN, son of James S. and Polly Frazier Brown, was born in Plymouth, Vt., November 24, 1854, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and at Bellows Falls in the office of J. D. Bridgeman, and was admitted to the Windham county bar in Vermont, and to the Suffolk bar March 3, 1891. He married Flora E. Pierce in Springfield, Vt., July 18, 1877, and lives in Everett.

HOWARD KINMONTH BROWN, son of George Bruce and Marianne E. (Sprague) Brown, was born in Boston, September 25, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of George V. Leverett, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1883.

JOHN F. BROWN was born in Douglas, March 20, 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1874. He was a representative in 1887-88.

GEORGE ERASTUS CURRY, son of James C. and Minnie (Young) Curry, was born in Cleveland, Tenn., February 13, 1854, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. He married Clara A. Neal in Dorchester, July 16, 1880, and lives in the Dorchester District of Boston.

HENRY OTIS CUSHMAN, son of George F. and Luella M. Cushman, was born in Lisbon, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth in 1887. He studied law with H. C. Ide and W. P. Stafford, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Vermont bar at Montpelier, and to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1891. He was a lecturer on commercial law at the Howard University Law School in Washington, D. C., in 1890. He married in Boston Isabel Poland Rankin, and lives in Boston.

FRANCIS LOWELL DUTTON, son of Warren and Elizabeth Cabot (Lowell) Dutton, was born in Boston, June 21, 1812, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1834, and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in Brookline, December 15, 1851.

RICHARD SYLVESTER DOW was born in Davenport, Ia., May 2, 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1891, and lives in Boston.

MARQUIS FAYELLE DICKINSON, son of Marquis F. and Hannah S. (Williams) Dickinson, was born in Amherst, Mass., January 16, 1840. He received his early education at the public schools, at the Amherst and Monson Academies, and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, from which he graduated in 1858. He then entered Amherst College, and after graduating in 1862 he was a teacher in the Williston Seminary until 1865, after which he studied law in Springfield in the office of Wells & Soule, in Boston in the office of George S. Hillard and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1867, and was assistant United States attorney from

1869 to 1871. He then became associated in practice with George S. Hillard and Henry D. Hyde, as a member of the firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, and after the death of Mr. Hillard the firm was changed to Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, it now being Hyde & Dickinson. The business of the firm was early established, and through its various changes has maintained a leading position at the Suffolk bar. It has been specially prominent in the management of a large number of important cases for the West End Street Railway Company: The process of merging a number of companies in that corporation, the changes from horse to electric power, the acquirement of new rights and privileges from the Legislature, from the city government, and the authorities of towns contiguous to Boston, together with the numerous questions and claims necessarily attending the life and maintenance of a company on whose methods and acts the rapid transit of suburban travel depends, have imposed on this firm constant and increasing responsibilities, which have been met and discharged with fidelity and skill. Mr. Dickinson has been a member of the Boston School Board, trustee of the Boston Public Library, trustee of the Williston Seminary, overseer of the Charity Fund of Amherst College, was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1871 and 1872, and during the latter year the president of the board. He delivered the centennial address in Amherst in 1876. He married at Easthampton, Mass., November 23, 1864, Cecilia R., an adopted daughter of Samuel Williston, and has his legal residence at Cohasset, with a winter residence in Brookline.

THOMAS AMORY DEXTER was born in Boston May 16, 1790, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1813, and died in Boston, March 9, 1873.

ARTHUR LITHGOW DEVENS, son of Charles and Mary (Lithgow) Devens, and brother of General Charles Devens, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1821. He fitted for college under the instruction of Joseph Lovering and Abiel Abbot Livermore, and graduated at Harvard in 1840. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and after admission to the bar began practice in Walpole, N. H., moving afterwards to Northfield and Ware, Mass., and remaining in the latter place until 1850. In 1848 he was a representative from Ware. In 1850 he was appointed agent of the Otis Manufacturing Company, and continued in that position until 1859, when he became a partner in the firm of James W. Paige & Co., of Boston. In 1862 he was appointed treasurer of the Appleton and Hamilton Manufacturing Companies, and so continued until his death. He married Agnes H., daughter of Abijah White, of Watertown, and died at Nahant July 22, 1867.

ISAAC JONES CUTLER, son of Daniel and Sally Cutter, was born in Jaffrey, N. H., May 21, 1830, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1852. He studied law with Edward S. Cutter in Peterboro', N. H., and with John Q. A. Griffin in Charlestown, Mass., and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in 1855. He married at Boston in 1858, Margaret F. Wood, and lives in Boston.

LOUIS THOMAS CUSHING, son of Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Baldwin) Cushing, was born in Boston May 31, 1849, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1870. He studied law in Boston in the office of Lyman Mason and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875. He was a representative in 1883, and has been chairman of the



*John Lowell*



School Committee and trustee of the Cohasset Public Library a number of years. He married at Cohasset February 14, 1871, Mary Rebecca Johnson, and lives in Cohasset.

HENRY CODMAN, was born in Portland October 1, 1789, and graduated at Harvard in 1808. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1811, and practiced in Boston. He died in Roxbury May 4, 1853.

ROBERT ORNE BURNHAM, son of John and Sarah (Choate) Burnham, was born in Essex, Mass., October 28, 1849, and was educated at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1875. He studied law in Salem with George F. Choate and William D. Northend, and in Boston with Edgar Jay Sherman and E. B. Hagar, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 8, 1881. Soon after leaving college he was attacked by a disease of the eyes, which, until relieved by an operation about two years since, threw a serious obstacle in the way of his preparation for the bar, and subsequently in the way of his entrance upon his profession. The relief so fortunately secured has enabled him to advance rapidly towards success in his career.

JAMES W. McDONALD, son of Michael and Jane McDonald, was born in Marlboro', Mass., May 15, 1853, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law in Marlboro' with William B. Gale, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in July, 1876. He has been a member of the School Committee in Marlboro' twelve years, special justice of the Marlboro' Police Court, city solicitor, representative in 1880, and senator in 1891-92. He lives in Marlboro'.

SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, son of Joseph A. and Hannah McDaniel, was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1833. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 12, 1878. He was a representative in 1873, a member of the Cambridge School Board from 1874 to 1877, a councilman in Cambridge in 1882-83, alderman in 1884, has been trustee of the Cambridge Public Library, special justice of the Third District Court of Cambridge, and trustee of the State Reform School, which office he now holds, for five years from July, 1890. He lives in Cambridge.

JAMES E. MAYNADIER, son of General William Maynadier, was born in Baltimore, November 23, 1839, and was educated in Maryland and Washington. He came to Boston in 1856, and entered as a student the office of Causten Browne, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 28, 1859, at the age of twenty years. He served one year in Company K, Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, in the War of 1861. His practice is chiefly connected with patents.

JAMES AUDLEY MAXWELL, son of Joseph Edward and Sarah Holmes Maxwell, was born in Sunbury, Ga., and was educated at Franklin College, University of Georgia, and the United States Military Academy at West Point. He studied law with Chief Justice Lumpkin, of Georgia, and T. R. R. Cobb, author of the "Digest of the Law of Georgia," and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1874. He is the author of a work on the "Causes and Consequences of the Civil War." He married Kathleen Cameron, of Ridgewood, N. J., February 24, 1870, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

GERARD CURTIS TOBEY, son of Joshua B. and Susanna K. (Pratt) Tobey, was born in Wareham, Mass., October 16, 1836, and was educated at the public schools in Ware-

ham, the Bridgewater Academy, the Pierce Academy in Middleboro', at Paul Wing's private school in Sandwich, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1858. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and after further study in the office of Brooks & Ball in Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 4, 1863. He became associated with Brooks & Ball as partner and continued with them in active practice until 1872. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in a business combining the departments of banking, manufacturing, and shipping. He is unmarried and lives in Wareham.

HENRY CHILDS MERWIN, son of Elias and Anne (Childs) Merwin, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., August 5, 1853, and graduated at Harvard in 1874. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1877. He is associate justice of the Central Middlesex District Court, and lecturer in the Boston University Law School. He is the author of a work on the "Patentability of Inventions," and a book entitled "Road, Track and Stable." He married Anne Amory Andrew in Boston, April 22, 1884, and has his residence in Concord, with an office in Boston.

BENJAMIN LOWELL MERRILL TOWER, son of Dr. George and Adelane (Lane) Tower, was born in Boston, June 17, 1848, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1869. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with Brooks & Ball, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1871. In 1874 he became a partner in the firm of Brooks, Ball & Storey, and in 1887, after the death of Mr. Brooks and the departure of Mr. Storey from the firm, the firm name has been Ball & Tower.

THOMAS FRENCH TEMPLE was born in Canton, Mass., May 2, 1838, and was educated at the public schools of Dorchester. He was clerk and treasurer of the town of Dorchester before its annexation to Boston in 1869, when he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of the Dorchester District of Boston. Since 1871 he has been register of deeds of Suffolk county.

BENJAMIN FRANK WATSON was born in Warner, N. H., April 30, 1826, and was educated chiefly in the public schools of Lowell, where he lived from 1835 to 1848. He studied law in Lowell, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1849. He settled in Lawrence, was the editor and proprietor of the *Lawrence Sentinel*, postmaster under Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln, and as major and lieutenant-colonel served with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment three months at the beginning of the war. He was in command of the detachment of the Sixth Regiment which was attacked in its passage through Baltimore in April, 1861. In 1867 he removed to New York.

PAUL BARRON WATSON, son of Dr. Barron C. and Julia (Willis) Watson, was born in Morristown, N. J., March 25, 1861, and was educated at the St. Mark's School in Southboro', Mass., and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1881. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Worcester in the office of Frank P. Goulding, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in March, 1885. He is the author of "Bibliography of the Pre-Columbian Discoveries of America," "Marcus Aurelius Antoninus" and the "Swedish Revolution under Gustavus Vasa." He married Katharine H., daughter of Henry M. Clarke, and lives in Boston.

FRANCIS OSBORN WATTS, son of Francis and Melitable (Lord) Watts, was born in Kennebunk Me., August 9, 1803, and attended Thornton Academy in Saco from 1815



to 1818, when his family removed to Boston. He fitted for college at the Chauncy Hall School and graduated at Harvard in 1822. He studied law at the Northampton Law School and with Augustus Peabody in Boston, and after his admission to the Suffolk bar, October 8, 1825, was for six years associated with Mr. Peabody in business. In 1831 he formed a partnership with William J. Hubbard, which was only terminated by death. He was a senator in 1816. He married, May 1, 1826, Caroline, daughter of Thacher and Luey Goddard, and died in Roxbury, September 28, 1869.

JOHN M. WAY, son of Lorin and Lettice C. Way, was born in Rochester, Vt., and was educated at the Brandon Seminary. He studied law in Boston with Edward Avery, and was admitted to the Norfolk county bar in 1858. He married in Boston in 1859 Fannie D. Thomas, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

TOLMAN WILLEY, son of Isaac and Susan (Ryan) Willey, was born in Campton, N. H., May 25, 1809. His family was among the oldest in the town and associated with its settlement. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and studied law in Lowell with Samuel H. Mann, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He began practice in Lowell, but removed in 1837 to Charlestown, and in 1844 to Boston. After establishing himself in Boston he was associated for a time with Horace G. Hutchins, but during the larger part of his career was alone. He married, September 7, 1844, Phebe L., daughter of Captain William and Hettie (Langdon) Lithgow. About the year 1875 he was compelled to retire from business by a mental disease from which he never recovered. After a short residence at the Insane Asylum in Somerville he was removed to the asylum in South Boston, where he died, July 4, 1883. At the centennial celebration of the town of Campton, September 12, 1867, he was selected as its most distinguished living son for president of the day.

NATHAN CLIFFORD was born in Rumney, N. H., August 18, 1803, and was educated at the Haverhill, N. H., Academy and the Hampton, N. H., Academy. He was admitted to the bar in York county, Me., and began practice there at the age of twenty-four. He was a representative from 1830 to 1834, and speaker of the House two years. From 1831 to 1838 he was attorney-general of Maine, and in the latter year was chosen member of Congress, serving four years. In 1846 he entered the cabinet of President Polk as attorney-general, and at the close of the Mexican War was sent to Mexico to negotiate a treaty. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. After the presidential campaign of 1876, owing to conflicting certificates of election from the States of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina, an act of Congress was passed, January 29, 1877, establishing an electoral commission consisting of five senators chosen by the Senate, five members of the House chosen by that body, four justices of the Supreme Court designated in the act, and a fifth selected by the four. To this commission the conflicting certificates were to be referred and its decision was to be final. Its members were Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller, Field and Bradley; Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard, and Representatives Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar. Justice Clifford presided and the commission decided eight to seven in such a way as gave Mr. Hayes a majority of one over Mr. Tilden in the electoral college. Justice Clifford died at Cornish, Mass., July 25, 1881.

LESLIE C. WEAD, son of Samuel C. and Mary E. (Kasson) Wead was born in Malone, N. Y., February 17, 1852 and was educated at the Franklin Academy in Malone and

at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1872 from the C. S. Department. He studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar at Albany in 1873, and to the Suffolk bar February 3, 1891. He was president of the Wead Paper Company from 1880 to 1886, vice-president of the National Bank of Malone from 1877 to 1885—president after 1885—and represented the principal legatees in the contest of the will of William A. Wheeler, late vice-president of the United States. He is now a member of the firm of Whitecomb, Wead & Company, real estate and investment brokers in Boston. He married Kate H. Whitecomb in Boston, October 4, 1877, and his residence is in Brookline.

SETH WEBB, son of Seth and Eliza (Dunbar) Webb, was born in Scituate, Mass., February 14, 1823, and was educated at a private school in Hingham, Bridgewater Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1843. He studied law with George T. Bigelow and Manlius S. Clarke, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 2, 1845. He began business associated with Ozias Goodwin Chapman, with whom he remained until 1848, when he opened an office alone in Brighton. In 1851 he became a partner in Boston with Charles G. Davis, and continued with him until the removal of Mr. Davis to Plymouth. In 1858 he went to New York, where he spent one year in practice, and returned home to Scituate in poor health. In July, 1861, he was appointed commercial agent at Port Au Prince, but did not remain there long. He married, November 18, 1852, Helen, daughter of George M. and Mary D. (Billings) Gibbons, and died at Scituate, August 31, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER WEBSTER, son of Daniel and Grace (Fletcher) Webster, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813, and fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, graduating at Harvard in 1833. He studied law with his father in Boston and with Samuel B. Waleott in Hopkinton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1836. He went to Detroit in 1837 and then to La Salle, Ill., where he remained until 1840. While his father was secretary of state under Harrison and Tyler, he was private secretary and assistant secretary of state. In 1843 Caleb Cushing was sent United States commissioner to China and Mr. Webster was his secretary of legation, returning in January, 1845. In 1845 he was a representative from Boston, and in 1850 was appointed surveyor of the port, holding the office until 1861. In 1846 he delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston. In June, 1861, he raised the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years' service, in three days, and was commissioned colonel June 21. The regiment consisted of five companies from Boston, one from North Bridgewater, now Brockton, one from Weymouth, one from Stoughton, one from Abington, and one from Gloucester. He married Caroline Story, daughter of Stephen White, of Salem, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

PRENTISS WEBSTER, son of William P. and Susan H. Webster, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1851. His father was for thirty years an active attorney-at-law in Middlesex county, and died in 1877 at Frankfort on the Main, where he went in 1869 as consul general of the United States. He was educated at the schools of Lowell and at the Universities of Heidelberg and Strassburg in Germany, where he also pursued the study of law with Professor Bluntschli, of Heidelberg. On his return home he studied with Henry W. Plume, of Boston, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1880. Since his admission he has been in active practice in Suffolk county associated



Arthur D. Holden



with Benjamin F. Butler. In 1873 he was appointed consular agent of the United States to Mayence in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and held that position until 1877. He is the author of "The Law of Citizenship," published in Albany in 1891, and "Acquisition of Citizenship in the United States," published in the *American Law Reporter*. He married Sarah Maria Burlingame in Providence, R. I., in 1881, and has his residence in Lowell, with his office in Boston.

ALONZO ROGERS WEED, son of Alonzo S. and Esther A. (Marston) Weed, was born in Bangor, Me., January 22, 1867, and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 29, 1890. His residence is in Newton.

GEORGE MARSTON WEED, brother of the above, was born in Bangor, Me., September 14, 1864, and was educated at the High School in Newton, Mass., and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1886. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 23, 1889. He was a member in 1891-92 of the city government of Newton, where he has his residence.

GEORGE LEVERETT WEIL, son of Louis and Anna M. (Tuttle) Weil, was born in North Andover, Mass., November 5, 1857, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1880. He studied law in Lawrence with Edgar J. Sherman and W. Fiske Gill, and was admitted to the Essex bar in Salem in November, 1882. He was selectman in North Andover, where he lives, in 1890-91-92, and has been trial justice. He married Emma A. Brown at Concord, Mass., June 24, 1885.

CHARLES H. WELCH, son of Charles F. and Kate H. Welch, was born in that part of Marlboro' now Hudson, Mass., September 6, 1861, and was educated at the common and high schools of Hudson. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Burbank & Lund, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1884. His residence is at Lynn, with his office in Boston.

BENJAMIN L. WELD was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1811. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1814, and died in 1828.

BENJAMIN WELLES, son of Samuel and Isabella (Pratt) Welles, was born in Boston, August 13, 1781, and graduated at Harvard in 1800, after fitting at the Boston Latin School and under the instruction of Rev. Thomas Prentiss, of Medfield, Mass. He studied law in Worcester with Levi Lincoln and in Boston with Harrison Gray Otis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1803. After a fission he went to England and continued his professional studies there, returning to Boston in 1804. In 1807, associated with Stephen Higginson, William Parsons, and Thomas H. Perkins, he engaged in iron mining in Vergennes, Vt., and in 1812 was appointed agent of the company and moved to Vergennes. In 1816 he became a partner with John Welles in the corresponding Boston house of Welles & Company, Paris, France, and continued the business twenty-eight years. He married first, August 1, 1815, Mehitable Stoddard, daughter of Governor Increase Sumner, and second, Susan, daughter of William Codman, and died in Boston, July 21, 1860.

ARTHUR HOLBROOK WELLMAN, son of Joshua W. and Ellen M. Wellman, was born in East Randolph, now Holbrook, Mass., October 30, 1855, and was educated at the High School in Newton, Mass., and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1878.

He studied law at the Harvard and the Boston University Law Schools, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He was a member of the council of Malden, where he lives, in 1885, was city solicitor in 1889-1891, and representative in 1892. He is now a professor in the Boston University Law School. He married Jennie L. Faulkner at Malden, October 11, 1887.

ALONZO BOND WENTWORTH, son of Amasa and Susan W. (Nowell) Wentworth, was born in Somersworth, N. H., March 28, 1840, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Jordan & Rollins, Great Falls, N. H., and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in November, 1862. He was a representative from Cambridge in 1870, and in 1884 from Dedham, where he has his residence. He was a trial justice from 1885 to 1891, and district attorney for the Southeastern District in 1890, and has edited several law books. He married Isabel Sewall Goodwin, November 4, 1866, at Berwick, Me.

GEORGE LITTLEFIELD WENTWORTH, son of Stacy H. and Rebecca L. Wentworth, was born in Ellsworth, Me., May 24, 1852, and was educated at the common schools and under private instruction. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in October, 1881. He has been a member of the School Committee of Weymouth, where he has his residence, three years, and special commissioner of Norfolk county. He married Annette Small in December, 1881.

SAMUEL HIDDEN WENTWORTH, son of Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth, was born in Sandwich, N. H., and was educated at New Ipswich, N. H., Appleton Academy, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1858. His father was a brother of Hon. John Wentworth, late of Chicago, Ill. He studied law with John H. George, at Concord, N. H., and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1861. He has been a representative from Boston two years, and a member of the School Board. He received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth in 1879. His residence is in Boston.

CLARENCE PERCIVAL WESTON was born in Skowhegan, Me., and graduated at Colby University in 1873. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and was a member of the Common Council of Boston, where he resides, in 1891-92.

JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, son of George W. Wheelwright, was born in Roxbury, Mass., February 26, 1826, and was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Brooks, Ball & Storey, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879. He has been during the last two years on the staff of Governor Russell as assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel.

THOMAS WETMORE, son of William and Sarah (Waldo) Wetmore, was born in Boston, August 31, 1795, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 21, 1817, and practiced in Boston. He was a member of the Common Council from 1829 to 1832, and alderman in 1833-34-35-37-38-39-41-42-43-44-47. He died unmarried in Boston, March 30, 1860.

WILLIAM B. F. WHALL, son of William J. and Anne Whall, was born in Boston, March 10, 1856, and was educated at Boston College and at College of Holy Cross, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law at the University of Maryland and at



the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Maryland bar at Baltimore in July, 1876, and to the Suffolk bar in November, 1877. He was commissioner of insolvency for Suffolk county from 1888 to 1889, and a member of the Boston Common Council in 1886-87. He married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1888, Helena Angela L. Blanc, and lives in East Boston.

WILLIAM ABIJAH WHITE, son of Abijah and Anne Maria (Howard) White, was born in Watertown, Mass., September 2, 1818, and fitting for college at the school of Rev. Samuel Ripley in Waltham, graduated at Harvard in 1838. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 17, 1841. He lived on his father's farm in Watertown until his father's death in 1845, and took an active interest in the anti-slavery cause. In 1853 he moved to Madison, Wis., and on the 7th of October, 1856, went to Milwaukee to attend the State Fair, on the 8th to Chicago by steamboat, and returned to Milwaukee on the 9th. On the 10th he left the hotel and was never seen until his body was found May 1, 1857, near the lake shore above North Point in Milwaukee. He married, May 7, 1846, Harriet T., daughter of Nathaniel R. Sturgis, of Boston, and May 15, 1855, Ada, daughter of Justin Littlefield, of Chicago.

EDMUND ALLEN WHITMAN, son of Edmund Burke and Lucretia (Clapp) Whitman, was born in Lawrence, Kan., June 11, 1860, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1886. He is the author of the titles "Estates," "Infants," "Parent," "Child," "Novation," and "Seduction" in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law. His residence is in Cambridge.

CHARLES WHEELER, son of Daniel Prescott and Mary Ann Wheeler, was born in Orford, N. H., February 8, 1839, and was educated at Orford and Kimball Union Academies and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1860. He studied law in Worcester with Charles Devens and George F. Hoar, at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1863. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1878 to 1881, and representative from Boston in 1882-83. His residence is in Boston.

CHARLES H. WHITTEMORE, son of Benjamin B. and Martha E. Whittemore, was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 24, 1864, and was educated at the Cambridge High School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1885. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. He married, December 11, 1888, Evelyn C. Bullard, of Cambridge, where he resides.

FRANCIS ALFRED FABENS was born in Salem, Mass., July 10, 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1835. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1838, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year. He died at Sauceto, Cal., June 10, 1873.

LEWIS GRIEVE FARMER, son of Thomas and Henrietta C. Farmer, was born in Roxbury, Mass., November 5, 1819, and was educated at the Boston public schools, the Roxbury Latin School and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1872. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1875. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1884, and an alderman in 1891. He married, May 28, 1879, Marian S. Foss, and lives in Boston.

MICHAEL F. FARRILL was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, September 13, 1818, and came to New York in 1862, and to Boston in 1861. He was educated in this country in the public schools of New York and at Boston College. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1871. He was a member of the School Board of Somerville from 1874 to 1879.

HERBERT MELANCTHON FEDERHEN, jr., son of Herbert M. and Georgiana P. Federhen, was born in Boston, May 1, 1867. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the office of John B. Goodrich, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1890. He was a member of the City Council of Quincy, where he had his residence in 1891-92. He is unmarried.

ANDREW FISKE was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 11, 1880, and is a partner with George S. Hale, under the firm name of Hale & Fiske.

FRANCIS C. FOSTER, son of Leonard and Lydia Geaubert Foster, was born in Boston, March 17, 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1860. He has never practiced. He married in November, 1857, Marion, daughter of Edward Padelford, of Savannah, Ga.

ASA PALMER FRENCH, son of Asa and Sophia B. (Palmer) French, was born in Braintree, Mass., January 29, 1860, and was educated at the English High School and at Yale, where he graduated in 1882. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the offices of his father and George Fred Williams in Boston, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar in 1881. He was clerk to the judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims at Washington from 1881 to 1886. He married, December 13, 1887, at Randolph, Mass., Elizabeth A. Wales, and has his residence in Randolph.

LEWIS PIERCE FROST, son of Varnum and Sarah R. (Pierce) Frost, was born in Belmont, Mass., January 1, 1866, and graduated at Harvard in 1886. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1889, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1889. He lives in Belmont.

ROBERT W. FROST, son of William S. and Ann Elizabeth Frost, was born in Crawley, Sussex county, England, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1890. He lives in the Brighton District of Boston.

WALTER SPRAGUE FROST, son of George and Elizabeth A. Frost, was born in Roxbury, Mass., August 7, 1855, and was educated at the Boston public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He studied law with Bolster & Dexter in Boston and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 16, 1880. He has been a special justice of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District of Boston since April 29, 1885. He married in Indianapolis, Ind., May 23, 1883, Salome A. Waite, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES FRY, son of Joseph Reese and Cornelia (Nevins) Fry, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 6, 1850, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law with John J. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in that city April 29, 1876, and to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He married in Boston, April 15, 1885, Maria D. Burnham, and has his home in Manchester, Mass.

GEORGE POPE FURBER, son of George E. and Maria L. Furber, was born in Boston, August 16, 1864, and was educated at the Dwight Grammar School and the Roxbury Latin School. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 29, 1890. He lives in Boston.

WILLIAM GASTON, son of Alexander and Kesia (Arnold) Gaston, was born in Killingly, Conn., October 3, 1820. He is descended from Jean Gaston, who left France in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Scotland, and whose sons moved over to the North of Ireland about 1675. John Gaston, the American ancestor, came to America about 1730 and settled in Connecticut. Dr. Alexander Gaston, of North Carolina, an ardent Whig, who was shot by the loyalists August 20, 1781, and his son, William Gaston, of Newbern, N. C., a member of Congress and judge of the Supreme Court, were members of the same family. The father of the subject of this sketch was a merchant of repute, and gave his son a liberal education at academic schools and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1840, receiving later a degree of LL.D. from his alma mater and the same degree from Harvard in 1875. He studied law in Roxbury with Judge Francis Hilliard and in Boston with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 16, 1844. In 1846 he opened a law office in Roxbury and soon secured a position in the front rank of lawyers at the Norfolk county bar. In 1865 he associated himself in Boston with Harvey Jewell and Walbridge A. Field with a firm name of Jewell, Gaston & Field, the partnership continuing until 1874. He was city solicitor of Roxbury five years, and in 1861 and 1862 its mayor. The annexation of Roxbury to Boston took place in 1867, and in 1871 and 1872 he was mayor of Boston. He was a representative from Roxbury in 1853-54-56, and senator from Boston in 1868. In November, 1874, he was chosen governor of the Commonwealth, and served in 1875, the first Democratic governor since George S. Boutwell in 1852, with a Republican lieutenant-governor, Horatio G. Knight, of Easthampton. As both mayor and governor, though chosen by Democratic votes in opposition to Republican candidates, his administrations were marked by no extreme partisanship, and won almost universal approval. In 1879 he took as a partner Charles L. B. Whitney, and in 1883 his son, William Alexander Gaston, who was in that year admitted to the bar. He married, May 27, 1852, Louisa Augusta, daughter of Laban S. Beecher, and resides in Boston.

JAMES GERRISH, son of George and Elizabeth Thompson (Furbush) Gerrish, was born in Lebanon, Me., May 3, 1813, and studied law at South Berwick, Me., at Great Falls, N. H., and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in Lowell. He practiced in Lowell and Boston until about 1848, when he removed his residence to Shirley village and opened an office at Groton Junction. He married first, Anna R. Foster, of Bristol, Me., who died at Shirley, March 5, 1859, and second, Mrs. Sarah (Brooks) Powers, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Wallace) Powers, and died at Shirley, July 30, 1890.

JOHN B. GOODRICH, son of John and Mary Ann (Blake) Goodrich, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., January 7, 1836, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1857. He studied law with Norcross & Snow of Fitchburg, and was admitted to the Worcester bar at Worcester in February, 1859. He represented Newton, where he lives, in the Legislatures of 1860 and 1861, and was district attorney for Middlesex county from 1872 to

1875. He was the senior counsel of Sarah J. Robinson, convicted of murder in Somerville in 1886. He married at Newton, April 25, 1865, Anna L. Woodward, of that city.

ALLEN CROCKER SPOONER, son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Willard) Spooner, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 9, 1814, and graduated at Harvard in 1835. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 3, 1839. He married in 1840, Susan Leach, daughter of John and Anna (Burgess) Harlow, of Plymouth, and died in Boston June 28, 1853.

EVELYN BONN GOODSSELL was born under the British flag at sea, between Hamburg and England, his father being of Roman descent and his mother a German. He came to America at the age of twelve to live with Renfield B. Goodsell, then publisher and proprietor of the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*, who subsequently adopted him and gave him his family name. He was educated at the English High and Latin Schools in Boston, at the Adams Academy in Quincy, under private instruction and in Europe. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and the Boston University Law School, and in the offices of Ambrose A. Ranney and J. B. Richardson in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1879. He was the first petitioner to the Legislature for a change in the law relating to employers' liabilities, which resulted in the statute of 1887, was of counsel for the plaintiff in the action of Page Richardson against the Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad, involving a liability of more than \$20,000, and which on its decision for the plaintiff, after twenty years' litigation, resulted in five other suits. He was sole counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of Collamore against Collamore, involving a question of title under a will in which as much as \$200,000 was at stake. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

JOHN MARK GOURGAS, son of John Mark and Margaret (Sampson) Gourgass, was born in Milton, Mass., March 25, 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He studied law with Lemuel Shaw and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1828. He settled in Quincy, Mass., and died in Roxbury unmarried, June 28, 1862.

JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY, son of Horace and Sarah Russell (Gardner) Gray, was born in Brighton, Mass., July 14, 1839, and graduated at Harvard in 1859. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 18, 1862. He married Anna S. L. Mason, and lives in Boston.

J. CONVERSE GRAY, son of Joseph H. and Maria L. D. Gray, was born in Boston, June 3, 1855, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School, Noble's School, and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1877. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 21, 1881. He married in Rochester, N. Y., October 22, 1885, Helen Hart Brewster, and lives in Boston.

MORRIS GRAY, son of Dr. Francis H. and H. Regina Gray, was born in Boston, March 7, 1856, and graduated at Harvard in 1877. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Bryant & Sweetser, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880. He is the author of a treatise on the law of communication by telegraph. He married at Nahant, Mass., in September, 1883, Flora, daughter of Patrick Grant. His home is in Boston.

ORIN T. GRAY, son of Robert D. and Lurana D. Gray, was born in Norridgewock, Me., June 2, 1839, and was educated at Maine academies and under private instruc-



J. H. Mearns





tion. He studied law at Waterville, Me., with J. H. Drummond, and was admitted to the bar in Augusta, Me., in 1860, and to the Suffolk bar in 1863. He has been chairman of the School Board of Hyde Park where he has his residence. He married Louise B. Holmes at Waterville, Me., in 1860.

EUGENE FULLER, son of Timothy and Margaret (Crane) Fuller, was born in Cambridge May 14, 1815, and graduated at Harvard in 1834. He studied law with George F. Farley in Groton, to which place his father had moved in 1833, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1839. He practiced two years in Charlestown, now Boston, and then went to New Orleans. He married, May 31, 1845, at New Orleans, Mrs. Anna Eliza Rotta, and was drowned on the passage to New York from New Orleans, January 21, 1859.

ARTHUR E. GAGE, son of Arthur A. and Mary F. Gage, was born in Stratham, N. H., December 2, 1858, and graduated at Brown University. He studied law with Ropes, Gray & Loring in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 2, 1887. He married Marilla M. Sanborn in Tilton, N. H., December 8, 1883, and lives in Woburn.

GEORGE LUNT was born in Newburyport, December 31, 1803, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He was admitted to the Essex county bar in 1833, having previously held the position of principal in the Newburyport High School. He practiced law in his native town until 1848, when he moved both his residence and business to Boston. From 1849 to 1853 he was United States attorney for Massachusetts, and at a later period he was the editor of the *Boston Courier*. He published a book of poems in 1839, another in 1843, and at various later times occasional poems of much merit. He died May 17, 1885, in Boston, where in the latter part of his life he spent his winters, residing in summer at Scituate, Mass.

NATHAN MATTHEWS, jr., son of Nathan, born in Boston, March 28, 1854, was educated at public and private schools and at Harvard, where he graduated with mathematical honors in 1875. After leaving college he spent two years in Leipsic studying political economy and jurisprudence, and on his return entered the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880. He associated himself in business with Charles M. Barnes, devoting himself chiefly to equity cases, and acting for a time as law editor of the *American Architect*. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention of Democratic clubs held in Baltimore, and the same year was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He presided at the Democratic State Convention in 1889, was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee in 1890, and was chosen mayor of Boston in December of 1890, 1891 and 1892. He married in 1884 Ellen B., daughter of Colonel Manlius Sargent.

EDWIN GUTHRIE McINNES, son of John and Elizabeth Jane (Morrow) McInnes, was born in Washington, Penn., July 14, 1862, and was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1883. He attended the Harvard Law School, also studying in the offices of Charles S. Lincoln and Samuel N. Aldrich, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1886. He married Mabel Hook Folsom in Boston, June 5, 1888, and lives in Boston.

RICHARD J. McKELLEGET, son of Patrick and Hannah (O'Connell) McKelleget, was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 10, 1853, and was educated in the Cambridge schools.

He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles J. McIntire, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in Cambridge June 26, 1877. He was a member of the School Board in Cambridge, where he lived in 1888-89-90. He was a partner of Isaac S. Morse from 1877 to 1881. He married in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 20, 1881, Emma L. Hanlon.

JOHN D. McLAUGHIN, was born in Boston, December 3, 1864, and graduated at Georgetown College in 1883. He studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

HENRY SLADE MILTON, son of George Bruce and Lucy Kidder (Slade) Milton, was born in Boston, September 28, 1855, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1875. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Proctor, Warren & Brigham, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 31, 1876. He has been a member of the School Board of Waltham, where he resides, was a representative in 1889-90, and has been a special justice of the Second Eastern Middlesex Court since its establishment. He married in Weston, Mass., November 7, 1877, Lilius Constance Haynes.

WILLIAM MINOT, jr., son of William and Katharine (Sedgwick) Minot, was born in West Roxbury, Mass., now a part of Boston, May 7, 1849. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and after further study with Minot & Balch was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 9, 1870. He has been a member of the Boston Common Council, and is the author of "Taxation in Massachusetts," 1877, "Local Taxation and Municipal Extravagance" and other treatises. He married Elizabeth Veredenburgh Van Pelt at Trumansburg, N. Y., June 24, 1882, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM INGALLS MONROE, son of George Harris and Alice Maria (Ingalls) Monroe, was born in Boston, August 1, 1854, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied in the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field in Boston, of Josiah W. Hubbard, of Boston, of Josiah H. Benton, jr., of Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

GEORGE BARRELL MOODY, son of Joseph and Maria (Barrell) Moody, was born in Kennebunk, Me., July 17, 1802, and graduated at Harvard in 1821. He studied law in Boston with James Sullivan, and after his admission to the bar, practiced in Kennebunk, Gardiner, Brewer, Oldtown, and Bangor. He married Mary, daughter of John Barker, of Bangor, and died in Bangor, July 6, 1856.

EUGENE H. MOORE, son of Hobart and Ellen R. Moore, was born in Boston, February 17, 1864, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Solomon A. Bolster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, July 21, 1885. He lives unmarried in Boston.

GEORGE W. MOORE, whose name appears on the roll of lawyers in Boston for 1892, is engaged in newspaper work. He was admitted to the bar in Nebraska.

HOWARD DUDLEY MOORE was born at Moore's Mills, in New Brunswick, November 21, 1854, and was educated at the High School in Lewiston, Me. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1887. He married Maud E. Roberts at Worcester, May 27, 1891, and has his home in Somerville.

MICHAEL J. MOORE was born in South Boston, May 20, 1864, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888.

CHARLES CARROLL MORGAN, son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Robinson) Morgan, was born in Meredith Bridge, now a part of Laconia, N. H., July 25, 1832, and was educated at the public schools, at Guilford Academy, N. H., and at Brown University. He studied law in Nashua, N. H., Saco, Me., New York city, and Indianapolis, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in Marion county, Ind., February 17, 1880, and to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He has been the editor of revised editions of Colton & Fitch's Introductory Geography and Modern School Geography; editor of Lloyd's Battle History of the Rebellion; editor and author of revised and enlarged editions of Fitch's Physical Geography and Descriptive List, of Colton's Parlor and Library Atlas; author of American School Geography, and of various other works. He married, at Toledo, O., October 12, 1859, Marianna Robinson Gove, and has his home in Nashua, N. H., with an office in Boston.

WILLIAM MOIR MORGAN, son of Edwin and Harriet (Tyler) Morgan, was born in Griswold, Conn., May 13, 1862, and was educated at the Milford High School, Mass. He studied law at the Boston University, and with Frederick D. Ely and Charles G. Keyes in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1887. He lives in Waltham, with an office in Boston.

JOHN HOLMES MORISON, son of Nathaniel H. and Sidney (Brown) Morison, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 21, 1856, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and with George Hawkins Williams, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1881 and to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He married Emily Marshall, daughter of Samuel Eliot, of Boston, where he has his home.

ALBERT GORDON MORSE, son of Albert and Ellen R. (Webster) Morse, was born in Boston, August 29, 1855, and was educated at the Dorchester High School and Roxbury Latin School. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Robert M. Morse, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880. He lives in the Dorchester District of Boston.

ISAAC S. MORSE, son of Rev. Bryant and Susannah (Stevens) Morse, was born in Haverhill, N. H., December 27, 1817, and was educated at the public schools, receiving an honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1857. He studied law with Elisha Fuller in Lowell, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Lowell, September 25, 1840. He was seventeen years district attorney in Middlesex county, his term expiring in 1871, when he declined further service. In 1849, while residing in Lowell, he was a member of the City Council, and for a time was city solicitor. He married, at Lowell, September 25, 1844, Eloise La Barte, of Groton, daughter of John J. and Mary La Barte, of South Carolina. He now resides in Cambridge, with an office in Boston.

ELLIS LORING MOTTE, son of Mellish Irving and Marianne (Alger) Motte, was born in Boston June 30, 1836, and graduated at Harvard in 1859. He studied law in the office of Ellis Gray Loring and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 9, 1862. He married, January 20, 1863, Annie L. Lobdell, and lives in Boston.

OSCAR BROWNELL MOWRY, son of Warren B. and Hannah A. (Brownell) Mowry was born in Woonsocket, R. I., and graduated at Brown University in 1863. He studied law at Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of C. T. & T. H. Russell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 17, 1866. He has served three years in the Boston Common Council. He married Georgianna J. Goodwin at Boston in 1879, and has his home in Brookline, Mass.

HENRY COOLIDGE MULLIGAN, son of Simon and Almira (Coolidge) Mulligan, was born in Natick, Mass., March 6, 1854, and was educated at Adams Academy, Quincy, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 11, 1883. He married at Worcester December 22, 1886, Minna Rawson, and has his home in Natick.

WILLIAM ADAMS MUNROE, son of William Watson and Hannah Foster (Adams) Munroe, was born in Cambridge November 9, 1843, and graduated at Harvard in 1864. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 25, 1868. He began to practice in 1869, and in 1870 became associated as partner with Shattuck & Holmes. He was several years a member of the School Committee of Cambridge, where he resides, was one of the commissioners to revise the Cambridge charter in 1890, president of the Boston Baptist Social Union in 1882, and president of the Cambridge Club in 1890. He married, November 22, 1871, at Plymouth, Mass., Sarah D. Whitney, a native of Salem.

THOMAS RUSSELL, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Goodwin) Russell, was born in Plymouth, Mass., September 26, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1845. He studied law in Boston with Whiting & Russell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 12, 1849. He was appointed justice of the Police Court of Boston February 26, 1852, and on the establishment of the Superior Court in 1859, was appointed one of its judges. He sat on the bench until his resignation in 1867, and after the accession of General Grant to the presidency, was appointed collector of the port of Boston. While collector he was one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Nautical School by appointment from the governor. During General Grant's second term as president he resigned the collectorship and was appointed minister to Venezuela, where he remained until the domestic troubles of that country caused his return. In 1879 he was chosen president of the Pilgrim Society, and continued such until his death. He married Nellie, daughter of Rev. Edward T. Taylor, many years the preacher at the Seamen's Bethel in Boston, and died in Boston, February 9, 1887.

JOHN W. MASON, son of Judge Albert and Lydia F. (Whiting) Mason, was born in Plymouth August 18, 1861, and was educated at the schools of Plymouth and Brookline. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

CHARLES HENRY DREW, son of Abijah and Sally (Faunce) Drew, was born in Plymouth, Mass., November 4, 1838, and was educated at the Plymouth schools. He studied law in Plymouth and was admitted to the Plymouth bar in 1860. In August, 1861, he was commissioned as first lieutenant in Company H, Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment for three years' service. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was severely wounded. When the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment was recruited in July, 1862, he was designated as captain of Company D, then first lieutenant in Company H, Eighteenth Regiment, but the War Department refused to muster him out to enable

him to receive his commission. He was, however, afterwards promoted to a captaincy in his own regiment. After the war he settled in Boston, where he has continued to the present time with a constantly increasing practice. He lives in Brookline, where he is the justice of the Brookline Police Court. He married Mary A., daughter of Samuel Bradford, of Plymouth.

CHARLES TRACY MURDOCH, son of John, was born in Havana, January 5, 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1828. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1832, and practiced there. He died in Cambridge, November 25, 1853.

JAMES J. MYERS, son of Robert and Sabra (Stevens) Myers, was born in Frewsburg, N. Y., November 20, 1812, and graduated at Harvard in 1869. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873. He lives, unmarried, in Cambridge.

BRADLEY WEBSTER PALMER, son of Henry Wilbur and Ellen (Webster) Palmer, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., June 28, 1866, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre in March, 1890, and to the Suffolk bar in July, 1892. He lives, unmarried, in Boston.

GRANT M. PALMER, son of Calvin G. and Elizabeth H. Palmer, was born in Republic, O., September 21, 1861, and was educated at the High School in Lynn, Mass. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of W. H. Anderson in Lowell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. He married, October 29, 1891, Marion K. Breed, of Lynn, and has his home in Weston, Mass.

BOWDOIN STRONG PARKER, son of Alonzo and Caroline G. Parker, was born in Conway, Mass., August 10, 1841, and was educated at the common schools, the Greenfield High School, and at Boston University. He studied law in Greenfield with Wendell Thornton Davis and in Boston with Thomas William Clarke, and graduated at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 20, 1875. He served during the war in the Fifty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, was representative in 1891, and has been three years a member of the Boston Common Council. He married in New York city, June 25, 1867, Kate H. Eager, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM ELLISON PARMENTER, son of William and Mary (Parker) Parmenter, was born in Boston, March 12, 1816, and was educated at Framingham Academy, at the Angier School in Medford, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1836. He studied law with John Mills, United States district attorney at Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 1, 1842. He has lived in Arlington many years, and has been a member of the School Board in that town nearly a quarter of a century. He was appointed special justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston in March, 1871, associate justice December 12, 1871, and chief justice January 24, 1883, which position he still holds. He married Helen James at South Scituate, now Norwell, June 30, 1853.

JAMES PARKER PARMENTER, son of William Ellison and Helen (James) Parmenter, was born in West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., November 29, 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1885. He lives in Arlington.



FRANK PARSONS, son of Edward P. and Alice B. (Rhees) Parsons, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., November 14, 1855, and was educated at Aaron's Academy at Mount Holly, and at Cornell University. He studied law in Southbridge, Mass., with A. J. Bartholomew and at Worcester with F. P. Goulding, and was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1881. He has rewritten "Morse on Banks and Banking," edited enlarged editions of "May on Insurance," "Perry on Trusts," and "Blackwell on Tax Titles." He has now in press "Herbert Spencer and Nationalism," and "Our Country's Need, or the Development of a Scientific Industrial System." He is also a lecturer in Boston University on insurance law. He is also the author of "The World's Best Books, or a Key to the Treasures of the Great Literatures." He lives, unmarried, in Boston.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS PASTENE, son of Louis and Clara Catherine (Molledo) Pastene, was born in Boston, October 3, 1863, and was educated at public schools and under private instruction of Professor J. B. Torricelli. He studied law at the Boston University, graduating in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 17, 1888. He was appointed April 29, 1891, a public administrator for Suffolk county. He married Pauline M. Ceppi at Boston, April 21, 1889, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

CHARLES H. PATTEE, son of Asa D. and Laura B. Pattee, was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 8, 1843, and was educated at the Boston Latin School. He studied law in Boston with George E. Betton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7, 1865. He is the author of "Recollections of Old Play Bills." He lives, unmarried, at Winthrop.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF APPLETON PATTEE, son of Dr. William S. and Mary E. (Appleton) Pattee, was born in Quincy, Mass., August 28, 1854, and was educated at the Chauncy Hall School in Boston. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Augustus Russ, of Boston, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar at Dedham May 14, 1879. He was a representative in 1883-84 from Quincy and was city solicitor during the first two years of its city government. He married at Newton, February 16, 1887, Laura Saltonstall, and has his home in Quincy, with an office in Boston.

F. ALARIC PELTON, son of Florentine W. and Mary (Reed) Pelton, was born in Newton, Mass., January 2, 1861, and attended Williams College two years and Boston University two years. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Edmund H. Bennett in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1890. He married in Boston, October 17, 1891, Mabel S. Clarke, and lives in Boston.

SIDNEY PERLEY, son of Humphrey and Eunice (Peabody) Perley, was born in Boxford, Mass., March 6, 1858, and after studying law at the Boston University, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He is the author of a History of Boxford.

GEORGE HOUGH PERRY, son of Baxter E. and Charlotte (Hough) Perry, was born in Medford, Mass., July 25, 1866, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law in Boston with his father and at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1888. He lives unmarried at Medford.

LEMUEL WARD PETERS, son of Lemuel E. D. and Maria (Wescott) Peters, was born at Blue Hill, Me., July 29, 1860, and was educated at the Wesleyan University in





*Edmund*



Middletown, Conn. He studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1887. His home is in Boston.

GILBERT A. A. PEVEY, son of Abiel and Louisa (Stone) Pevey, was born in Lowell, August 22, 1851, and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He studied law in Boston with Sweetser & Gardner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875. He has been for two years assistant district attorney for Middlesex, and is a director in the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He married at Lowell, November 28, 1876, and lives in Cambridge, with an office in Boston.

EDWIN ALEXANDER PHELPS, son of Alexander Steele and Laura (Waterman) Phelps, was born in Waitesfield, Vt., October 29, 1841, and was educated at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1870. He studied law in Boston with Charles G. Keyes, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1876. He married in Boston, January 10, 1877, Laura E. A. Smith, and has his home in Cambridge.

CASSIUS CLAY POWERS, son of Arba and Naomi (Mathews) Powers, was born in Pittsfield, Me., January 23, 1846, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1869. He studied law in Augusta, Me., with Artemas Libby, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1871, and to the Suffolk bar May 15, 1872. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1886 to 1888, and makes a specialty of commercial law and patent cases. He married, October 24, 1876, Annie M., daughter of Rev. John Orr, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

EDMUND W. POWERS, son of Richard K. and Clarissa A. Powers, was born in Sterling, Mass., September 18, 1856, and was educated at Lancaster Academy and at Tufts College, where he graduated in 1881. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Samuel C. Darling, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. He was admitted also to the New York bar in 1888. He was attorney for the plaintiff in *Duff vs. Hutchinson et al.*, in volving \$3,000,000, with Joseph H. Choate on the other side. His home is in New York city, with offices there and in Boston.

SAMUEL LELAND POWERS, son of Larned and Ruby (Barton) Powers, was born in Cornish, N. H., October 26, 1848, and was educated at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1874. He studied law in the University of New York, with Jordan, Stiles & Thompson, of New York, and with Very & Gaskill, of Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in Worcester November 17, 1875. At Newton, where he has his home, he has been a member of the City Council three years, and an alderman one year. Since 1887 he has made a specialty of electrical matters, and been connected as counsel with the American Bell Telephone and New England Telephone Companies. He married at East Dennis, Mass., June 21, 1878, Eva Crowell.

ERASTUS BARTON POWERS, brother of the above, was born in Cornish, N. H., January 31, 1841, and was educated at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1865. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 19, 1867. He married at Worcester, Mass., in 1871, Emma Frances Besse, and has his home in Malden.

JAMES LOREN POWERS, son of Loren O. and Jane (Oakes) Powers, was born in Athens, Vt., and was educated at Chester Academy, Vermont. He studied law at

Bellows Falls, Vt., with Winslow S. Myers and in Boston with Burbank & Lund, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 13, 1875. He married, February 9, 1879, at Boston, Mary E. Davis, and has his home in Malden.

JAMES C. WHITNEY, son of John A. and Sarah E. Whitney, was born in Natick, Mass., September 5, 1863, and was educated at the Natick High School. He studied law in Boston with John D. Bryant, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 14, 1890. He married at St. John, N. B., September 18, 1890, Louise M. Horton, and has his home at Needham, Mass.

EBENEZER STOWELL WHITTEMORE was born in Rindge, N. H., September 4, 1828. While a child his parents with their family moved to Illinois, traveling by team the whole distance. He received his early education at Elgin and Kalamazoo, and graduated at the University of Michigan. He graduated also at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and after studying two years in Boston in the office of Charles Grandison Thomas, was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 6, 1857. After his admission he taught school in Barnstable and Provincetown, and July 19, 1858, opened an office in Sandwich, Mass., where he afterwards, until his death, had his home, with an office for fifteen years in Boston. He was a commissioner of Barnstable county nine years, trial justice thirty-one years, and special justice of the First Barnstable District Court from its establishment in 1890 until his death. He was for a time chairman of the School Board of Sandwich, and employed his leisure hours in the investigation of historical matters. He died at Sandwich, Mass., February 27, 1892.

GEORGE WHITTEMORE, son of George and Anna (Mansfield) Whittemore, was born in Boston, December 19, 1836, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1857. He studied law with John J. Clarke and Lemuel Shaw, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 3, 1861, on the morning of his departure for the war as a private in the First Unattached Company of Massachusetts Sharpshooters. He was promoted to corporal and sergeant, and killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

HENRY L. WHITTLESEY, son of C. M. and Maria L. (Ayer) Whittlesey, was born in Chelsea, Mass., November 30, 1862, studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886. He is clerk of the Police Court of Newton, where he has his home, with an office in Boston.

BENJAMIN WHITWELL was born in Boston about 1770, and graduated at Harvard in 1790. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793, and settled in Augusta, Me. He returned to Boston in 1820, and, in a year unknown to the writer, delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, entitled "Folly as it Flies." He died in 1825.

GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH, son of Edward and Henrietta May (Goddard) Wigglesworth, was born in Boston, February 3, 1852, and graduated at Harvard in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1879.

SIDNEY WILLARD, son of Joseph and Susanna Hickling (Lewis) Willard, was born in Lancaster, Mass., February 3, 1831, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Edmund Cushing, of Charlestown, N. H., and Charles G. Loring, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 19, 1856. After his ad-

mission he went to St. Paul with the view of settling there, but returned to Boston and began practice. He entered the service as captain in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, August 13, 1862, and married, August 21, the day before his departure for the war, Sarah R., daughter of Augustus H. Fiske, of the Suffolk bar. He was promoted to major August 27, 1862, and died December 14, 1862, of wounds received the day before in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

BENJAMIN PAYSON WILLIAMS, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Childs) Williams, was born in Roxbury, February 6, 1827, and graduated at Harvard in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 13, 1853, and died in West Roxbury, May 17, 1856.

FREDERICK HOMER WILLIAMS, son of Virgil Homer and Nancy R. (Briggs) Williams, was born in Foxboro', Mass., January 7, 1857, and graduated at Brown University in 1877. He studied law in Taunton with W. H. Fox, and at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 18, 1882. He was a representative from Foxboro' in 1883-84. He married J. Annette Blake at Whitman, Mass., July 19, 1881, and has his home in Brookline.

GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAMS, son of George W. and Henrietta (Rice) Williams, was born in Dedham, Mass., July 10, 1852, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1872, and afterwards attended the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He studied law in Boston with Thomas L. Wakefield, and at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1875. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890, and a member of Congress from 1891 to 1893. He taught school in Brewster, Mass., in 1872-73; was a reporter for the *Boston Globe* in 1873. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1886, and in 1889 an address before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College. He is the author of "Williams' Massachusetts Citations," and the editor of *United States Digest*, volumes ten to seventeen inclusive. His home is at Dedham, with an office in Boston.

GORHAM D. WILLIAMS, son of George A. and Sarah (Deane) Williams, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., January 10, 1842, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1865. He studied law in Greenfield, Mass., with Charles Mattoon, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Greenfield in March, 1868. He was trial justice in Franklin county from 1876 to 1890; has been one of the trustees of Deerfield Academy since 1871, and president of the Board since 1888. He is the author of "The Penal Statutes of Massachusetts," and of the "Massachusetts Peace Officer." He married at Greenfield, January 17, 1871, Ella C. Taylor, and has his home in Arlington, with an office in Boston.

HENRY WEBB WILLIAMS, son of Benjamin W. and Clarissa R. Williams, was born in Taunton, Mass., June 6, 1817, and was educated at the Boston public schools and the Boston Latin School. He studied law with Arthur H. Wellman in Boston, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar at Dedham in 1886. His specialty is patent practice. He married at Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1869, Emma R. Robinson, and has his residence in Milton, with an office in Boston.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS, son of James Munroe and Maria Williams, was born in Toronto, Canada, December 25, 1863, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy.

He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889. His residence is in Chelsea.

SAMUEL WILLISTON, son of Lyman Richards and Anne (Gale) Williston, was born in Cambridge, September 24, 1861, and was educated at the Cambridge High School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1882. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. In 1888-89 he was law clerk of Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court, and in September, 1890, was appointed assistant professor of law in the Harvard Law School. He has written articles in the *Harvard Law Review* and *American Law Reporter*, and has been connected in the courts with *Goodwin vs. Trust Company*, 152 Massachusetts, 189; *Corlin vs. West End Railway*, 151 Massachusetts; *Kneeland vs. Trust Company*, 136 United States, 89; and *Batcheller vs. Bank of Republic*, argued in November, 1891. He married at Roxbury, September 12, 1889, Mary Fairlie Wellman.

BETTER ROLAND WILSON, son of John R. and Mary Jane Wilson, was born in Greensboro, Ga., July 22, 1860, and was educated at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. He studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. His residence is in Boston.

WILLIAM POWER WILSON, son of James Hamilton and Margaret McKim (Marriott) Wilson, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 15, 1852, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 16, 1877. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1886-87; an alderman in 1888-89-90, being chairman in 1890, and was a representative in 1891. He received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1880. He married in Boston, where he lives, April 30, 1884, Louise Keith Kimball.

JOHN WINTHROP, jr., son of Governor John Winthrop, was born at Groton Manor, in England, February 12, 1606, and was educated at Bury St. Edmund's and at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered Inner Temple and became connected with the naval service. In 1631 he came to New England and was chosen assistant eighteen years while living in the Massachusetts Colony. In 1610 he received a grant of Fisher's Island in Long Island Sound, and in 1641 went to England, returning in 1643 with men and machinery for iron works in Lynn and Braintree. In 1646 he began the New London plantation and moved to Connecticut in 1650. In 1657 he was chosen governor of Connecticut, and with the exception of one year continued in office until his death. From 1661 to 1663 he was in London and obtained the charter of Connecticut and New Haven. He married first in 1631, his cousin Martha, daughter of Thomas Fones, of London, and second, in 1635, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Reede, of Wickford, Essex. He died in Boston, April 5, 1676, while attending a meeting of the commissioners of the United Colonies, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven.

HERBERT L. BAKER, son of Gideon H. and Olive E. Baker, was born in Falmouth, Mass., August 9, 1859, and was educated at the public schools, at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and at Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the bar in Barnstable, Mass., in June, 1885. He is a





Frank Mitchell



senator the present year, 1893, from Boston, where he now resides and practices law. He married in Wareham, Mass., October 22, 1886, Mary Alice Handy.

THOMAS WESTON, jr., son of Thomas and Thalia (Eddy) Weston, of Middleboro', Mass., was born in that town, June 14, 1834. His father was many years a selectman and representative. He is descended from Edmund Weston, who came from England to Boston in the *Elizabeth and Ann* in 1635, and settled in Duxbury. His father and grandfather were extensively engaged in the iron manufactory in Middleboro' many years, and both occupied prominent positions in that town. He was educated at the Pierce Academy in Middleboro, and in 1864 received the honorary degree of A. M. from Amherst College. Before entering on his professional career he was some years engaged in teaching and was two years the principal of the Plympton Academy. He studied law in Middleboro' in the office of William H. Wood and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1859. He first opened an office in Fall River, Mass., where he soon secured an extensive practice. In 1865 he removed to Boston, and has there largely added to both his business and reputation. In addition to his labors at the bar he has made a specialty of historical studies and matters relating to the history of the Congregational Church and Polity. He is the author of a small volume entitled "A Sketch of Peter Oliver, the Last Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature in the Province of Massachusetts Bay," "A Genealogy of the Descendants of Edmund Weston," and many short articles in various papers and magazines. His residence is in Newton, from which place he was sent representative to the General Court in 1883 and 1884, and he has been president of the Congregational Club of Boston. He is a member of various historical associations, a lover of books, the owner of a good library, and finds relief from his professional work in antiquarian study.

CHARLES GRANDISON THOMAS was born in Denmark, N. Y., the son of poor parents, and was brought up as a charcoal burner. The history of the Massachusetts bar can show among its members no career more picturesque than his. After reaching manhood he determined to gratify a passion for learning which had been growing stronger with his years, and in some mysterious way succeeded in reaching the seaboard and securing an humble position as an assistant and man of all work under the keeper of the East Chop Light on Martha's Vineyard. Here he found his way to books of various kinds, and as he studied their contents a still higher ambition was excited to obtain a collegiate education. In entire ignorance of the necessary qualifications for admission to Harvard, he groped along, from reading to geography, from geography to mathematics, from mathematics to Latin, from Latin to Greek, and when he thought himself equipped for a trial, he went on foot to Cambridge and presented himself for examination. Being probably favored by the faculty, to whom the peculiar circumstances of his case were made known, he was admitted, and passing through his collegiate course, always known under the sobriquet of Lighthouse Thomas, he graduated creditably in 1838. He then entered the Law School at Cambridge, graduating in 1841, and the writer remembers him well, often seeing him walking into Boston studying a law book on the way. Precisely by what means he was enabled to pass through the various stages of his education the writer has never been informed. It is probable, however, that he was a beneficiary of one or another college fund and received also aid from some one of the many benevolent

persons in Boston and Cambridge, who are always ready to assist those seeking a better position in life. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 28, 1811, and until his death practiced in Boston, with a residence in Cambridge. He married a very worthy attendant at a restaurant in Tremont Row, where for many years he was an habitue, and outlived his wife a number of years. The writer is under the impression that he died in Cambridge about 1872.

DANIEL WELLS was born in Greenfield, Mass., in 1792, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1810. In 1837 he was appointed district attorney, and in 1841 was appointed to succeed John Mason Williams as chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He continued on the bench until his death. In 1849 he removed to Cambridge, where he died, June 23, 1854.

HORATIO BYINGTON was the son of Isaiah Byington, a farmer in Stockbridge, Mass. He studied law in Stockbridge and with Judge Howe in Worthington, and was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1820. He began practice in Plainfield, but returned to Stockbridge and continued in practice there until he was appointed in 1846 a judge of the Common Pleas Court. He continued on the bench until his death, which occurred at Stockbridge, February 5, 1856. He lived at one time in Lenox.

JUNIUS HALL, son of Hon. John Hall, of Ellington, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1831, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 26, 1846. He settled first in Alton, Ill., but returned to Boston and died there, August 2, 1851.

GEORGE GORHAM WILLIAMS, son of Samuel K. and Eliza Winslow (Whitman) Williams, was born in Boston in 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1848. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Peleg W. Chandler, and died in Boston the year of his admission to the bar, June 25, 1851.

JOSHUA HOLYOKE WARD was born in Salem in 1809, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He studied law with Leverett Saltonstall, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1832. He was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1844, and continued on the bench until his death, which occurred at Salem, June 5, 1848.

CHARLES WORTHINGTON was born in Lenox in 1822, and graduated at Williams College in 1840. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Charles C. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 19, 1844. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., May 28, 1848.

EDWARD CRUFT, jr., was born in Boston about 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1834, and after practicing a short time in Boston went to St. Louis, and there died, April 22, 1847.

SAMUEL GAY, a brother of Ebenezer Gay, sr., already referred to in this register, graduated at Harvard in 1775. He studied law and after admission, being a loyalist, retired to New Brunswick, where he became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at Fort Cumberland, N. B., January 21, 1817, at the age of ninety-three.

FISHER AMES HARDING was born in Dover, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1833. He studied law with Daniel Webster in Boston, and after admission to the bar removed to Detroit, Mich, where he died in 1846. At the time of his death he was assistant editor of the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*.

GEORGE GAY, son of Willard Gay, was born in Dedham, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He was admitted to the bar as early as 1817, as his name appears on the roll of Boston lawyers in that year. He died in Andover, November 9, 1843. His residence and office were in Boston, and the writer, who remembers his death, is under the impression that he died suddenly in the cars.

WILLIAM SIMMONS was born, the writer thinks, in Hanover or Scituate, Mass., about 1782. He graduated at Harvard in 1804. His name appears on the roll of Boston lawyers in 1811. He was appointed, June 10, 1822, one of the justices of the Police Court of Boston, which was established in that year. His associates were Benjamin Whitman, senior justice, and Henry Orne. He died June 17, 1843, in Boston, and Abel Cushing was appointed to succeed him. He married in 1810, Lucia, daughter of Abraham Hammatt, of Plymouth.

PETER OLIVER ALDEN was born in Middleboro', Mass., August 20, 1772, and graduated at Brown University in 1792. He studied law with Seth Padelford, of Taunton, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. His name appears on the roll of admissions to the Suffolk bar by the Supreme Court. He removed to Maine and died in Brunswick, February 14, 1842.

ALBERT BAKER was born in Bow, N. H., in 1810, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1831. He studied law with Franklin Pierce in Hillsboro', N. H., and with Richard Fletcher in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1837. He settled in Hillsboro', N. H., was a representative in 1839-40-41, and died in that town October 17, 1841.

ROBERT WORMSIED TREVETT was born in 1788, and graduated at Harvard in 1808. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1811, and died in Lynn, January 13, 1841.

DANIEL PARKMAN was born in Boston in 1791, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1816. He soon abandoned the law for mercantile pursuits. At a later period he was a deputy sheriff and city marshal of Boston. He died at Cambridge, February 25, 1840.

HENRY C. SIMONDS was born in 1810, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1835, and died in Boston, April 3, 1840.

CALEB ALEXANDER BUCKINGHAM, son of Joseph Tinker Buckingham, for many years editor of the *Boston Courier*, was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He studied law, and after admission to the Suffolk bar removed to Geneva, N. Y. He died in Chicago, January 13, 1840.

EZEKIEL HERSEY DERBY was born, perhaps, in Hingham in 1799, and graduated at Harvard in 1818. He was a member of the Suffolk bar, and died in Boston, November 14, 1839.

EDWARD PREBLE, son of William Pitt and Sarah A. Preble, was born in Portland, Me., April 1, 1855, and was educated at Hanover, Germany, at Phillips Andover Academy and the Pennsylvania Military Academy. He studied law in Boston in the office of L. C. Southard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1890. He was in Paris during the siege of 1870-71, and was the author of interesting articles in the magazines describing its incidents. His home is in Boston.

WILLIAM HENRY PREBLE, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth M. (Freeman) Preble, was born in Charlestown, Mass., August 12, 1856, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law with F. Hutchinson and George E. Smith in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880. He was a representative in 1888 and 1889. He married, December 8, 1880, Amy Bertha Nash, and lives in the Charlestown District of Boston.

ALBERT JEROME PRATT, son of C. T. and Mary (Post) Pratt, was born in Saybrook, Conn., January 31, 1857, and was educated at Wabraham Academy and at Boston University. He studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881. His home is in Boston.

CHARLES EDWARD PRATT, son of Rev. Joseph H. and Martha E. Pratt, was born in Vassalboro', Me., March 13, 1845, and graduated at Haverford College, Penn., in 1870. He studied law in Boston with Leonard A. Jones and Albert B. Otis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1871. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1877-79-80-81-82, and president of the board the last two years. He makes a specialty of patent causes, and has been the attorney of the Pope Manufacturing Company and connected corporations since May, 1881. He is the author of "The American Bicycle," he founded and edited *The Bicycling World*, edited *Outing* two years, and for a number of years has been a writer of pamphlets, essays, stories and poems for magazines and newspapers. He married at Worcester in 1872 Georgiana E. Folie, and lives in Boston.

NATHAN H. PRATT, son of Nathan and Sarah E. Pratt, was born in Norwich, Conn., August 31, 1848, and was educated at the public schools of Weymouth, Mass., the native town of his father, who returned to it from Norwich. He studied law with Everett C. Bumpus, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar in Dedham, January 1, 1880. He was of counsel for the mill owner's in their suits against the town of Weymouth to recover damages for taking water from Weymouth Great Pond, in which \$30,000 or more was recovered. He lives unmarried in East Weymouth, with an office in Boston.

SAMUEL JACKSON PRESCOTT, son of Dr. Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott, was born in Groton, March 15, 1773, and graduated at Harvard in 1795. He studied law with William Prescott, but left the profession not long after admission on account of deafness, and went into business with Aaron P. Cleveland. He was subsequently a notary public in Boston for thirty years. He married, November 13, 1804, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Hillier, of Salem, and died in Brookline, February 4, 1857.

WILLIAM MORTON PREST, son of William and Rebecca (Morton) Prest, was born in Blackburn, Lancashire county, England, February 22, 1862, and graduated at Amherst in 1888. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1891, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August of that year. He married at Uxbridge, Mass., in 1880, Emma A. Day, and his home is in Hudson, Mass., with an office in Boston.

JOHN PRESTON, son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Champney) Preston, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., April 12, 1802, and graduated at Harvard in 1823. He studied law with George F. Farley in New Ipswich, and with Samuel Hubbard in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1827. He settled in New Ipswich and and there and at Townsend passed his life. He was a representative seven years,



and senator in 1848-49. He married in Townsend, October 27, 1828, Elizabeth S., daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Kidder) French, of Billerica, and died at New Ipswich, March 5, 1867.

GEORGE HENRY PRESTON, son of Marshall and Maria (Parker) Preston, was born in Billerica, Mass., June 6, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He studied law in Boston with Peleg W. Chandler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar and practiced in Boston until his death. He married, January 1, 1850, in Billerica, Catherine Rogers, daughter of James K. Faulkner, and died in Boston, May 29, 1868.

WINFIELD FORREST PRIME, son of Oliver and Emma F. Prime, was born in Charlestown, Mass., November 22, 1860, and was educated at the Boston public schools and at Boston University. He studied law at Boston University and in the office of Joseph H. & H. W. B. Cotton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1886. He was a representative in 1890. He married Mary A. Fontaine, May 12, 1891, at Boston, and lives in the Charlestown District of Boston.

JAMES PERROTT PRINCE, son of James P. and Eliza T. (Burns) Prince, was born in Rockport, Mass., June 7, 1861, and graduated as Bachelor of Science at Amherst College in 1881. He studied law in Boston with Wm. F. Slocum and Wm. A. Herrick, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 2, 1883. He married in Chelsea, September 20, 1885, Carrie E. Hodgdon, and has his home in Lexington.

JOSEPH HARDY PRINCE, son of Henry and Sarah (Millet) Prince, was born in Salem, June 7, 1801, and graduated at Harvard in 1819. He studied law in Salem with John Pickering, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1824. He settled in Salem and was a representative in 1825. In 1834 he was an inspector in the Boston Custom House, and in 1835 was private secretary of Commodore Eliot on board the *Constitution* on a voyage to France to bring home the American Minister, Edward Livingston. In 1848 he was appointed to an office in the surveyor's department in the Boston Custom House, and on leaving that position resumed the practice of law in Boston. He married Mary Hunt, of Salem, and died in Boston November 18, 1861.

THOMAS WILLIAM PROCTOR, son of Thomas and Susan R. (Pool) Proctor, was born in Hollis, N. H., November 20, 1858, and receiving his early education at the public schools and at Groton Academy, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1879. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1883. He was first a member of the firm of Hardy, Elder & Proctor, and later of the firm of Elder & Proctor. He was first appointed second assistant district attorney for Suffolk county, then first assistant, and in May, 1891, he was appointed city solicitor, which office he still holds.

GEORGE PUTNAM, son of Rev. Dr. George and Elizabeth Ann (Ware) Putnam, was born in Roxbury, Mass., October 28, 1834, and fitting for college at the Roxbury Latin School, graduated at Harvard in 1854. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and after further study in the office of Chandler & Shattuck, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 18, 1858, and is now associated in business with William G. Russell. He married in Cambridge, where he has his home, June 9, 1860, Harriet Lowell.

HENRY WARE PUTNAM, brother of the above, was born in Roxbury, April 29, 1817, and fitting for college at the Roxbury Latin School, graduated at Harvard in 1839.

He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1872. He has been overseer of Harvard College. He married Florence Haven Thwing, in October, 1873, and Mary Nelson Williams, in August, 1882, and lives in the Highland District of Boston.

WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM, son of George and Harriet (Lowell) Putnam, was born in Roxbury, November 22, 1861, and fitting for college at the Cambridge High School, graduated at Harvard in 1882. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1886. He married Elizabeth Lowell, June 9, 1888, and has his home in Boston.

HENRY ORNE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1816. He was appointed an associate justice of the Boston Police Court, June 10, 1822, at the time of the establishment of the court.

JOHN WINSLOW WHITMAN, son of Kilborn and Betsey (Winslow) Whitman, was born in Pembroke, Mass., in 1798. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830. He married in 1828 Sarah Helen Power, of Providence, R. I., a lady well known in her day as a poet. He died in Boston in 1833.

JOHN GALLISON, a nephew of Chief Justice Sewall, was born in Marblehead in October, 1788, and graduated at Harvard in 1807. He was admitted to the Essex bar in 1810, and after practicing a short time in his native town, removed to Boston, and had an extensive practice. He died December 25, 1820.

CHRISTOPHER CHARLES LIST came to Boston from Philadelphia, and studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1847. He married, in 1848, Harriet Winslow, a native of Portland, the author of the "Stanzas to the Unsatisfied," beginning with the lines:

"Why thus longing, thus forever sighing,  
For the far off unattained and dim,  
While the beautiful, all around thee lying,  
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn!"

He died in Boston not many years after his marriage.

PHILIP SIDNEY RUST, son of Dr. William Appleton and Sarah J. (Goodenow) Rust, was born in South Paris, Me., and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1890. He lives in Boston.

GEORGE HOLTON RYTHER, son of William E. and Delia P. Ryther, was born in Brattleboro', Vt., April 20, 1852, and was educated at Powers Institute, Bernardstown, Mass., and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1880, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November of that year. He has been a member of the Cambridge Common Council. He married in Cambridge, in 1883, Martha R. Dickinson, and has his home in Cohasset, with an office in Boston.

GEORGE ABBOTT SALTMARSH, son of Gilman and Harriet E. Saltmarsh, was born in Bow, N. H., October 18, 1858, and having received his early education at the public schools of Concord, N. H., at the Tilton, N. H., Seminary, and under private instruction, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1884. He studied law in Concord, N. H., with Chase & Streeter, and at the Boston University, and was admitted to



Edfrey Morse



the Suffolk bar in February, 1889. He married Nellie Gertrude Soule at Everett, Mass., June 6, 1890, and has his home in Everett.

FRANKLIN BENJAMIN SANBORN, was born in Hampton Falls, December 15, 1831, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1855. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and after admission, practiced for a time in Boston. He began, however, to devote himself to social science and sanitary and reformatory ethics, and was appointed secretary of the the State Board of Health and Charities in 1863, and from 1874 to 1876 was its chairman. He was appointed, July 1, 1879, inspector of charities, and served some years in that capacity, bringing to the performance of his duties a wisdom and judgment of great value to the State. He has been secretary of the American Social Science Association and was president of the National Conference of Charities from 1888 to 1891. He is now in Athens, Greece, and is the writer of "The Breakfast Table," in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, a series of interesting papers on topics of special interest to people of taste and culture, which he has not permitted his departure and temporary absence from home to interrupt. He married Louisa Leavitt.

M. LENDSLEY SANBORN, son of Ephraim and Sarah Sanborn, was born in Baldwin, Me., September 30, 1859, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1882. He studied law in Portland, Me., with Mattock, Coombs & Neal, and was admitted to the Maine bar at Portland, May 20, 1886, and to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1886. He lives, unmarried, in Boston.

CALEB SAUNDERS, son of Daniel and Phebe T. Saunders, was born in Andover, Mass., September 4, 1838, and was educated at the High School in Lawrence, Mass., and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1859. He studied law with Daniel Saunders, of Lawrence, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1863. He has been alderman and mayor of Lawrence, each three years. He married, February 8, 1865, Carrie F. Stickney, and has his domicile in Lawrence.

CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS, son of Daniel and Mary J. (Livermore) Saunders, was born in Lawrence, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Essex bar in Salem in 1870. He lives in Lawrence.

TIBOMAS SAVAGE, son of Rev. Thomas and Sarah Webster Savage, was born in Bedford, N. H., January 20, 1852, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1873. He studied law in Manchester, N. H., with David Cross, and was admitted to the Florida bar at Key West in January, 1874, and to the Suffolk bar in October of the same year. He has been United States district attorney for the Southern District of Florida, city solicitor of Key West, and city solicitor of Malden, Mass., where he has his residence. He married, August 20, 1891, Lucy Burkhalter Curtiss.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD, son of John and Margaret (Thompson) Schofield, was born in Dudley, Mass., February 11, 1857, and was educated at the public schools, at Nichols Academy, Dudley, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1879. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1883, and after serving two years 1884-85 as private secretary of Justice Horace Gray in Washington, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1885. He has been instructor in torts in the Harvard Law School and in Roman law in Harvard College, and a contributor to the *Harvard Law Review*. He married Ednah May Green at Rutland in December, 1890, and has his residence in Malden.

JAMES SCHOUTER, son of William and Francis E. (Warren) Schouler, was born in Arlington, formerly West Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1859. He studied law in Boston in the office of George D. Guild, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Supreme Court January 23, 1862, and to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States December 10, 1867. In the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment August 4, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant September 6, 1862, and assigned to the Signal Corps, and mustered out July 30, 1863. Mr. Schouler has been a prolific writer in the fields of both legal and historic literature. He is the author of a "History of the United States under the Constitution," which has been pronounced by a no less competent authority than the *New York Nation* to be "the most real history of the United States yet produced for the period which it covers." It comprises in five volumes the period from 1783 to 1861. In the field of law he is the author of "Schouler on Domestic Relations," of which four editions have been published, "Schouler on Personal Property," "Schouler on Bailments, including Carriers, etc.," "Schouler on Executors and Administrators," "and "Schouler on Wills." Concerning these works the *Albany Law Journal* says that "to Mr. Schouler must be given the praise of being the best law writer of our day in point of style." Mr. Schouler has mingled with his labors as a writer the occupation of lecturer on American Political History at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and on various law topics at the National University in Washington, and the law school of the Boston University in Boston. He married at Boston, December 14, 1870, Emily F. Cochran, and has his residence in Boston. An impaired hearing, perhaps fortunately, prevents the interference of general practice with his occupation as a writer, and he is still at work with his pen with the promise of further enriching the shelves of both the lawyer and historian.

CHARLES P. SEARLE, son of Richard and Emily Searle, was born in New Marlboro', Mass., and graduated at Amherst College in 1876. He studied law in Boston with Henry F. Buswell, and at the National Law School in Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. He married Cora A. W. Hogg in 1885, and lives in Boston.

NORMAN SEAVER, son of Heman and Elizabeth (Week) Seaver, was born in Groton, Mass., April 7, 1802. He spent one year at Middlebury College, and graduated at Harvard in 1822. He studied law with Luther Lawrence in Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1827. He settled in Boston, was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1828, and in 1831 abandoned the profession. He was later a member of the mercantile firm of Stone, Seaver & Bush. He married, December 1, 1829, Anna Maria, daughter of Luther and Lucy (Bigelow) Lawrence, of Groton, and died at St. Louis, May 12, 1838.

GEORGE HENRY PARSONS SHAW, son of Parsons and Mary (Kearsley) Shaw, was born in Manchester, England, January 31, 1869, and was educated at Owens College, Victoria University in Manchester. He graduated at the law school of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar of South Dakota at Sioux Falls March 2, 1890, and to the Massachusetts bar at Cambridge January 29, 1891. His domicile is in Somerville.



JOHN OAKES SHAW, son of John O. and grandson of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, was born in Milton, Mass., in August, 1850, and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He studied law with his uncle, Lemuel Shaw, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 23, 1876.

JOHN F. SHEA was born in Boston, June 2, 1859, and was educated at the public schools. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, was a representative in 1886, and a senator in 1887-88.

JOSEPH W. SHEFFAN, son of Thomas W. and Annie M., was born in East Boston, Mass., February 6, 1876, and was educated at the Boston public schools. He studied law with William C. Williamson and at Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891. He lives in Boston.

JOHN GODDARD JACKSON, son of Abraham and Harriet Otis (Goddard) Jackson, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 8, 1823. He was descended on his father's side from Abraham Jackson, who married at Plymouth in 1657 Remember, daughter of Nathaniel Morton, the secretary of Plymouth Colony, and on the mother's side from John Otis, who was born in 1581, and came from Barnstable in England and settled in Hingham in 1635, and also from Benjamin Goddard, an early emigrant from England. He fitted for college at the Plymouth High School, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 19, 1846, and practiced in Boston many years. About 1880 he removed to Aiken, S. C., and there died unmarried in 1884.

WILLIAM HEDGE, son of Thomas and Lydia Coffin (Goodwin) Hedge, was born in Plymouth, Mass., February 26, 1840, and was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He graduated at Harvard in 1862. He enlisted September 12, 1862, as corporal in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment for nine months' service in the War of 1861, was made sergeant October 1, 1862, first lieutenant January 15, 1863, and was mustered out June 18, 1863. He then studied law in Boston in the office of Whiting & Russell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 27, 1866. He is in active practice as a conveyancer with a business extending from Suffolk into Plymouth, Bristol, Norfolk, Middlesex and Essex counties. He married at Plymouth, October 11, 1871, Catherine Elliott, daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine (Elliott) Russell. He lives in Plymouth, with an office in Boston.

EDWIN DAY SIBLEY, son of Edwin and Hannah Elizabeth (Day) Sibley, was born in Boston, April 18, 1857, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of George V. Leverett, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 22, 1882. He married in Boston, October 28, 1886, Ellen M. Ayers, and has his domicile in Somerville.

HENRY R. SKINNER, son of Hiram D. and Eliza A. Skinner, was born in Foxboro', Mass., and studied law in Boston with George S. Littlefield, Frank T. Benner and Montessor T. Allen, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar July 3, 1890. His residence is in Watertown.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, son of Oliver E. and Polly Mills Slocum, was born in Tolland, Mass., January 31, 1822, and was educated at the public schools and at the academy in Winsted, Conn. He studied law in Sheffield, Mass., in the office of Billings Palmer, and was admitted to the Berkshire bar at Lenox, then the shire town of the county,

in October, 1846. He has been a representative, selectman and member of the School Committee in Grafton, but now he has his residence in Newton. He married Margaret Tinker at Tolland, Mass., April 21, 1847.

WINFIELD S. SLOCUM, son of the above, was born in Grafton, Mass., May 1, 1848, and graduated at Amherst College in 1869. He studied law in Boston in the office of Slocum & Staples, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1871. He has been a member of the School Committee of Newton, where he has his residence, city solicitor and representative in 1888-89. He married at Newtonville in 1873, Annie A. Pulsifer.

GEORGE EDWIN SMITH, son of David H. and Esther (Perkins) Smith, was born in New Hampton, N. H., April 5, 1849, and was educated at Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He studied law in Lewiston in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, and of Horace R. Cheney in Boston, and at Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 30, 1875. He was a representative in 1883-84, and is trustee of the Public Library, and a member of the School Committee in Everett, Mass., where he resides. He married Sarah F. Weld at Buxton, Me., October 31, 1876.

HENRY BARNEY SMITH, son of Barney and Ann (Otis) Smith, was born in Boston, October 26, 1789, and after fitting for college under the instruction of Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, graduated at Harvard in 1809. He studied law at the Litchfield, Conn., Law School, and in Boston with William Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 19, 1812. In 1822 he delivered an oration on the Fourth of July in Dorchester at a democratic celebration of the day, another in Boston in 1824, and in 1830 another before the Washington Society. He died unmarried in Boston, April 1, 1861.

HENRY HYDE SMITH, son of Greenleaf and Nancy (Churchill) Smith, was born in Cornish, Me., February 2, 1832, and was educated at the Parsonsfield Seminary, the Bridgeton Academy, the Standish Academy and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1854. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and after further study in Portland in the office of Fessenden & Butler, he was admitted to the Cumberland bar at Portland February 2, 1860. He came to Boston in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 18 of that year, and has since practiced at that bar. He married, December 24, 1861, at Portland, Mary Sherburne, daughter of John Winchester and Eliza Ann (Osgood) Dana. His domicile is at Hyde Park.

JOSEPH R. SMITH, son of Joseph E. and Charlotte (Richardson) Smith, was born in Hollis, N. H., August 18, 1856, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1879. He studied law at the Boston University and in Nashua, N. H., with General H. F. Stevens and in Boston with John O. Teele, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1883. He has been an instructor since 1886 in the Boston University Law School. He married at Epsom, N. H., May 26, 1881, Annie E. Towle, and has his residence in Boston.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, son of Ithamar and Ruth (Barnard) Smith, was born in Waitesfield, Vt., January 11, 1819, and was educated at the Waitesfield public schools, at Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, Gouverneur, N. Y., at the University of Vermont in Burlington, and in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1849, and has since that time been engaged in active practice in Boston. In later years he

has been connected as counsel with telephone and other patent cases. He married at Cambridge, where he has his residence, December 10, 1856, Caroline E. Marshall.

CLARENCE CHENEY SMITH, son of David H. and Esther S. (Perkins) Smith, was born in New Hampton, N. H., March 1, 1865, and educated at the Edward Little High School and at Bates College in Lewiston, Me. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and with George E. Smith in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890. He has been principal of the York, Me., High School, and is now principal of the Evening School in Everett, where he has his residence.

EDWARD IRVING SMITH, son of Cyrus G. and Emily M. Smith, was born in Lincoln, Mass., October 20, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1889. He married Lucia G. Campbell, and has his domicile in Waltham.

ROBERT DICKSON SMITH, son of Dr. John De Wolfe and Judith Wells (Smith) Smith, was born in Brandon, Miss., April 23, 1838. His parents removed in his youth to Hallowell, Me., where he passed his boyhood, and he graduated at Harvard in 1857. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and began practice in Boston with Henry W. Paine. In 1882 he became associated with his brother-in-law, Melville M. Weston. He was a representative in 1876, and declined a nomination for Congress as well as appointments to the benches of the Superior and Supreme Courts. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1880, and was an overseer of Harvard College from 1878 until his death. He married Paulina Cony Weston, daughter of George Melville Weston, of Washington, D. C., and cousin of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. He died in Boston, May 30, 1888.

HERBERT MILTON SYLVESTER, son of Ezekiel J. and Miriam T. Sylvester, was born in Lowell, Mass., February 20, 1849, and was educated at the Bridgeton Academy in Maine. He studied law in Portland with William Pitt Fessenden, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in April, 1872. In 1886 he removed to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 24 in that year. Aside from his professional work he has done much in the field of literature. He is the author of "Prose Pastorals" and "Homestead Highways," and has at the present time in press two novels, a book of boys' adventure and a series of articles from the *New England Magazine*. He married at Portland, August 5, 1872, Clara M. Elder, and has his home in Boston.

FREERICK CROSBY SWIFT, son of Charles F. and Sarah A. Swift, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., December 18, 1856, and was educated at the public schools and under private instruction. He studied law in Barnstable with Joseph M. Day and at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Barnstable bar at Barnstable in October, 1880. He was for two years the editor of the *Yarmouth Register*. He married in Brookline, Mass., June 2, 1890, Stella Nichols Hobbs, and lives in Boston.

ERDIX TENNY SWIFT, son of Phineas and Deborah Swift, was born in Corinth, Vt., and educated at the public schools. He studied law in Boston with Nathaniel Richardson, and was admitted to the bar at Cambridge in 1859. He was a member of the Common Council four years and chief of police five years of Charlestown before its annexation to Boston, but has now his office in Boston, and his domicile at Reading, Mass. He married at Foster, R. I., March 17, 1836, Waty A. Rounds.

SAMUEL SWETT, son of Dr. John Barnard and Charlotte (Bourne) Swett, was born in Newburyport, June 9, 1782, and graduated at Harvard in 1800. He studied law with Jeremiah Smith in Exeter and with Charles Jackson and Edward Livermore. He began to practice in Salem in 1803, and in 1810 removed to Boston. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1823, representative three years, and soon after coming to Boston abandoned the law and became a partner in the house of William B. Swett & Company. He married at Salem, August 25, 1807, Lucia, daughter of William Gray, and died in Boston, October 28, 1866.

FRANCIS KITTRIDGE SWEETSER, son of Francis K. and Myra A. Sweetser, was born in Stoneham, Mass., January 21, 1865, and graduated at Tufts College in 1886. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Charles Robinson, jr., and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1889. He married, October 21, 1891, at Saco, Me., Jennie M. Clement, and lives in Stoneham, with an office in Boston.

JAMES F. SWFENEY, son of Michael and Johanna Sweeney, was born in Stow, now Maynard, Mass., and was educated at Boston College. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 18, 1888. He lives in Maynard, with his office in Boston.

GEORGE R. SWASEY, son of Horatio J. and Harriet M. (Higgins) Swasey, was born in Standish, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1875. He studied law with his father in Standish and at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1879 and to the Suffolk bar February 21, 1879. He lives, unmarried, in Boston.

HAMES WALLACE SUTER, son of John and Sarah (Wallace) Suter, was born in Boston, December 30, 1828, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1850. He studied law with William J. Hubbard and Francis O. Watts in Boston, at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of John J. & Manlius S. Clarke in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1852. He has been a member of the Boston Common Council and president of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, son of Joseph Lewis and Susan Margaret (Benjamin) Stackpole, was born in Boston, March 20, 1838, and graduated at Harvard in 1857. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 3, 1860. He was first assistant city solicitor of Boston from 1870 to 1876, and United States general appraiser from August to December, 1891. In the War of the Rebellion he was commissioned captain in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment September 2, 1861, captain and C. S. of United States Volunteers August 30, 1862, major and judge advocate July 10, 1863, brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, and resigned April 20, 1865. He has appeared in the *North American Review* for November, 1865, as the author of "Military Law," and in the *American Law Review* as the author of "Rogers vs. Attorney-General," October, 1866; "Law and Romance," April, 1867; "Book about Lawyers," October, 1867; "Lord Plunket," April, 1868; "Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham," January, 1870; "Howland Will Case," July, 1870, and "Early Days of Charles Sumner," April, 1879. He married, March 3, 1863, at Cambridge, Martha Watson Parsons, and has his domicile at Mattapoisett, with his office in Boston.

ARTHUR LANGDON SPRING, son of John Langdon and Ellen M. Spring, was born in Salmon Falls, N. H., February 25, 1857, and was educated at Kimball Union Acad-



*Geo W Morse*





emy and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1880. He studied law at Boston University and with John L. Spring at Lebanon, N. H., and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in August, 1883, and to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He has been a member of the Common Council three years in Boston, where he has his residence.

CHARLES H. SPRAGUE, son of Homer B. and A. E. Sprague, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 21, 1856, and studied law at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 26, 1879, and was a member of the Common Council of Newton, where he has his domicile, in 1891, and an alderman in 1892. He married Jennie Starbuck, of Cincinnati, O., August 11, 1877.

CHARLES FRANKLIN SPRAGUE, son of Seth Edward and Harriet B. (Lawrence) Sprague, was born in Boston, June 10, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1879. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and at Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston, where he lives, in 1889-90, and a representative in 1891-92. He married in Boston, in November, 1891, Mary B. Pratt.

WILLIAM JONES SPOONER, son of William and Mary Phillips Spooner, was born in Boston, April 15, 1794, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and with Peter O. Thacher in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1816. He died in Boston, October 17, 1824.

WILLIAM EDWARD SPEAR, son of Archibald G. and Angelica Spear, was born in Rockland, Me., January 2, 1848, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1870. He studied law with A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, Me., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1878. He was of counsel for the United States in the Alabama Court of Claims, and is at present counsel for the United States in the French Spoliation Claims. He married in 1878 in Boston, Marie Josephine Graux, and lives in Boston.

SAMUEL SNOW, son of Caleb Hopkins and Sarah (Drew) Snow, was born in Duxbury, Mass., November 18, 1832. His father was the author of a history of Boston, a physician of note, who died in 1835. He graduated at Brown in 1856, and after attending the Harvard Law School and studying in the office of Caleb William Loring, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1858. Before entering Brown he went to California, one of the first at the breaking out of the gold fever, sailing in the ship *Niantic*, July 5, 1849. He has been a member of the Common Council of Cambridge, where he resides. He married in Cambridge, August 20, 1861, Ophelia A. Smith.

CHARLES ARMSTRONG SNOW, son of Franklin and Anna E. (Armstrong) Snow, was born in Boston, September 23, 1862, and graduated at Harvard in 1882. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, since which time he has been associated in business with E. W. Burdett, and makes a specialty of corporation law. He is unmarried and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER SMITH, son of Christopher and Sally T. Smith, was born in Chatham, Mass., September 16, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1885. He attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He married in Chelsea, October 31, 1889, Florence Hsley, and has his residence in McRose, with his office in Boston.

THEOPHILUS GILMAN SMITH, son of Theophilus Staniells and Mary Burley (Gilman) Smith, was born in Stratham, N. H., December 29, 1848, and graduated at Harvard in 1871. He studied law with E. Rockwood Hoar in Boston, and at Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 13, 1874. In 1887 he moved to Groton. He married, May 11, 1875, at Somerville, Julia Warton, daughter of George and Marie (Warton) Kaan, of New York.

SETH P. SMITH, son of Samuel and Ruth T. Smith, was born in Hollis, Me., January 4, 1857, and was educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1882. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1885. He has served two years in the Common Council of Boston, where he lives.

SAMUEL HERBERT SMITH, son of Samuel Abbott and Maria E. (Edes) Smith, was born in Arlington, Mass., April 5, 1864, and graduated at Harvard in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1888. His residence is in Arlington.

SAMUEL EMERSON SMITH, son of Manasseh and Hannah (Emerson) Smith, was born in Hollis, N. H., March 12, 1788, and fitting for college at Wiscasset, Me., and at Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1808. He studied law with Samuel Dana, of Groton, and with his brothers Manasseh and Joseph Emerson, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 25, 1812. He removed from Boston to Wiscasset, and represented that town in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1819, before the incorporation of Maine, and in the Legislature of Maine in 1820. He was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Maine from 1822 to 1830; governor from 1831 to 1833; reappointed justice of the Common Pleas Court in 1835, and resigned in 1837. In 1837 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the laws of Maine. When chosen governor he removed to Augusta, but in 1836 returned to Wiscasset. He married, September 12, 1832, Louisa Sophia, daughter of Henry Weld Fuller, of Augusta, and died in Wiscasset, March 3, 1860.

SAMUEL SAVAGE SHAW, son of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1856.

JOHN L. SWIFT, was born in Falmouth, Mass., May 28, 1828. He came to Boston in 1843 and entered a store as clerk. He was an active member of the Mercantile Library Association from 1848 to 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, was a representative in 1855-57, was appointed pilot commissioner in 1858, and United States storekeeper in June, 1861. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and was made sergeant, lieutenant, and then captain in the Forty-first Regiment. He was provost judge at Baton Rouge, captain and judge advocate on the staff of General Grover, and adjutant-general of Louisiana in 1863. In 1866 he was appointed naval officer of the port of Boston, and in 1867 deputy collector, holding that office till 1869, when he went into business in New York. Afterwards returning to Boston he was reappointed in 1874 deputy collector, and remained in office till 1885. From 1886 to 1887 he was editor of the *State*, a weekly journal, and from 1887 to 1890 was with the *Evening Traveller*. In March, 1890, he was reappointed deputy collector, and is still in office.

ELISHA GREENWOOD was born in Dedham, Mass., July 15, 1863, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Henry W. Bragg, of Boston, and was admitted to the St. Louis bar February 1, 1881, and to the Suffolk bar January 18, 1885. He has been a representative from Dedham, where he lives. He has been counsel in many important cases to be found in the reports of the Supreme Court, was editor of the *Central Law Journal* in 1883-84, and is the author of "Public Policy in the Law of Contracts," and two volumes on "Constitutional Law" for "Federal Decisions."

WILLIAM CALHOONE GREENE, son of Samuel D. and Susan (Gibbs) Greene, was born in Batavia, N. Y., October 8, 1828, and was educated at the Monson, Westfield and Easthampton Academies in Massachusetts and at Amherst College and Brown University. He studied law with Bates, Beach & Gillett in Westfield, Mass., and with Beach & Bond, and Henry Morris in Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in Springfield in October, 1852. He married first, Virginia Croll, of Philadelphia, and second, Maria H., daughter of Noah Lincoln, of Boston. He lives in Boston.

REGINALD GRAY, son of Francis Henry and Hedwiga Regina (Shober) Gray, was born in Boston, March 19, 1853, and graduated at Harvard in 1875. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1879. He lives in Boston.

SAMUEL JACKSON GARDNER, son of Caleb Gardner, was born in Brookline, July 9, 1788, and graduated at Harvard in 1807. After his admission he practiced law in Roxbury, now Boston, and in 1838 moved to Newark, N. J., where in 1850 he became editor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. He died at the White Mountains, N. H., July 14, 1864.

WILLIAM PARKINSON GREENE, son of Gardner and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Greene, was born in Boston, September 7, 1795, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law in Boston with Samuel Hubbard, who married his sister, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 14, 1820. He became a partner with Mr. Hubbard and continued in practice in Boston seven years. In 1824 he moved to Norwich, Conn. He married, July 14, 1819, Angusta Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Vassall Borland, and died in Norwich, June 18, 1864.

WILLIAM B. GALE, son of John Gale, was born in Southampton, N. H., August 8, 1829, and after fitting for college under private instruction, spent two years at Harvard. He studied law with Franklin Pierce at Concord, N. H., and Asa Fowler at the same place, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1853, and to the Middlesex bar in Massachusetts in June, 1860. He has practiced in Boston many years, coming to that city from Marlboro, where he had previously practiced.

JOHN P. GALE, son of the above, and born in Marlboro' in 1856, was a member of the Suffolk bar as early as 1885, but moved to Seattle, Wash., and died at Redlands, Cal., May 11, 1892.

ROBERT DICKSON WESTON-SMITH, son of Robert Dickson and Paulina Cony (Weston) Smith, was born in Newton, Mass., May 8, 1864, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1886. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. In 1890 he was associate counsel of the New York

and New England Railroad Company. He married in Cambridge, October 1, 1888, Anstiss Walcott, and lives in Cambridge.

GEORGE A. GRIFFIN, son of George A. and Eliza T. Griffin, was born in Lowell, August 28, 1842, and graduated at Tufts College in 1864. He studied law in Lowell and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in Cambridge in February, 1866. He married in Malden, August 28, 1873, Victoria W. Hutchings, and has his residence in Melrose.

JAMES WILSON GRIMES, son of James Forsaith and Sarah (Jones) Grimes, was born in Hillsboro', N. H., November 21, 1865, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law at the Boston University and with John F. Colby, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar at Des Moines, Ia., October 8, 1890, and to the Suffolk bar in January, 1892. His residence is in Boston.

CHARLES EDWARD GRINNELL, son of Charles Andrews and Anna (Almy) Grinnell, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1841, and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He studied divinity at the Yale Divinity School and the Divinity School in Cambridge, and also pursued a course of study at the university of Gottingen, Germany. After preaching for a time he studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Chandler, Ware & Hudson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 28, 1876. He has been master in chancery in Suffolk county since 1878, and was editor of the *American Law Review* in 1881-82. He has written editorials in the above Review in 1880-81-82, a book entitled "A Study of the Poor Debtor Law of Massachusetts," another entitled "The Law of Deceit," and a third entitled "Points in Pleading and Practice under the Massachusetts Practice," an article in the *American Law Review* on "Cross Bills by Assignees," and one in the *Harvard Law Review* on "Subsequent Payments under Resulting Trusts." He married in Boston July 11, 1865, Elizabeth Tucker Washburn, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM PENN HARDING, son of Isaac and Abigail (Young) Harding, was born in Duxbury, Mass., February 15, 1831, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He studied law in Boston with Richard F. Fuller and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1856. He married, December 25, 1861, in Canton, Mass., Abby Ancline Morse, and lives in Cambridge.

CHARLES NATHAN HARRIS, son of John L. and Sarah E. Harris, was born at Port Byron, Ill., October 6, 1860, and was educated at the Boston Latin School. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1884 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 22, 1882. He was appointed second assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts January 21, 1891. He has been engaged in the preparation of portions of "Gould and Tucker's Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States," of the second edition of Keller's "Index Digest," and portions of the ninth American edition of "Smith's Leading Cases." He married at Cambridge, September 30, 1890, Sarah W. Bird of that city, and has his residence in Cambridge.

DAVID GREENE HASKINS, jr., son of Rev. David Greene and Mary Cogswell (Davis) Haskins, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 5, 1845, and was educated at the Roxbury Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1866. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Henry W. Paine, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1870. He has been secretary of the Massa-



*Nathan Hale*





chusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and recording secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He is unmarried and lives in Cambridge.

SIMON W. HATHWAY, son of Thomas G. and Harriet E. (Bates) Hatheway, was born in St. John, N. B., September 10, 1837, and graduated at Amherst College in 1857. He studied law in Worcester with Dwight Foster and George W. Baldwin, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in Cambridge in October, 1866. He has his domicile in Dedham.

GUSTAVUS HAY, jr., was born in Boston in 1866, and graduated at Harvard in 1888. He studied law at Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891. He lives in Boston.

CHARLES WILLIAM STOKY, son of Charles William and Elizabeth (Burnham) Stoky, of Newburyport, was born in Claremont, N. H., July 18, 1816, and was educated at the Newburyport Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1835. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with C. P. & B. R. Curtis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 15, 1840. He was clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1841 to 1850, has been register of insolvency for Suffolk county, and clerk of the Superior Criminal Court. He married in Newburyport, Elizabeth Eaton Moorfield, and lives in Brookline.

MOORFIELD STOREY, son of the above, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 19, 1845, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1866. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Washington with Charles Sumner, and in Boston with Benjamin F. Brooks and Joshua D. Ball, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 28, 1869. He has been assistant district attorney of Suffolk county and an overseer of Harvard College. He married in Washington, D. C., January 6, 1870, Anna Gertrude Cutts, and lives in Brookline.

DAVID THAXTER, son of Joseph B. and Sally (Gill) Thaxter, was born in Hingham, Mass., March 24, 1821, and was educated in his native town. He studied law in Boston with Sidney Bartlett and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 21, 1848. He practiced in Boston, and died in Hingham, June 10, 1878.

EDWARD ELLERTON PRATT, son of George and Abigail H. (Lodge) Pratt, was born in Boston, December 24, 1830, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston with John J. Clarke, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He married in 1856, Miriam Foster, daughter of Rufus Choate.

WILLIAM BATES, a native of Wareham, Mass., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and distinguished himself in the battle of Bladensburg. He practiced law and taught school in Wareham, and in 1850 opened an office in Boston. He became conspicuous in the early days of the Free Soil party, and was at one time its candidate for secretary of state.

THOMAS LAFAYETTE WAKEFIELD, son of Thomas and Submit (Ross) Wakefield, was born in Londonderry, Vt., June 15, 1817, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. He studied law with Horace E. Smith in Broadalbin, N. Y., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 27, 1849, and became a partner of Mr. Smith, his instructor, who had removed to Boston. Before coming to Boston he was admitted to the bar

in New York and was the first district attorney chosen under the law making the office elective. On coming to Massachusetts he resided first in Chelsea, then in Dedham, then in Chelsea again, and finally in Dedham in 1854, where he lived until his death. He married first at Fayetteville, Vt., about 1845, Jane, daughter of D. Perry, and second at Dedham, Frances A. L., daughter of Rev. John Lathrop. He made a specialty in the latter part of his career of patent cases. He was an associate of the writer on a commission appointed by the Supreme Court under an act of the Legislature to widen the draws of the Charlestown bridges, and was also on a commission to construct the State Prison, now the Reformatory, at Concord. He died at Dedham, June 21, 1888.

FRANCIS S. FISKE was born in Keene, N. H., in 1825, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar and settled in Keene. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment in 1861, and afterwards while in command of a Pennsylvania regiment, he contracted the army fever and resigned in 1862. He resumed practice in Keene, but came to Boston in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May of that year. He has been auditor and clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court, and is now, as commissioner of the United State, conducting the business of Henry L. Hallett, recently deceased.

A. W. GATES FAIRBANKS was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 23, 1874, and is now in Boston. He was previously admitted to the Connecticut bar in New Haven and to the New York bar in New York city. In these places he was admitted as A. W. Gates.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE, son of Salma and Sarah Kellogg (King) Hale, was born in Keene, N. H., September 24, 1825, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 5, 1850, and is now in active practice in Boston. He married, November 25, 1868, Ellen, daughter of Colonel John and Ann (Dana) Sever, of Kingston, Mass., and widow of Rev. Theodore Tibbetts.

GEORGE DWIGHT GUILD, son of Moses and Juliette (Ellis) Guild, was born in Dedham, Mass., March 17, 1825, and fitting for college at the Wrentham Academy, graduated at Harvard in 1845. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Charles M. Ellis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 9, 1848. He married in 1860, Mary M., daughter of William Thomas, of Boston, and died in Brookline, Mass., May 5, 1862.

JOHN EDWARD HANNIGAN, son of William and Anne Hannigan, was born in Brighton, Mass., September 24, 1868, and was educated at the Brighton High and Boston Latin Schools. He studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1890. He married Annie M. Judson, May 21, 1891, in Boston, and lives in the Brighton District of that city.

ALBERT FEARING HAYDEN, son of Edward B. and Anna (Goodspeed) Hayden, was born in Plymouth, Mass., May 5, 1865, and was educated at the Plymouth High School. He studied law at Boston University and in the office of Gaston & Whitney, with which firm he is still connected, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 17, 1888. He married in Boston, December 23, 1891, Lucy Seaver Parker, and lives in the Roxbury District of Boston.

ANDREW WAYLAND HAYES, son of Andrew and Caroline (Gowell) Hayes, was born in Lebanon, Me., August 9, 1857, and was educated at the East Lebanon Academy and at Boston University. He studied law at Boston University and in Quincy, Mass., in the office of Judge E. Granville Pratt, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar at Dedham in May, 1879. He married in Quincy in September, 1879, Hattie Louise Lincoln, and has his domicile in Revere.

GEORGE EDWARD HEAD, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Frazier) Head, was born in Boston, February 25, 1793, and after studying at Phillips Academy, at the Boston Latin School and with Rev. S. J. Gardiner, D. D., of Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1812. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., with Judges Reeve and Gould, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1815. He was a representative from Boston in 1836-37-47-48, alderman in 1846-47-48, and permanent assessor from 1848 to 1855. He married, February 26, 1815, Hannah, daughter of Grove Catlin, of Litchfield, Conn., and died in Boston, July 5, 1861.

CHARLES EDWARD HELTIER, son of Walter S. and Eunice (Bixby) Hellier, was born in Bangor, Me., July 8, 1864, and was educated at the Bangor High School and at Yale, where he graduated in 1886. He attended law lectures at the University of Berlin, and after completing his studies with Robert M. Morse, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1889. He married in New Haven, Conn., July 8, 1886, Mary L. Harmon, and lives in Boston.

SAMUEL A. FULLER, jr., son of Samuel A. and Susan E. Fuller, was born in Dresden, Me., February 22, 1859, and was educated at the Pinkerton Seminary, N. H., and the Berlin University. He studied law in Salem with Otis P. Lord and Stephen B. Ives, jr., and was admitted to the Essex bar in Salem in May, 1883.

HENRY DAY was born December 25, 1820, in South Hadley, Mass., and graduated at Yale in 1845. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He soon after went to New York and became a partner of Daniel Lord, whose daughter he married. He was a member of the Presbyterian Assembly of St. Louis in 1867, and of Albany in 1868. In 1865 he became a director in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and a trustee of the Union Seminary in New York. He was the author of "The Lawyer Abroad, or Observations on the Social and Political Condition of Various Countries," and "From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules." He died in New York city, January 9, 1893.

HORACE GREEN HUTCHINS, was born in Bath, N. H., July 20, 1811, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1835. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1839, and practiced in Boston, associated at different times with Theodore Otis and Tolman Willey. He died in the Roxbury District of Boston, April 7, 1877.

CYRUS WOODMAN, son of Joseph, was born in Buxton, Me., in 1814, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1836. He studied law in Boston with Samuel Hubbard and Hubbard & Watts, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1839. He went west as the agent of the Boston and Western Land Company, and became a partner of C. C. Washburn at Mineral Point, Wis., remaining with him eleven years. He returned to Cambridge in 1863, and was for a time an overseer of Bowdoin College. He married in 1842 Charlotte, daughter of Ephraim Flint, of Baldwin, Me., and died in Cambridge, March 30, 1889.

WILLIAM BOLTON was an attorney in Boston in the last century. He married Frances, daughter of Governor William Shirley, and was sent to England in 1760 by the Province of Massachusetts Bay to obtain reimbursements for expenses in the capture of Louisburg. He was also with Franklin in London in 1774-5.

SAMUEL UPHAM, a native of Worcester county, graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, was admitted to the bar in Worcester county, and settled in Bangor in 1804. In 1806 he came to Boston and soon abandoned the law and entered the counting-room of the firm of Gassett & Upham.

JOB NELSON was born in Middleboro in 1766, and graduated at Brown University in 1790. He settled in Castine, Me., in 1793, was a representative from 1801 to 1803, and judge of probate from 1804 to 1836. In the latter year he came to Boston, where he practiced two years, and returned to Castine in 1838. In 1845 he moved to Orland, Me., and there died July 2, 1850.

HENRY C. HUBBARD was born in Boston, and graduated at the Boston University. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 19, 1873, and is in active practice in Boston.

ARTHUR E. JONES, son of L. S. and Sophia E. (Gould) Jones, was born in Greenfield, Mass., August 7, 1846, and attended the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and after further study with Henry W. Paine, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18, 1870. He was a member of the Common Council in Cambridge in 1881-83. He married, February 14, 1879, Elizabeth B. Almy.

JOHN CHARLES KENNEDY was born in Bedford, N. H., July 7, 1854, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of George W. Morse, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880. He was a member of the city government of Newton, where he lives, five years, and was appointed June 12, 1889, justice of the Newton Police Court, which office he still holds, with his law office in Boston.

FRED H. KIDDER, son of Francis H. and Julia T. Kidder, was born in Medford, Mass., May 5, 1853, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of Thomas L. Wakefield, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879. He married in Medford, February 9, 1881, Carrie Edith Farnsworth, and has his residence in Medford.

PATRICK BERNARD KIERNAN, son of Peter and Ann Jane Kiernan, was born in Boston, March 2, 1851, and was educated at the Boston public schools and at a private school in South Reading. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He married Catherine Kiernan, of Malden, and has his home in Chelsea.

BENJAMIN KIMBALL, son of Otis and Lucy (Savill) Kimball, was born in Boston, November 18, 1849, and was educated at the public schools. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 31, 1874. He married in 1880 Helen M. Simmons, and lives in Boston.

D. FRANK KIMBALL, son of Charles and Mary Sibley Kimball, was born in Boston, December 4, 1846, and was educated in the schools of Chelsea and under private instruction. He studied law in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney, of Boston, and at

the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 22, 1872. He has been a member of the Common Council of Chelsea two years, representative two years, and senator two years. He has been connected as counsel in several important cases, among which may be mentioned that of Captain Mosher, charged with larceny of the bark *Western Sea*, and that of the failure of Charles W. Copeland & Company. His home is in Chelsea.

EDGAR L. KIMBALL, son of Daniel B. and Charlotte C. (Tenny) Kimball, was born in Bradford, Mass., December 6, 1841, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy. He studied law with Alfred Kittredge in Haverhill and Lyman Mason in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 29, 1868. He is unmarried, and has his domicile in Bradford.

EDMUND KIMBALL was born in Ipswich, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law with Asahel Stearns, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1817. He died in 1873.

W. FREDERICK KIMBALL son of Charles and Mary F. Kimball, was born in Chelsea, Mass., July 18, 1851, and was educated at the Chelsea High School and at Harvard College. He studied law at the Boston University and with Alfred Hemenway, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 18, 1878. He has been a councilman and alderman in Chelsea, where he resides. He married Hattie T. Nealley, of Cambridge, September 6, 1879.

GEORGE H. KINGSBURY, son of Henry and Julia Bowene Kingsbury, was born in Kennebunk, Me., March 4, 1827, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1845. He studied law in Kennebunk in the office of Judge Bowene and in Boston in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He has been deputy collector of the port at Boston, and collector of internal revenue. He married Marion Winchester, in Boston, December 30, 1859, and lives in Boston.

MARSHALL KITTREDGE ABBOTT, son of Thomas S. Abbott, of Portland, was born in Conway, N. H., October 6, 1820, and studied law at the Harvard Law School, and settled in Boston, from which place he was a representative. He married Hannah Kittredge, of Andover, and died in Boston January 11, 1859.

CHARLES SWIFT KNOWLES, son of James and Caroline Munroe Knowles was born in Yarmouth, Mass., and was educated at the Yarmouth and Cambridge High Schools and at Harvard. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He married at Yarmouth, September 25, 1890, Kate Sears, and lives in Boston.

WARREN OZRO KYLE, son of Amos M. and Sarah G. (Bachelier) Kyle, was born in Lowell, October 30, 1855, and graduated at Amherst College in 1877. He studied law at the Boston University and in the office of William Gaston, of Boston, and J. M. Marshall, of Lowell, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge, in December, 1879. He married Ellen J. Parsons at Northampton, Mass., October 24, 1883, and has his residence in Brookline.

JAMES HARRIS WOLFF, son of Abraham and Eliza Wolff, was born August 4, 1849, and was educated at the Kimball Union Academy and College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts of New Hampshire. He studied law in the office of Daniel Wheelright Gooch in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the

Suffolk bar June 26, 1875. He married in Boston, January 21, 1880, Mercey A. Birmingham, and lives in the Brighton District of Boston.

EZRA WESTON, son of Ezra Weston, was born in Duxbury, Mass., December 23, 1809, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1832, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October of that year. He was at one time city marshal of Boston. He died in Duxbury unmarried, September 6, 1852.

CHARLES MAYO, son of John and Lydia (Laha) Mayo, was born in Brewster, Mass., February 10, 1809. In 1812 his parents removed to Andover, and he was educated in the common schools of that town. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, and taught in Natick and other places. At twenty he went on a fishing voyage to the coast of Labrador, and then studied medicine one summer. In 1831 he went on a whaling voyage into the South Atlantic from Fairhaven in the ship *Columbus*, Gustavus A. Baillies, master, sailing June 1, 1831, and returning to New Bedford in March, 1833, with thirty-five right and three sperm whales, making twenty-two hundred barrels of whale oil and two hundred and sixty barrels of sperm oil, and twenty thousand pounds of bone. After settling up his voyage he learned and worked at the trade of carriage painting in Chatham, Charlestown and Newton, and then, concluding to study law, he entered the office of J. P. Bishop, in Medfield, October 1, 1839. He remained there until April 1, 1840, and then entered the office of Peter S. Wheelock, in Roxbury, and afterwards the Harvard Law School, July 26, 1841. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 8, 1842, and settled in Boston. In 1851 he was appointed by Governor Boutwell inspector-general of fish, and was a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1854-55. From January 1, 1851, to January 1, 1856, he was recording secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. On the 22d of December, 1856, he left Boston with the expressed intention of going West. After reaching New York he sailed for Nicaragua, and for a time followed Walker, the filibuster, in his expeditions. Afterwards coming North he stopped in Kansas during the unsettled affairs of that State, and was appointed school superintendent in Olathe, and judge of probate, and died at Olathe January 2, 1859. He married first at Newton, August 21, 1834, Lucinda Ware, and second, July 6, 1844, Lydia Lincoln Ball, of Northboro'.

FREDERICK HOBBS, son of Isaac and Mary (Baldwin) Hobbs, was born in Weston, Mass., February 28, 1797, and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He studied law with Isaac Fiske in Weston, and Daniel Webster in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 31, 1820. In 1821 he went to Maine to assume at Eastport the business of Francis E. Putnam, who was coming to Boston. On his way he was admitted to the Maine bar at Portland in July, 1821. In 1836 he removed from Eastport to Bangor, where he died October 10, 1854. He married at Bangor, July 10, 1823, Mary Jane, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Harrod) Coombs.

FRANCIS E. PUTNAM is thought by the writer to have come to Boston from Eastport, Me., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, April 13, 1819.

STEPHEN FALES, son of Stephen and Hannah (Smith) Fales, was born in Boston, May 3, 1789, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He was tutor two years at Bowdoin College, and the writer is not certain that he ever practiced at the Suffolk bar. He studied law with Jeremiah Mason; went to Cincinnati in 1819, to Dayton in 1821, and in 1831 back to Cincinnati, where he died September 3, 1854.





*Robert M. Case*

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GEORGE ALEXANDER OTIS, son of George Alexander Otis, was born in Boston in 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1826. He married Anna M. Pickman, and died in 1831. He was a scholar of repute and the translator of Botta's History.

EDMUND BURKE OTIS, brother of the above, was born in Boston, March 18, 1822, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1847, and died in Boston in 1884.

GEORGE NIXON BRIGGS, son of Allen and Mary (Brown) Briggs, was born in Adams, Mass., April 12, 1796. After learning the hatter's trade, he studied law at Adams and was admitted to the Berkshire bar in October, 1818. He practiced in Adams, Lanesboro' and Pittsfield; was register of deeds from 1821 to 1831; member of Congress from 1831 to 1843, and governor of Massachusetts from 1844 to 1850 inclusive, and judge of the Common Pleas Court from 1854 to 1859, when the court was abolished. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, Williams and Amherst. His death, which occurred at Pittsfield, September 12, 1861, was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun.

WILLIAM CROSWELL TARBELL, son of John P. Tarbell, graduated at Harvard in 1879 and was an attorney in Boston in 1885, associated in business with Freeman Hunt. He died in Boston, December 6, 1886.

GEORGE W. ADAMS was a native of Cambridge. He studied law with Timothy Fuller, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 22, 1828. He was a good classical scholar, and as remembered by the writer in 1850, devoted much of his time to the study of Shakespeare and other poets. He has been dead many years.

THOMPSON MILLER, son of Seth Miller, of Middleboro', was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1809, and was living in Boston in 1849. He died unmarried.

AMOS B. MERRILL was born in Lyman, N. H., March 6, 1815, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1841. He married a daughter of Rev. John Goldsbury, of Hardwick, Mass., and died in Boston, August 30, 1872.

ANNIS MERRILL, brother of the above, was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 8, 1844. He was associated with Rufus Choate in the defence of Albert J. Tirrell, charged with murder. The ground taken by the counsel, that the homicide was committed while the defendant was in a state of somnambulism, makes the record of the trial a remarkable and interesting one. Mr. Merrill went from Boston to California.

ALFRED DEPONT CHANDLER, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth Julia (Schlatter) Chandler, was born in Boston, May 18, 1847. William Schlatter, the father of his mother, was an eminent merchant in Philadelphia in the early part of the century, while on his father's side he is descended in the eighth generation from Edmund Chandler, who settled in Duxbury in 1633. When a year old his parents removed to Brookline, where he now resides, and he received his early education in the public schools of that town. He graduated at Harvard in 1868, and studied law in the offices of his father and of Abbot & Jones and of Richard H. Dana in Boston, and of Porter, Lowrey & Soren in New York city. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge, December 13, 1869, on examination after about eighteen months' preparation, and to the Supreme Court of the United States April 17, 1877. In pur-

suing his profession his preference has been for chamber practice, and his attention has been given chiefly to corporation law, though at times directed to admiralty, tariff, will and patent cases. He has aided in perfecting inventions and exploiting patents for patentees, and in arguing corporation receivership questions in the United States Courts. He drafted the bill for the creation of national savings banks, offered by Mr. Windom in the United States Senate in 1880, and his arguments before the Senate Finance Committee on the subject of these banks have been published. He advocated, in 1882, before a committee of the Massachusetts General Court, the creation of a tribunal to decide that the necessity for a railroad exists before property can be taken for its construction, and to his efforts the act of 1882 on that subject is largely due. As a resident of Brookline he has been one of its most active and progressive citizens. The construction of the Riverdale Park, between Brookline and Boston, is due mainly to his skill and energy in surmounting legal and practical difficulties. The financial methods of the town, now perfected, were modeled and established in accordance with plans suggested and urged by him. He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Surveyors of Highways, Board of Health, and Overseers of the Poor in 1881-85-86, and was a trustee of the Public Library in 1874-75-76. It may be further mentioned that he was one of the first to import and encourage the use of bicycles in America, and was sustained by the United States Court, June 28, 1877, in his appeal to have bicycles subject to the duty on carriages, and to all laws relating to the same. He is the author of a "Bicycle Tour in England and Wales," published in Boston and London in 1881. Though holding no political office outside of his own town, he has been prominent in social organizations, having served during the last year as president of the Brookline Republican Club, composed of business and professional men of that town. He married in Brookline, December 27, 1882, Mary Merrill, daughter of Henry V. and Mary W. (Pierce) Poor, and is the father of four children.

STEPHEN BRADSHAW IVES, son of Stephen B. Ives, was born in Salem, March 9, 1827, and graduated at Harvard in 1848. He taught school in Newbury one season and afterwards had charge as principal of one of the Salem Grammar Schools. He studied law in the office of Northend & Choate in Salem, and was admitted to the Essex bar in March, 1851. For a year or two he was clerk of the Salem Police Court, and in 1853 began practice. After some years' practice in Salem, his enlarging business demanded a wider field, and as early as 1867 his name appears on the roll of Boston lawyers. He died at Salem, February 8, 1881.

OLIS PHILLIPS LORD, son of Nathaniel and Eunice (Kimball) Lord was born in Ipswich, July 11, 1812, and was educated at Dummer Academy and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1832. He studied law with Oliver B. Morris, judge of probate in Hampden county, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1836. He was admitted to the Essex bar in Salem in December, 1835, and settled in Ipswich, his native town. In 1841 he removed to Salem, where he continued until death. He was a representative in 1847-48-52-53-54, and in the last year he was speaker. In 1849 he was a State senator, and in 1853 a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1859, upon the organization of the Superior Court, he was appointed one of the judges and held that position until December 21, 1875, when he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He resigned his seat on the bench, December 8, 1882, and died in Salem, March 13, 1884.

DAVID CUMMINS, son of David and Mehitabel (Cave) Cummins, was born in Topsfield, August 14, 1785, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1806. He studied law with Samuel Putnam in Salem, and was admitted to the Essex bar at Salem in September, 1809. He began practice in Salem, but afterwards removed to Springfield and finally to Dorchester. He was appointed justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1828 and resigned in 1844. He married first, August 13, 1812, Sally, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Peabody) Porter, of Topsfield, and second, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Kittredge, of Andover, and died in Dorchester, March 30, 1855.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, jr., son of William Crowninshield and Ellen (Peabody) Endicott, was born in Salem, and graduated at Harvard in 1883. He was admitted to the Essex bar in Salem in 1886, and has an office in Boston.

STEPHEN HOOPER, son of Stephen, a merchant of Newburyport, was born in that town in 1785, and graduated at Harvard in 1808. He was admitted to the Essex bar in 1810, and began practice in his native town. He was a representative in 1810, and a senator in 1816. In 1818 he removed to Boston, where he practiced his profession, and was for several years an alderman, and died in Boston in 1825.

JOHN WILLIAM BACON was born in Natick, Mass., in 1818, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. After leaving college he taught for a time in the Boston High School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1846. He practiced law in Natick fourteen years, and from 1859 to 1862 was a member of the State Senate. Upon the establishment of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston in 1866, he was appointed July 2 of that year its chief justice, and in 1871 was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court. He died while holding court at Taunton, March 21, 1888.

SAMUEL DEXTER WARD, son of Chief Justice Artemas and Maria (Dexter) Ward, was born in Weston, Mass., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 6, 1813. He continued in practice in Boston until his death.

FRANKLIN GOODRIDGE FESSENDEN was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1819, and studied law in Greenfield, Mass., and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1872, in which year he was admitted to the bar in Worcester county. He was appointed in 1891 an associate justice of the Superior Court, and is now on the bench.

JOHN HOPKINS was born in Gloucester, England, in 1840, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1862. He was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1864, and practiced in Worcester and Millbury until his appointment in 1891 to the Superior Court bench.

DANIEL WEBSTER BOND was practicing law in Northampton, Mass., when he was appointed in 1890 an associate judge of the Superior Court. He is now on the bench.

FRANCIS HENSHAW DEWEY was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1821, and graduated at Williams College in 1840. He was admitted to the Worcester bar and practiced in Worcester until 1869, when he was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court. He resigned in 1881, and died in 1887.

DAVID AIKEN was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1856, and remained on the bench until the court was abolished in 1859. He is now in practice in Greenfield.

HENRY WALKER BISHOP, of Berkshire county, was appointed associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1851, and remained on the bench until the court was abolished in 1859. He died in 1871.

SAMUEL HOWE was appointed an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1821, and died in 1828 while on the bench.

SOLOMON STRONG, son of Judge Simeon Strong, was born in Amherst in 1780, and graduated at Williams College. He was admitted to the bar in 1800 and practiced in Royalston, Athol, Westminster, and Leominster. He was a State representative and served two terms in Congress. He was appointed judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in 1818 and in 1821 a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He resigned in 1842, and died in Leominster in 1850.

JAMES MADISON MORTON was practicing law in Fall River when he was appointed in 1890 a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He is now on the bench.

DWIGHT FOSTER was born in Worcester in 1828, and graduated at Yale College in 1848. He was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1849, and practiced in Worcester and Boston. He was attorney-general of the State from 1861 to 1864, and judge of the Supreme Court from 1866 until his resignation in 1869. He died in 1884.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMAS was born in Boston, February 12, 1813, and graduated at Brown University in 1830. He was a grandson of Isaiah Thomas, well known among the printers of Massachusetts. He studied law in Worcester, and was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1834. He was a representative from Worcester in 1842, and judge of probate for Worcester county from 1844 to 1848. In 1853 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, remaining on the bench until his resignation in 1859. He then removed to Boston and there resumed the practice of his profession. He was in Congress from 1861 to 1863, and in 1868 was nominated by the governor to the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court, but failed to be confirmed by the Council. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1853, and from Harvard in 1854. He died September 27, 1878.

NATHANIEL WOOD was born in Holden, Mass., in 1797, and graduated at Harvard in 1821, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 12, 1827. He settled in Fitchburg, and died in 1876.

FRANCIS WILLIAM SPRAGUE, son of Caleb H. and Isabel A. Sprague, was born in Barnstable, Mass., October 14, 1862, and was educated at the Boston English High School. He studied law at the Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1885. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston, his place of residence, in 1888-89. He married in Augusta, Me., June 29, 1887, Sarah W. Chick.

PHILIP HOWES SEARS, son of John and Mercy (Howes) Sears, was born in Brewster, Mass., December 30, 1822, and is descended from Richard Sears, one of the founders of the town of Yarmouth in 1639. He traces his indirect descent also from William Brewster and John Howland, of the *Mayflower*, from Thomas Prince, governor of Plymouth Colony; Constant Southworth, treasurer of that colony; Rev. John Mayo, first minister of Yarmouth and minister of the second church in Boston; and Thomas Howes, one of the original grantees of the township of Yarmouth. The original homestead and land grant of Richard Sears, situated in East Dennis and West Brewster, formerly part of Yarmouth, have come to him by inheritance, and are now in his possession. Mr. Sears fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1849, and



was admitted to the bar in Cambridge in October of that year. While in the law school he was tutor of Mathematics in the University. After a visit to Europe he began practice in Boston in 1851, as a partner of Henry A. Scudder, and continued with him until the appointment of Mr. Scudder to the bench of the Superior Court in 1869. He was for a number of years solicitor of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and enjoyed a large general practice. He was a representative from Boston in 1861 and aided efficiently in the measure for sending delegates to the peace convention in Washington, and in that for arming and equipping the State militia for immediate service. In 1880 he retired from active practice, having some years previously suffered from an injury to his eyes, which rendered that step necessary. Since his retirement he has devoted his time chiefly to literary pursuits and foreign travel. In five visits to Europe he has visited every European country except Portugal, and the winter of 1891-92 he passed in Egypt. He delivered the historical address at the dedication of the new academic hall of Phillips Andover Academy in 1867, and the quarter milennial address at the celebration of the settlement of Yarmouth, September 3, 1889. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston, and of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library in 1859, a representative in 1860-61, and an overseer of Harvard University from 1860 to 1866. He is a member of the American Archaeological Institute, and takes a deep interest in the aims and purposes of that organization. He married, April 23, 1861, Sarah Pratt, a daughter of George W. Lyman, of Boston, and has his winter residence in that city, with a summer residence in Waltham.

JOHN JACKSON RUSSELL, son of John and Deborah (Spooner) Russell, was born in Plymouth, Mass., July 27, 1823, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He studied law in Plymouth in the office of Jacob H. Loud and in Boston in the office of Allen Crocker Spooner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 3, 1848. While studying law he taught school in Barnstable for a time, and made a visit to Europe. He began practice in Boston, but in 1850 removed to Plymouth, and continued practice in that town until his occupation as assistant treasurer of the Plymouth Savings Bank compelled him to retire from the profession. In 1872, on the death of Allen Danforth, the treasurer of that institution, he was appointed to succeed him, and he still holds that office. He married, November 14, 1855, Mary A., daughter of Allen Danforth above mentioned.

HUGH MONTGOMERY was born in Middleboro', Mass., in that part of the town now within the limits of Lakeville, and graduated at Brown University in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and settled in Boston. He was a trustee with Alpheus Hardy and Horatio Harris of the estate of Joshua Sears for the benefit of J. Montgomery Sears, now living in Boston, until he came of age. He died in Boston since 1880.

EDWARD PICKERING was born in Salem, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1828. He died in 1876.

EDWARD BLAKE was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He studied law with Lemuel Shaw, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1827. He was president of the Boston Common Council in 1843. He died in 1873.

JONATHAN CHAMMAN was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1825. He studied law at the law school in Northampton and in the office of Lemuel Shaw, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1828. He was mayor of Boston in 1840-41-42, and died in 1848.

ELLIS GRAY LORING was born in Boston in 1800, and after studying at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1827. He was intimately connected with the anti-slavery movement, and died in Boston, May 21, 1852.

WASHINGTON P. GREGG was born in Boston in 1802, and admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1829. In 1830 he was chosen a member of the Boston Common Council and served two years. In 1843 he was chosen clerk of the council, and continued in office until his resignation in 1885. He was the third clerk of the council since the incorporation of the city in 1822, having been preceded by Thomas Clark and Richard G. Waitt. He died in Milton, March 7, 1892.

RICHARD ROBINS, son of Jonathan and Frances (Crafts) Robins, was born in Boston in March, 1807, and graduated at Harvard in 1826. He studied law at the Northampton Law School and in the office of Lemuel Shaw in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1829. He was associated for a time with Willard Phillips. He married Susan Parkman, daughter of Edward Blake, of Boston, and died on a voyage from Fayal, July 11, 1852.

H. GARDINER GORHAM was born in Boston and studied law with Willard Phillips. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1829.

SAMUEL H. WALLEY, son of Samuel H. Walley, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1826. He studied law in Boston with Samuel Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1831. He was speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1844-45-46, and served one or more terms in Congress. He died in 1877.

GEORGE H. WHITMAN was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1827. He studied law with Benjamin Whitman and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1831. He died in 1890.

JOHN CODMAN was born in New York, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, studied law with Benjamin Merrill and Leverett Saltonstall, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1830. He practiced in Boston, and died in 1879.

GRENVILLE T. WINTHROP was born in Boston and graduated at Columbia College in 1827. He studied law with Joseph Heard and William C. Aylwin, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1831.

ARNOLD FRANCIS WELLES was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1827. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1830, and died in 1841.

FRANCIS CALFE LORING was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1828. He studied law with Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1831. He died in 1874.

SAMUEL KING WILLIAMS, son of George Williams, was born in Raynham, Mass., November 17, 1785, and graduated at Brown University in 1804. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1807. He married Eliza Winslow, daughter of Kilborn and Betsey (Winslow) Whitman, in Pembroke, Mass., October 27, 1817, and died in Boston, November 20, 1871.

HENRY J. SARGENT was born in Boston, and after admission to the bar became a merchant.

THOMAS POWER graduated at Brown in 1808 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1812. He was many years the clerk of the Boston Police Court, and died in 1868.



*Marcus Martin*



HORATIO BIGELOW was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1809. He studied law with Loammi Baldwin and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1813. He died in 1824.

WILLIAM LITTLE, jr., son of William Little, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1809. He studied law with Timothy Bigelow, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1814. He died in 1833.

WILLIAM GALE was born in Waltham, and graduated at Harvard in 1810. He studied law with George Blake, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1811. He died in 1839.

PHINEAS BLAIR studied law with E. P. Ashmun, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1810.

DAVID STODDARD GREENOUGH was born in Roxbury, and graduated at Harvard in 1833. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1836. He died in 1877.

WILLIAM DEBON was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1833. He studied law with Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1836. He died in 1875.

EBEN SMITH, jr., son of Eben Smith, was born in Boston and graduated at Brown University in 1830. He studied law with Richard Fletcher and Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1829. He died in 1856.

GEORGE SPARHAWK was born in Brighton and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1836. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1836, and died in 1879.

FRANCIS JOSIAH HUMPHREY was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1836 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August of that year. He died in 1883.

GEORGE EDWARD WINTHROP was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1825. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1829. He died in 1875.

O. W. WYTHINGTON was born in Boston and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1829. He studied law with Willard Phillips and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1835. He died in 1853.

GEORGE BARSTOW was born in Haverhill, N. H., and studied law with William J. Hubbard and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1838.

HIRSH WELINGTON was born in Lexington, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1834. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1838 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year. He died in 1890.

CHARLES HENRY PARKER, son of Samuel Dunn and Eliza (Mason) Parker, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1835. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1838. He is now treasurer of the Suffolk Savings Bank.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, jr., son of Harrison Gray Otis, was born in Boston, August 7, 1792, and graduated at Harvard in 1811. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1814. He married Eliza Henderson, daughter of William H. Boardman, of Boston, and died in Springfield, January 3, 1827.

JOHN RICHARDSON ADAM graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1816. He died in 1849.

JOHN GRAY ROGERS was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law with William Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1817. He was appointed, August 10, 1831, an associate judge of the Boston Police Court, and remained on the bench until the court was abolished by an act passed May 29, 1866. He died in 1875.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, son of Judge William and Catharine (Greene) Prescott, was born in Salem, May 4, 1796, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1818. His contributions to American literature are too well known to be related here. They may be considered due to an injury to his eyes while in college, which prevented his pursuit of the legal profession, in which he would have acquired lesser honors, and his country lost at least a part of its reputation for a high standard of education and culture. He received a degree of LL.D. from Columbia College in 1840, from Harvard in 1843, and from Oxford, England, in 1850. He married in May, 1820, Susan Amory, and died in 1859.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOT was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1815. He studied law with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 31, 1818. He married Margaret, daughter of Alden and Margaret (Stevenson) Bradford, and died in 1831.

JOHN BRAZER DAVIS was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1815, and was a tutor in the college after his graduation. He studied law with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1821. He died in 1832.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WARNER was born in Hardwick, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1815. He studied law with Peter O. Thacher, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 26, 1818. He died in 1830.

JOHN T. WINTHROP was born in Boston, and studied law with William Prescott. He was admitted to the bar September 9, 1818.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HUBBARD was born in New York, and graduated at Yale in 1820. He studied law with Samuel Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1823. He was many years associated with Francis O. Watts. He died in 1864.

WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1819. He married a daughter of Col. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, of Boston, and died in 1882.

HORATIO SHIPLEY was born in Pepperell, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1828. He studied law with Richard Fletcher, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1831. He died in 1872.

AURELIUS D. PARKER was born in Princeton, Mass., and graduated at Yale in 1826. He studied law at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., and with Samuel Hubbard in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1829. He died in 1875.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1824. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1828, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1830. He died in 1847.



CHARLES LOWELL HANCOCK was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He studied law with Franklin Dexter, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1832. He died in 1890.

HORACE GLEASON was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1802, and graduated at Williams College in 1828. He studied law with Bradford Sumner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1832. He died in 1877.

BENJAMIN HALSEY ANDREWS was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1833, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in the same year.

GEORGE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, son of John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and the the brother of Wendell Phillips, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. He studied law at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., and in the office of Samuel Hubbard in Boston, and was admitted to the bar at Cambridge in October, 1834.

THOMAS DWIGHT was born in Springfield, and graduated at Harvard in 1827. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Cambridge in December, 1832. He died in 1867.

PATRICK RILEY was born in Boston, and studied law with Andrew Dunlap. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 2, 1836.

JOSEPH JENKINS, jr., son of Joseph Jenkins, was born in Boston, and graduated at Yale in 1828. He studied law with Samuel Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1833. He died in 1843.

JOHN PICKERING, jr., son of John Pickering, was born in Salem, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1834. He died in 1882.

WILLIAM JOHN ALDEN BRADFORD, son of Alden and Margaret (Stevenson) Bradford, was born in Wiscasset, Me., in 1797, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He studied law with James Savage, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1820.

OLIVER WILLIAM BOURN PEABODY was born in Exeter, N. H., July 9, 1799, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1822, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He settled in Exeter, and removed to Boston in 1830. From 1836 to 1842 he was register of probate in Suffolk county, and in 1842 became professor of English literature in Jefferson College, Louisiana. He returned to Boston in 1845, and was licensed to preach by the Unitarian Association. He was settled as minister in Burlington, Vt., and there died July 5, 1848.

WILLIAM ROUNSVILLE PIERCE WASHBURN was born in Middleboro', Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1820, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He died in 1870.

SAMUEL EDMUND SEWALL was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1820, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 5, 1823. He died in 1888.

HENRY HUGLE HUGGIFORD was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He studied law with Lemuel Shaw and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1820. He died in 1841.

JOHN EVERETT was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1818. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1825. He died in 1826.

GEORGE HENRY SNELLING was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1819. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 12, 1825. He was living in 1890.

WILLIAM BRADLEY DORR was born in Roxbury, and graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1824, and died in 1875.

EDWARD GREELY LORING was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1821. He studied law with Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1824. He was appointed, December 17, 1847, judge of probate for Suffolk county, and in 1858 was removed by address, as is explained in the introductory chapter of this volume. He was afterwards appointed chief justice of the United States Court of Claims. He died at Winthrop, Mass., June 19, 1890.

EDWARD JACKSON LOWELL was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1822. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1825 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October of that year. He died in 1830.

FREDERICK SMITH was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 9, 1838.

THEODORE OTIS was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Union College in 1834. He studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1838. He resided in Roxbury, of which city he was mayor in 1859-60. He was associated in business for a time in Boston with Horace G. Hutchins.

GEORGE F. HOMER was born in Boston and graduated at Amherst in 1836. He studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 11, 1839. He died in 1876.

ELIJAH DWIGHT WILLIAMS graduated at Harvard in 1835, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 7, 1839. He died in 1842.

CHARLES MASON graduated at Harvard in 1834 and at the Harvard Law School in 1839. He also studied with Hubbard & Watts in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1839. While studying law he was tutor in Latin at Harvard. He settled in Fitchburg, and was living in 1890.

WILLIAM PORTER JARVIS was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1833. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1840, and died in 1880.

GEORGE CABOT, son of Henry and Anna Sophia (Blake) Cabot, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1835. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1840, and died in 1850.

GEORGE GRIGGS was born in Brookline, and graduated at Brown University in 1837 and at the Harvard Law School in 1839. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 29, 1840, and died in 1888.

I. S. PUTNAM was born in Hartford, and graduated at Yale in 1837. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1840.

EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND was born in Newburyport, and graduated at Harvard in 1828 and at the Harvard Law School in 1831. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1831, and settled in Boston, where he practiced chiefly as a conveyancer.

He was lost on the steamer *City of Columbus*, wrecked in Vineyard Sound in January, 1881.

EDWARD SPRAGLE RAND, jr., son of the above, was born in Boston, October 20, 1834, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 4th of May in that year. He is the author of "Life Memories and other Poems," "Flowers from the Parlor and Garden," "Garden Flowers—How to Cultivate Them," and a volume on greenhouse plants and orchids.

PETER S. WHEELLOCK was born in Vermont, and was admitted to the bar and practiced there until 1838, when he came to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 16 in that year.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON ROBBINS, born in Milton, Mass., February 19, 1758, graduated at Harvard in 1775. He studied law in Bridgewater with Oakes Ames, and is mentioned as a member of the Suffolk bar in 1780. He was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1793 to 1802, lieutenant-governor for 1802 to 1806, and judge of probate in Norfolk county from 1811 until his death, December 29, 1829. The town of Robbinston in Maine received its name from him. He owned large tracts of land in Maine, and the columns in front of the State House in Boston and in its Doric Hall were made from trees cut on his land for the purpose. The trees were cut by Thomas Vose, of Robbinston, near West Maguerrawock Lake, in township No. 5, now Calais.

GEORGE ALEXANDER OTIS was born August 29, 1781, and married Lucinda, daughter of Barney Smith. He was the translator of Botta's History of the American War of Independence.

BARNEY OTIS, son of the above, was born in Boston in 1808, and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1834.

SAMUEL DUNN PARKER, son of Bishop Samuel and Anne (Cutler) Parker, was born in Boston in 1780, and graduated at Harvard in 1799. He studied law with Rufus G. Amory, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1803. He was a member of the Senate two years, and on the 5th of July, 1830, was appointed county attorney for Suffolk county, holding that office until his resignation in February, 1852. He married Eliza, daughter of Jonathan Mason, and died in Boston, July 3, 1873.

JAMES CUSHING MERRILL, jr., son of Judge James Cushing Merrill, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1812. He graduated at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 6, 1848. He died in 1869.

JOHN GOLDSBURY, son of Rev. John Goldsbury, was born in Hardwick, and graduated at Harvard in 1812. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 16, 1846, and practiced as a conveyancer. He died in 1878.

JAMES EGAN was born in Ireland, and came to America when a boy and lived in Lowell. By his own efforts he secured an education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and settled in Boston. He was the first Irish born lawyer at the Suffolk bar, and was a man of ability and scholarship. He died unmarried in 1872.

EDWARD YOUNG was born in Boston of poor Irish parents, but obtained a good education at the public schools. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 19,

1845, and aside from his position at the bar won an enviable rank among men of learning and culture. The writer knew both him and Mr. Egan, and can attest the enthusiasm with which they explored the fountains of knowledge. He died in 1859.

ALEXANDER STRONG WHEELER, son of Asa and Emily (Strong) Wheeler, was born in Wayland, Mass., August 7, 1820, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of John G. Britton, of Troy, N. Y., and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1844. Since that date he has been associated in business with his college classmate, Henry Clinton Hutchins. He has been many years a director and the attorney of the Second National Bank of Boston, is director of the Dwelling House Insurance Company, and of several manufacturing companies, president of the Massachusetts Congregational Society, president of the Boston Farm School, member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of other charitable and educational associations. He married in Charlestown, January 6, 1848, Augusta Hurd, and lives in Boston.

CHARLES T. PERKINS, son of Charles Anderson Simeon and Ann Eliza (Brown) Perkins, was born in Plymouth, Mass., May 6, 1855, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the office of Albert Mason, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1877. He is a special justice of the Police Court in Brookline, where he has his residence. He married Cynthia L. Hopkinson, of Boston, at Brookline, May 28, 1879.

GEORGE W. MORSE was born in Lodi, Athens county, O., August 24, 1815. His father, Peter Morse, born in 1800, at Chester, N. H., and for nearly forty years a follower of the sea, was the captain for a long time of a Mediterranean trading vessel, and later of an East Indiaman owned by Robert G. Shaw, of Boston. Captain Morse was noted as a man of great firmness and decision. On one of his trips from the East Indies, while he was acting as chief mate, the ship took aboard at the Cape of Good Hope a young missionary who afterwards became the celebrated President Finney of Oberlin College. The vessel, soon after leaving the Cape, encountered a cyclone, and the captain, while in a drunken condition, gave orders that if carried out would probably have resulted in the loss of the ship. Mr. Morse directed the sailors not to obey the orders, and an altercation between himself and the captain resulted in his placing the captain in irons and bringing him to Boston. A complaint was about to be made against him on his arrival in port for mutiny on the high seas. The young missionary, Mr. Finney, interfered, however, with the result that the captain was relieved of his command and Mr. Morse was promoted to his place. Mr. Finney, who was about to enter an educational career, stated to Captain Morse that he felt that he owed his life to him, and requested that if he ever had a son while he was in a position to receive him, he would send him to his school or college, and as will be seen hereafter in this narrative, this request was acceded to. Mr. Morse is descended from Anthony Morse, who came from Marlboro', England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1635. The site of the original Morse mansion is still called the "Morse Field," adjacent to the farm of Michael Little. Rev. Jedediah Morse, the geographer, and his son Professor Samuel Finlay B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, were consins respectively in the second and third generation of Captain Peter Morse. The mother of Mr. Morse was Mary E. Randall, who was



James R. Murphy





born in Dorchester, Mass. Her mother was Sarah Page, a descendant of Nathaniel Page, who settled in Bedford, Mass., in 1638, and whose original residence, known as the "Page Place," is still owned by the family. Ensign Page of this family carried the colors at the battles of Lexington and Concord, and Captain Page commanded a company at Bunker Hill. Mrs. Ruhamah Lane, the great-aunt of Mr. Morse, and the mother of Jonathan A. Lane, of Boston, who died some years since at the age of ninety-five, used to tell the story of her mother's recollection of the sharp rap made upon her father's door in the early morning of April 19, 1775, by Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride. An old flag dating back of the Revolution which was carried in the earlier wars, called "The Flag of the Three Counties," is now in the possession of the Bedford Public Library. It contains a mailed arm and hand with a sword, and is the coat of arms of the present Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except that the hand is set sidewise on the banner instead of perpendicularly. This banner was in the Page house for a century, and had originally a gilt fringe, which Ruhamah Page took when a young lady for the trimming of a dress. Mrs. Morse was a college graduate and the recipient of a degree from a medical university. The parents of Mr. Morse emigrated in 1838 to the Ohio Valley, where he was born, and for nine years his father was the postmaster of Lodi. Twice each week the mail was carried to Pomeroy, a distance of seventeen miles over rough country roads, and transportation was done in the saddle. It was the habit of young Morse to start at three o'clock in the morning, on horseback with the mail for Pomeroy, and bring the return mail, attending school at nine o'clock, after riding thirty-four miles in the saddle. In 1855, at the age of ten, he was placed under the charge of President Finney, at the preparatory school of Oberlin College, but at the end of two years he came to Massachusetts with his parents and attended school at Haverhill and Andover, and entered Chester Academy in New Hampshire, where he remained until the spring of 1861. On the 11th of May in that year, in his sixteenth year, he enlisted as a private in the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, the first regiment from Massachusetts in the field, for three years' service. At the end of his term he re-enlisted in the field for the war, serving continuously in this regiment from May, 1861, to July, 1865, and of the original thousand men who left Massachusetts in 1861, he was one of less than one hundred who returned with the regiment in 1865. The regiment during the war received seventeen hundred recruits, making in all twenty-seven hundred men on its list, and of this number only about four hundred returned with it at the end of the war. The Second Regiment covered the retreat of the army of General Banks in the Shenandoah campaign of 1862, and those who remained alive of the rear guard on skirmish line in this retreat were captured, including Mr. Morse. After confinement four months at Belle Isle and in other prisons, he was exchanged and returned immediately to service. With the exception of the campaign carried on during his absence as a prisoner, he was in every campaign and battle participated in by his regiment during the war. He was promoted to sergeant and first sergeant, and at the close of the war was first lieutenant commanding Company I, at the age of nineteen years. This company, commanded at first by Adin Ballou Underwood, afterwards General Underwood, distinguished itself in defence of a bridge against Jackson's army in the Banks retreat. Mr. Morse was the only original member of Company II of the Second Regiment who ever received a commission, although the youngest in the regiment

by two years. The regiment served in all the important campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until September, 1863. At Cedar Mountain a third of the regiment fell together with more than half of its officers; at Antietam and Chancellorsville it suffered severely, and at Gettysburg half of the regiment fell in less than ten minutes of contest in carrying the Confederate works at the base of Culp's Hill, on the right near Spangler's Spring, over which the regiment charged. The officers of this regiment erected the first regimental monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and when the monument was proposed it was suggested that a boulder, if one could be found between the lines, would be an appropriate base for a monument in the form of a section of a parapet cut from granite. Mr. Morse remembered such a boulder, and although he saw it but for a moment, he could almost describe its angles, for as the regiment advanced to assault the Confederate works, part of his company went on one side and part the other, and as he looked across at his comrades on the other side of the rock, he saw them cut down almost to a man by a volley. On an examination of the field the rock was found, and the monument was set on it as suggested. In September, 1863, the Second Regiment was sent south to join General Hooker, and participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain. At the fall of Atlanta it was the first to enter the city and act as the provost guard during the occupation. The regiment had charge of the destruction of the public buildings of Atlanta previous to the evacuation, and was the last to leave the city on the "March to the Sea." In recent years Mr. Morse has been counsel for the Thomson-Houston Company, and in his repeated visits to Atlanta in that capacity he has been welcomed as one of those who have given that city an opportunity to expand and flourish as it could never have done under the old regime. At the close of the war, Mr. Morse attended Phillips Andover Academy, and in 1866 entered the C. S. D. Dartmouth College, in the junior year, where he remained two years. In his senior year, feeling unable to spend time and money in finishing his course, he left college and studied law first with Charles G. Stevens, of Clinton, Mass., and afterwards with Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1869. Dartmouth College has since conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Science and Master of Arts. He opened offices in Boston and Ashland, in which latter place he fixed temporarily his residence. He established a weekly paper in Ashland called the *Ashland Advertiser*, and in connection with it a printing office carried on by himself and William Walker, under the firm name of Morse & Walker, which, when it became well grounded and profitable, he sold out to devote his whole time to his increasing professional business, with a residence in Hyde Park. For the first few years the most remunerative part of his practice was connected with bankruptcy cases. He took up the Boston, Hartford & Erie litigation; later was counsel for N. C. Munson, the railroad contractor, whose failure involved millions of dollars, and afterwards had charge of the affairs of F. Shaw & Bros., which, in connection with the affairs of other houses which followed them into bankruptcy, involved ten millions of dollars. In 1887, with health somewhat impaired by the labors attending these matters, he went with his family to Europe, visiting before his return Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and attending lectures at the School of Law in Paris. With restored health he resumed practice, and has been largely engaged in corporation work. He has organized, among other things, the several street railways now operating in Newton, Waltham and Watertown, of which he was the president during

their legal stages. He is also one of the special counsel of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which has brought him into contact with electric railway matters of the country and especially in the South. He married Clara R. Boit, of Newton, where he now has his residence.

HENRY TALLMAN DAVIS, son of John Watson and Susan Hayden (Tallman) Davis, was born in Boston in 1823, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 29, 1847, and settled in Boston. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, October 31, 1861; first lieutenant, May 1, 1862; captain in the Tenth United States Cavalry, and brevet major in 1866. He died in New York, April 10, 1869.

EDWIN MORTON, son of Edward and Betsey T. (Harlow) Morton, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1832, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 27, 1867. He has been living some years in Europe.

MICAH DYER, jr., son of Micah Dyer, was born in Boston, September 27, 1829, and was educated at the Eliot School in Boston, where he received the Franklin Medal, at the Wilbraham Academy and the Tilton Seminary. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 13th of May in that year. He established himself in Boston, and his entire devotion to his profession, together with the personal interest he took in the cause of his clients, advanced him rapidly in his professional career. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1855 and served two years—the youngest member of the House. In one of these sessions he plead successfully the cause of aged citizens of Boston, to postpone the stoppage of burials in the city grave yards until such a time as might permit them to be laid by the side of the partners of their lives. He became a member of the Mercantile Library Association in 1849, is a life member of the American Bible Society, and secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance and of the New England Conference Missionary Society. He was for several years chairman of the committee of the Eliot School District, and during that time it became his duty to pursue a bold and determined course in the suppression of a rebellion against the rules of the school. Four hundred Catholic boys refused to obey the rule which required the recitation of the Lord's prayer and the decalogue. He at once, when called on to aid the masters, declared that the rules of the school must be obeyed as long as they existed, and if they were wrong the responsibility rested on those who made them, and not on the teachers, whose only duty was to enforce them. The expulsion of the whole number of four hundred, by his direction, was a proceeding which excited a feeling of bitterness against him for a time, but was finally acknowledged to have been wholly justifiable, and the only method of restoring a spirit of obedience in the school. The scholars all returned with the promise of themselves and their parents of no further disturbance. Mr. Dyer was the first president of the Female Medical College, at a time when "women doctors," as they were called, were almost universally frowned upon by the medical faculty. In the early days of the college the diplomas of the graduates bore the title of LL.B., instead of M.D., in consequence of the determined opposition to the institution. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1861. As executor or trustee he has had the management of many large estates, and the promptness and fidelity of his administrations have secured the entire confidence of interested parties.

He is a member of the Bostonian Society, taking great interest in their proceedings, and is an associate member of Post 58 of the Grand Army and participates enthusiastically in their camp fires. He is also an honorary member of the Ladies' Aid Association, of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, and of the Boston Woman's Charity Club, being a member of the Advisory Board of the latter in the care of the Gifford Fund donation to its hospital. Being also high in the rank of Free Masonry, and president of the Eliot School Association and of the Old School Boys' Association, it will be seen that he has abundant opportunities for relief from the routine of professional work. He married in May, 1851, Julia Knowlton, of Manchester, N. H., a lady well known in Boston as an active and able organizer of charities, which the well remunerated labors of her husband in his profession enable both husband and wife to generously dispense.

GEORGE W. COOLEY came to Boston from Bangor, Me. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1835, and to the Suffolk bar April 13, 1843. He was appointed attorney for Suffolk county as the successor of George P. Sanger, September 5, 1854, and served until February 26, 1861, when Joseph H. Bradley was appointed. Mr. Bradley, however, declined, and on the 21st of March Mr. Sanger was again appointed.

DANIEL SARGENT CURTIS, son of THOMAS B. CURTIS, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 1, 1849.

JOHN CLARK ADAMS was born in New York State, and graduated at Harvard in 1839. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 20, 1844. While studying law he was a tutor in rhetoric and elocution at Harvard. He died in New York in 1873.

WILSON JARVIS WELCH graduated at Harvard in 1839, and at the Harvard Law School in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1842. He died in 1885.

JOHN DAVIS WASHBURN, son of John Marshall and Harriet Webster (Kimball) Washburn, was born in Boston, March 27, 1823. When five years old his parents removed to Lancaster, Mass., where he received his early education. He graduated at Harvard in 1853, and at the Harvard Law School in 1856, having previously studied in the offices of Emory Washburn and George F. Hoar in Worcester. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 27, 1856, and established himself in Worcester in partnership with H. C. Rice. In 1866 he succeeded Alexander H. Bullock, on his accession to the governor's chair, as general agent and attorney of insurance companies, and also served on Governor Bullock's staff from that year until 1869. He was a representative from 1876 to 1879, and senator in 1884, and has represented the United States as minister to Switzerland. He married in 1860 Mary F., daughter of Charles L. Putnam.

WINSLOW WARREN, son of Dr. Winslow and Margaret (Bartlett) Warren, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 20, 1838, and graduated at Harvard in 1858. He is descended from Richard Warren, of the *Mayflower*, and is a great-grandson of James Warren, the successor of Dr. Joseph Warren as president of the Provincial Congress. He studied law with his uncle, Sidney Bartlett, in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 12

in that year. He married, January 3, 1867, Mary Lincoln, daughter of Spencer and Sarah (Lincoln) Pinkham, of Boston, and lives in Dedham, with his office in Boston. As attorney of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company he had charge of the settlement of the claims arising from the Buzzey bridge accident, and out of a million dollars paid, only fifty thousand dollars was paid on suits brought against the company.

IRA D. VAN DUZEE was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1857. He married Jane Sturtevant, daughter of Atwood Lewis and Jane (Harlow) Drew, of Plymouth, and is in active practice in Boston.

FRANCIS TUKEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 6, 1844. He was at one time city marshal of Boston.

ALANSON TUCKER was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1835, but abandoned the law for business pursuits. He died in 1881.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL STURGIS, son of Nathaniel Sturgis, was born in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1827.

CHARLES F. SHIMMIN, son of William Shimmin, was born in Boston in 1822, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and died July 5, 1891. He married Mary Harriot, daughter of Daniel Parkman, of Boston.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY, son of Benjamin Bussey, was born in Boston about 1783, and graduated at Harvard in 1803. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1807, and died in 1808. His father, who died in 1842, leaving a widow, one grandchild, and several great-grandchildren, provided by his will that on the death of the last survivor his estate, estimated at \$350,000, should pass to Harvard University, one-half to endow a farm school, and the other half to be devoted to the support of the law and divinity schools.

ROBERT I. BURBANK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1846. He has been many years justice of the Municipal Court for the South Boston District.

JOHN HOLMES, son of Rev. Dr. Abiel and Sarah (Wendell) Holmes, was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1832. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1839. He has been prevented by illness from continuous work in his profession, but his name is found in the list of Boston lawyers in 1853. With a humor quite equal to that of his brother, the autoerat of the Breakfast Table, he has kept it rather for home consumption than public display, and only his friends, among whom James Russell Lowell was one of his most devoted, have had the privilege of its enjoyment.

WILLIAM BURLEY HOWES was born in Salem, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 27, 1841. He died in 1878.

BERNARD ROLKER was born in Germany, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1833. He was many years tutor in German in Harvard, but was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 19, 1841, and not long after established himself in practice in New York. He received the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard in 1848.

WILLIAM SIGOURNEY OTIS, son of William Church and Margaret (Sigourney) Otis, was born at Nahant, Mass., July 3, 1857, and graduated at Harvard in 1878. He



studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Ropes, Grey & Loring and others, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He married Pauline, daughter of James E. and Adelaide Root, of Boston. He died April 20, 1893.

FRANK T. MORTON, son of Edwin and Betsey T. (Harlow) Morton, was born in Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth, June 19, 1861. He established himself in Boston, and is there in active practice.

SAMUEL POSTER McCLEARY was born in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1807, and was many years clerk of the city of Boston. He married Maria Lynde Walter.

WILLIAM KAESER, a German by birth, was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 15, 1846. He married Sally Gorham, daughter of Salisbury and Sally (Goodwin) Jackson, of Plymouth, and has been dead many years.

BELA FARWELL JACOBS, brother of Justin Allen Jacobs, mentioned in this register, graduated at Harvard in 1839, and at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 23, 1846.

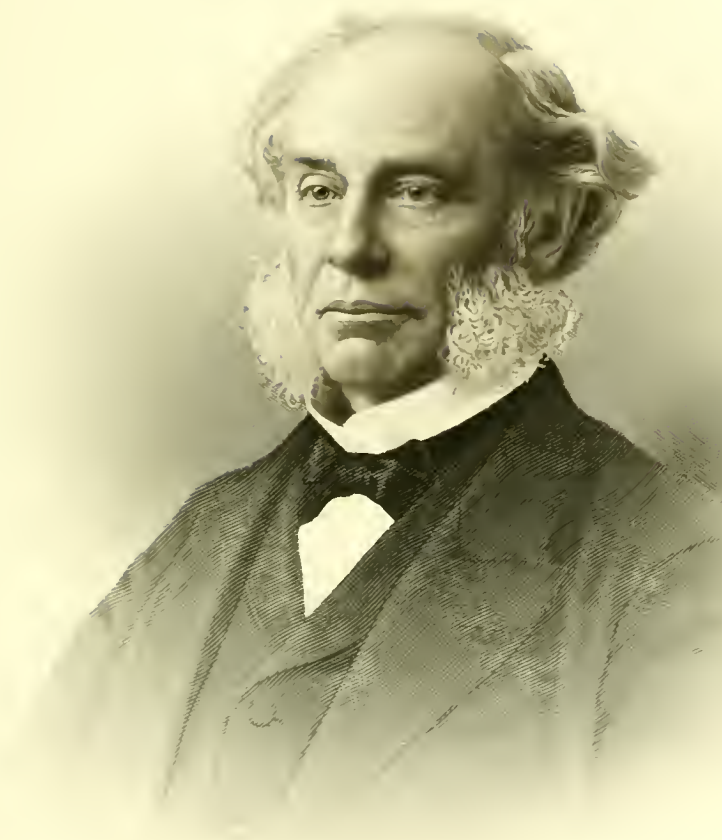
ALFRED RODMAN, son of Alfred and Anna (Preble) Rodman, and grandson of William R. Rodman, of New Bedford, graduated at Harvard in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879, and is now the actuary of the Bay State Trust Company in Boston.

EDWARD WILLIAM HOOPER, son of Dr. Robert William and Ellen (Sturgis) Hooper, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1859, and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 30, 1868, and has been some years treasurer of Harvard College.

GEORGE BLAKE was born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1769, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. He studied law with William Caldwell, of Rutland, Mass., and James Sullivan, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1792. He began practice in Newburyport in partnership with Dudley Atkins Tyng. After remaining in Newburyport one year he removed to Boston, and in 1801 was appointed United States attorney, holding office until 1829. He was a representative in 1801-1829-30-31-32-35-36-37-38, and senator in 1833-34-39. He died in Boston, October 6, 1841.

FREEMAN HUNT, the son of Elizabeth and Thompson (Parmenter) Hunt, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4, 1855. His father, well known in connection with *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, was born in Quiney, Mass., March 21, 1804, and was the son of Nathan and Mary (Turner) Hunt. He was descended from Enoch Hunt, who emigrated to America from Berks county, England, and died in Weymouth, Mass., about 1652. Until he was twelve years of age Freeman Hunt, the father of the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools, and never after that time enjoyed the advantages of any other education than that secured by his own efforts. At that age he entered as a boy the office of the *Boston Evening Gazette*, and was soon after apprenticed to the trade of a printer. Having secured his trade he went to Springfield, where he was employed for a time as compositor, and then returned to Boston, where he obtained a position in the same capacity in the office of the *Boston Traveller*. While in this office he was the anonymous author of articles which the editor of that paper accepted and published. In 1828, at the age of twenty-four, he formed a partnership with John Putnam, un-





*Alvin M. Chapman*



der the firm name of Putnam & Hunt, printers and publishers, having a place of business where the Globe Theatre now stands. Previous to the formation of this partnership he published the *Juvenile Miscellany*, edited by Lydia Maria Child, which readers, as old as the writer, will remember as one of the joys of their childhood, the first number of which was issued in September, 1826. In January, 1828, the new firm began to publish the *Ladies' Magazine*, edited by Sarah J. Hale, and soon after the early tales of Samuel G. Goodrich. In 1831, having removed to New York, he there started a paper called the *Traveller*, but again returned to Boston and became the managing director of the "Boston Bewick Company," an association of artists, printers and bookbinders. In September, 1834, he projected the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*, and in 1835 engaged in New York in the publication of "A Comprehensive Atlas," edited by Thomas Gamaliel Bradford. In 1837 he projected the *Merchants' Magazine*, with which his name has been so prominently associated, and the first number appeared in July, 1839. In 1852 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard. He married first, May 6, 1829, Lucia Weld Blake, of Boston; second, January 2, 1831, Laura Phinney, of Boston, and third in 1853, Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Hon. William Parmenter, of East Cambridge, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 2, 1858. After the death of his father in 1858, the subject of this sketch was carried by his mother to her father's home in Cambridge, and he received his early education at the public schools in that town. He graduated at Harvard in 1877, and in 1881 received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School. He further pursued his law studies in the offices of George S. Hale and William E. Parmenter, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1882. He was first associated in practice with H. Eugene Bolles, and afterwards with William C. Tarbell, who died December 6, 1886. He is at present associated with Charles J. McIntire, city solicitor of Cambridge, and has acted for that city in matters connected with the new Harvard Bridge. He is engaged in general practice with a success commensurate with his earnest efforts to establish himself honorably and prominently in his profession. In Cambridge, where he has his home, he has served four years on the School Committee, and one year in the Common Council, and in 1890 was a member of the State Senate. He married, June 8, 1887, Abby Brooks, daughter of Sumner J. and Jane (Bullard) Brooks, of Cambridge.

EDWARD BANGS was born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1756, and graduated at Harvard in 1777. His name appears on the roll of the Supreme Court admissions in Suffolk county before 1807. It is probable that he was admitted in 1780. He settled in Worcester. He died in 1818.

BENJAMIN ADAMS was born in Mendon in 1764, and graduated at Brown University in 1788. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807, and settled in Uxbridge. He died in 1837.

JOSEPH ALLEN was born in Lancaster in 1773, and graduated at Harvard in 1792. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and practiced in Worcester county.

FRANCIS LINUS CHILDS was born in Millbury in 1819, and graduated at Brown University in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1873, and settled in Worcester.

HENRY J. CLARKE was born in Southbridge, Mass., and graduated at the Boston University in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875, and settled in Webster, Mass.

LEON F. CHOMEYIN was born in Philadelphia in 1861, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He practiced in Boston and Templeton, and died before 1889.

JOHN ADAMS DANA was born in Princeton, Mass., in 1823, and graduated at Yale in 1844. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 5, 1848, and practiced in Worcester.

JAMES J. DOWD, was born in Worcester, and graduated at St. Michael's College in 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and has practiced in Worcester, Brookline and Boston.

J. W. DRAPER was admitted to the bar in Worcester county in 1851, and was in practice in Boston in 1853.

JOHN DANFORTH DUNBAR, son of Elijah and Sarah (Hunt) Dunbar, was born in Worcester county in 1771, and graduated at Harvard in 1789. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and before 1794 established himself in Plymouth, Mass. He married in 1794 Nancy, daughter of William Crombie, of Plymouth, and died in Plymouth in 1810.

FARWELL F. FAY was born in Athol in 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1885, but died before 1889.

WALDO PLINT was born in Leicester in 1791, and graduated at Harvard in 1814. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 1, 1821, and died in 1879.

GEORGE FOLSON was born in Kennebunk, Me., in 1802, and graduated at Harvard in 1822. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 21, 1834. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1860, and died in 1869.

HENRY CLINTON HUTCHINS, son of Samuel and Rosanna (Child) Hutchins, was born in Bath, N. H., August 7, 1820, and fitted for college at the academy at Haverhill, N. H., and other academies. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1840, and studied law first in the office of Joseph Bell, of Haverhill, N. H., second at the Harvard Law School, and third in the office of Hubbard & Watts, of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 14, 1843, and has been associated in business since January 1, 1844, with his college classmate, Alexander Strong Wheeler, under the firm name of Hutchins & Wheeler. He married, October 9, 1845, at Bellows Falls, Vt., Louise Grout, and lives in Boston. He was chosen in 1869 an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and in 1887-88 was president of the Boston Bar Association.

JOHN W. LOW came to Boston from the British Provinces and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883. He is in active practice in Boston.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 13, 1872, and is enjoying a lucrative practice in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1861 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 23, 1865. He is in extensive practice in New York city.

ALMON W. GRISWOLD was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1847, and secured a large business in suits against the government to recover duties illegally paid. He removed to New York city, and there died about 1890, leaving a son, a member of the New York bar.

ERASMUS BABBITT was born in Sturbridge in 1765, and graduated at Harvard in 1790. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar about 1795, and practiced in Charlton, Grafton, Oxford, Sturbridge and Westboro'. He died in 1816.

GEORGE W. BALDWIN was born in New Haven, Conn., and graduated at Yale in 1853. He was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1858, and practiced in Worcester until his removal to Boston about 1861, in which year his name appears among the Boston lawyers.

ANDREW J. BARTHOLOMEW was born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1833, and graduated at Yale in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 1, 1858, and settled in Southbridge, where he now practices.

NELSON BARTHOLOMEW was born in Hardwick in 1831, and graduated at Yale in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 22, 1858, and settled in Oxford. He died in 1861.

LIBERTY BATES graduated at Brown in 1797 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He practiced in Grafton, and died in 1853.

ARTHUR G. BISCOE was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1842, and graduated at Amherst College in 1862. He was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1881, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1878. He practiced in Westboro'. He died in 1879.

J. FOSTER BISCOE was born in Grafton, Mass., and graduated at Amherst College in 1874. He was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1877, and was later a member of the Suffolk bar, at which he is now practicing.

LEWIS H. BOUTELLE was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1848, and settled in Westboro'.

ALBERT C. BURRAGE was born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1883, and was admitted to the bar in 1881, and is now practicing in Boston.

STILLMAN CADY was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1849, and practiced in Templeton. He died before 1889.

WILLIAM CALDWELL graduated at Harvard in 1773, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1805.

JEROME F. MANNING was born in Merrimack, N. H., in 1838, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 25, 1863. He practiced formerly in Worcester, but is now practicing in Boston.

LUTHER PERRY was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807, and settled in Barre. He died many years since.

JOHN B. RALGAN was born in Worcester in 1859, and graduated at Holy Cross College in Worcester in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and settled in Worcester.

WILLIAM SEVER, son of William and Sarah (Warren) Sever, was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1755, and graduated at Harvard in 1778. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar, and established himself in Rutland, Mass., and afterwards in Worcester. He married about 1780 Mary Chandler, and his daughter, Penelope Winslow Sever, married Levi Lincoln. He died in 1798.

BRADFORD SUMNER was born in Taunton, Mass., and graduated at Brown University in 1808. He studied law with James Richardson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1813. He practiced in Worcester county, and afterwards, until his death, in Boston. In 1813 he was appointed master in chancery, and in 1852 commissioner of insolvency. He died in 1855.

MARVIN M. TAYLOR was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and settled in Worcester.

JOHN TODD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 18, 1845. He practiced in Westminster and Fitchburg.

EARNEST H. VAUGHAN was born in Greenwich in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. He settled in Worcester.

RICHARD GEORGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807, and practiced in West Brookfield, where he probably died.

JOHN S. GOULD was born in Webster, Mass., in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881. He settled in Webster.

HENRY F. HARRIS was born in West Boylston, Mass., in 1849, and graduated at Tufts College in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873, and settled in Worcester.

SETH HASTINGS was born in Cambridge in 1762, and graduated at Harvard in 1782. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and settled in Mendon. He was at one time a member of Congress, and died in 1831.

HENRY E. HILL was born in Worcester in 1850, and graduated at Harvard in 1872. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875, and settled in Worcester.

SAMUEL HINCKLEY graduated at Yale in 1781, and received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1785. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, practiced in Brookfield, and died in 1840.

WILLIAM S. B. HOPKINS was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1836, and graduated at Williams College in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 10, 1858, and has practiced in Ware and Greenfield and Worcester, Mass., and in New Orleans. He is now in Worcester.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON was born in Boston in 1827, and admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1863. He settled in Brookfield.

FRANCIS L. KING was born in Boston in 1827, and admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1863. He settled in Brookfield.

HENRY W. KING was born in North Brookfield in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1880. He practiced in North Brookfield and Worcester.

WILLIAM PRAET was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1806, and graduated at Brown University in 1825. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1827, and practiced in Shrewsbury and Worcester. He died in 1839.

EDWARD ROGERS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1845, and finally settled in Chicago.

ARTHUR P. RUGG was born in Sterling in 1862, and graduated at Amherst College in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and settled in Worcester.



NATHAN TYLER graduated at Harvard in 1779, and settled in Uxbridge. He died in 1792.

JOHN L. UTLEY was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1837, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1890.

JACOB WILLARD graduated at Brown University in 1805, and was an attorney in Boston in 1817. He died in 1818.

G. R. M. WITTINGTON was born in Boston, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1825. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1828, and practiced in Boston and Lancaster.

EDWARD WEBSTER HUTCHINS, son of Henry Clinton and Louise (Grant) Hutchins, graduated at Harvard in 1872. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1877. He is associated in business with the firm of Hutchins & Wheeler, of which his father is a member.

HENRY WHEELER, son of Alexander Strong and Augusta (Hurd) Wheeler, graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He is associated in business with the firm of Hutchins & Wheeler, of which his father is a member.

JOSEPH WARREN WARREN, son of George Washington and Georgiana Whitney (Thompson) Warren, was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 5, 1851, and entered Harvard in 1870. After remaining in college a year he entered a banking house as clerk, visited Europe, and finally studied law with his father and at the Boston University Law School. The writer is in doubt whether he was ever admitted to the bar. In 1880 he was appointed Liberian consul at Boston, and died, August 24, 1885, unmarried in a hospital in New South Wales.

HENRY WARE, son of Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, jr., was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1846. He died in 1885.

THORNTON KIRKLAND WARE, son of Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, sr., was born in Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 4, 1846. He settled in Fitchburg, Mass., and was many years justice of the Police Court. He died in 1892.

SOLOMON JONES GORDON, son of Dr. Timothy and Jane Binney (Jones) Gordon, was born in Weymouth, Mass., September 24, 1826. He was descended from Alexander Gordon, a young Scotchman, who, in 1650, during the English and Scotch wars, was released from prison in the camp at Tuthill Fields in London, on condition of his emigration to New England. This American ancestor crossed the ocean in 1651, and finally settled in New Hampshire. Timothy Gordon, the father of Solomon, was born in Newbury, Mass., March 10, 1795, and after studying medicine at Bowdoin College and with his brother in Hingham, Mass., settled in Weymouth. In 1837 he removed to Plymouth, where the remainder of his life was spent. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college at the high school in Plymouth, and graduated at Harvard in 1847. He studied law in the office of Jacob H. Loud in Plymouth and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18, 1850. In 1853 he became associated in business with Orlando B. Potter, and took charge tem-

porarily of his practice in Boston after he removed to New York to give his attention more exclusively to the affairs of the sewing machine company with which he was connected. Mr. Gordon not long after followed Mr. Potter to New York, and, abandoning general practice, became intimately connected with the legal affairs of the sewing machine enterprises. He married Rebecca, daughter of David Ames, of Springfield, and after leaving Boston he made Springfield his home, with his office in New York. He died in 1890.

WILLIAM SOHIER DEXTER, son of George M. Dexter, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 15, 1849. He married a daughter of George Ticknor, the author, and lives in Boston.

WENDELL DAVIS, son of Thomas and Mercy (Hedge) Davis, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1776, and graduated at Harvard in 1796. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar about 1800, and settled in Sandwich. He was many years high sheriff of Barnstable county, and was clerk of the Massachusetts Senate from 1803 to 1805. He married in 1802, Caroline Williams, daughter of Dr. Thomas Smith, and was the father of George T. and Wendell T. Davis, of Greenfield. He died in Sandwich in 1830.

WILLIAM COGSWELL, son of Dr. George and Abigail (Parker) Cogswell, was born in Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838, and received his early education at Phillips Andover Academy and at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H. After entering Dartmouth College he left and went to sea. On his return he studied law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1860, in which year he was admitted to the Essex county bar. In 1861 he enlisted as captain in the War of the Rebellion and was afterwards colonel of the Second Massachusetts Regiment and brevetted brigadier-general December 15, 1864. In 1885 he was a member of the Suffolk bar. He has been State Senator, and is now serving his third term in Congress. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth in 1878.

SIGOURNEY BUTLER, son of Peter Butler, graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1880.

MARTIN BRIMMER, son of Martin Brimmer, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 3, 1855, but is not in practice. He is one of the Fellows of Harvard.

EUGENE BATCHELDER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1848. He died in 1878.

SIDNEY BARTLETT, jr., son of Sidney Bartlett who is mentioned in this register, was born in Boston, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1851. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 4, 1851, and died in 1871.

FRANCIS BARTLETT, brother of the above, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 16, 1860, but is not in practice.

SHERMAN HOAR, son of Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, was born in Concord, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in November, 1885, and has an office in Boston. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1890 for the term ending March 4, 1893.



Charles Royce



SAMUEL HOAR, brother of the above, was born in Concord, and graduated at Harvard in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 29, 1870, and is in practice with his father in Boston.

WILLIAM TURELL ANDREWS was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1812. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1815. He was treasurer of Harvard College from 1853 to 1857, and died in 1879.

CHARLES GREELY LORING, son of Caleb Loring, an eminent Boston merchant, was born in Boston, May 2, 1794. His mother was Anne Greely, daughter of Captain John Greely, who was killed while defending his ship, a letter-of-marque, against an English frigate near Marblehead, in the War of the Revolution. He was descended from Thomas Loring, who came from Axminster, England, in 1635, and settled in Hingham. Caleb Loring, a grandson of Thomas, married Lydia, daughter of Edward Gray, a merchant of Plymouth, whose gravestone, bearing the date of 1681, is the oldest on Burial Hill in Plymouth. Caleb Loring settled in that part of Plymouth which in 1707 was set off from Plymouth and incorporated as the town of Plympton. At a town meeting held on the 1st of March, 1707-8, he was chosen one of the first Board of Selectmen of that town. From him Caleb Loring, of Boston, the father of the subject of this sketch, derived his name. Mr. Loring attended the Boston Latin School, leaving it as a medal scholar, and entering Harvard as a sophomore in 1809, graduated in 1812, with the Latin salutatory oration as his part in the ceremonies of graduation. At that time the only law school in the country was that at Litchfield, Conn., and there he began his study of law immediately after leaving college with Peleg Sprague, who had been his classmate, for a companion. He finished his studies in the office of Charles Jackson, at that time an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Court in September, 1815, and in the Supreme Court in December, 1817. Samuel Hubbard, who became in 1842 a justice of the Supreme Court, came to Boston from Maine in 1810 and associated himself with Mr. Jackson, and on the appointment of the latter to the bench in 1813, continued the business of the office and was in charge while Mr. Loring was a student. During a temporary abandonment of business by Mr. Hubbard, occasioned by sickness, his young student conducted the affairs of the office, and with the consent of clients, appeared before the Supreme Court and argued their cases. In 1816 Mr. Loring formed a partnership with Franklin Dexter, who had been also a classmate in college, which continued until 1819. Until the year 1825 he advanced steadily in the estimation of the business community, at which date he may be said to have been in full practice, or in other words, to have secured all the business which it was possible for a man conscientiously devoted to the interests of his clients to thoroughly comprehend and manage. From that time until 1855, it has been said by Professor Theophilus Parsons that "the published reports of decisions will show that, taking this whole period of thirty years together, no other man had so large a number of cases in court, and of the cases of no other was the proportion so large of those which by the novelty of the questions they raise, or of the peculiar circumstances to which they require the application of acknowledged principles, may be considered as establishing new law, or giving new scope and meaning to recognized law." To every case entrusted to him he gave unremitting attention, and in its preparation for trial no pains were spared to make its present-

ation both as to fact and law thorough and complete. The writer remembers him well as he appeared in court and was always impressed with his serious earnestness, his apparent entire belief in the justice of his cause, and his elaborate, well constructed, compact and logical addresses to the jury. In these addresses he read largely from full and carefully prepared briefs, sifted and analyzed the whole testimony, not only dwelling upon and enforcing the strong points but recognizing and explaining the weak ones, and all the while impressed his hearers, including the jury, with the conviction that his claim for the plaintiff or his denial for the defence was valid and just. During nearly all the years of his professional life he was subject to attacks of sickness, incapacitating him for a time, from which he seemed to recover with a power of labor, like Artaeus after touching the earth, seemingly increased rather than diminished by an interval of weakness and pain. At a later period he suffered from a disease in his eyes, and from 1832 to 1840, while at the height of his professional career, he was obliged to carry on his work by the aid of the eyes and the pen of others. In 1851 he had abandoned much of his lesser business, and was offered the position of actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. Though he accepted this position he continued in charge of his old law cases, and argued them both in the courts of Massachusetts and in the Supreme Court at Washington. He held this office until his death, bringing to the performance of his duties not only the prudence and wisdom of a man of affairs, but that familiarity with law so essential to the proper administration of the concerns of such an institution. The life of Mr. Loring was crowned with appropriate honors in the several stages of its progress. At the age of thirty he was the commander of the New England Guards, and in accepting that post he was only following the custom among rising lawyers which prevailed nearly up to the time of the War of 1861. Chief Justice Bigelow of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Brigham of the Superior Court, were both militia captains, one in Boston and the other in New Bedford, and many other leading lawyers might be named in proof of the prevalence of the custom. In 1849, when Mr. Webster resigned his seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Loring was asked by Governor Briggs to permit his appointment to fill the vacancy, and in 1853, when Mr. Everett resigned his senatorial chair, he was again invited by Governor Washburn to accept an appointment. In 1862 he was a member of the State Senate, and a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court was many times within his reach had he chosen to accept it. In 1835 he was appointed a Fellow of Harvard College, and retained that office until 1857, and in 1865 he was chosen to preside at the reception given by the college to her sons on their return from the war. In 1850 he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, and he was a member of the American Antiquarian and the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1853 he visited Europe, and from the members of the legal profession in England he received marked attention. Absorbed as he was in his professional pursuits, he yet found time to make important contributions to the press on leading subjects of the day, and to take an active interest in the affairs of his church and in the various charitable and reformatory movements agitating from time to time the popular mind. A strong opponent of slavery, though not a member of the anti-slavery party, in 1851 when the trial of Sims, an escaped slave, took place before the United States Commission, he appeared as his counsel and made the closing



argument. Among his literary productions the last was a pamphlet published in 1866 bearing the title of "Reconstruction—Claims of the Inhabitants of the States engaged in the Rebellion to Restoration of Political Rights and Privileges under the Constitution," in which he declared in its concluding paragraphs "that none can be more profoundly impressed than he believes himself to be with the essential importance and inviolability of the rights intended to be secured to the several States under the Constitution. He accounts their individual independence and sovereignty over the domestic relations and municipal law and the internal governments of their respective inhabitants as the very foundation stones of the national government. The preservation of this sovereignty and independence to the fullest extent warranted by the constitution, he considers to be the chief among the fundamental principles of American statesmanship; as the only means possible of maintaining a free and energetic government over territories of extent so vast as those already comprised within our national boundaries; as the safest barrier against attempts at executive usurpation; as the main bulwark against the natural tendency of the general government, as of all others, to consolidation and centralization of its authority, and which, not thus controlled, attaining at first to the exercise of arbitrary power by the many, would, as all history prophesies, eventually terminate in practical despotism." In 1818 Mr. Loring married Anna Pierce Brace, of Litchfield, Conn., who died in 1836. In 1840 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Samuel Putnam, who died in 1845. In 1850 he married Mrs. Cornelia Goddard, widow of George A. Goddard, and daughter of Francis Amory, of Boston. He had a winter home in Boston, and after 1844 a summer home on the shore of Beverly. At the summer home he died October 8, 1867, leaving a widow and two sons and two daughters. The sons are Caleb William Loring, mentioned in this register, and Charles Greely Loring, a graduate of Harvard in 1848, who was mustered out in July, 1865, after three years' service in the war, with the rank of brevet major-general.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, as a native of Boston, and considered a Bostonian while preparing in England for the bar, may with no impropriety be included in this register. Richard Copley married in Limerick, Ireland, a Miss Singleton about 1730, and emigrated to America. After his death his widow kept a small store on Long Wharf in Boston, where she sold tobacco and other small articles. In 1748 she married Peter Pelham, who was one of the founders of the Charitable Irish Society about the year 1737. John Sullivan and Thomas Amory were cotemporaries of Pelham, and came to America from Limerick, the first settling as a schoolmaster in Berwick, Me., and the last settling in South Carolina, but both afterwards coming to Boston. Peter Pelham was a painter and engraver, probably the son of Peter Pelham, an English engraver, who was born about 1864. After his marriage with Mrs. Copley he combined with his profession as a painter and engraver the occupation of teaching school, while his wife continued to carry on her store. John Singleton Copley, the son of Richard Copley, was born in Boston, July 3, 1737, and undoubtedly received instruction in painting from his stepfather, Peter Pelham, who died in 1751. In 1769 he married Susanna, daughter of Richard Clark, a descendant from Mary Chilton, one of the Plymouth *Mayflower* passengers in 1620. His son, John Singleton Copley, the subject of this sketch, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, was born in Boston, May 21, 1772. In 1774, when two years of age, his father was induced to visit Europe, and

after he had concluded to remain in London he was joined by his wife and infant son, taking a house in George street, Hanover Square, which he occupied until his death in 1814, and which his son, Lord Lyndhurst, continued to occupy until his death in 1863. It was at first the intention of the father to educate his son as an artist, and with that view he at one time attended a course of lectures. His education in other respects was received at a private school in the Manor House, at Chiswick, under Dr. Horne, the father of Sir William Horne, the attorney-general. At the age of eighteen, an artist's career having been abandoned, he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, with the following entry of matriculation: "July 8, 1790.—Admissus est Pensionarius Johannis Singleton Copley, filius Johannis Singleton Copley, de Boston in America scholæ apud Chiswick in Middlesexia sub præsidis Doctoris Horne, annos natus 18. Magistro Jones Tutore." In 1794 he came out second wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and on the 17th of May entered as a student Lincoln's Inn. Returning to Cambridge he was appointed in 1795 one of the "Traveling Bachelors" of the university. He visited America with Volney, the author, and was required by the terms of his appointment to observe everything of importance, and address letters in Latin to the vice-chancellor. His first letter described Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria; his second, the president and Mt. Vernon; and his third, general incidents of travel and the Indians. Returning to England in 1798 he was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in Trinity term 1804, and joined the Midland Circuit, of which he soon became the leader. He was raised to the dignity of the cof in 1813, and rung out of Lincoln's Inn, in accordance with the custom of ringing the chapel bell when a member of the Inn was made sergeant at law, and of presenting him with a purse of money as a retaining fee for any future service in behalf of the society. At that time he was in politics an advanced liberal or radical, and after a noted trial in which his ability was recognized by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool, he was made a member of Parliament for the pocket borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. He took his seat in March, 1818, and by his first address in favor of the extension of the duration of the Alien bill won from his opponents the name of turn-coat. After his membership for Yarmouth he was returned to Parliament for Ashburton in Devonshire, and in 1826 for the University of Cambridge with Palmerston. In 1819 he was appointed solicitor-general and knighted, and in 1824 attorney-general as the successor of Sir Robert Gifford. In 1827 he became chancellor and was raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst. In 1830 Lord Grey was made premier and he resigned the seals and was appointed chief baron of the Court of Exchequer, holding the office four years. In 1834 he became again lord chancellor, resigning the position of chief baron, and remained in office one year. In 1834 he received from Cambridge the degree of D.C.L. In 1840 he was appointed lord high steward of the University of Cambridge, and in 1841, under the premiership of Sir Robert Peel, was again made lord chancellor. He remained in office until his resignation with his party in 1846. The writer remembers him as he appeared in the latter year, when he had an opportunity of hearing from his lips one of those touches of sarcasm for which he was distinguished. In replying to Lord George Bentinck, an able statesman, but a somewhat ardent lover of horses and the race course, he indulged in the satirical compliment of alluding to him as the man of a stable mind. In 1819 he married Sarah, widow of Colonel Thomas, one of the heroes of Waterloo, and in

August, 1837, Georgiana, daughter of Louis Goldsmith, and died at Tunbridge Wells, October 12, 1863, and was buried in the cemetery at Highgate.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS PRESCOTT FAY, son of Jonathan and Lucy (Prescott) Fay, was born in Concord, Mass., January 10, 1778, and graduated at Harvard in 1798. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar as attorney in May, 1802, and as counselor by the Supreme Court in Suffolk county before 1807. He served as captain during Shays's Rebellion, and in 1809 was on the staff of Governor Gore. He began practice in Cambridgeport, and in 1818-19 was a member of the Executive Council. In 1820 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and May 1, 1821, was appointed judge of probate of Middlesex county, which office he resigned in March, 1856. Judge Fay was from 1824 to 1852 a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and was at one time grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order. For many years before his death, which occurred at his home, May 18, 1856, his residence was in Old Cambridge, near the Washington Elm. During the period of twenty-five years in which he administered the probate affairs of Middlesex county, he exhibited to a marked degree those qualities of mind and heart which are so essential in the intimate relations of that office to the private and often confidential concerns of the people. He was universally respected and beloved. He married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Howard, of Boston, one of the famous "tea party" of pre-revolutionary days, who died July 28, 1847, and after eight years, on the 18th of May, 1856, he followed her to the grave. Richard Sullivan Fay, one of his sons, a member of the Suffolk bar and included in this register, died in Liverpool, England, July 6, 1865, and Joseph S. Fay, another son, who for many years was a partner in the commercial house of Padelford & Fay, of Savannah, Ga., is now living, retired from business, at his home in Wood's Hole in Barnstable county, with a winter residence on Mt. Vernon street, Boston.

SEWALL ALLEN FAUNCE, son of Charles Cook and Amelia (Washburn) Faunce, was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1841. He is descended from John Faunce, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and married Patience, daughter of George Morton and sister of Nathaniel Morton, the noted secretary of the Plymouth Colony. He married, in 1868, Ann Eliza, daughter of Edward Holmes, of Kingston, and is in practice in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar in 1889.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER HOLMES, son of Alexander and Eliza Ann (Holmes) Holmes, was born in Kingston, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1851. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 10, 1856. He has abandoned practice, and lives unmarried in Kingston.

ABRAHAM HOLMES was born in Rochester, Mass., June 9, 1751, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth in 1800, when forty-six years of age. He had been previously president of the Court of Sessions, and though not regularly educated for the profession, the members of the Plymouth bar voted for his admission in consideration of "his respectable official elevation, learning and abilities, on condition that he study three months in some attorney's office." He was subsequently before 1807 admitted as counsellor by the Supreme Court in Suffolk county, and he continued to practice in Rochester until August, 1835, when he retired. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1820, and of the Executive Council from 1821 to 1823. He died at Rochester, September 7, 1839.

WILLIAM KNEELAND HEDGE graduated at Harvard in 1820, at the Harvard Law School in 1823, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 5, 1828. He died in 1833.

EDWARD A. DANA graduated at Bowdoin College in 1838, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1845. He is now living in Boston.

WILLIAM BARRON CALHOUN was born in Boston, December 29, 1796, and graduated at Yale in 1814. It is not certain that he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but as a native of Boston he is included in this register. He finally settled in Springfield, and from 1825 to 1834 was a member of the House of Representatives and the last seven years its speaker. He was a member of Congress from 1835 to 1843, president of the State Senate in 1846-47, secretary of state from 1848 to 1851, state bank commissioner from 1853 to 1855, and mayor of Springfield in 1859. He was again a representative in 1861. In 1858 he received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College, and died in Springfield, November 8, 1865.

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE, son of Daniel Dole, a native of Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College and of the Bangor Theological School, was born in Honolulu in 1844, where his father had gone as a missionary in 1840. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a Miss Ballard, of Bath, Me. He was educated partly at Penahou College in the Sandwich Islands and partly at Williams College, where he spent a year. He then studied law in the office of William Brigham, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 17, 1868. He returned to the Islands, where he practiced law until 1887, when he was elevated to the Hawaiian Supreme Bench. He was a representative at the Islands in 1884 and 1886, and took an active part in the revolution of 1887. At the date of this sketch, January 29, 1893, news of a new revolution in the Islands has been received, the result of which has been the deposition of the queen and the establishment of a provisional government, with Mr. Dole as president, favoring the annexation to the United States.

CHARLES MAYO ELLIS, son of Charles and Maria (Mayo) Ellis, was born in Roxbury, December 23, 1818, and graduated at Harvard in 1839. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 10, 1842. He was a leading abolitionist and the author of a history of Roxbury. He died in Brookline in 1878.

WILLIAM THADDEUS HARRIS, son of Thaddeus William Harris, the entomologist and librarian at Harvard, was born in Milton, Mass., January 25, 1826, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 1, 1853. He died in 1854.

BENJAMIN FLINT KING, son of Daniel Putnam King, was born in Danvers, Mass., October 12, 1830, and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 26, 1856. He enlisted as a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment in October, 1862, was made first lieutenant of Eighteenth Regiment Corps d'Afrique in December, 1863, and mustered out in August, 1864. He practiced law in Boston, and died in Boston, January 24, 1868.

JOHN PALMER WYMAN graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880, and lives in Cambridge. He is the son of John Palmer Wyman, of the Harvard class of 1842.

SETH J. THOMAS, son of Bourne and Sarah (Dingley) Thomas, was born in Marshfield, Mass., November 29, 1807. With an ordinary common school education he



*Joseph B. Fay*





went to Boston in 1823, and after engaging in business many years studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 7, 1849. He married in 1832 Ann Maria Stoddard, and is now at the age of eighty-five in active practice in Boston.

JAMES BOURNE FREEMAN THOMAS, son of the above, was born in Boston in 1839, and graduated at Harvard in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 26, 1863, and is in practice in Boston.

JOSHUA P. CONVERSE was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1847, and in 1852 was a member of the Suffolk bar. He is now dead.

ROBERT H. BUCK was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 1, 1857, and moved to Colorado.

JOHN W. MAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 1, 1851, and is now dead.

BENJAMIN G. GRAY probably came to Boston from the British Provinces. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 11, 1859, but is not now in practice in Boston.

WILLIAM ROGERS was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 16, 1844, and was for a time associated in business with Peleg Whitman Chandler. He was also during the war one of the auxiliary staff of Governor Andrew. He is now dead.

CHARLES FREDERICK BLAKE graduated at Harvard in 1853 and at the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 15, 1857.

SETH TOBEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 6, 1850, and was many years clerk of the Boston Police Court, having been appointed May 7, 1852.

HENRY WARE MUZZEY, son of Rev. Artemias Bowers Muzzey, graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 8 in that year.

JOHN WILLIAMS HUDSON graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 5, 1862. He died in 1872.

JEREMIAH L. NEWTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 16, 1860, and is believed to be dead.

ANDREW OTIS EVANS graduated at Harvard in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1873. He died in 1879.

GEORGE STRONG DERBY graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 12 in that year. He died in 1873.

JOSEPH NICKERSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 19, 1853, and is now dead.

GEORGE SENNOTT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1853. He went to Virginia and offered his services in the defense of John Brown. He is now dead.

PHINEAS AYER was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 28, 1855. He is now dead.

CHARLES HOUGHTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1856, and is now dead.

SAMUEL ELDRIDGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1847, and is now dead.

SILAS B. HAHN was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 6, 1850, and is believed to have moved to Colorado.

JOSEPH MEYER was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 11, 1849, and removed to New York.

JOHN SEABURY ELDRIDGE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1832, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar many years. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth in 1864. He died in 1876.

JOHN S. ABBOTT was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 16, 1862, and is now dead.

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 13, 1862, and removed to New York.

JOHN T. PAINE was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1854, and is now dead.

NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN graduated at Harvard in 1851, and at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1858, and at one time a lecturer at the Harvard Law School. He died in 1876.

JOHN GALLISON KING graduated at Harvard in 1838, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 26, 1840. He died in 1888.

THOMAS CARLETON was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1869, and is now dead.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS AUSTIN graduated at Harvard in 1825, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1828. He settled in practice in Boston in 1829, and died in 1884.

SAMUEL HASKELL RANDALL graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 11, 1860. He is believed to have moved to New York.

SAMUEL EDWARD IRESON graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 7, 1854. He died in 1875.

JAMES JACKSON FRENCH graduated at Harvard in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 22, 1845. He removed to Toledo, O., and died since 1890.

HORACE L. HAZELTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 26, 1847, and died in Boston.

MILTON ANDROS was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1852, and went to California.

WILLIAM KNAPP was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 29, 1850. He was an assistant clerk of the old Boston Police Court, and is now dead.

ELIPHALET PEARSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 20, 1850, and removed to New Orleans.

THOMAS RILEY, son of Thomas and Rose (Smith) Riley, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in December, 1846. The family of O'Reilly is among the most noted in Irish history. Its ancestor, Dnuach Galach, king of Connaught, was converted to Christianity in the fifth century by Saint Patrick, who baptized him on the banks of Loeh Seola. For more than a thousand years the annals of Ireland trace it through a long line of powerful chieftains of East Breifay (county Cavan). The military and civil achievements of its members include brilliant service in Austria, France and Spain during the last two centuries. The subject of this sketch came to Boston with his mother when four years of age, and received his education at the Boston public schools, including at the last the Quincy Grammar School. He began his career in the office of the *Boston Post*, where he remained several years and acquired that taste for learning which finally led him into a professional life. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Benjamin F. Butler, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1867 at the age of twenty-one. He was admitted also

to the United States Supreme Court in 1885. Few men at the bar have been admitted so young, and with the limited advantages enjoyed by him for academic study, his early admission sufficiently attests the industry and perseverance which have always characterized him. Since his admission he has always been in business alone, and, relying wholly on his own resources, with no patron to advise or aid him, he has achieved a success of which more favored children of fortune might be justly proud. It may be mentioned as an unusual circumstance that during his whole career he has never been assisted by senior counsel, and thus in the management of his suits in court as in the moulding of his professional life his own skill and energy have been relied on, and have proved sufficient for his work. His business has been largely in the criminal line, and during the last four years of the life of Joseph H. Bradley, at that time the leading criminal lawyer at the Suffolk bar, most of his defenses were assumed and conducted by Mr. Riley. The remarkable verdict of acquittal wrested by him from a jury, before whom in the trial of Joseph Fowle in 1880 the prisoner was identified as the operator in perhaps the most singular series of frauds ever perpetrated in an intelligent community, served to confirm a reputation for ingenuity and legal skill already well established. In his speech he is pungent, witty, and at times eloquent, and has always had the respect and confidence of the judges, without which success is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to professional pursuits, seeking no political office, and looking for recreation in his home and among his books, of which he has a choice and abundant collection, where he finds food for the further growth of his literary tastes, and of his already well stored mind. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872, and has been president of the Charitable Irish Society, and occasionally indulges himself in writing essays and editorials, and in delivering lectures. He married in Charlestown, Margaret, daughter of the late Lawrence McCormick, an accomplished architect in the county of Longford, Ireland, and resides in Beacon street, Boston.

HORATIO WOODMAN, brother of Cyrus Woodman, mentioned in this register, was born in Buxton, Me., March, 1821, and studied law in Boston with William J. Hubbard and Francis O. Watts. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 1, 1845, and was lost overboard from the Fall River steamboat, which left New York January 1, 1879.

FLETCHER RANNEY, son of Ambrose A. Ranney, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1883, and at the Boston University Law School in 1886. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is associated in business with his father.

ALFRED ELLINGWOOD GILES graduated at Brown University in 1844 and at the Harvard Law School in 1846. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 3, 1847, and is still in practice in Boston.

SILAS FISHER PLIMPTON graduated at Yale in 1837, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 1, 1841. He practiced in Boston, and died in 1867. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1839.

BENJAMIN GRIDLEY BRIDGE graduated from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August of that year. He died in 1839.

WILLIAM CUSHING AYLWIN was admitted as an attorney of the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk county in July, 1807, and of the Supreme Court in March, 1808.

March 7, 1825, he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for Suffolk, and July 5, 1825, for Nantucket. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1831, and died in 1851.

CHARLES CHAUNY EMERSON graduated at Harvard in 1828, and at the Harvard Law School in 1832. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1832, and died in 1836.

SIMON FORKESTER BARSTOW was born in Salem, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1841, and was admitted to the bar in Salem in 1840, and settled in Boston. He was on the staff of General Meade in the War of the Rebellion, and died in 1882.

HENRY TUCKER PARKER, son of Daniel P. Parker, was born in Boston in 1822, and graduated at Harvard in 1842. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 14, 1846. Not long after he took up his residence in London, England, where he remained until his death, which occurred since 1890.

NATHANIEL AUSTIN PARKS graduated at Harvard in 1839, and became an attorney at the Suffolk bar, and died in 1875.

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN, son of Dr. George Parkman, was born in Boston in 1821, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1847. He lives in Boston.

NATHANIEL MORTON, son of Marcus and Charlotte (Hodges) Morton, was born in Taunton, and graduated at Brown University in 1840. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 22, 1844. He married Harriet, daughter of Francis Baylies, of Taunton, and died in 1856.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MINNS was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 13, 1841.

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, son of Lucius Manlius Sargent, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1846. He entered service in the War of the Rebellion, October 12, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, promoted to colonel October 30, 1862, to brevet major-general of United States Volunteers March 21, 1864, and discharged for disability September 29, 1864. He is now living in the West.

JAMES ELLIOT CABOT was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1840. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1847.

WILLIAM GARDINER PRESCOTT, son of William Hickling Prescott, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1841. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 27, 1848.

GEORGE DUNCAN WELLS was born in Greenfield, and graduated at Williams College in 1846 and at the Harvard Law School in 1848. He was an attorney in Boston in 1850, and May 31, 1859, was appointed associate justice of the Boston Police Court. He resigned his seat on the bench in the early part of the war and entered the service, and died in 1864.

JAMES H. WHITMAN, son of Kilborn and Elizabeth (Winslow) Whitman, was born in Pembroke, Mass., and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in 1833, and in 1834 settled in Boston. He subsequently returned to Pembroke, where he died a few years ago.

CHARLES PELEG CHANDLER graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854 and from the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 16, 1857, and died in 1862.

JAMES BROWN KENDALL, son of Rev. James Augustus Kendall, graduated at Harvard in 1854 and from the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 19, 1859, and died the same year.

JONATHAN MASON PARKER, son of Samuel Dunn Parker, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 28, 1849. He removed to New York and died in 1875.

HAMILTON ALPHONSO HILL graduated at Harvard in 1853 and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1859. He lives in Boston but is not in practice.

ROBERT ORR HARRIS, son of Benjamin Winslow Harris, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., and studied law with his father after graduating at Harvard in 1877. He was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in February, 1879, and lives in East Bridgewater, with offices there and in Boston. He was chosen in November, 1892, district attorney for the Southeastern District.

FRANKLIN HALL graduated at Harvard in 1841 and at the Harvard Law School in 1844. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 6, 1845, and settled in Worcester county, where he died in 1868.

WARREN TILDON was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1844, and at the Harvard Law School in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1847.

JAMES PARKER TREADWELL graduated at Harvard in 1844 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1850, and is now practicing in Boston.

GEORGE HENRY TIMMINS graduated at Harvard in 1847 and at the Harvard Law School in 1849. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 16, 1850, and died in 1875.

JOHN TODDUNTER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1870.

LOREN HENRY EDSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March of that year. He died in 1876.

OLAUS CAROLUS MOULTON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1871. He died in 1875.

JOHN FREDERICK DODGE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1872. He died in 1878.

JOHN ALBERT NICKERSON graduated at Brown University in 1867, and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1870, and died in 1874.

HENRY BARTLETT STEVENS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 11, 1870. He died in 1872.

HORACE HAMILTON CURRIER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 1 in that year. He died in 1879.

CHARLES DAMON RICE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 17 in that year. He died in 1876.

HORACE RUNDLETT CHENEY graduated at Bowdoin in 1863 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1875, and died in 1876.

ARTHUR EDWIN ADAMS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 28 in that year. He died in 1878.

FRANCIS SMITH GERARD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1869. He died in 1874.

EDWARD WESTON GLOVER graduated at Amherst College in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 16, 1866, and died in 1874.

EDWARD ELL ENSIGN graduated at Harvard in 1862 and at the Harvard Law School in 1865. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1865, and died in 1872.

ALMARIND FERDINAND BADGER graduated at Bowdoin College in 1858, and at the Harvard Law School in 1864. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 13, 1863, and died in 1867.

EDWARD SANDERSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 9 in that year. He died in 1875.

CHARLES LEWIS SWAN graduated at Harvard in 1859 and at the Harvard Law School in 1862. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 21, 1862, and died in 1865.

WILLIAM EDWARD PERKINS graduated at Harvard in 1860 and at the Harvard Law School in 1862. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 8, 1867, and died in 1879.

WILLIAM GARDNER COLBURN graduated at Harvard in 1860 and at the Harvard Law School in 1862. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 11, 1862, and died in 1875.

GEORGE BROWNE PERRY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1863. He died in 1867.

THOMAS ALBERT HENDERSON graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 12, 1861, and died in 1864.

WILLIAM ARAD THOMPSON graduated at Yale in 1857 and at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1860, and died in 1876.

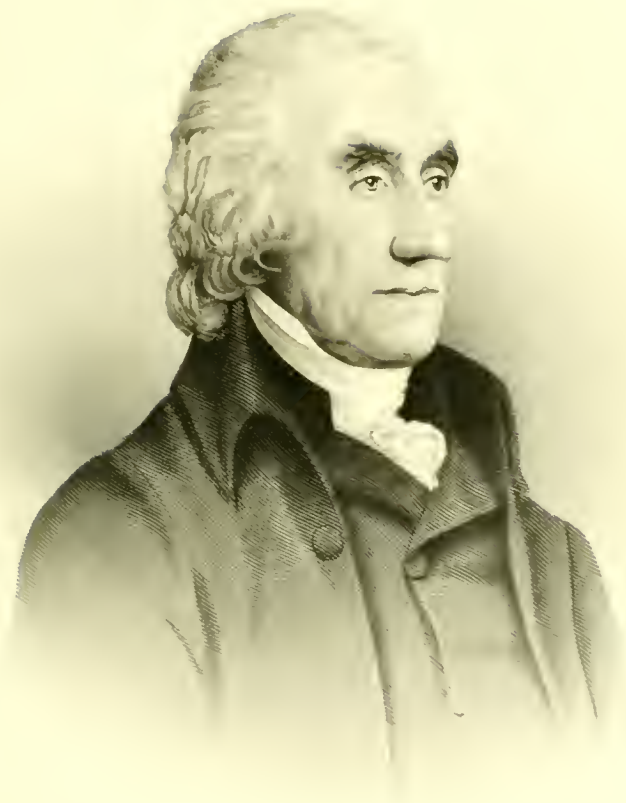
GEORGE LANE SAWIN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1863, and died in 1867.

CHARLES FRANCIS DANA graduated at Harvard in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 21, 1856, and died in 1867.

HENRY COIT WELLES graduated at Harvard in 1857 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1859, and died in 1869.

JOHN WILDER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 22, 1857. He died in 1870.





*Robt Great Paine*



JAMES BAKER MOORE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 12, 1857. He died in 1872.

HENRY SAFORD GANSEVOORT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 30, 1857. He died in 1871.

PELEG TULLMAN graduated at Bowdoin in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 15, 1857, and died in 1863.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS KIMBALL graduated at Amherst in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1856, and died in 1869.

JEREMIAH FRENCH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May of that year. He died in 1868.

GEORGE ALBERT GERRISH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 15, 1856. He died in 1866.

WILLIAM PAISELY FIELD graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 16, 1856, and died in 1859.

AUGUSTUS GOODWIN GREENWOOD graduated at Harvard in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 28, 1855, and died in 1874.

HORACE DEANE HUTCHINSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1854. He died in 1861.

ROBERT WHEATON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1849, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1851. He died in 1851.

WALTER HERBERT JUDSON graduated at Brown University in 1847 and at the Harvard Law School in 1849. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1850, and died in 1863.

NEHEMIAH BROWN was born in Salem, and entered Harvard in the class of 1841. Leaving college before graduation, he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1842. He has been many years an efficient clerk in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth.

FREDERICK LOCKWOOD WASHBURN graduated at Bowdoin in 1844 and at the Harvard Law School in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 3, 1847, and died in 1860.

ROBERT FARRIS FISK graduated at Yale in 1844 and at the Harvard Law School in 1846. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 11, 1848, and died in 1863.

LUTHER BLODGETT GLERNSEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1846. He died in 1856.

ROBERT HARTLEY DUNAP graduated at Bowdoin in 1842 and at the Harvard Law School in 1845. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 29, 1847, and died in the same year.

JOHN GAGE MARVIN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 30, 1845. He died in 1855.

GEORGE FARRAR graduated at Amherst in 1839 and at the Harvard Law School in 1844. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1844, and died in 1851.

FRANCIS WILLIAM WORTHINGTON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 30, 1844. He died in 1850.

JAMES ALEXANDER ABBOTT, son of Thomas S. and Betsey (Lovejoy) Abbott, was born in Conway, N. H., in 1822, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1840. He studied law in Portland with William Pitt Fessenden, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 1, 1843, and died in 1859. He married Hannah Kittredge, of Dover, N. H.

PETER OLIVER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 7, 1844. He died in 1855.

CHARLES INGERSOLL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1841, after graduating at Columbia College in 1839. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 9, 1843, and died in 1875.

HENRY DAVID AUSTIN graduated at Harvard in 1839 and at the Harvard Law School in 1841. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1843, and died in 1879.

FREDERICK WRIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1831 and at the Harvard Law School in 1834. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 1, 1834, and died in 1846.

CHARLES AMBURGER ANDREW graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1832, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 5, 1839. He died in 1843.

CHARLES FRANK DAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875, and is now the conveyancer for the city of Boston.

W. N. MASON was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1864, but is now dead.

ABRAHAM A. DAME was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1818, and is now dead.

ISAAC FLETCHER REDFIELD was born in Wethersfield, Vt., April 10, 1804, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont, and practiced in Derby in that State. He was State attorney for Orleans county from 1832 to 1835, and in the latter year he was appointed judge of the Vermont Supreme Court. In 1852 he was appointed chief justice and resigned in 1860. In 1861 he removed to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 16 in that year. He remained in Boston until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College in 1849, and from Dartmouth in 1855. He is the author of "A Practical Treatise on the Law of Railways," "The Law of Wills," "A Practical Treatise on Civil Pleading and Practice with Forms," "The Law of Carriers and Bailments," "Leading American Railway Cases," and he also edited Story's "Equity Pleadings," and "Conflict of Laws," and "Greenleaf on Evidence." He married first Mary Ward, daughter of Ichabod Smith, of Stanstead, Conn., September 28, 1836, and second, Catherine Blanchard, daughter of Luther Clark, May 4, 1842. He died in Charlestown, Mass., March 23, 1876.

CHARLES DEMOND was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 27, 1848, and is now dead.

EVERETT COLBY BANFIELD graduated at Harvard in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 8, 1850. He removed to Washington, and died in 1887.

LUTHER C. REDFIELD graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875. He is not now practicing in Boston.

BUSHROD F. RICE was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 8, 1861, and is thought to have moved to New York.

ELIHU C. BAKER was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1851, and in 1856 was president of the State Senate. He removed to South Carolina, and died in Darlington in that State, December 6, 1887.

CHARLES JOSEPH BROOKS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1871. He died in 1889.

AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1853, and finally settled in New Bedford.

THOMAS DENNY graduated at Harvard in 1823, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1827. He died in 1874.

HORACE EDWARD DEMING graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876.

FRANK RALPH DELANO graduated at Trinity College in 1865 and from the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 3, 1868.

JAMES WARREN MARCY, son of Charles and Charlotte (Warren) Marcy, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1818, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in December, 1842. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1846.

JOHN ROGERS MASON graduated at Harvard in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1872. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 31, 1873.

HENRY HOLMES MATHER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1868. He is still in practice.

LOUIS KOSSUTH MATHER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December of that year.

JOHN GEORGE McKEAN graduated at Harvard in 1831, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1835. He died in 1851.

IRVINE GREENE McLARREN graduated at Brown in 1872 and at the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875.

EDWIN HALE ABBOT graduated at Harvard in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar.

CHARLES LOUIS ACKERMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 9 in that year.

C. B. F. ADAMS was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1852, and for many years was a notary public in active business.

GEORGE EVERETT ADAMS graduated at Harvard in 1860 and at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 19 in that year. He enlisted as a private in the First Artillery Regiment of Illinois, April 19, 1861, and was mustered out in August of the same year, after three months' service.

SHERMAN WOLCOTT ADAMS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in that year.

THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS, graduated at Harvard in 1790, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1795. He died in 1832.

FRANCIS EDWARD MERFED graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875.

TALBOT JONES ALBERT graduated at Harvard in 1868 and at the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 20, 1870.

THOMAS ALLEN graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1806.

WILLIS BOYD ALLEN graduated at Harvard in 1878 and at the Boston University in 1881, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881.

CHARLES ALMY graduated at Harvard in 1872 and at the Harvard Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1877, and is still in practice.

FISHER AMES, son of Judge Seth Ames, graduated at Harvard in 1858 and at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1861, and is now in practice.

JAMES BARR AMES graduated at Harvard in 1868 and at the Harvard Law School in 1872. He was instructor in history at Harvard in 1872, and in 1877 was appointed Buzzev Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873.

SAMUEL AMES graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar.

RUFUS GREENE AMORY graduated at Harvard in 1778, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1782. He died in 1833.

THOMAS COFFIN AMORY, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1841, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 28, 1844. He died in 1848.

GEORGE KIRKLAND AMORY graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 14, 1873. He died in 1886.

WILLIAM AMORY, sen., graduated at Harvard in 1784, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1787. He died in 1792.

ASA ANDREWS graduated at Harvard in 1783, and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1856.

JAMES WINTHROP ANDREWS, son of James Andrews, graduated at Harvard in 1824, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1828. He died in 1842.

SAMUEL ANDREWS graduated at Harvard in 1786, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1790. He died in 1811.

WILLIAM FOSTER APTHORP graduated at Harvard in 1818, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1824. He died in 1826.

ROBERT EAST APTHORP, son of John Trecothick and Mary (Foster) Apthorp, graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1844. He died in 1882. He married Eliza Hunt, of Northampton.

GEORGE EDWARD APSLEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was an attorney in Boston in 1869.

HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD graduated at Harvard in 1852, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1856.

HENRY MARTYN ATKINSON graduated from Harvard in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 16, 1861. He died in 1887.



PERCY AUSTIN graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1875. He died in 1877.

FREDERICK FANNING AVER graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1878.

FRANCIS EATON BARCOCK graduated at Harvard in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878.

LEMEUL HOLLINGSWORTH BARCOCK graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875.

JOHN APPLETON BAILEY graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 20, 1858.

JAMES MURRAY BAKER graduated at Tufts College in 1865, and at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 30 in that year.

JOHN FREEMAN BAKER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 5 in that year.

FRANCIS VERGIES BALCH graduated at Harvard in 1859 and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 9, 1864, and is now in practice.

JAMES MORTON BALLARD graduated at Harvard in 1836, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 25, 1840. He is still in practice.

OLON BANCROFT, son of Emory and Harriet (Batchelder) Bancroft, was born in Reading, Mass., July 22, 1839, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1864. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1866, and is still in practice.

CHARLES A. BARNARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 23, 1865, and is now in practice.

GEORGE MARSHALL BARRY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872.

THOMAS EDWARD BARRY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 2 in that year.

CHARLES HENRY BARROWS graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1882.

JOHN BARRETT graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1816.

EDWARD L. BARNEY, a leading member of the Bristol county bar practicing in New Bedford, was practicing also at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

STEPHEN S. BARLETT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now in practice.

SAMUEL BATCHELDER graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1854.

HAMLET BATES is on the roll of Suffolk county attorneys in 1857, practicing in Chelsea. He was appointed, May 6, 1855, justice of the Chelsea Police Court.

JAMES EDWARD BATES graduated at Harvard in 1864, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 13, 1865.

SAMUEL W. BATES was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 6, 1852, and died some years since. He was for some years a teacher in the Boston public schools.

WALDRON BATES graduated at Harvard in 1879, and is now practicing at the Suffolk bar.

JOSEPH NICKERSON BAXTER graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 2, 1876.

MORGAN WILLIAM BEACH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 15 in that year.

ETHAMER WARREN BEARD was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September 1844. He was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1856.

JOHN GREGG BECKETT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 27, 1885.

EBENEZER HUNT BECKFORD graduated at Harvard in 1805, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March 1808. He died in 1869.

JOSIAH G. BELLOWS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 19, 1867.

CHARLES BEMIS graduated at Harvard in 1808, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1810. He died in 1871.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BENNETT graduated from Harvard in 1868, and at the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 14, 1871.

SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 11 in that year.

FRANCIS HERMONESS BERICK graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1863.

EDWARD DELRAZ BETTENS graduated at Harvard in 1873, and at the Harvard Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 3, 1876.

EMORY O. BICKNELL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1869, and is now in practice.

ALPHEUS BIGELOW graduated at Harvard in 1810, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1820. He died in 1863.

HORATIO BIGELOW graduated at Harvard in 1832, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1838. He died in 1888.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW graduated at Harvard in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 19, 1849.

ELIAS AARON BLACKSHERE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year.

GEORGE BLAGDEN graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859. He enlisted as second lieutenant of First Massachusetts Cavalry, December 26, 1861, was promoted to first lieutenant July 27, 1862, to captain of Second Massachusetts Cavalry, January 13, 1863, to major March 1, 1864, and resigned June 2, 1865.

WILLIAM CUSHING BINNEY graduated at Harvard in 1843, and at the Harvard Law School in 1845. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 25, 1846. He died in 1882.



Robt. Treat Paine



FRANCIS BLANCHARD graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1805. He died in 1813.

JOHN H. BLANCHARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now in practice.

WARREN KENDALL BLODGETT graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1890, as he still is.

ALPHONSO WARREN BOARDMAN graduated at Harvard in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1853. He is still in practice.

SIMEON BORDEN graduated at Harvard in 1850 and at the Harvard Law School in 1852. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18, 1853.

JOHN FRANKLIN BOTUME graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 13, 1881.

BENJAMIN BOURNE graduated at Harvard in 1775, and received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1801. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and became judge of the United States Circuit Court, and a member of Congress. He died in 1808.

JAMES BOWDOIN, probably James Bowdoin Winthrop, who dropped the name of Winthrop, was the son of Thomas Lindall Winthrop, and older brother of Robert Charles Winthrop, now living in Boston. Thomas Lindall Winthrop married Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, a granddaughter of Gov. James Bowdoin, and daughter of Sir John Temple, British consul-general in the United States. The subject of this sketch was born in 1795, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1811. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1817, and died in 1833.

ROWLAND W. BOYDEN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is still in practice.

WILLIAM INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, son of Nathaniel Bowditch, graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at the Harvard Law School in 1841. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1841, and is now a leading conveyancer in Boston.

JOHN OLIVER BOWMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 17 in that year.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BOYLE graduated at Harvard in 1806, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1809. He died in 1834.

ORRIN L. BOSWORTH, an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1874, is still in practice.

GEORGE BRADBURY graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1823.

DANIEL NEH BRADFORD graduated at Harvard in 1815, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1819. He died in 1821.

GEORGE HILLARD BRADFORD graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880.

JAMES MONROE BRADFORD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 25, 1845.

RUSSELL BRADFORD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

GRENVILLE DAVIS BRAMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1885 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH BALCH BRAMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 5, 1869.

ANDREW COYLE BRADLEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26 in that year.

MICHAEL W. BRICK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE PATRICK BRIGGS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 14 in that year.

CLIFFORD BRIGHAM, son of Judge Lincoln Flagg Brigham, graduated at Harvard in 1880, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM graduated at Harvard in 1788, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1821.

JOHN AMBOURLAIN BRIMMER graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1806. He died in 1807.

FRANKLIN E. BROOKS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

JAMES WILLSON BROOKS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1860.

ALEXANDER P. BROWN was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 27, 1876, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD EVERETT BROWN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD PAVSON BROWN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 24 in that year.

GEORGE M. BROWNE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1841, and is living in Boston. He was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad.

HENRY BROWN graduated at Harvard in 1804, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1807. He died in 1810.

JOHN P. BROWN was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 10, 1869, and is now at the bar.

ALBERT GALLATIN BROWNE graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 8, 1856. He was the private secretary of Governor Andrew during the war, and in 1867 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. He reported in thirteen volumes from the Berkshire September term in 1867 to the Suffolk March term in 1872. He edited jointly with John C. Gray, jr., two volumes from the Suffolk March term in 1872 to the Suffolk March term in 1873, and again alone, three volumes from the Worcester September term in 1873 to the Norfolk January term in 1874. He died in 1891.

ALEXANDER PORTER BROWNE graduated at Harvard in 1874 and at the Harvard Law School in 1876. He is in active practice in Boston.

J. MERRELL BROWNE was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 16, 1871, and is now in practice.

WILLIAM ALBERT BROWNLOW graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879.



HENRY HALL BUCK graduated at Harvard in 1875 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 17, 1879, and is now at the bar.

WALTER N. BUFFUM was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now at the bar.

RUFUS AUGUSTUS BULLOCK graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1877. He is now at the bar.

EDWARD PHILLIPS BURGESS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1855.

WILLIAM BURNETT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 9, 1857. He died before 1880.

ALBERT FOSTER BURNHAM graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 1 in that year.

CHARLES HENRY BURNS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 5 in that year.

DAVID AUGUSTUS BURR graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1861.

Hermann MERRICK BURR graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

GEORGE D. BURRAGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM LATHROP BURT graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1853. He died in 1882.

HENRY FOSTER BUSWELL graduated at Harvard in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 14, 1870. He is now at the bar.

FRANKLIN JENNESS BUTLER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 17, 1851.

GEORGE BROWN BUTLER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 30 in that year. He died in 1864.

JOHN E. BUTLER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1875, and is now at the bar.

A. F. BUTTERWORTH was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 9, 1862, and is now at the bar.

ALBERT CLARK BUZZELL graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 27, 1868.

EDWIN LASSETER BYSSER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and is now practicing at the Suffolk bar.

JONATHAN WARE BUTTERFIELD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1861.

FRANCIS CARNES graduated at Harvard in 1805, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1809. He died in 1860.

HARRISON OSBORNE CASSELL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 19 in that year.

CHARLES FREDERIC CHAMBERLAYNE graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He practices in Boston and Sandwich.

FRANCIS DANA CHANNING graduated at Harvard in 1794, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1797. He died in 1810.

EDWARD MYERS CYMER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 2 in that year.

EDWARD TWISLETON CABOT graduated at Harvard in 1883, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now in practice.

HENRY BROMFIELD CABOT graduated at Harvard in 1883, and at the Harvard Law School in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now in practice.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1870, and is now practicing in Boston.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CANAVAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 11 in that year.

JAMES RUSSELL CARRET graduated at Harvard in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1871. He is now in practice.

WILLIAM WARD CARRUT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 17, 1868.

JOHN BERNARD CARSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February of that year.

LEONARD T. CARVELL was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 21, 1881, and is now in practice.

ALBERT WILLIAM CASEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1879.

LEANDER J. CAVANAGH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now in practice.

WILLIAM G. CHADBOURNE was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 13, 1875, and is now in practice.

LENDALL PIPES CAZEVAUX graduated at Harvard in 1842, and is a member of the Suffolk bar, though not in practice.

HORACE DWIGHT CHAPIN graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1875. He is now in practice.

HORACE RUNDLETT CHENEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March of that year. He is now in practice.

CHARLES G. CHICK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1871, and is now in practice.

JAMES MORSE CHASE graduated at Harvard in 1850 and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1855.

RUFUS CHOATE, jr., son of Rufus Choate, was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 1, 1858, and has been dead some years.

CHARLES MARSHALL SPRING CHURCHILL graduated at Harvard in 1845, and at the Harvard Law School in 1848. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 8, 1850.

J. P. S. CHURCHILL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now in practice.

ARTHUR BLAKE CLAPP graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879.



Chas. J. Paine



GREENLEAF CLARK graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 25 in that year.

LOUIS M. CLARK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now in practice.

GEORGE L. CLARKE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now in practice.

SAMUEL GREELEY CLARKE graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1853.

TIMOTHY W. COAKLEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now in practice.

GEORGE OLIVER GEORGE COALE graduated at Harvard in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 8, 1878. He is now in practice as a patent lawyer.

CHARLES KANE COBE graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 24, 1879. He is now in practice.

IRVING M. COBE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now in practice.

JAMES MACMASTER CODMAN, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1884, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now in practice.

LEWIS LARNED COBURN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January of that year.

ROBERT CODMAN graduated at Harvard in 1814 and at the Harvard Law School in 1816. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 2, 1848, and is now in practice.

ROBERT CODMAN, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

JOHN AUGUSTUS COFFEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 11 in that year.

ABRAHAM B. COFFIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1858, and is now at the bar.

C. P. COFFIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

WALTER C. COGSWELL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES SHEPHERD COLBURN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 13 in that year.

EDWARD CARD CONANT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 19, 1864.

ALBERT F. CONVERSE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1844, and is now at the bar.

JOHN CONLAN graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar before 1883.

FRANK GAYLORD COOK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM H. COOK was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 19, 1864, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH RANDOLPH COOLIDGE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 16, 1856.

THOMAS BUTFINCH COOLIDGE graduated at Harvard in 1819, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 22, 1823. He died in 1850.

JOHN HENRY COPENHAGEN graduated at Harvard in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875.

DECIAN D. CORCORAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

HENRY WARD BLECHER COTTON graduated at Harvard in 1877, and became a member of the Boston bar.

ALONZO COWAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881, and is now at the bar.

REUBEN BILLINGS COWING graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863, and admitted to the bar March 7 in that year.

DAVID F. CRANE was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 29, 1857, and is now at the bar.

FREDERICK E. CRAWFORD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881, and is now at the bar.

FRANK L. CRESSY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

SAMUEL LEONARD CROCKER graduated at Brown University in 1856 and at the Harvard Law School in 1859. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 29, 1859.

ARIEL IVERS CUMMINGS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 29, 1857.

HENRY V. CUNNINGHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES P. CURTIS 3d graduated at Harvard and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES W. CUSHING was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH CESIMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1856. He died in 1875.

ARTHUR H. DAKIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

TUCKER DALAND graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DAME graduated at Harvard in 1838, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and died in 1849.

CHARLES ROSS DARLING graduated at Amherst in 1874 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1878, and is now at the bar.

EDWIN DAVENPORT graduated at Harvard in 1818, and was a member of the Suffolk bar before 1854.

WILLIAM E. DAVIDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875, and is now at the bar.

AUGUSTUS BRIGHAM DAVIS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar.



BANCROFT GHERARDI DAVIS graduated at Harvard in 1885 and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

FRANK M. DAVIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

JAMES DAY graduated at Harvard in 1806, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1810. He died in 1853.

JOSEPH M. DAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 3, 1846, and after practicing for a time in Boston removed to Barnstable, where he was for some years judge of probate of Barnstable county. He is now in practice in Brockton.

THOMAS DEAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 30, 1860, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE WHEATON DEANS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 24, 1848.

JOSIAH STEVENS DEAN, son of Benjamin and Mary A. (French) Dean, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

A. E. DENISON was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 12, 1875, and is now at the bar.

ARTHUR DEXTER graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1855.

EVERETT K. DEXTER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1869, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD ROBBINS DEXTER graduated at Harvard in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1848.

WILLIAM AUSTIN DICKINSON graduated at Amherst in 1850 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1854.

GEORGE WALES DILLAWAY graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April 1868.

FRANK E. DIMICK was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 1, 1876, and is now at the bar.

EPES SARGENT DINWELL graduated at Harvard in 1827, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1833.

EDWARD SHEKMAN DODGE graduated at Harvard in 1873 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 3, 1877, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC DODGE graduated at Harvard in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1869, and is now at the bar.

JOHN H. P. DODGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 5, 1880, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM W. DODGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1874, and is now at the bar.

SAMUEL DODGETT graduated at Harvard in 1775, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1784. He died in 1817.

EDWARD F. DOLE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1875, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH DONNISON graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was an attorney in Boston in 1811. He died in 1825.

WILLIAM DONNISON, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1805, and was an attorney in Boston in 1811. He died in 1823.

DUDLEY A. DORR was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1871, and is now at the bar.

EBENEZER RICHIE DORR graduated at Harvard in 1818, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1821. He died in 1873.

FREDERICK C. DOWD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, and is now at the bar.

ALBERT DOUGLAS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year.

IRA T. DREW was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 11, 1871, and is now at the bar.

LORENZO GRISWOLD DUBOIS graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM FREDERIC DUFF graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880.

HARRISON DUNHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

ORMOND HORACE DUTTON graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1856. He died in 1868.

JONATHAN DWIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He died in 1840.

RICHARD JOSEPH DWYER graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in January, 1888. He is now in practice at the Suffolk bar.

C. G. DYER was admitted to the Essex bar in 1879, and is now in practice at the Suffolk bar.

FRANCIS BENSON DYER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 9, 1868. He died in 1881.

WILLIAM BULLARD DURANI graduated at Harvard in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1869. He is now at the bar.

FRANCIS LOWELL DEFFON graduated at Harvard in 1831 and at the Harvard Law School in 1834. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1834, and died in 1851.

JOSEPHUS EASTMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 9 in that year.

LUCIEN EALON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 4 in that year.

HENDERSON JOSIAH EDWARDS graduated at Harvard in 1863, and is now practicing at the Suffolk bar.

ARTHUR BLAKE ELLIS graduated at Harvard in 1875 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879.

CHARLES JAMES ELLIS graduated at Harvard in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1868.

EDWARD THOMAS ELLIOTT graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 27, 1860.

EDWARD BLISS EMERSON graduated at Harvard in 1824, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1829. He died in 1834.

JOHN WINSLOW EMERSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1849, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 9 in that year.

ARTHUR BREWSTER EMMONS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 14, 1879.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ENGLEBY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1872. He died in 1884.

WILLIAM ABBOT EVARETT graduated at Harvard in 1849 and at the Harvard Law School in 1851. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1853.

GLENDOWER EVANS graduated at Harvard in 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882.

WILLIAM FABENS graduated at Harvard in 1832, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1835. He settled in Marblehead, and there died in 1883. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1852.

JOHN FAIREANKS graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1808. He died in 1814.

HENRY FALES graduated at Harvard in 1803, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1807. He died in 1812.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FALES graduated at Harvard in 1806, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1809. He died in 1824.

JAMES FRANCIS FARLEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 12, 1867. He is now at the bar.

FRANK A. FARNHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

HORACE PUTNAM FARNHAM graduated at Harvard in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 15, 1847.

JOHN E. FARNHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC R. FELCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

H. PARKER FELLOWS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872, and is now at the bar.

MAX FISCHACHER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1869. He is now at the bar.

FREDERICK PERRY FISH graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878. He is now at the bar.

GEORGE ALBERT FISHER graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 13, 1867, and is now at the bar.

SAMUEL FISHER graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1813. He died in 1826.

EDWARD FISKE graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 22, 1855. He died in 1870.

ISAAC FISKE graduated at Harvard in 1798, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He settled in Weston, Mass., and died in 1861.

JOHN MINOT FISKE graduated at Harvard in 1815. He was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1818, and died in 1811.

DANIEL FRANCIS FITZ graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 13, 1862.

P. J. FLETCHER was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 10, 1870, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM L. FOLLAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

ANDREW FOSTER graduated at Harvard in 1833, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1837. He died in 1879.

CHARLES AMOS FOSTER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 10, 1855.

JAMES FOSTER graduated at Harvard in 1806, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1815. He died in 1817.

RALPH W. FOSTER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

REGINALD FOSTER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

NATHANIEL A. FRANCIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar. He lives in Brookline, where he has been an assessor of the town.

NATHANIEL FREEMAN graduated at Harvard in 1787, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1793. He died in 1800.

GEORGE B. FRENCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1876, and is now at the bar.

LYMAN P. FRENCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and died in January, 1892.

HENRY WALKER FROST graduated at Harvard in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1861. He is now at the bar.

JOHN PROTHINGHAM graduated at Harvard in 1771, and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1826.

NATHANIEL LANGDON PROTHINGHAM graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880.

HORACE W. FULLER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1857, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FRANK graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January of that year.

JOHN HENRY FRENCH graduated at Brown in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1857. He died in 1887.

CHARLES EDWARD FULTON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April of that year. He died in 1871.

RUFUS GREENE AMORY FREEMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1849.

WILLIAM B. FRENCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 6, 1873, and is now at the bar.



Franklin S. Brown





JOHN CUTLER GAGE graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 1, 1858.

GEORGE GORDON GAMMANS graduated at Harvard in 1875 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1878.

FAIRBANKS A. W. GATES was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

ISAAC GATES graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1806. He died in 1852.

AMORY THOMPSON GIBBS graduated at Harvard in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 24, 1857.

GEORGE ALPHONSO GIBSON graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1877.

DAVID GILBERT graduated at Harvard in 1797, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He died in 1842.

FREDERICK C. GILPATRICK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

C. I. GIDDINGS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

FRANK ELLIOT GLOVER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

HORATIO N. GLOVER, jr., was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GODDARD graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1877, and is now at the bar.

MAURICE GODDARD graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1867. He died in 1881.

JACOB GOLDSMITH was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1876, and is now at the bar.

W. W. GOOCH, son of Daniel Wheelwright Gooch, graduated at Harvard in 1880, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now at the bar.

FRANK GOODWIN graduated at Harvard in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 22, 1865. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES PERCIVAL GORELY graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 12, 1870. He is now at the bar.

OZIAS GOODWIN graduated at Harvard in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 10, 1862. He died in 1878.

WADE HAMPTON GARDINER was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 12, 1862.

RICHARD GOODMAN graduated at Amherst in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1874.

DANA B. GOVE was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1870, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

HORACE D. GOVE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM HENRY GOVE graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Essex bar in 1872, and in 1883 was at the Suffolk bar.

JOHN HENRY GRAY graduated at Harvard in 1824, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830. He died in 1850.

LEVI GRAY graduated at Harvard in 1852, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 31, 1854.

JOHN CLINTON GRAY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 17 in that year.

RUSSELL GRAY graduated at Harvard in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1872. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS GREGORY graduated at Harvard in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 18, 1857.

✓ ARCHIBALD HENRY GRIMKE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1875.

JONATHAN GROUT graduated at Harvard in 1790, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1835.

EMERY GROVER was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1869, and is now at the bar.

HORACE GRAVES graduated at Harvard in 1861 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 28, 1867.

BENJAMIN DANIEL GREENE graduated at Harvard in 1812, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1815. He died in 1862.

LUCIAN BISBEE THOMPSON, second son of Oakes and Livonia (Banks) Thompson, was born in Hartford, Oxford county, Me., January 29, 1838. He is a direct descendant from John Thompson, who came to Plymouth, Mass., on or before 1623, and married Mary, daughter of Francis Cooke, one of the *Mayflower* passengers. He was educated at Hebron Academy and at Tufts College, where he graduated in 1863, taking high rank in his class, though absent a part of the course engaged in teaching. He assisted in raising a company in the War of 1861, and in 1864 was commissioned for the recruiting service in Georgia and South Carolina, with head quarters at Hilton Head. He was at Savannah and Charleston with Sherman's army, and assisted General Anderson in raising the old flag at Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865. On his return north at the close of the war, he studied law for a year in the office of his brother, Roscoe H. Thompson, of Canton, Me., and was admitted to the Oxford county bar in 1866. He then entered the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1867, and after a further study in the office of Lothrop & Bishop, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1868. In 1867 he was appointed bankruptcy clerk in the clerk's office of the United States District Court, where he remained seven years, and where he had an opportunity which he improved of becoming familiar with the decisions of the United States courts. On the resignation in 1869 of Charles M. Ellis, the register in bankruptcy, Mr. Thompson's name was favorably presented to Chief Justice Chase for the vacancy by a large number of the leading members of the Suffolk bar, but the appointment was given to General

F. W. Palfry, whose military service, and wounds, from which he was still suffering, entitled him to prior consideration. Mr. Thompson retired from the office in 1874 and entered on the practice of law, establishing in a short time a large and successful business, the greater part of which was connected with the United States courts. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1881. An interesting case, in which Mr. Thompson acted as counsel, was that of Helen J. Ward, who in 1879 was charged with the murder of her mother at their rooms in Hamilton Place, Boston. Mrs. Ward was shot in the head with a bullet from a pistol which had some time before been given to the daughter by a clerk at the Parker House whom she was engaged to marry. A wound was also inflicted on the temple by some implement not discovered by the government, which fractured the skull from ear to ear. Mr. Thompson prosecuted the defence with untiring energy and skill, and against strong circumstantial evidence secured the discharge of the accused on the plea of somnambulism, although no other instance of a like hallucination had appeared in the girl's history. A successful defence on such a ground was the more remarkable because the defence and verdict in the case of Albert J. Tirrell, the only other case in Massachusetts in which, in a capital case, such a plea had been successfully made, had provoked almost universal condemnation. In 1886, and again in 1889, with health impaired by professional work, Mr. Thompson traveled extensively in Europe, and since his last return has devoted himself chiefly to office practice in the department of mercantile law. An independent in politics, he has never sought nor held political office. He has never married, but for several years has maintained for himself and his sisters a home in the Dorchester District of Boston.

THOMAS PARKER PROCTOR, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Parker) Proctor, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., June 27, 1831. His mother, Elizabeth Parker, was a native of New Boston, N. H., while on his father's side, the Proctor family during seven generations had lived on the same homestead in South Chelmsford. His great-grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and his father was an officer in the War of 1812. Mr. Proctor attended school in Chelmsford under the instruction of Emerson C. Whitney, a good teacher and a valued friend, and after fitting for college at Phillips Andover Academy, entered Yale College in 1850. While pursuing his college course his old teacher and friend, then living in Middleton, N. Y., in charge of the classical department of the State Academy, was stricken with his last sickness, and he left college to look after the comfort of his latter days. On the death of Mr. Whitney his position was offered to Mr. Proctor, and its duties were performed by him for a single year. In the mean time he kept up his college studies, and in 1853 entered the junior class at Harvard, and graduated with a part at commencement in 1854. In the year of his graduation he entered the law office of Charles Tracey in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn on examination in the latter part of 1854. In 1855 he entered the Harvard Law School, engaged a part of the time while there in assisting Professor Parsons in the preparation of notes to his law books, and graduated in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 6, 1856, and soon after became associated with Harvey Jewell, with whom he remained two years. He then practiced alone until 1862, when he formed a connection with William Wirt Warren, which continued until the death of Mr. Warren in 1880. From 1880 to 1884 he was the senior member of the law firm of Proctor, Brigham &

Tappan, and after again practicing alone four years became the senior member of the firm of Proctor, Tappan & Warren, which still continues. Mr. Warren is the son of his earlier partner. Mr. Proctor has always devoted himself assiduously to his professional duties, and with the exception of the office of trial justice at Jamaica Plain for one year, has never accepted a public position. He has, however, always felt a deep interest in social progress and political reform, and devoted to their cause such time and effort as could be spared from his professional pursuits. The practice of Mr. Proctor covers a considerable range of legal causes, including cases in bankruptcy, admiralty, patents, questions on the construction of wills and statutes, and actions relating to real estate. He is a trustee of many estates, some of which are large, and has been largely employed as counsel in commercial and corporation matters. His preparation of cases is marked by thoroughness, and their management in court by ingenuity and skill. His reputation is that of a conscientious lawyer, devoted to the cause of his client whose interests he seeks, not necessarily by a trial, but by a settlement if possible on fair and equitable terms. He married, May 27, 1857, Lucena Sarah, daughter of Amos and Mary Spalding, of Billerica, Mass., who died May 1, 1868, leaving three children, George B., Sarah L. and Mary Bessie; the oldest, George B., dying March 3, 1869. He married again, April 28, 1870, Sarah (Miller) Street, of Boston, who died December 16, 1879; and a third time, June 7, 1883, Abby, daughter of Southworth and Abby Shurtleff Shaw, of Boston. His residence is at Jamaica Plain.

BAXTER E. PERRY, son of Rev. Baxter and Lydia (Gray) Perry, was born in Lyme, Grafton county, N. H., April 26, 1826. He fitted for college at Thetford, Vt., and graduated at Middlebury College. He studied law with Ranney & Morse, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 19, 1855. He married at Hanover, N. H., August 26, 1851, Charlotte S., daughter of John and Nancy (Stickney) Hough. Mr. Perry is descended on his father's side from a family which settled at an early date in Watertown, Mass., and moved to Worcester in 1751. On his mother's side he is descended from a family of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, forming a part of the immigration of those people into Massachusetts in 1718. For some years before entering the profession of law he was engaged in teaching as principal of the Chester Academy in Vermont. His business is a general one and its pursuit, which he has made the main work of his life, has been successful. With the exception of the office of trustee of Middlebury College, and a membership at one time of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he has permitted no offers of place or power to lure him from the paths of professional life. A few collegiate and other public addresses which he has been induced to deliver, display a literary taste and culture which bear proof that his studies and thought are not, however, confined within the limits of the field of law.

DANIEL WEBSTER, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster, was born in Salisbury, now Franklin, N. H., January 18, 1782, and received his early education at Phillips Exeter Academy and under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, and studied law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, and in that of Christopher Gore in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1805. He began practice in Boscawen, but in 1807 removed to Portsmouth, where he remained until June, 1816, when he es-

established himself in Boston. He married in June, 1808, Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., who died January 21, 1828. In December, 1829, he married Caroline Le Roy, of New York, and died in Marshfield, October 24, 1852.

The above meagre sketch of his life is sufficient for this record. A memoir of a man of whom so much has been written by other hands would be superfluous here, and such a one as the limits of this work would permit would be unsatisfactory. It is the design of the writer to speak of him as a private citizen, not a statesman, as a neighbor, not a lawyer, as a friend irrespective of his position in the nation, as the grandest example of human development which the institutions of America have produced. For this purpose he is permitted to use the sketch prepared by him for the pages of the Plymouth County History. The life of Mr. Webster is yet to be written. Exact justice has never yet been awarded him. Those who worshipped him as their idol have presented one side of his character, forgetful or neglectful of the other, while those who have inherited the prejudices of his contemporary opponents have dwelt on his faults and overlooked those grand traits in his character, which in the nature of man must necessarily be balanced by those which are less commendable and attractive. His character was like his native State, showing on its surface the mountain peaks and the lower lands of the valley. The mountain cannot exist without the intervale, nor can extraordinary intellectual powers be found in man without corresponding frailties to preserve the equipoise of a general level.

In 1825 Mr. Webster was a member of the Nineteenth Congress, having taken his seat for the first time the year before. He had already won a national reputation. He had then delivered at Plymouth the anniversary oration on the 22d of December, 1820; he had made his great argument in Gibbon against Ogden, in which, in accordance with his views, the court decided that the grant by the State of New York to the assignees of Robert Fulton of the the right to navigate by steam the rivers, harbors and bays of the State was unconstitutional; and he had delivered his memorable oration at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument. In the summer of that year, as had been his custom for several years, he went with his wife and son, Fletcher, to Sandwich, Mass., to enjoy a season of fishing for trout. Before leaving Boston, in a conversation with Mr. Samuel K. Williams, Mr. Williams asked him why he did not go to Marshfield instead of Sandwich. The description of Marshfield impressed him favorably, and he determined to visit it on his return. After he had taken all the fish he wanted, he bade his old friend, Johnny Trout, the fisherman and guide at Scusset, good-bye, and he and his wife in an old fashioned chaise, with a trunk lashed to the axle, and his son, Fletcher, mounted on a pony, started for home, with the determination to stop at Marshfield on the way. Mr. Williams had given Mr. Webster directions to see Capt. John Thomas, a respectable and intelligent Marshfield farmer, who would doubtless be glad to entertain him, and give him all the information he might need about that part of the country. Captain Thomas was then the owner and occupant of a comfortable home and a farm of about one hundred and sixty acres. This farm was all that was left of his ancestral estate, the remainder, while in possession of his father, Nathaniel Ray Thomas, a conspicuous loyalist, having been confiscated when he left New England in 1776, and went with the British army, after the evacuation of Boston, to Nova Scotia. This portion was saved to his wife as her right in the

estate of her husband. Captain Thomas was the only child who did not accompany his father, and consequently the farm came finally into his hands. Up to the time of the confiscation the estate had remained intact, from the time of the original grant by the Plymouth Colony to the ancestor, William Thomas, on the 7th of January, 1640-11. William Thomas was one of the merchants of London who furnished the Pilgrims with capital and vessels for their emigration to New England, and were partners in the enterprise. He was one of several of the merchants who finally cast their fortunes with the Pilgrims, and he came in the *Marye and Ann* from Yarmouth, England, in 1637, and settled in Marshfield. Adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas were those of Edward Winslow, bounded out to him by the Colony Court on the 4th of December, 1637. These two estates, including about twenty-seven hundred acres, had at the time of Mr. Webster's visit nearly passed out of the Thomas and Winslow families, except the acres held by Capt. John Thomas, a lineal descendant from the ancestor, William Thomas, and to the farm-house standing on these acres, on a fine autumn day, Mr. Webster wended his way. After leaving Duxbury Mr. Webster took the wrong road, and instead of approaching the farm from the south, he made a detour and fortunately approached it from the north. From the various points of view on this northerly road, the farm with its sunny meadows and placid lake and comfortable dwelling, nestling as if for protection under the spreading branches of the since famous elm, showed to the best advantage, and Mrs. Webster, with a woman's eye for beauty, was enthusiastic in her admiration of its attractive charms. As the chaise with its hanging trunk, followed by the pony with Fletcher on its back, was driven down the avenue, Captain Thomas with his son, Charles Henry, now living in Boston, was sitting on the piazza. The hospitable farmer stepped out to meet his visitor, whoever he might be, as he alighted from his chaise, and it is not difficult to imagine the feelings with which this modest, hard-working, home-loving Marshfield man received the outstretched hand of his guest. "This is Captain Thomas?" said Mr. Webster. "Yes," said the farmer. "I am Mr. Webster," continued the visitor. "I thought so," said the captain, and this was the introduction to a friendship which continued to strengthen until broken by death, and which was as full of devotion and reverence and love as ever a friendship between man and man could boast. It is no feeble answer to the cavils of the critic, to the censures of exploring biographers, who scratch and scrape the burnished gold in search of a baser metal beneath, to the unjust and unjudicial strictures on the character of Mr. Webster, that he inspired the affection and esteem of an honest, clear-headed, intelligent, pure-minded man like Captain Thomas, who for years had measured and weighed and sounded the man, the very fibres of whose heart he had touched, and whose innermost life had been spread out daily before him. The result of the interview was an invitation to stay over the night, and for two or three days Mr. Webster with his wife and son remained as welcome guests at the farm. During those two or three days he became acquainted with Seth Peterson and Porter Wright, the two men who were afterwards his right and left hand in his Marshfield life. He shot birds on the marshes, he fished for cod in the bay, he was satisfied that at last he had found the right place for his vacation, recreation and rest. From that time forth until he finally bought the estate, the recurrence of dog days found him annually a guest at the Marshfield farm. The interest which he felt in Captain Thomas and his wife ex-





*John W. Pettigrew.*



tended to his sons, Charles Henry and Nathaniel Ray. Charles was the elder son and his father's helpmate on the farm. Nathaniel Ray, or Ray, as he was always called, was the younger son, and still attending school under the care of Rev. George Putnam, then a teacher in one of the public schools in Duxbury. The attractive deportment of Ray, whose future course of life was not yet marked out, especially interested him, and it was not long before he drew him to himself and directed his career. When Mr. Webster was about to start for Boston at the close of his visit, Ray happened to be holding by the halter a handsome horse belonging to his father which attracted Mr. Webster's attention. "Captain Thomas," said he, "I like that halter, I would like to buy it." The request was no sooner made than acceded to, and the boy was told to take the halter off and place it in the chaise. "Oh, but I want the halter with the head in it," said Mr. Webster. And thus the horse was bought, and the purchaser started for Boston with it tied behind the chaise, forming, with Fletcher and the pony in the rear, a procession which the statesmen of to-day would hesitate to exhibit on the highway and in the streets of the city. On his return from a subsequent visit, he said to Ray, "Get into my chaise and go to Boston." The father was willing, and the son went with a glad heart, going to Mr. Webster's house in Summer street and remaining there during his stay in Boston. On the next day he was told to take Mr. Webster's satchel and accompany him to the Supreme Court, where he was to argue an important flowage case, in which parties in Lowell were the plaintiffs and defendants. For the first time in a great city, this country lad was launched at once from the quiet shades of a farm, not to the novel sights and sounds of the streets of Boston, as many a country lad has been before and since, but into the great arena in which the foremost men of the day, Webster and Mason, were the contestants. Through the livelong day, this boy of sixteen, with brown hands and tanned face, sat within the bar, listening and wondering if this were the world outside of which he had been born, and for the duties of which the schools whose irksome requirements he had been compelled to meet, were the means of preparation. From that time Ray Thomas was practically the ward of Mr. Webster, and Mr. Webster was his guardian. He was placed at first in the store of Trott & Bumstead, wholesale grocers in South Market street, and after the Stephen White murder trial in Salem, in which Mr. Webster acted as an assistant to the government attorney, in the counting-room of Stephen White, the nephew of the murdered man and the father of the lady who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Fletcher Webster. But he remained in neither of these places long, Mr. Webster wanted him nearer to himself, and in the end he became his confidential secretary, the manager of his western lands, and his other self in everything outside of his professional duties, except his affairs at Marshfield, which were mainly conducted under the faithful and assiduous care of Mr. Charles Henry Thomas, the elder son of Captain Thomas. The early death of Ray Thomas was a sad affliction to Mr. Webster, and one from which he did not easily rally. Though his business manager left behind him a trunk filled with important papers, an early examination of which was essential to the successful issue of enterprises in which Mr. Webster was engaged, six months elapsed before he could so far compose himself as to be able to examine its contents, surrounded as they were with associations of his loved young friend. This was one of the illustrations of that carelessness in money affairs of which the thrifty critic complains. But it illustrated something more, something as much higher than book-keeping and

thrift, as a tender, generous heart is nobler than one whose grief by the bedside of a dying parent is assuaged by the thought of a coming legacy. After the annual visits of Mr. Webster to Marshfield for several years, Captain Thomas became somewhat embarrassed pecuniarily, and made a proposition to him to buy his farm. Mr. Webster objected at first on the ground of poverty, but at last consented to buy with the express understanding, suggested and demanded by himself, that Captain Thomas and his wife should live in the house and occupy the farm, and as long as they lived treat both as their own. That higher regard for money, which would have commended him to the approval of meaner natures, or in other words, a sordid spirit and a harder heart, would have driven a closer bargain than this. He never believed, however, that man, more especially such a man as he knew himself to be, with transcendent and ever outreaching powers, was made to count gold and cut coupons and accumulate money. Judged by such a standard, the Indian with his wigwam filled with wampum was deserving of as much respect and honor as the millionaire with his trunks packed with what we only in a higher state of barbarism are pleased to call wealth. Money to him was the means, not the end of life. The goal to be reached was the highest development of man's powers, the richest and rankest growth of affections, the supremacy of man over the accidental and incidental circumstances which attach themselves to his worldly and bodily existence and comfort. This was the spirit which animated Mr. Webster in the arrangement made with Captain Thomas, and during five or six years the captain and his wife remained occupants of their old homstead, and after that the widow divided her time between the Marshfield farm and the residence of her son, Charles, in Duxbury. At this residence Mr. Webster would also occasionally stay during short visits to the Old Colony while his own house was undergoing repairs. It was situated on a commanding eminence overlooking Plymouth Bay, the Gurnet Light, Barnstable Bay, and the north shore as far as Minot's Ledge. The view from the chamber which he there occupied he said was the most beautiful he had ever seen, and there at half-past three on a summer morning he might have been seen sitting in an arm chair by the window, waiting for what he considered the most impressive spectacle in life, the break of day. He wondered that so many persons in the world should neglect the opportunity of witnessing that daily but sublime exhibition.

The earliest recorded deed of Marshfield land to Mr. Webster was from Peleg Thomas Ford of thirty-seven acres, for a consideration of \$825, and dated September 7, 1831, though the agreement for the purchase of the Thomas farm was made before that date. The deed of the latter was for one hundred and sixty and one-half acres for a consideration of \$3,650, and dated April 23, 1832. This deed included the house and outbuildings, and tillage, pasturing, mowing and wood-land and fresh and salt meadows on both sides of the main road. This deed was followed by others from Charles Henry Thomas of two and three-quarters acres and five rods for \$130, July 6, 1832, from the same of one hundred and sixteen and one-quarter acres and thirty rods for \$2,200, April 16, 1833; from Benjamin Lewis of four and three-quarters acres and twenty rods for \$60.40, December 30, 1833; from Ebenezer Taylor of one acre and nine rods for \$42.25, March 3, 1834, from Charles P. Wright of two acres and thirty-two rods for \$110.62, March 3, 1834; from Asa Hewitt of seven acres and twenty-one rods for \$300, May 17, 1834; from Henry Soule of eighty-five and one-half acres for \$500, October 20, 1834; from Charles Henry Thomas of three hundred and seventy-

three acres for \$10,000, August 16, 1836; from Elizabeth Whitman of eleven acres for \$319, August 16, 1836; from Charles P. Wright two deeds of twelve and a quarter acres for \$652.31, August 20 and 22, 1836; from Asa Hewitt of eighty-six rods for \$80.62, August 22, 1836; from Charles Henry Thomas of eight and three-quarters acres for \$300, December 26, 1838; from Eleazer Harlow of seventy acres for \$1,800, November 1, 1838; from Charles Henry Thomas of eighty-seven acres for \$1,000, March 19, 1840; from Eleazer Harlow of seventy-two acres for \$2,600, April 1, 1840; from Charles Baker of seventeen acres and seventy-six rods for \$350, July 8, 1844; from Ebenezer Taylor of twenty-seven and three-quarters acres and thirty-two rods for \$1,084, July 8, 1844; from Elizabeth Whitman of one acre for \$40, September 2, 1845; from Gershom B. Weston of sixty-four acres and fifty-three rods for \$1,600, April 9, 1851; from the Duxbury Manufacturing Company of factory privilege, dam, etc., for \$3,000, April 12, 1851, and from Joseph P. Cushman of fifty-two and a quarter acres for \$1,000, September 30, 1852. All of these purchases covered about twelve hundred acres, costing the sum of \$34,644.20 as the original outlay. It is estimated by those who had an opportunity to know, that above the annual receipts from the farm the annual expenditure for at least fifteen years was \$3,500, making the farm at Mr. Webster's death represent a cost, without interest, including the purchase money, of \$87,144.20. It had been the ambition of Mr. Webster to gather into his hands the entire tract of twenty-seven hundred acres granted by the Colony Court to William Thomas and Edward Winslow, and it is probable that if he had lived a few years longer he would have approximately accomplished his object.

Of the life of Mr. Webster in Marshfield with his family, among his friends and neighbors, away from the shallowness and deceptions and insincerities of politicians and society members, the world knows little. Whatever he may have been thought elsewhere to be, there he was a true, simple, transparent, affectionate, tender-hearted man. No man ever lived in Marshfield who could say that Mr. Webster ever deceived him by word or deed, ever withheld the wisest and always gratuitous advice, ever tried to get the advantage in trade, ever indulged in or countenanced evil reports, ever assumed or recognized any superiority in himself or inferiority in others, ever indulged in condescension in the treatment of the most humble, ever failed to treat every man in every station of life as an equal. In this latter respect perhaps no man of mark was ever more distinguished. There have been great men who were called many-sided, who had a different point of contact for all, child's talk for the child, philosophical reflections for the learned, forced simplicity for the illiterate, strained effort for the scholar, something for every man, but all distinct and separate, having no relation to each other, but nothing stamping the individuality of the man. Mr. Webster was the same to all, to Lord Ashburton and Seth Peterson, to Henry Clay and John Taylor, to Tom Benton and Uncle Branch Pierce, dignified but simple, profound but clear, friendly but not familiar, easy but never vulgar, and in the room with all these different men together would have presented the same phase to all, as the statue or painting is the same under the eye of the scholar or artisan, and is equally understood and admired by both. His speeches illustrate his character in this respect. No child needs a dictionary while reading them. He never descends to a low level of language and thought that he may be the better understood. He knows that if the subject is clear to his own mind he can present it in the same language to all. It was the common remark of his neighbors that he treated them precisely as he would have

treated a brother senator or a president, and the senator and president might with truth have said that he treated them as if they had been his neighbors.

His humor and considerateness are illustrated by the following incident. On one occasion, after returning from Washington, a man presented to him a bill for payment. "Why, Mr. N.," said Mr. Webster, "it seems to me I have paid that bill." Mr. N. protested that it had not been paid, and Mr. Webster told him that if he would call on a certain day he would settle with him. After he had gone Mr. Webster asked his son Fletcher to look over a mass of loose bills and receipts and see if he could find a receipted bill. To the surprise of both not only one but two receipts were found, and the bill had already been paid twice. "We will put those bills there," said Mr. Webster, placing them in a pigeon hole in his desk, "and when Mr. N. calls again we will have some fun with him." In due time Mr. N. called, just at the dinner hour, and Mr. Webster said, "Come, Mr. N., let us go in and have some dinner first and then we will talk business." To dinner they went, and a good one it was, and Mr. N. relished it keenly. After dinner they went out under the old elm, and Fletcher with them, and Mr. Webster soon began. "Mr. N.," said he, "do you keep books?" "No," said Mr. N. "I thought so," said Mr. Webster. "Now I advise you to keep books. If you had kept books you would have known that I had this receipted bill," (showing him one). Mr. N. was much surprised and considerably mortified to have been caught in such a mistake. "It is always a good plan to keep books," repeated Mr. Webster, showing him the second receipt. "Now, Mr. N., I will pay this bill just once more, but I promise you that I will not pay it the fourth time." Mr. Webster insisted on his taking the money, knowing him to be an honest man, intimating that perhaps receipted bills had been presented and left really unpaid, and offering him a glass of wine, pleasantly bade him good afternoon.

Of the avocations of hunting and fishing, no man was more fond, and he was never happier than with Messrs. Isaac L. and Thomas Hedge in the Plymouth woods, on a deer stand by some lonely road, or on the shore of one of Plymouth's countless ponds. He was not skillful with either rod or gun, but was such an admirer of nature that with one or the other in his hand he constructed many of those brilliant passages of oratory which wreath and lend grace to his orations and speeches. Too often for an accomplished sportsman, his reveries permitted the game of the forest to escape him unobserved, or the fish of the sea to nibble away his bait until some sentence or metaphor was complete in all its grandeur and beauty. On a maple tree standing by the shore of Billington Sea, the writer has seen the initials of his name rudely cut, the thoughtless work of one of those reveries in which no notice was taken of the coming deer until it leaped from the bank and ran knee-deep in water along the pebbly beach. On this occasion, however, his game was at a disadvantage, remaining long enough within range for him to raise his gun and secure the single trophy of his hunter's life. On one occasion within the knowledge of the writer of this sketch, on a November afternoon, at sunset, after an unsuccessful hunt with the Messrs. Hedge and George Churchill and Uncle Branch Pierce, nine miles from Plymouth and twenty miles from home, before mounting his wagon he stuck his knife into a tree and said, "At this tree, gentlemen, we meet at eight o'clock tomorrow morning." After forty miles of travel and a part of a night's sleep, he was on the spot at the appointed hour with his companions of the day before. The day, however, coming on chilly and wet, Mr. Webster, having something of a cold, thought





A. E. Pillsbury.



it prudent to give up the hunt and await at the house of Mr. Pierce the issue of the sport. On the return of the party late in the forenoon, bearing a noble buck, they found him pacing the kitchen of Mrs. Pierce, repeating from memory some of the grand old lyric poems of Watts, while the old lady, with her breakfast dishes still unwashed, was listening in reverential silence. On another occasion, after his return to Marshfield from an unsuccessful hunt in the Plymouth woods, he told his son Fletcher to sit down and he would tell him about the hunt. "We reached Long Pond," said he, "at sunrise, and Uncle Branch was ready for us with his two hounds. He fastened them to a tree and went in search of a track. He soon returned and said that he had found a noble fresh track. 'Now, Mr. Webster,' said Uncle Branch, 'I'm going to put you on the best stand in these 'ere woods;' and Long Pond Hill was where he put me. 'Now,' said he, 'Mr. Webster, you jest keep your eyes peeled and your ears skun and don't you let no deer get past you without a shot. Don't you mind whether you hear the dogs or not, for the old fellow may come even when the dogs are out of hearth.' I was put on my stand; it was a still morning, not a twig stirred, and I obeyed orders. Soon nine o'clock came, and then ten, and I ventured to walk a few steps and back, and soon it was eleven. I saw nothing and heard nothing, and twelve o'clock came. I repeated poetry and made speeches, and got hungry and ate a cracker, and one o'clock came, and no deer and no Uncle Branch. Two o'clock came, and three o'clock, and just then a song-sparrow perched on a tree near me and I took off my hat and made a bow and said 'Madam, accept my profoundest regards; you are the first living thing I have seen to-day.' Soon Uncle Branch came and said the hunt was up, that 'the dogs went out of hearth at nine o'clock and hadn't heard 'em since, by golly;' and here I am, Fletcher, as hungry as a cooper's cow."

Mr. Webster was a man of deep religious feeling. If there was anything with which he was more familiar than with the constitution of his country, it was the Bible. Few men studied it more carefully or could repeat more of its passages with precision. It taught him to believe with all his heart in the existence of God and in a future life. He had formulated no creed, and he subscribed to none formulated by others. During the larger part of his mature life he attended the Unitarian church, and the Unitarian belief was undoubtedly more than any other in accord with his feelings and sentiments. For Dr. George Putnam and Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, the latter of whom was for many years his pastor, he entertained the sincerest affection and respect. His second wife was a member of the Episcopal church, and though in Washington it was his custom to accompany her to her place of worship, he did not believe that the doctrine of the trinity could be sustained by the Scriptures. At home in Marshfield he invariably attended the orthodox church once on the Sabbath, and whoever or how many might be his guests, his carriage was at the door each Sabbath morning to carry himself and such others as might wish to accompany him to the neighboring place of worship. In the early morning, too, of the Sabbath day, his household, including guests, were summoned to his library, and there he spoke to them of the responsibilities and duties of life. One of the many portraits of him which have been engraved, represents him thus, sitting in profile, with his left hand hidden under his waistcoat, and his face wearing a more serious expression than that of his every-day life. On the 1st of April, 1852,

while on his way to Plymouth to join the Messrs. Hedge on a fishing excursion to the trout brooks in the woods, with Seth Peterson as his companion and driver, on descending the hill near Smelt Brook, in that part of Kingston called Rocky Nook, the linchpin of his carriage broke, and he was thrown to the ground. He was carried into the house of Captain Melzar Whitten near by, and in the course of the day was removed to his home. The fall proved his death blow. Though he partially recovered, his elasticity and spirit had departed, and gradually failing health brought him by successive steps to his death-bed on the 24th of October, 1852. The last scene of his life was impressive and solemn. He had often during his sickness spoken of a future existence as a continuation of the present, and he was impressed with the possibility that on its threshold the departing spirit, while within the confines of earth, might look into the regions of the other world. As death came nearer to him, and he watched its approach, in a moment of apparent doubt whether he had reached or not the dividing line between time and eternity, and anxious to learn its precise indication, he opened his eyes and said, "I still live—tell me the point." Dr. Jeffries, standing by the bed, not understanding the remark, repeated the words of the Psalm, "Yea, though I walk through the shadow of death I will not fear." "No, doctor," said Mr. Webster, in a voice still strong and clear, "tell me the point; tell me the point." These were the last words he uttered. On that beautiful Indian summer day he died, and on another as beautiful, his body, dressed in his favorite blue and buff, lay in its coffin under the noble elm which had so often sheltered him in life, and loving neighbors and distant friends bore him to his final rest.

WILLIAM GOODWIN RUSSELL, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Goodwin) Russell, was born in Plymouth, Mass. November 18, 1821. His early education was received in the public schools of Plymouth, and fitting for college under the tuition of Hon. John Angier Shaw, of Bridgewater, he graduated at nearly the head of his class at Harvard in 1840. After leaving college he taught for a time a young ladies' private school in Plymouth, and for a year the academy at Draeut, in which he was the successor of General B. F. Butler. Entering the law office of his brother-in-law, William Whiting, of Boston, he completed his law studies at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 25th of July in that year. After his admission he became at once associated with Mr. Whiting, and until the death of Mr. Whiting in 1873, the firm of Whiting & Russell occupied a leading position at the Suffolk bar. In 1862, when Mr. Whiting was appointed solicitor of the War Department, the labors and responsibilities of the office were imposed on Mr. Russell, and during the three years of Mr. Whiting's service he bore them with untiring industry and brilliant success. On the death of Mr. Whiting he had so far advanced in his profession as to be one of its recognized leaders. At that time Charles Greeley Loring had retired from the bar, in 1857, and died in 1867; George Tyler Bigelow had resigned his seat as chief justice on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and retired from the profession by accepting the position of actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company; George Stillman Hillard had measurably withdrawn from practice by his occupancy from 1866 to 1870 of the office of United States district attorney; the career as a practitioner of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar had been repeatedly interrupted by his judicial labors on the bench of the Common Pleas Court from 1849 to 1855, on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court

from 1859 to 1869, as attorney-general of the United States in 1869-70, as a member of the Joint High Commission, which framed the treaty of Washington with Great Britain in 1871, and later as a member of Congress. Sidney Bartlett and Benjamin Robbins Curtis alone remained, having precedence of Mr. Russell in the legal ranks. Mr. Curtis died in 1871, and the advancing age of Mr. Bartlett entitled Mr. Russell to the claim of leadership, which the death of Mr. Bartlett in 1890 served only to confirm. After the death of Mr. Whiting, Mr. Russell associated with himself George Putnam, son of the late Rev. Dr. George Putnam, of Roxbury, and since that time the firm of Russell & Putnam has been as well known as the former one of Whiting & Russell. It is worthy of note that the place of Mr. Bartlett, a Plymouth man, at the Suffolk bar should have been taken by Mr. Russell, also a native of that ancient town. This circumstance is relieved, however, of its singularity by the fact that Mr. Russell's father and Mr. Bartlett were first cousins, and that both Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Russell inherited from a common ancestor those mental traits, which, developed by education, go to make up a thorough lawyer. The writer remembers to have heard those of an earlier generation, who knew Samuel Jackson, of Plymouth, the grandfather of Mr. Bartlett, and the great-grandfather of Mr. Russell, speak of his cool discriminating judgment, and his judicial mind, which with less limited educational privileges would have given him high intellectual rank. To these traits, mingled with others coming down to him from Miles Standish, John Alden, and Richard Warren, whose Pilgrim blood flows in his veins, there were added those of his sturdy Scotch great-grandfather, John Russell, a Greenock merchant, who came to New England about 1745, and settled in Plymouth. When Mr. Russell chose the profession of law for his life work, he determined to pursue its paths with faithful steps, and to resist every temptation to leave them for the alluring honors of public life. It is indeed doubtful whether there has been at any time an elective office in the gift of the people which he would not have unhesitatingly refused to accept, and even judicial preferment, which may be considered the crowning glory of professional life, he has more than once refused, even when associated with the highest position in the gift of our State executive. Other positions, more nearly related to the duties of the private citizen, he has not felt at liberty to reject. As president of the Bar Association, the Social Law Library, and the Union Club; as overseer of Harvard College, and director of the Mount Vernon Bank, and the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company; as vice-president of the Pilgrim Society; and as either executor or trustee of various important estates, he has not wandered far afield from the legitimate legal sphere to which he early dedicated himself. But, devoted as Mr. Russell was to the law, he has not permitted himself to be unobservant of affairs beyond the horizon of his profession. As, in the observation of the writer, when in social life apparently absorbed in some special work or game, he has always kept an eye and an ear open for the conversation going on about him, so in his larger work and game of law, he has always kept himself in touch with the world and familiar with the latest steps of its progress, whether in science, theology, ethics, literature or art. Now would it be doing justice to him to close even this meagre sketch, without some allusion to his lifelong love for the rod and line, and his skill in their use? Beginning in his early boyhood to learn the habits and caprices of the fish, which abound in the sea and ponds adjacent to his native town, there are few holidays of the year, including his summer vacation, which do not find him either near the rocks at Manomet fishing for

tautog or eod, or on one of the many ponds of Plymouth taking bass or trout. Mr. Russell married, October 6, 1847, Mary Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Coffin Hedge, of Plymouth, and having his legal residence in Boston, spends his summers in Plymouth. His only son, Thomas Russell, a member of the Suffolk bar, and referred to elsewhere in this register, is a member from Ward 11 of Boston of the Legislature of 1893. Mr. Russell received from Harvard the degree of LL.D. in 1878.

PETER THACHER, son of Stephen and Harriet (Preble) Thacher, was born in Kennebunk, Me., October 14, 1810, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1831. He studied law with William Pitt Preble and with Fessenden & De Blois in Portland, Me., and was admitted to the bar in Portland in April, 1836. He was appointed by Ashur Ware judge of the United States District Court for the Maine District, commissioner of bankruptcy under the act of 1842, and by Benjamin R. Curtis, judge of the United States Circuit Court, commissioner of the Circuit Court for the Maine District, and in 1867, on the nomination of Chief Justice Chase of the United States Supreme Court, he was appointed by Judge Edward Fox, of the District Court of Maine, register in bankruptcy for the Fifth Congressional District, which office he held until his resignation on his removal in 1871 to Newton, Mass., where he has since resided, having an office in Boston in connection with his son, under the firm name of Peter & Stephen Thacher. In 1876 he was chosen city solicitor of Newton and served until 1883. He was an overseer of Bowdoin College for many years, until his resignation in 1891. He married, April 26, 1841, Margaret Louisa, daughter of Barrett Potter, of Portland.

STEPHEN THACHER, son of the above, was born in Machias, Me., November 14, 1846. He studied law with his father and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1871. He is in business with his father in Boston, and resides at Newton.

JAMES MONROE KEITH, son of Bethuel and Mary (Pearson) Keith, was born in Randolph, Vt., April 15, 1819. He received his early education at the Randolph and Royalston Academies, and graduated at Brown University in 1845. He studied law with David A. Simmons, of Roxbury, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 3, 1848. He was a representative from Roxbury in 1851, president of the Roxbury Common Council in 1854, and a member of the Boston Common Council in 1868-69. He was appointed district attorney for the district composed of Norfolk and Plymouth counties in 1855, and in 1856, after that office was made elective, he was chosen for a term of three years, but resigned in 1858. He is practicing in Boston, associated with his son, John W. Keith. He married in 1849 Adeline Wetherbee, of Boston; in 1856 Mary C. Richardson, of Boston; and in 1863 Louisa J. Dyer, of Providence.

JOHN W. KEITH, son of the above, was born in Roxbury, September 5, 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1874.

ALEXANDER BLISS was descended from Thomas Bliss, who was born in Balstone parish, Devonshire, England, about 1580, and coming to New England settled with his wife Margaret first in Braintree and afterwards in Hartford, Conn. Samuel, son of Thomas, born in England in 1624, married, November 10, 1644-5, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Heath) Leonard, of Springfield, Mass. Ebenezer, son of Samuel, born July 29, 1683, married in January, 1707, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Clark Gaylord. Jedediah, son of Ebenezer, born February 7, 1709, married July 2, 1753,



Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sheldon, of Suffield, Conn., and second, August 19, 1748, Meriam, daughter of John and Abigail Hitchcock. Alexander, son of Jedediah, born October 11, 1753, married November 18, 1784, Margaret Warner, of Springfield, and in 1790 Abigail Willians, of Roxbury. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, son of Alexander and Abigail, was born in Springfield, August 16, 1792, and graduated at Yale in 1812. He married, June 6, 1825, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rebecca (Morton) Davis, of Plymouth, and died at Plymouth, July 15, 1827. His widow married in 1838 George Bancroft, the historian. Mr. Bliss studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1816. He became at once a partner of Mr. Webster, and during Mr. Webster's prolonged absences in Washington managed his business.

JOSEPH A. WILLARD, son of Sidney and Elizabeth Anne Andrews Willard, was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 29, 1816. His father was librarian at Harvard from 1800 to 1805, and professor of Hebrew from 1807 to 1831. His grandfather, Joseph Willard, was president of Harvard from December 19, 1781, until his death, which occurred September 25, 1804, and a more remote ancestor was Simon Willard, of Salem, who was born in the county of Kent, England, and died in Charlestown, Mass., while holding court, April 24, 1676. His mother was a daughter of Asa Andrews, a lawyer of Ipswich, and a descendant from Anne Dudley, the wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet. Mr. Willard was educated at Westford Academy and under the private instruction at various times of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry S. McKean, Barzillai Frost and James Freeman Clarke. In the autumn of 1830, when nearly fitted for college, he went to sea before the mast and followed the sea in merchant vessels and men of war until 1838. After leaving the sea he resumed his studies with his father, who had then resigned his professorship and been into political life, serving at various times as representative, councillor, senator and mayor of Cambridge. In 1846 he entered the office of the clerk of the Common Pleas Court in Boston as an assistant, and in 1848 was appointed by Joseph Eveleth, the high sheriff of Suffolk county, one of his deputies. In 1855 he was appointed assistant clerk of the Superior Court of the county of Suffolk. While performing his duties in the clerk's office he pursued the study of law under the instruction of James A. Abbott and Marshall S. Chase, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 15, 1854. In 1859, when the present Superior Court superseded the old Common Pleas Court and the Superior Court of the County of Suffolk, he was appointed assistant clerk of the new court in Suffolk, and held that position until the death of Joseph Willard, the clerk in 1865. He was then appointed clerk to hold office until the next election, and by repeated elections has continued in office to the present time, meeting with opposition at only two elections. The term for which he was last chosen will expire on the first Wednesday of January, 1897, at which date, if he lives, he will have served as clerk and assistant clerk more than fifty years. His continuance in office for so long a period with the approval of the votes of the people is sufficient evidence of his industry, intelligence and fidelity in the performance of his duties. He married in 1841, Penelope Cochran, daughter of Captain Peter and Penelope (Mitchell) Cochran, and great-granddaughter of Mary Faneuil, sister of Peter Faneuil, of Boston. His residence is in Boston.

WILFRED BOLSTER, son of Solomon A. and Sarah J. Bolster, was born in Roxbury, Mass., September 13, 1867, and graduated at Harvard in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891.

TRISTRAM DALTON, son of Michael Dalton, was born in Newburyport, May 28, 1738, and graduated at Harvard in 1755. He studied law in Salem and settled in Newburyport. He was a representative of that town and speaker of the House of Representatives from 1783 to 1785, a member of the State Senate and a United States senator from 1789 to 1791. He removed to Washington, and finally to Boston, where he was appointed, in 1815, surveyor of the ports of Boston and Charlestown. He married a daughter of Robert Hooper, of Marblehead, and died in Boston, May 30, 1817.

PATRICK R. GUINEY was born in Parkstown, Tipperary, Ireland, January 15, 1835, and came to Portland, Me., in 1842. He was educated in the Portland public schools and at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, and came to Boston in 1855, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In April, 1861, he enlisted as private; was made captain June 11, 1861; major October 21, 1861; lieutenant-colonel July 28, 1862; colonel July 26, 1863, and in 1864 commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. He was severely wounded May 5, 1864, and brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865. He was assistant district attorney for Suffolk county from 1866 to 1870, and register of probate and insolvency from 1869 to his death, which occurred in Boston, March 21, 1877.

JOHN E. FITZGERALD was born in Dingle, Kerry county, Ireland, November 17, 1844, and attended the school of the Christian Brothers at Dublin. At the age of nineteen he came to America in the steamer *Bohemia*, which was lost with one hundred lives at Cape Elizabeth near Portland. He landed in a boat February 24, 1861, one of three surviving passengers. He taught school in Salem eighteen months, and studied law with William D. Northend, of that city. In January, 1866, he came to Boston and studied in the office of George W. Searle, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1868. He was a member of the Common Council from 1872 to 1875; a representative in 1870-71-73-74; master in chancery from 1873 to 1878; a member of the School Committee from 1873 to 1876; an alderman in 1877, and fire commissioner from 1879 to 1886. In 1886 he was appointed collector of internal revenue, and in 1887 delivered the Boston Fourth of July oration.

CYRUS COBB, twin brother of Darius Cobb, the well-known painter, is the son of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb and Eunice Hale (Waite) Cobb, and was born in Malden, August 6, 1834. He was educated at the public schools, one of which was the Lyman School in East Boston. While his brother adopted the profession of a painter, Cyrus prepared himself for the law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1873. He had previously devoted himself to art and finally resumed the profession which was more congenial to him than law, and is now a sculptor whose works are well known and much admired. His colossal head of "The Celtic Bard," his bas-relief of "Prospero and Miranda," and his bust of General Butler, have placed him in the front ranks of his profession. His design for the soldier's monument in Cambridge was selected from forty or more submitted to the late N. J. Bradlee, the noted architect, as incomparably the best. He married Emma Lillie, while his twin brother, Darius, married her sister, Laura M. Lillie.



*O. R. Potter*



JOSIAH WILLARD, son of Samuel Willard, the president of Harvard College from 1701 to 1707, was born in Boston, May 1, 1681, and graduated at Harvard in 1698. He was secretary of Massachusetts from 1717 to his death, which occurred in Boston, December 6, 1756. He succeeded Samuel Sewall as judge of probate of Suffolk county December 19, 1728, and was followed by Edward Hutchinson, February 12, 1745-6. In 1734 he was a member of the Council.

THOMAS GREAVES, or Graves, was born in Charleston in 1638, and graduated at Harvard in 1656, acting for a time as tutor after graduation. He was a deputy from 1676 to 1678, and judge of the Inferior Court when Andros was deposed. He married first, May 16, 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hagborne, of Roxbury, and widow of Dr. John Chickering, and second, May 15, 1682, Sarah, daughter of John Stedman, of Cambridge, and widow of Dr. John Aleock. He was the father of Thomas Greaves, judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1737. He died in 1697.

SIMON GREENLEAF, though perhaps not strictly belonging to the Suffolk bar, was so closely associated with it as to deserve a place in this register. He was descended from Edward Greenleaf, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and was the son of Moses Greenleaf, and his wife, Lydia, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Newburyport. He was born in Newburyport, December 5, 1783, and attended the schools of that town, including the noted school taught by Michael Walsh. At the age of eighteen years he removed with his father to New Gloucester, Me., and there entered the law office of Ezekiel Whitman, where he remained three years in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county, and began practice in 1806 in the town of Standish. Remaining there a short time, he moved to the town of Gray, where he practiced until 1818, when he removed to Portland. In 1820 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine, and his reports are contained in nine volumes. In 1832 he resigned as reporter, and in 1833 was appointed Royall professor of law at the Harvard Law School, to succeed John Hooker Ashmun, who died in that year. After the death of Joseph Story, which occurred in 1845, he was appointed his successor as Dane professor of law at the same institution, but resigned after two years' service, continuing, however, as professor emeritus until his death, which occurred October 6, 1853. In 1821 he published "A Full Collection of Cases Overruled, Denied, Doubted or Limited in their Application taken from American and English Reports;" and in 1842 a "Treatise on Law of Evidence." At a later date he published an "Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists by the Rules of Evidence Admitted in Courts of Law," and an edition of "Cruse's Digest." In 1806 he married Hannah, daughter of Captain Ezra Kingman, of East Bridgewater, and had fifteen children, eleven of whom died in infancy. He received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1817, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1834, from Amherst in 1845, and Alabama College in 1852.

BENTLY W. WARREN, son of William Wirt Warren, was born in Boston in 1864, and was educated at the public schools, including the Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1885. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He was a representative in 1891 and 1892, and one of the leaders among the Democrats of the Legislature. He is associated in business with Thomas P. Proctor and Eugene Tappan, under the firm name of Proctor, Tappan & Warren.

JOSEPH STORY, as a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding court in Boston, should be included in this register, though never a member of the Suffolk bar. He was born in Marblehead, September 18, 1779, and was the son of Dr. Elisha Story, a native of Boston, and a surgeon in the Revolution. He graduated at Harvard in 1798, and received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1815, from Harvard in 1821, and from Dartmouth in 1824. He studied law with Samuel Sewall, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and with Samuel Putnam, afterwards an associate justice of the same court, and was admitted to the Essex bar in July, 1801. He began practice in Salem and was a representative from that town in 1805-06 07 09 12, serving the last year as speaker of the House. He was a member of Congress in 1808, and on the 18th of November, 1811, he was appointed by Madison associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Cushing, of Scituate. In 1820 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1828 Nathan Dane, who in founding the Law School at Cambridge had reserved the right to appoint its professors, appointed him Dane professor of law and associated with him John Hooker Ashmun as Royall professor of law. In 1829 he removed from Salem to Cambridge, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred at Cambridge, September 10, 1845. He was as distinguished for his industry as for his legal learning, and it is difficult to realize that with the labors of the court and the law school pressing upon him, he could have found time and vigor sufficient for his accomplishments in the literature of law. A list of his publications may be interesting to the reader. His first work was a poem entitled the "Power of Solitude," published in Salem in 1801. In 1805, a "Selection of Pleadings in Civil Actions with Annotations," issued from the press; in 1828, the "Public and General Statutes," passed by Congress from 1789 to 1827, and in 1836 and 1845 supplements to these dates edited by him; in 1832, "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments with Illustrations from the Civil and Foreign Law;" in 1833, "Commentaries on the Constitution;" in 1834, "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws. Foreign and Domestic, in Regard to Contracts, Rights and Remedies, and especially in regard to Marriages, Divorces, Wills, Successions and Judgments;" in 1835 and 1836, "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence as administered in England and America;" in 1838, "Commentaries on Equity Pleadings and the Incidents Thereto, according to the Practice of the Courts of Equity in England and America;" in 1839, "Commentaries on the Law of Agency as a Branch of Commercial and Maritime Jurisprudence, with occasional illustrations from the Civil and Foreign Law;" in 1843, "Commentaries on the Law of Partnership as a Branch of Commercial and Maritime Jurisprudence, with occasional illustrations from the Civil and Foreign Law;" in 1843, "Commentaries on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Foreign and Inland, as Administered in England and America, with occasional illustrations from the Commercial Law of the Nations of Continental Europe;" in 1845, "Commentaries on the Law of Promissory Notes." His decisions in the First Circuit from 1812 to 1815 are in "Gallison's Reports;" from 1816 to 1830, in "Mason's Reports;" from 1830 to 1839 in "Sumner's Reports," and from 1839 to 1845 in "Story's Reports." Among his other publications were a "Eulogy on Washington," 1800; a "Eulogy on Captain James Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow," 1813, a "Sketch of Samuel Dexter," 1816, "Charges to Grand Juries in Boston and Providence," 1819; "Charge to the Grand Jury at Portland," 1820; "Address before



the Suffolk Bar," 1821, "Discourse before the Phi Beta Society," 1826, "Discourse before the Essex Historical Society," 1828; "Address at his own Inauguration as Professor," 1829, "Address at the Dedication of Mt. Auburn," 1831; "Address at the Funeral Services of John Hooker Ashmun," 1833, "Eulogy on John Marshall," 1835, "Lectures on the Science of Law," 1838; "Address before the Harvard Alumni," 1842; and his "Charge to the Grand Jury of Rhode Island on Treason," 1845. Besides the above, his essays and articles in reviews and magazines were too numerous to mention, and he left at his death three unprinted manuscript volumes entitled "Digest of Law Supplementary to Comyn's," which are deposited in the Harvard College Library.

ARTHUR PORTER PETERSON, son of Daniel Porter and Jerusha M. (Clark) Peterson, was born in New Bedford in 1858. His father, born in Plymouth, was descended from Joseph Peterson, of Duxbury, who settled in that town about 1660. His mother was descended directly from Thomas Clark, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and indirectly from Rev. John Lothrop, who settled in Scituate in 1634. He attended the public schools of New Bedford until he was twelve years of age when he went with his father to the Sandwich Islands. After remaining there seven years he returned to the United States and entered Ann Arbor College. After leaving college he spent a year in Hawaii, and coming to Plymouth, Mass., studied law in the office of Arthur Lord in that town. He was admitted to the Plymouth bar November 11, 1881, and moving to Boston became a member of the Suffolk bar. In 1884 he returned to Hawaii, where his father and two brothers and a sister were living, and was not long after appointed attorney-general of the kingdom. After leaving that office he devoted himself to the practice of law, and was again appointed attorney-general a short time before the recent deposition of the queen, and was in office at the time of the revolution. He married, November 21, 1883, Nettie, daughter of James and Sarah Jane Mitchell Brown, of Weymouth, Mass.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, son of Rev. Dr. Alexander Young, was born in Boston May 19, 1836, and was educated in the Boston schools. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, October 14, of that year. He was an associate editor of the Boston *Globe* for a time soon after the establishment of that journal in 1872. At a later time he was connected with the editorial department of the Boston *Post*. In 1884 he published a "History of the Netherlands," which was republished in England in 1886. He died in Boston in 1891.

WILLIAM WINNER was born in Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 28, 1858. He moved to New York where he has won distinction as a journalist and literary and dramatic critic. He has been connected with the New York *Tribune* since 1865, and has written and delivered numerous occasional poems.

EDGAR O. ACHORN was admitted to the Plymouth bar, June 16, 1884, and has practiced in Boston.

FREDERICK HUNT ALLEN, son of Samuel C. Allen, was born in New Salem, Mass., and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1823. After studying for the bar he was admitted to the bar, and after a short practice in Athol, settled in Bangor and acquired distinction among the lawyers of Maine. In 1849 he removed to Boston

and was made professor at the Harvard Law School, holding the position one year. He was a member of the Suffolk bar as late as 1853, and has been dead many years.

CONSTANTIN C. ESEA was born in Newton, Mass., in 1824, and graduated at Yale in 1845. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1847, and has been a member of the Suffolk bar. He is now settled in Framingham.

THOMAS B. FROTHINGHAM, son of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, was born in Boston and appears in the roll of Boston attorneys in 1860. He married Anna, daughter of Rev. William Parsons Lunt, of Quincy, and has been dead some years.

JAMES GRAHAM was one of the very few educated lawyers in Boston during the period of the Massachusetts Colony. He came to Massachusetts from New York and was appointed by Andros attorney general, June 20, 1688. He was imprisoned with Andros after the news of the accession of William and Mary reached Boston and was sent with him to England in February, 1689. Nothing is known of his subsequent career.

GEORGE WASHBURN SMALLEY was born in Franklin, Mass., June 2, 1833, and graduated at Yale in 1853. He studied law in the office of George F. Hoar, of Worcester, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1856. He practiced law in Boston until 1861 when he became connected with the New York *Tribune* as a war correspondent. He was with the Union Army at Antietam and distinguished himself by the early and brilliant account of that engagement which was published in the *Tribune*. In 1863 he was made associate editor of that journal and in 1866 was its correspondent during the Prussian and Austrian War. In 1866 he organized in London a bureau for the *Tribune* which, owing to his efforts, has been maintained with success. During the French and German War, in 1870, he again made his mark as the agent of a plan of news-gathering which astonished the slower journalistic managers of England. He is now in London superintending the affairs of his bureau and corresponding regularly with the *Tribune*.

LYSANDER SPOONER was born in Athol, Mass., January 19, 1808, and studied law in Worcester. Where he was admitted to the bar is unknown to the writer, but his name appears on the roll of Suffolk attorneys in 1861. He was chiefly distinguished for his successful efforts to have the rates of postage reduced. In 1814 the rate of letter postage was graduated by the distance a letter was carried. For instance, the postage from Boston to New York was twelve and a half cents and from Boston to Washington twenty-five cents. Contrary to law he established an independent service between Boston and New York at the uniform rate of five cents. He was compelled to abandon the business by the prosecutions which the government heaped upon him, but he demonstrated the possibility of supporting the post-office department with a lower rate of interest, and in consequence of his efforts a reduction in rates began which has been kept up to the present time. He died in Boston May 14, 1887.

PENN TOWNSEND, son of William Townsend, was born in Boston in 1651, and was a judge on the bench of the Suffolk Inferior Court of Common Pleas from 1702 to 1715, and chief justice from 1718 to 1727. He was a representative in 1686 and at the time of the Revolution in 1688 he was one of the Committee of Safety in whose hands the government was temporarily entrusted. He was again a representative from 1689

to 1698, and speaker of the House in 1690 and 1697. He was also one of the committee in 1690 authorized to issue, in behalf of the colony, bills of credit. He died August 21, 1727.

SAMUEL RIPLEY TOWNSEND graduated at Harvard in 1829, and the next year became the teacher of the High School in Plymouth, where he remained two or three years. After leaving Plymouth he engaged some years in business in Boston and finally studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 5, 1850. He afterwards practiced law in Taunton, and was for a time treasurer of Bristol county. He has been dead a few years.

PATRICK HENRY BYRNE was born in Lavagh, county of Rosecommon, Ireland, February 5, 1841, and came to Boston when five years of age. He was educated at the New York public schools and at the University of New York. He was first a marble worker, and later a traveling salesman of a Boston woolen house. He studied law, and was for a time a member of a collection agency in Boston and afterwards in New York. He died at Jamaica, L. I., July 31, 1881.

RICHARD OLNEY, son of Wilson Olney, was born in Oxford, Mass., and graduated at Brown University in 1856. His mother was a sister of Peter Butler, of Boston. He studied law with Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 26, 1859, and became associated in business with Judge Thomas, who had that year resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and whose daughter he married. His business was largely connected with railroads, and he was counsel for the Boston and Maine, the Atchison and Topeka, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy corporations. While this volume is in press in March, 1893, he is the recently appointed attorney-general of the United States, in the cabinet of President Cleveland.

PETER SARGEANT was a Boston man, and one of the committee who assumed the reins of government at the deposition of Andros in 1689. He was one of the Council under the provincial charter and chosen annually until 1703, when his election was negatived by Governor Dudley. He was appointed judge of the Suffolk Inferior Court of Common Pleas, March 3, 1693, and held office until 1702, when he was removed by Governor Dudley on account of the active part taken by him in the revolution of 1688. He was also one of the seven judges appointed by Governor Phipps in 1692 to try the witches. He married the widow of Governor Phipps.

CHARLES SEDGWICK, a Berkshire man, was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 25, 1821, and was many years clerk of the courts in Berkshire county.

A. H. SKILTON was admitted to the Middlesex bar in January, 1876, and was a member of the Suffolk bar as late as 1890.

JACOB C. PALLEN was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1887, and was a member of the Suffolk bar as late as 1890.

JOHN FRANKLIN SIMMONS, son of Hon. Perez and Adeline (Jones) Simmons, was born in Hanover, Mass., June 26, 1851. He is a lineal descendant from Moses Simmons, or Symondson, as he was called, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Fortune* in 1621, and settled at quite an early date in Duxbury. His grandmother, the wife of Ebenezer Simmons, was Sophia, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Richmond, of Little Compton, R. I., and a direct descendant from Col. Benjamin Church, who won distinction in

the early Indian wars. Perez Simmons, the father of John Franklin Simmons, graduated at Brown University in 1833, and settled as a lawyer in Providence. He took a leading part in the movement for extension of suffrage in Rhode Island, and was one of the leaders in the convention which formed the People's Constitution. The constitution was adopted by a majority of the male citizens and freeholders of the State, and it fell to him to call to order the first Legislature organized under it, of which he was a member from the Fourth Ward of Providence. The Legislature held under the old constitution passed an act providing that whoever assumed to act under the new constitution should be held guilty of treason, and he was the first person against whom a warrant was issued. To avoid arrest he moved to the State of Maine, where he remained until a change of administration in Massachusetts rendered it certain that he would not be surrendered to the Rhode Island authorities, when he returned to his native town, and continued there to practice law with ability and success until his death. John Franklin Simmons, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at the Assanippi Institute and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1873, having the honor of being selected as the class-day orator of his class. He studied law with his father and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Plymouth county bar at the February term of the Superior Court in 1875. For some years he retained his residence in Hanover, where he served fifteen years as a member of the School Committee. For several years he has been associated in business with Harvey H. Pratt, with offices in Abington and Boston, at which latter place he has his residence. He was the receiver of the Abington National Bank at the time of its failure, and is now one of its directors as well as president of the South Scituate Savings Bank. Brought up under the Democratic influences of his father, he is an active and energetic supporter of Democratic principles, and while lending his efficient aid on the platform to the political promotion of others, he has never sought office for himself. He devotes himself unremittingly to his profession, and both in Suffolk and Plymouth counties the firm of Simmons & Pratt occupies a prominent position. He married at Hanover, his native town, January 10, 1877, Fanny Florence Allen. Aside from the labors of his profession he indulges himself at leisure hours in literary pursuits, and among the productions of his pen is the history of Hanover, contributed to the Plymouth County History.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER was the son of John Butler, of Deerfield, New Hampshire, a captain of dragoons in the War of 1812. After the war the father engaged in trade with the West Indies and died of yellow fever in March, 1819, leaving his widow with two young children, Andrew Jackson and Benjamin Franklin, with scanty means of support. The latter was born in Deerfield, November 5, 1818, and was consequently only four months old when his father died. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was ten years of age, when, in 1828, his mother removed to Lowell, Mass., then a town in the second year of its municipal life. She there maintained herself and family by taking a few boarders, and such was her success in the rapidly growing community in which she established herself, that she was able not only to live comfortably but to furnish her children with a liberal education. Benjamin was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1834, at the age of sixteen, entered Waterville College in Maine. He graduated in 1838 burdened with a debt incurred to secure his education and in feeble health, and with the view of relieving



*Chas E Powers.*





himself from both he went with an uncle on a fishing voyage to the coast of Labrador, and to use his own language, "Hove a line, ate the flesh and drank the oil of the cod, came back after a four months' cruise in perfect health, and had not another sick day in twenty years." On his return from fishing he studied law in Lowell in the office of William Smith, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1841. On his examination for admission by Judge Charles Henry Warren of the Common Pleas Court an incident occurred which the writer takes the liberty of describing in the words used by him in a sketch of General Butler furnished by him for a history of the bench and bar of Middlesex county: "It happened that on the day of the examination a case was on trial in which the question of admitting certain evidence had somewhat puzzled the judge. The case was Robert Reed against Jenness Batchelder, which was finally carried to the Supreme Court on exceptions, and is reported in the first of Metcalf, page 529. It was an action of assumpsit on a promissory note given by the defendant when a minor to Reed & Dudley, July 26, 1835, and payable to them as bearer. The defence, of course, was infancy. But in July, 1839, while the note was in the hands of the promisees, and after the defendant had come of age, he verbally renewed his promise to pay to Henry Reed, one of the firm of Reed & Dudley, and the note was subsequently endorsed to Robert Reed, the plaintiff. The plaintiff's offer to put the renewal of the promise in evidence was objected to by the defendant's counsel, and on the day of the examination above referred to, Judge Warren had sustained the objection. Mr. Butler had been present during the trial, and the general question was asked him by the judge, what effect such a renewal of promise would have, and what he thought of his ruling. The student replied that he thought the ruling wrong and the note good; that the note was not void, but only voidable, and when the verbal promise was made the note became at once negotiable. The judge was sufficiently impressed with the correctness of the answer that he reversed his ruling the next day. Exception was taken and the case was carried up. Judge Shaw, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, overruled the exception and decided that though the renewal of promise was made verbally to Henry Reed, one of the firm of Reed & Dudley, it at once became negotiable, and in the hands of Robert Reed, to whom it passed, was good." The writer has given this incident as he received it from the lips of General Butler himself several years before the publication of "Butler's Book."

So much has been written and so much is generally known concerning the various steps by which General Butler rose to eminence in his profession, that it is unnecessary to narrate them in this register. Born among the common people, all his instincts led him to feel an interest in their welfare and to protect their rights. Thus by birth, by education and all the influences surrounding him he was an earnest and consistent Democrat. Coming on the stage when in Massachusetts especially, the aristocratic element which entered so largely into the composition of the old Whig party, looked upon a Democrat as a vulgar and dangerous member of the body politic, the treatment he received at the hands of his political opponents, who could see nothing in an advocacy of the rights of the laborer and mechanic but the dishonest trick of the demagogue, was the means of begetting much of that spirit of bitterness which he at times displayed in his acts and speech. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and in 1859-60 a member of the Senate, and in the former year performed an important part

in the revision of the statutes. In that year the act establishing the Superior Court was passed and was drafted and efficiently supported by him. In that year also the writer was with him in the Senate, and to quote again from the sketch written by him and already referred to, "had abundant opportunities to observe and measure the various qualities of his head and heart. Though opposed to him in politics he was not sufficiently blind to fail to discern those traits of character which have attracted to him the circle of friends whom, like satellites, he has always carried with him in his social and political orbit. He disclosed two sides—a sharp bitterness of antagonism and the warmest of hearts; a harshness of deportment at one time, and at another a polish of manner and conversation not easily excelled; now inspiring those about him with fear, and again as gentle as a child, as affectionate as a brother, as loving as the dearest friend. His character seemed to consist of extremes; like the extremes of the magnet, one attracted, the other repelled, and no one looked on him with entire indifference. So in his treatment of men, while he could be implacable in his enmity, he could never forget a friend or be faithless to his interests.

General Butler became early interested in the military system of the Commonwealth, and attaching himself to its service was, in 1860, in command of one of the brigades of the State militia. In that year he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in Charleston. He had attended every convention of a similar character since the nomination of James K. Polk in 1844. The committee on the platform at the Charleston convention, of which the general was a member, was divided into three parts each of which made a report. The majority demanded a slave code for the territories and the protection of the slave trade. One of the minority reports referred all questions concerning the rights of property in States or Territories to the Supreme Court and the other, signed by General Butler alone, re-affirmed the Democratic principles laid down at the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856. The report of General Butler was adopted, but the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June without making nominations. At Baltimore the convention divided and one section nominated Stephen Arnold Douglas, of Illinois, for president, and Herschell Johnson, of Georgia, for vice-president, and the other nominated John Cabell Breckenridge, for president and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-president. The Douglas platform said: "We do not know whether slavery can exist in a Territory or not. There is a difference of opinion among us on the subject. The Supreme Court must decide and the decision shall be final and binding." The Breckenridge platform said: "Slavery lawfully exists in a Territory the moment a slaveholder enters it with his slaves. The United States is bound to maintain his right to hold slaves there. But when the people of a Territory frame a State constitution they are to decide whether to enter the Union as a slave or free State. If as a slave State they are to be admitted without question. If as a free State the slave owner must retire or emancipate his slaves." General Butler gave in his adherence to the Breckenridge platform, and in that year was made the Breckenridge candidate for governor of Massachusetts, receiving only six thousand out of one hundred and seventy thousand votes.

But notwithstanding his attitude during the campaign of 1860, no man exhibited more indignation at the disunion movement which succeeded it, or more patriotism in resisting and crushing the rebellion. On the 15th day of April, 1861, Fort Sumter had fallen and the president's proclamation calling for troops was issued.

The brigade called for from Massachusetts, consisting of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Regiments of militia, was placed under the command of General Butler, the Third and Fourth Regiments going by water to Fort Monroe and the Sixth and Eighth by land to Washington. The arrival of General Butler at Annapolis, Maryland, with the Eighth Regiment, his reconstruction of the railroad to Annapolis Junction, and his possession of Baltimore need not be described here. The incidents connected with his possession of Baltimore are interesting. The War Department knew little concerning the condition of that city, and General Scott, in the belief that extensive military movements were on foot there among the rebel sympathizers, was planning a descent upon the city with an armed force of great completeness and strength. But General Butler, much to his mortification, with his militia regiment anticipated him and was quietly encamped on Federal Hill before General Scott had ordered or knew of his movement. To make his descent on the city successful and safe it was important that he should first learn the feeling of the people and ascertain, if possible, whether any military organization had been formed in the city with a hostile purpose. To ascertain this General Butler resorted to one of those ingenious devices which his fruitful brain was always devising in emergencies, and which have made his professional life so successful. While at the Relay House he discovered an organ-grinder plodding along on his way to Baltimore. He at once bought the organ and clothes of the man for fifty dollars and a new suit, with the stipulation that the musician should remain a few days in camp. Captain Peter Haggerty, a member of the General's staff donned the Italian's clothes and started for Baltimore with the organ on his back, with instructions to see everything, hear all the talk in public places, and especially to ascertain whether there were any organized forces in the city preparing to move on any expedition. Three days passed and no word having been heard from the captain, General Butler became fearful that he had been identified and captured. At the end of the third day, after the general had retired for the night, he was awaked by an organ-grinder outside of his tent, and Captain Haggerty appeared with his pockets loaded with coins which he had collected in the streets of Baltimore, and with the news that the city was in a harmless condition and that an attempt at its occupation would be safe. The occupation was made, but was not approved by General Scott, who sent him the following dispatch: "Sir, your hazardous occupation of Baltimore was made without my knowledge, and of course without my approbation. It is a God-send that it was without conflict of arms. It is also reported that you have sent a detachment to Frederiek; but this is impossible. Not a word have I received from you as to either movement. Let me hear from you." He was soon after removed from the Department of Annapolis and, May 16, 1861, made major-general of volunteers in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina with headquarters at Fort Monroe. Early in August he was succeeded by General Wool in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and placed in command of the volunteer troops outside the fort. Not long after he was placed in command of an expedition to reduce the forts at Hatteras inlet, which sailed August 22, and was successful. On the 16th of September, 1861, he was sent to Massachusetts, with an order from the War Department "to raise, organize, arm, uniform, and equip, a volunteer force for the war in the New England States, not exceeding six regiments of the maximum standard of such arms, and in such proportions and in such manner as he may judge expedient; and for this purpose his orders

and requisitions on the quartermaster, ordnance and other staff departments of the army are to be obeyed and answered; provided the cost of such recruitment, armament and equipment does not exceed in the aggregate, that of like troops now or hereafter raised for the service of the United States." With these troops General Butler sailed from Boston February 20, 1862, and took possession of New Orleans after the reduction of the forts on the Mississippi River, May 1, 1862, by Admiral Farragut. He remained in command of the Department of the Gulf until succeeded by General Banks on the 14th of December, 1862. On his return to Washington he was again appointed to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and during the campaign of 1864 participated in the military operations before Petersburg and Richmond. In December, 1864, he commanded an expedition against Fort Fisher, and in November, 1865, resigned his commission. From 1866 to 1871 he was a member of Congress from the Essex District and in 1868 one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In 1882 he was the successful candidate for governor of the Democratic party of Massachusetts, and after one year's service was defeated in 1883 by George D. Robinson. For many years General Butler made Boston his professional headquarters and up to his death, which occurred in Washington, January 11, 1893, he continued to enjoy a practice which not only included every county in Massachusetts but extended into many other States of the Union. When George F. Farley died his bitter enemy, John P. Robinson, rubbed his hands with glee in the belief that hell was kindling a hotter fire than usual for the reception of its guest. While there were many who heard the announcement of General Butler's death with a feeling akin to that of Mr. Robinson, it is not too much to say that no public man has ever died in Massachusetts with such troops of friends to lament his loss and so many blessings of the poor and needy who had shared the benefactions of a warm and generous heart.

NATHAN MORSE is the son of Nathan and Sally (Gilman) Morse, and was born in Moultonborough, N. H., July 24, 1821. He attended the public schools of his native town when not employed on his father's farm. In 1837 his father was appointed postmaster of Moultonborough under the administration of President Van Buren, and in 1842 the son was made assistant postmaster. In 1843 he came to Boston and studied medicine for a time, but not finding the prospect of a medical career an agreeable one, decided to adopt the profession of law. In 1845 he entered the Harvard Law School and graduated from that institution in 1846. While pursuing his law studies his means were limited and the writer, who knew him at that period, can bear testimony to the perseverance and energy displayed by him in securing an education which has enabled him to not only establish himself safely in his profession but to take high rank also at the bar. He earned his own living by means reflecting the highest credit on his courage and self-reliance, and on the 11th of October 1847, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Practicing for a time alone, in 1852 he formed a partnership with Ambrose A. Ranney, a native of Vermont, who had been admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1848, under the title of Ranney & Morse. The firm was not long in establishing itself on a prosperous footing, and for more than thirty years few law partnerships in Boston have been better known or stood higher in the confidence of the community. Mr. Morse was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1863, but with that exception he has resisted the allurements of political life and devoted himself with unremitting zeal to the welfare of those who have con-



Samuel L. Jones





fided their interests to his care. He married in Boston, November 18, 1851, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Deshon.

EBENEZER MOSELEY, son of Ebenezer and Martha (Strong) Moseley, was born in Windham, Conn., November 21, 1781, and graduated at Yale in 1802. He studied law with Judge Chauncey, of New Haven, Judge Clark, of Windham, and Judge Hineckley, of Northampton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. In 1805 he settled in Newburyport and had at various times as students in his office, John Pierpont, afterwards distinguished as a Unitarian clergyman, and Caleb Cushing. In 1813-14 he was colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and from 1816 to 1820, and from 1831 to 1836, was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1821-22 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1832 a presidential elector. He married, June 17, 1811, Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Oxnard, and died at Newburyport, August 28, 1851.

PERLZ MORTON, son of Joseph and Amiah (Bullock) Morton, was born about 1751, and graduated at Harvard in 1771. He was an attorney of Suffolk county in 1779 and a barrister in 1786. He was appointed attorney-general of Massachusetts September 7, 1810, and held office until May 21, 1832, when James T. Austin was appointed. He died in 1837.

SAMUEL NILES graduated at Harvard in 1731. In 1775 commissions were issued to new judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county by the majority of the Council in the name of "the Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England." These judges were Samuel Dexter, John Hill, Samuel Niles, and Samuel Pemberton. He died in 1801.

RICHARD S. SPOFFORD was the son of Dr. Richard S. Spofford, of Newburyport, and was born in that town July 30, 1833. He was descended from John Spofford, who settled in Rowley, Mass., as early as 1643. His father was born in Georgetown, Mass., May 24, 1787, and was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, and after studying medicine with his father and in Philadelphia, graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1816. He began to practice medicine in Rowley, but soon removed to Newburyport, where he became distinguished in his profession, and where he died universally lamented January 19, 1872. His wife was Mrs. Frances Maria Lord, a native of Plymouth, England, a daughter of John Mills, a Scotch poet and a descendant of Christopher Kilby, who was the agent in England of Massachusetts Colony, and for whom, on account of his gift to Boston at the time of the great fire, Kilby street was named. Mrs. Spofford's mother was a daughter of James Mothershead Errington, and was after she became an orphan the adopted daughter of Mrs. Susannah Rawson, the author of "Charlotte Temple." Mrs. Spofford's first husband, George Lord, was a brother of the wife of Rev. John Pierpont, the well-known clergyman and poet. Richard S. Spofford, the subject of this sketch, was educated by his father and at Dummer Academy, and studied law with Caleb Cushing in Newburyport and at Washington while Mr. Cushing was attorney-general under the administration of President Pierce. He acted also as secretary of Mr. Cushing in Washington, and while serving in that capacity was sent by the government, though only twenty-three years of age, on a special mission to Mexico. After Mr. Cushing left the cabinet in 1857, Mr. Spofford continued his law studies for a time and was admitted to the Suf-

folk but September 17, 1857. He began practice in Boston, and had his legal headquarters there until his death. In 1858-59-60 he was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from Newburyport, and the writer, who was in the Senate during the first two years of his service, remembers well the impression he made on the House by his striking figure, his clear eye, his handsome face, and his clear and incisive oratory. It is given to few men to win confidence and affection as he never failed to do among those with whom he came in contact. For a time he was the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and was serving in that capacity at the time of the nomination of General Butler for governor of Massachusetts in 1882, when the general was chosen over his competitor, Robert Roberts Bishop. In 1884 he was a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, and for a considerable time was the attorney of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. In the controversy relating to the fisheries during the first administration of President Cleveland he made himself familiar with all its conflicting questions, and acted with great efficiency as counsel for parties claiming rights within the asserted jurisdiction of the United States. He married, December 19, 1866, Harriet E., daughter of Joseph Newmarch, and Sarah (Bridges) Prescott, a native of Calais, Me., where she was born April 3, 1835. Mrs. Spofford was taken by her parents to Newburyport in her girlhood, and she received her education at the Putnam School in that town, and at the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, N. H. At about the age of sixteen years she began to write short stories, and in 1859 contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* a story of Parisian life entitled "In a Cellar," which established her reputation. She has since written "The Amber Gods," "Azarian," "New England Legends," "Marquis of Carabas," "Art Decoration applied to Furniture," "Sir Rohan's Ghost," "The Servant Girl Question," "The Thief in the Night," "Hester Stanley at St. Marks," a book of "Poems" and "Ballads about Authors." Mr. Spofford made his residence at Deer Island on the Merrimac River, and died August 11, 1888.

HENRY FOWLE DURANT was the son of William Smith, a lawyer of Hanover, N. H., and was born in that town February 20, 1822. His name was changed from Henry Welles Smith to the name at the head of this sketch by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature November 25, 1851. He was educated at the public schools and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1841. The writer, who graduated the year after, remembers him as not specially studious, but possessing refined and somewhat luxurious tastes, which interfered somewhat with his pursuit of the regular studies of the college. He was recognized, however, as a young man of ability, capable with diligence of reaching the highest rank. After leaving college he studied law with his father in Lowell, who had removed there with his family when Henry was an infant, and in the office of Benjamin F. Butler, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1843. After his admission he was associated with his father in business in Lowell until 1847. During the five years of his practice at the Middlesex bar he underwent such an initiation into the profession as no other county could furnish. With such men as Butler, Abbott, Farley, Robinson, Somerby, Train, Wentworth, and Richardson in the arena, it may be easily imagined that shrewdness, energy, resource, strong nerves and mental muscle were needed to ward off and return the hard blows which these trained gladiators were accustomed to inflict. With the lessons learned at the Middlesex bar he removed to Boston in 1847, where he was associated with Joseph Bell for a time, and began a career almost phenomenal in its

success. His management of cases in court was artistic. So well taken were the preliminary steps, so deeply laid was the foundation, so complete and comprehensive was the preparation of evidence, and so adroitly was it brought out, and so carefully studied and understood were the characters of jurors with their whims and fancies and prejudices, that he won verdict after verdict in the face of the ablest opponents, and placed himself by general consent at the head of the jury lawyers at the Suffolk bar. While in full practice he became associated with John H. Cheever in the formation of the New York Belting and Packing Company, and also in the purchase of iron mines in the northern part of the State of New York, both of which enterprises largely enhanced the fortune, the foundations of which his professional labors had laid. In 1863 his only son died, and the affliction into which he was thrown so subdued and chastened him that he abandoned the law at the very full tide of his career, and devoted himself to the service of the church, not only as a layman interested in its support, but often as a preacher, calling others to enter the path he had resolved to tread as a follower of his Lord and Master. Becoming a zealous philanthropist he believed that he could expend his wealth in no better cause than that of founding a college for the superior education of women. Wellesley College at Wellesley, Mass., was the final result of his plans and charities, an institution built and equipped at an expense of one million dollars, and opened in September, 1875. He did not wait for death, when his fortune would be no longer of use to him, to bestow this blessing on the women of the Commonwealth, but he saw the fruit of his labor ripen while living, and the college which he had created auspiciously launched on its beneficent career. Mr. Durant married May 23, 1854, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Pauline Adeline, daughter of Col. John Fowle, of Alexandria, Va., and died at Wellesley, October 3, 1881. Mr. Durant left by his will an annuity of \$50,000 for the maintenance of the college, and Mrs. Durant, since his death, has entered heartily into her husband's work as the friend and benefactor of his noble enterprise.

CHARLES F. DUNHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1858.

WILLIAM EVERETT, son of Edward and Charlotte Gray (Brooks) Everett, was born in Watertown, Mass., October 10, 1839, and graduated at Harvard in 1859 and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, in 1863. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1867. He was tutor and assistant professor of Latin at Harvard from 1870 to 1877, and in 1878 became master of Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass., and still occupies that position. Having a license to preach from the Boston Ministers' Association, he occasionally occupies the pulpit of Unitarian churches, and is one of the most learned men in the denomination. Few men in Massachusetts are as thoroughly educated and few are so well equipped for extemporaneous speech on subjects relating to either scientific, literary, political or scientific questions. It is doubtful whether any inquiry on these questions would not draw from him an immediate and satisfactory response. For some years he has been interested in political movements and during the last three presidential campaigns he has advocated civil service and tariff reforms and the election of Grover Cleveland as their best exponent. In 1890 and 1892, though living in Quincy, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District against Henry Cabot Lodge, and now in April, 1893, has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Lodge, who has been recently chosen United States

senator. He is the author of "On the Cam," "Changing Base," "Double Play," "Hesione, or Europe Unchained," and "School Sermons."

MINOT TIRRELL, jr., was admitted to the Essex bar in 1863, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1866.

JOHN H. SHEPPARD, son of John Sheppard, an English merchant, and Sarah (Collier) Sheppard, was born in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, March 17, 1789. When four years of age he came with his parents to America, and after remaining for a time in Philadelphia, his parents removed to Hallowell, Me. He received his early education at the Hallowell Academy under the instruction of Samuel Moody. He entered Harvard in 1804, but left college in his junior year and studied law with Samuel Sumner Wilde, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who was then in practice in Hallowell. He was admitted to the Maine bar in August, 1810, and began practice in Wiscasset. In 1817 he was appointed register of probate of Lincoln county while Jeremiah Bailey was serving as judge of probate, and remained in office until April 1, 1834. In 1812 he removed to Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and opened an office. In 1861 he was chosen librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and held that office until his death, which occurred June 25, 1873. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1820, and was a member of the Board of Overseers of that college from 1831 to 1852. He married first, May 13, 1819, Helen, daughter of Abiel Wood, and second, November 13, 1846, Mrs. O. B. Foster, daughter of Ezra Willmarth, of Georgetown, Mass.

JAMES B. ROSE came to Boston from Maryland and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 17, 1843. He was for a number of years clerk of the United States District Court in Boston. He has been dead some years.

MELVIN O. ADAMS is the son of Joseph and Dolly (Whitney) Adams, and was born in Ashburnham, Mass., November 7, 1850. He attended the public schools of his native town and Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871. After leaving college he taught school in Fitchburg, Mass., for a time, and while in that town studied law in the office of Amasa Norcross. In 1871 he came to Boston and attended lectures at the Boston University Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875, and was soon after appointed assistant of Oliver Stevens, district attorney, continuing in that position until 1886. The familiarity he acquired while in that office with the methods of the government in dealing with persons charged with offences against criminal laws gave him a position at the bar which it would have been difficult to otherwise obtain. To his reputation as a criminal lawyer thus attained is undoubtedly due his engagement as associate counsel in the defence of Miss Borden, of Fall River, indicted for the murder of her father and step-mother, who is now awaiting her trial. After resigning his position as assistant district attorney he became associated in business with Augustus Russ, and continued with him until the death of Mr. Russ in the summer of 1892. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1890 was a member of the staff of Governor Brockett, with the rank of colonel. He is now in active practice, following the paths of his profession with a fidelity and zeal which give promise of a brilliant career. He married Mary Colony at Fitchburg in 1875, and lives in Boston.



Arthur W. Brown.





GEORGE BLISS was born in Springfield, Mass., November 16, 1793, and graduated at Yale in 1813. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in Monson, where he remained seven years. He then returned to his native town and became associated in business with Jonathan Dwight, jr. He was a representative from Springfield in 1828, 29, 30 and in 1853, when he was chosen speaker. In 1835 he was a member of the Senate, and on the death of the president of the Senate, Benjamin T. Peckman, he was chosen to fill his place. He was one of the organizers of the railroad from Worcester to Albany, called the Western Railroad, and the writer thinks he was its first president. His resemblance to Dr. George Parkman, who was killed by Professor John W. Webster, was so striking that a very respectable and truthful gentleman by the name of Clary or Cleary, an officer in the Boston Custom House, swore on the witness stand with great positiveness that he saw the doctor at a time and place wholly inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution. It was proved that Mr. Bliss was in Boston on the day mentioned by the witness, and at the time referred to was in that part of the city where Dr. Parkman was supposed by the witness to have been seen. He died at Springfield, April 19, 1873.

JOSEPH A. HARRIS was admitted to the Middlesex bar in July, 1878, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1890.

THEODORE C. HURD was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1860, and in 1867 was a member of the Suffolk bar. In 1871 he was chosen clerk of the courts for Middlesex county, and was rechosen in 1876-1881, 1886 and 1892.

J. C. KIMBALL was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1857, and in 1870 was a member of the Suffolk bar.

WILLIAM S. KNOX was admitted to the Essex bar in 1866 and in 1883 was a member of the Suffolk bar.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE was born about 1786, and graduated at Harvard in 1801. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1807, and subsequently removed to New Orleans, where he won a high reputation in his profession. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Principal and Agent and of Sales by Auction," published in Boston in 1811, and of "Dissertations on the Questions which arise from the Contrariety of the Positive Laws of Different States and Nations," published in New Orleans in 1828. He died in New Orleans in 1833.

DAVID PERKINS was the son of Jacob Perkins, of Bridgewater, and was born in that town. His father was a member of the firm of Lazell, Perkins & Company for many years, the proprietors and managers of the Bridgewater Iron Works. He studied law and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1853. In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Gardner register of insolvency. He married a daughter of Hon. John A. Shaw, and has been dead many years.

HORATIO N. PERKINS was admitted to the Essex bar in September, 1832, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1852.

SAMUEL PEMBERTON graduated at Harvard in 1743. In 1775 commissions were issued to new judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county by the majority of the Council in the name of "the Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England." Mr. Pemberton was one of these judges. He died in 1779.

SAMUEL DEXTER, son of Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham, Mass., was born in that town in 1726, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the Council before the Revolution and for a number of years was a member of the House of Representatives. During the Revolution he was one of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, and in 1775 was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk county appointed by a majority of the Council in the name of "the Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England." He bequeathed \$5,000 to Harvard College for the encouragement of biblical criticism, and died in Mendon, Mass., in 1810.

JOHN HILL was one of the judges of the Suffolk Inferior Court of Common Pleas appointed by a majority of the Council in 1775 in the name of the "Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England."

THOMAS GILL, who was the court reporter of the *Boston Post* many years and died twenty years or more ago, was called Counsellor Gill, but he was never admitted to bar and never practiced in the courts.

THOMAS ROWAN, who flourished about the same time as the above mentioned Thomas Gill, was supposed by many to be an attorney. He was an Irishman by birth or extraction, and studied law for a time but was never admitted to the bar. He was largely engaged in the business of naturalization, and his frequent presence in the courts led to the inference that he was a member of the bar.

JOHN AUGUSTUS was a frequenter of the Municipal and Police Courts but was not a member of the bar. He was born in 1785 and was a shoemaker by trade, but for more than twenty years he devoted himself to the reclamation of offenders, and in cases calling for his sympathy he offered himself as bondsman for the good behavior of the criminal, thus securing his release and almost invariably his reformation. He died in Boston, June 21, 1859.

GEORGE FOX TUCKER, son of Charles Russell and Dorcas Fry Tucker, was born in New Bedford, Mass., January 19, 1852. He received his early education at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford and the Friends' School in Providence, R. I., and graduated at Brown University in 1873. He studied law in New Bedford in the office of George Marston and William W. Crapo, and was admitted to the Bristol county bar in New Bedford in 1876 after a further study in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1875. He practiced in New Bedford until 1882, when he removed his office to Boston, where he became associated with his former instructor, George Marston, who was then the attorney-general of the Commonwealth. In 1884 he published a volume entitled "A Manual of Wills," designed to indicate the best method of drawing a will so as to avoid the complications and embarrassments which so often lead to litigation. It is a book of Massachusetts law, and is regarded as an authority on the subject of which it treats. Not long after the issue of the Manual, he published a monograph on the "Monroe Doctrine," which presents in a vivid way the origin and development of that treasured American principle. This volume was favorably received and is now an accepted authority. In 1888 he published "A Manual of Business Corporations," a work similar in method and purpose to the "Manual of Wills." In 1889 he brought out jointly with John M. Gould, of the Suffolk bar, "Notes on the United States Revised

Statutes," one of the most comprehensive of all law publications. This work, the result of years of research and investigation, has had a circulation almost unprecedented in legal literature. Mr. Tucker is also the author of a novel entitled "A Quaker Home," in which are presented the customs and religious views of the followers of Fox. The scene is laid in New Bedford, and many of its descriptions and situations are taken from real life. Mr. Tucker has always enjoyed a good practice, and of late years has devoted himself especially to matters pertaining to equity. He was a member of the School Committee of New Bedford in 1881, and a representative of that city in the Legislatures of 1890-91-92, retiring from politics during the latter year to accept the position which he now holds of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. His office is in Boston, but he still resides in New Bedford.

FRANK DEWEY ALLEN, the oldest child of Charles Francis and Olive Dewey Allen, was born in Worcester, Mass., August 16, 1850. He received his early education at the public schools and graduated at Yale University in 1873. He was a member while in college of the various class societies, including the famous "Scroll and Key," and pulled an oar in his class crew. After graduation he studied law for about a year in the office of Peter C. Bacon in Worcester and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the summer of 1875. After three years' further study in the office of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson in Boston, the last year as the managing clerk of the firm, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 8, 1878. The next day after his admission he was married to Lucy, youngest daughter of Trevett M. and Eliza M. Rhodes, of Lynn, Mass., and became a resident of that city. He was a representative from Lynn in the Legislatures of 1881 and 1882, serving on the committee on Banks and Banking, the Judiciary Committee and the committee to investigate the charges against Joseph M. Day, judge of probate of Barnstable county. In 1886-87-88 he was a member of the Executive Council, representing the Fifth Councillor District and serving one year with Governor Robinson and two years with Governor Ames. During two years of his councillor service he was clerk of the Committee on Pardons, and was a member of the Council which, under an act of the Legislature, sold the Hoosac Tunnel to the Fitchburg Railroad. In 1885-86-87 he was a member of the Republican State Committee from the First Essex Senatorial District, and as an ardent Republican worker his voice has been heard on the platform from Berkshire to the Cape. Mr. Allen organized and is president of the Massachusetts Temperance Home, and is a director in the Lynn Gas and Electric Company. He is also a member of the Baptist Social Union of Boston, and in 1892 was president of the Yale Alumni of Boston and vicinity. On the 2d of April, 1890, he was commissioned by President Harrison United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts. One of his earliest cases was a perjury case in the matter of a pension claim with General Butler for the defence, and he succeeded in convicting the defendant, and having her sentenced after a long and closely contested trial. The new Customs Administration Act, the Anti-Trust Statute, and various other new matters of congressional legislation have received judicial interpretation during his official term in causes which he has personally conducted. Perhaps the most successful work done by him as prosecuting attorney has been his prosecution of the Maverick National Bank officials, which he entered upon single-handed, investigating and selecting the facts alleged as violations of the law and drafting himself either in whole or in part the

indictments in the various cases. In this cause, which was the most important as affecting the business interests of the country, which had arisen in the circuit for a quarter of a century, he had well-nigh insurmountable obstacles to overcome, meeting discouragement at every step, but in the end secured a verdict. In connection with the verdict secured against Mr. Potter, the president of the bank, the *Boston Transcript* said: "United States District Attorney Allen is receiving the congratulations of his friends over the verdict in the Potter case. He has certainly shown pluck and perseverance in spite of much discouragement from both the bench and the public. It has been so often said that his case could never get to a jury, or if it did, that there would never be a conviction, that the verdict is certainly a professional vindication to be prized by any lawyer in his position." The *Boston Courier* said: "The verdict in the Potter case seems to have surprised everybody except District Attorney Allen, who from the outset insisted that not only was Mr. Potter guilty, but that a jury, if it got the chance, would say so. He has had much to contend against, and is to be congratulated upon the plucky fight he has made against such depressing odds. It is a professional triumph of which he may well feel proud." The *Saturday Evening Gazette*, speaking of the verdict, said "The result of the Potter trial has given general satisfaction. . . . The prosecuting counsel conducted his case with brilliant ability and withal in a spirit of fairness that was as admirable as it was dignified." The *Boston Herald* said: "A certain fact had to be established, and apparently the prosecution succeeded in doing this. . . . We believe the mercantile community as a whole will welcome the verdict as a just one." The *Boston Post* and the *Boston Journal* spoke in highly complimentary terms of the district attorney, speaking of the extremely difficult and technical nature of the case, its importance to the community, and the moral effect of the verdict. Mr. Allen has been indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his position, and at the close of the term of Attorney-General Miller he was highly complimented by that official for the faithful discharge of his labors, justifying the splendid support which he had from the bench and bar for the office, which he had so conscientiously and honorably filled. Mr. Allen is still the United States attorney for the Massachusetts District.

SAMUEL TOMPSON was a native of Maine, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law until 1860, when he came to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year. He not long after became a note and money broker, and so continued until his death, which occurred at his residence in Brookline, April 12, 1893.

ISAAC STORY, jr., was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1814, and is now the justice of the Somerville Police Court.

GEORGE WILLIAM TUXBURY was born in Salisbury, now Amesbury, Mass., November 8, 1822. His ancestors were of the rigid Puritan type, to which so much of the grit and power of American life is due. He was the son of Daniel and Sally Woodman Tuxbury, and his mother, who was a native of Candia, N. H., was a cousin of Daniel Webster. He was one of a family of thirteen children, his father having married three times. The children were brought up on a large farm and were early accustomed to hard work. The subject of this sketch was sent when quite young to the academy at Strafford, N. H., and from there to Phillips Exeter Academy. He applied himself assiduously to his studies, and in spare hours acting as instructor in

order that he might lighten the burden which his proposed college career would impose on the slender means of his father. In 1841 he entered Dartmouth College, where he stood high as a scholar and where his perseverance, uprightness, and generally high character endeared him to both his teachers and his class. He graduated in 1845 with the honor of being selected as the class orator, and left college with the determination of achieving success in his future life. He first accepted a position to teach in the academy at Ipswich, Mass., where he remained a single year, leaving it for the purpose of devoting himself to the study and practice of law. He entered the office of Hubbard & Watts in Boston, and on the 16th of December, 1848, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. His success at the bar was soon secured. The perseverance and ability demonstrated by him in winning a verdict against one of the large capitalists of Boston, much to his surprise, brought that gentleman to him as a client and made him also the means of further success. From that time Mr. Tuxbury had the management of all his large legal affairs, and at his death was made trustee of his estate. On the 30th of June, 1853, he married Harriet Matilda, daughter of William Beals, one of the firm of Beals & Green, the late proprietors and publishers of the *Boston Post*. He was a member of the Boston City Council in 1857 and 1858, and a member of the Boston School Board in 1855-1856 and 1857, and from 1860 to 1865, inclusive. It was largely through his influence that Francis Gardner remained for so long a time headmaster of the Boston Latin School. At about the age of thirty-five the health of Mr. Tuxbury began to decline, and he became afflicted with a nervous deafness which materially interfered with his practice in the courts. He was thus obliged to abandon the trial of causes and confine himself to office business. He was largely engaged in insolvency cases and in the settlement of estates. Among the cases with which he was at various times connected was the noted Burrell case against the city of Boston, which was finally settled after a litigation extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century. For four years he was the counsel of General Burrell, and his argument before the City Committee on Claims first inspired a serious consideration of the claim of his client, which had up to that time been esteemed unfounded and frivolous. He had charge of a number of trusts, and engaged in negotiations for real estate for corporations and syndicates, which proved eminently profitable both to his principals and himself. Thwarted as he was by his deafness in his professional ambition, he was not prevented by it from attaining large pecuniary reward from his labors, and from his increasing means his warm heart and liberal hand were ever ready in their sympathy for those less successful in life, and in the bestowment of generous and friendly aid. He died in Boston, April 12, 1885, leaving behind him a widow and two daughters.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, son of James and Lydia (Breed) Needham, was born in Salem May 24, 1822, and was educated at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence. In 1842, at the age of twenty, he removed to Groton, where he bought a farm and developed that taste for agriculture which has distinguished him through life. He studied law with David Roberts, of Salem, and Bradford Russell, of Groton, and was admitted to the bar at Lowell in 1848. Well grounded as he was in the law, and possessing as he did all the qualifications for a brilliant professional career, he was irresistibly led into those more congenial paths, where his name and services have been so intimately associated with the agricultural interests of our State, and a far-

The prominence which he has attained in his chosen field makes it proper that as a member of the bar he should have more than a passing notice in this record. While in the practice of law at Groton, he was at one time retained to defend a foreigner indicted for a criminal assault upon a girl near Groton Junction. The trial was at Lowell in the Fall term of 1854, at a time when the "Know-Nothings" were working themselves into power as a Native American party against both the Democrats and Whigs. Colonel Needham secured General B. F. Butler to assist in the defense, and somewhat against the advice of the general, adopted as a line of defense the theory that all the leading government witnesses were members of the new party, and had entered into a conspiracy to deprive the defendant of his liberty and rights. This line of defense was finally acceded to, however, by the general, and by order of court the witnesses were examined separately. Several of the government witnesses were officers in high position in the Know-Nothing party, and when interrogated with regard to their membership, positively denied over and over again that they had connection with such an organization. A persistent cross-examination broke down the first witness and secured a full account of the ceremony and obligations attending initiation. Other witnesses, at first, made the same persistent denial of membership, but when their attention was called to the ritualistic work of the order as revealed by the first witness, made full acknowledgment, and justified their denial by the statement that there was no such party as the "Know-Nothing." The disclosures made at this trial of the secrets of the order were published in all the leading papers of the country, and in defiance of the positive evidence of the girl, a disagreement of the jury was secured, the testimony of the other leading witnesses having been thrown out on the ground of perjury, and the indictment was finally *not prossed*. At the time of the trial Colonel Needham was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Chauncey L. Knapp, Know-Nothing, and Tappan Wentworth, Whig. Mr. Knapp, like the majority of the candidates of the new party in Massachusetts, was chosen. Another interesting case in which Colonel Needham appeared for the defendant, and J. W. P. Abbott and General Butler for the plaintiff, was tried at Lowell, on a promissory note, which had been given to a wheelwright, who was building a wagon for a party, and was afraid that the wagon might be attached and sold on execution before completion and delivery. The verbal condition of the note made in the presence of the witness, whose name appeared thereon, was that the note should not be paid until the completion and delivery of the wagon. The completion did not include painting. Subsequent to a formal delivery, the wagon was taken by the builder, at the request of the owner, to be painted, and while painting was attached as the property of the builder, under a writ issued at Colonel Needham's office. The real owner, who was the maker of the note, made no appearance in defense, and the wagon was sold as the property of the builder. The note was subsequently sold to a party who had no knowledge of the transaction, and who brought a suit to recover the amount of the note. The witness to the note was called by General Butler at the trial to testify to the signature, and there the plaintiff's case rested. On cross-examination the verbal condition was brought out and stated by the witness. The plaintiff's council knowing no more of the case allowed it to go to the jury, with the understanding that the painting was a part of the completion, and that as there was no completion, there was no promise to pay the note. A verdict was rendered for the defendant without the jury leaving their seats. Colonel Needham, as a lawyer,





*Fredrick C. Prince*



enjoyed more than the average share of success. In 1855 he established himself on a farm at Hartford, Vt., where for nine years he was engaged in breeding and raising sheep. The intelligence and zeal which he there applied to this branch of agriculture did much to invigorate the wool industry, which had suffered from the negligence and ignorance which had previously characterized it. Nor did he confine himself to his acres in his efforts to elevate the farming interest. He was two years a representative from Hartford, and two years senator from the county of Windsor, and in both House and Senate he had opportunities, which he did not fail to improve, to promote the agricultural interests of the State. He was five years secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, and represented the State at the international exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, in 1863. At that exhibition, as a result of his own efforts in sheep culture, he secured for Vermont sheep two first and two second prizes, which, it is said, changed the market for stock bred merino sheep from Germany to Vermont. During his residence in Hartford he was also a member of the extra session of the Senate, when the Legislature was called together to raise money and soldiers for the war. In 1864 he returned to Groton, and in that year was chosen secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, which he had aided largely to organize. In 1891 he succeeded George B. Loring as president of this society. In 1889 he was appointed by the society to visit Mexico, and aid in establishing more intimate trade relations with the United States, and in carrying out this purpose he improved the opportunities offered for a study of the condition and outlook of the Mexican republic. On his return to Massachusetts from Vermont in 1864, while residing in Groton, he associated himself in the practice of law in Boston with Judge David Roberts and Edmund Burke, under the firm name of Burke, Needham & Roberts. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Thirty-first Middlesex District in 1867, and to the Senate from the Seventh Middlesex District in 1868-69, and was chosen by the Legislature a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a position which he still holds. He was commissioned by President Grant national bank examiner in 1870 and held the office fifteen years, having supervision of all the non-clearing house banks in Massachusetts, numbering at the close of his term, including some banks in New Hampshire, nearly two hundred. In this position, by his intelligence, sagacity and prudence, he did much to win for these institutions the confidence of the people. On his resignation of this office he resumed the practice of law in Boston and enjoys the confidence of a large and increasing clientage. The literary productions of Colonel Needham have been chiefly confined to public addresses upon various subjects, some thirty or more of which have had a wide newspaper circulation and been issued in pamphlet form. His address upon the national banks, delivered before the National Banking Association at Saratoga was regarded as the best text book which had ever been issued upon the history and working of the national bank system. Many others of his addresses have been published in book form and have commanded attention. He married, July 17, 1842, at Groton, Caroline Augusta, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Bacon) Hall, of Boston, who died January 30, 1878. He again married, October 6, 1880, Elizabeth M. daughter of George D. and Mary J. (Kilburn) Brigham, of Groton. His oldest son, William C. H. Needham, born in 1846, after graduating at the Norwich University, studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School and at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, settled in Gallipolis, O., and while enjoying a large practice was ap-

peared the city physician. In 1881 he was chosen State senator, and died while in conference at Columbus, January 11, 1882. A daughter, Effie M. F., the second of the two children of the first wife, born in 1851, married Harris C. Hartwell, a lawyer of Fitchburg, and president of the State Senate, who died in 1890. The children of the second wife are Marion B., Ellice E., and Daniel Needham.

LORENZO S. FAIRBANKS, son of Joel and Abigail (Tufts) Fairbanks, was born in Pepperell, Mass., March 16, 1825, and belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in the State. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, Mass. The house which Jonathan Fairbanks built in Dedham is still standing, and is one of the oldest houses in New England. John Fairbanks, the fifth in descent from Jonathan and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in that house. Joel Fairbanks, the father of Lorenzo, was born in Dedham in 1797, and married Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer Tufts, of Roxbury, N. H., in 1822. Soon after his marriage he moved to Pepperell. In May, 1825, he removed to New Boston, N. H., and made that place his permanent residence. Here Lorenzo had a happy home, and though his father was in the enjoyment of moderate prosperity, he nevertheless learned what it was to toil, to face difficulties and fight his own way in the world. Fortunately his lot was cast among a people always distinguished for their high standard of morality, their religious zeal, and their devotion to the interests of education. His father was a man of sterling character, honest and industrious, liberal in his religious views, unostentatious but level-headed and conservative in action. His mother was a woman of intellectual mold, of great energy and executive ability, and strongly puritanical in her ideas. His father, who carried on the business of a cabinet-maker combined with the manufacture of doors, blinds, window sashes, clock cases, etc., could well afford to surround himself and family with the comforts of life, but a higher education for his children than that which the common schools could furnish was not within his means. Only one among them, the subject of this sketch, aspired to the honors and advantages of a liberal education. He had at an early age, as a pupil in the district school, attracted attention as a scholar, and was stimulated to push on to higher attainments. No less than six of his schoolmates were destined for college, and his ambition naturally led in the same direction. But he knew that if he undertook to obtain a collegiate education he would have to pay his own expenses. Not in despair, but in hope, he for a time abandoned his books, and, entering a store as clerk, spent three years acquiring means for beginning a course of study, more in the way of experience than of money, for he had only a small salary. The practical lessons he received were the basis of his future success, and have always been valuable to him in the business of life.

He finally began preparation for college at Hancock Academy, then went to Townsend, Vt., and afterward to Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., where he completed the course of study requisite for admission to the freshman college class. By earnest effort and indefatigable study at home without the aid of a teacher, he mastered the curriculum of the freshman year, and entered the sophomore class at Dartmouth in the autumn of 1849, passing his examination without conditions and graduating in 1852 with high rank. During his college course he enjoyed the highest honors of his class. He was chosen a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, and was elected as its president. He was also elected president of the Social Friends, a public literary

society, and at graduation was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. At commencement he was selected to deliver the closing oration, corresponding to the usual valedictory address, although, according to the system then in vogue, there was, strictly speaking, no valedictory.

Mr. Fairbanks studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar there in the fall of 1853. He began practice in New York, and during the first two years he was retained in several important cases, among them the celebrated Chemical Bank forgery cases, and the so-called Martha Washington false pretence case, which arose out of the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington* on the Mississippi River. In the latter case certain persons had been indicted and tried and acquitted as conspirators to burn the steamer and were indicted afterwards in New York for obtaining money by false pretences of several insurance companies on pretended shipments of merchandise on the steamer, it being alleged that no goods were in fact shipped and that the steamer was burned to obtain the insurance. Mr. Fairbanks was counsel for eleven of the twelve defendants, and succeeded in having the indictments quashed. In the forgery cases he was junior counsel, and the legal proceedings they involved were almost a complete epitome of criminal practice. After practicing in New York three or four years, Mr. Fairbanks decided to go west, but the financial condition of the country rendered the time inopportune, and he went to Philadelphia to take charge of a commercial school, which, contrary to representations made to him, proved to be in debt and in a languishing condition. With his accustomed zeal and energy he applied himself so successfully to his work that in six months the school was relieved from debt, and at the end of three years, during which he had been much of the time a partner in the enterprise, it was established on a prosperous and permanent foundation. At the expiration of the partnership he established a commercial school of his own, and for a period of five years had with one exception the largest school of the kind in the country. During this period he published an elaborate treatise on book keeping, which, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, is still on the market and is regarded as the highest authority. He also published a work on commercial arithmetic embodying new and important features, which had for a time a large sale. In 1874 Mr. Fairbanks came to Boston and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he published a work on the Marriage and Divorce Laws of Massachusetts, which proved so acceptable to the profession that a second edition was issued in 1881.

His practice has been general, not confined to any specialty. He is regarded as a careful practitioner and a safe counsellor. He aims to promote settlements of disputes between parties rather than to encourage costly and useless litigation. In causes that he has tried he has been eminently successful. He has marked literary tastes, with a decided fondness for scientific subjects. He has devoted much time, aside from the practice of his profession, to the study of celestial science, and is the inventor of several telephones and of other electrical appliances for the manufacture and sale of which he some years ago organized a company. But the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Bell Patent covered the "art of telephony," caused the suspension of the operations of this company, to await the expiration of the fundamental patents. They are soon to be renewed. He married in New York, in 1856, Sarah Elizabeth Skelton, and lives in Boston.

HENRY HUNTER PRATT, son of Henry Jones and Maria J. (Hunter) Pratt, was born in Philadelphia February 21, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Abington, Mass., and in 1879 was the editor and publisher of the *Abington News*. After studying law in the office of Keith & Simmons in Abington and at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the Plymouth county bar at Plymouth in June, 1883. While a student he was the candidate in 1881 of the Democratic party for register of deeds of Plymouth county. On his admission to the bar he became associated in business with John F. Simmons, under the firm name of Simmons & Pratt, with offices in Abington and Boston. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated by the customary large Republican majority of his district. In 1887 he was the editor of the *Brockton Advance* and in 1888 and 1889 was a member of the House of Representatives, serving on the Judiciary Committee. In the important debates of the House he took a prominent part, and his alertness in seizing on the salient points of questions under discussion, and his skill and readiness of speech in presenting them, always commanded attention and respect. In 1887 he was the assistant of Hosea Kingman, the district attorney for the Southeastern District, and in 1889 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the office of attorney, which had been vacated by the resignation of Mr. Kingman, who had been appointed a member of the Metropolitan Sewage Commission. In 1890 he was chosen district attorney and served until the present year, administering the duties of his office with the entire approval of the bench and bar and his general contentment. The course of Mr. Pratt thus far has been marked by an energy so persistent, by legal acquirements so sound, and by an ambition to advance himself in his profession so earnest and yet laudable, that it is safe to predict for him a successful and honorable career. His residence is in Abington.

CHARLES JOHNSON NOYES, son of Johnson and Sally (Brickett) Noyes, was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 7, 1841. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. James Noyes, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His grandfather, Parker Noyes, was born in Haverhill, September 25, 1777, and married Mary Fitch, a native of Hopkinton, N. H. His father, Johnson Noyes, was born in Canaan, N. H., January 23, 1808, and moved to Haverhill, where he was married, October 10, 1833, and continued to do business as a trader and manufacturer until his death. Of his four children the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. Of him, the only son, these few lines are written. He attended the public schools of Haverhill, and graduated at the Haverhill Academy in 1860. In that year he entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, O., where he remained until his junior year, when he entered Union College at Schenectady, and graduated in 1864. While in college he began the study of law in the office of Judge Johnson in Schenectady, and after leaving college entered the office of John E. Risley, jr., in Providence, R. I., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in Cambridge in 1864. He began practice in both Boston and Haverhill, but soon devoted himself exclusively to his office in Haverhill, abandoning that in Boston. In 1865 he was chosen representative from Haverhill, and served during the session of 1866 as a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on the License Law. He was then twenty-five years of age. He had, however, at an early age entered the field of politics. During the presidential campaign of 1864 he was president of the Lincoln Club of Haverhill, and on the assassination of the president in the spring of the following year, he was selected to deliver the memorial ora-



tion before the Haverhill city authorities. In November, 1866, he was chosen a member of the State Senate from the Third Essex District in a triangular contest, in which George S. Merrill, of Lawrence, and Moses F. Stevers, of Andover, were his competitors. In 1872 he removed to Boston, and has since that time made the Suffolk bar the arena for his professional labors. He was not permitted, however, to desert the political field. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from the Fourteenth Suffolk District, and rechosen in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. During the last three sessions he was the speaker of the House, and the writer, who had frequent opportunities of watching the performance of his duties, was impressed by the ease, dignity, and parliamentary skill exhibited by him in the chair. In 1886 and 1887 he was again chosen representative, and in the session of 1887 and 1888 he was again chosen speaker of the House. The writer believes that since the adoption of the constitution only three speakers have occupied the chair as long as Mr. Noyes. Edward H. Robbins was speaker from 1793 to 1802, Timothy Bigelow, in 1805, 1808, 1809, 1810, and from 1812 to 1820; and William B. Calhoun from 1828 to 1831. Mr. Noyes was some years since appointed special justice of the Municipal Court for the South Boston District, and still holds that office. He is an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, connected with the Adelpi Lodge and one of its past masters; the St. Matthew's Royal Arch Chapter; the St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar, and one of its past commanders; the Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, the Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem; the Mount Olivet Chapter Rose Croix, and the Massachusetts Consistory. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, having passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge and the encampment, is past grand and past chief patriarch, and has served on the Grand Board of the Grand Encampment. He has been also a member of the National Lawyers, and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married in 1861 in Providence, R. I., Emily, daughter of Col. Jacob C. Wells, a merchant in Cincinnati, O., and has his residence in South Boston.

**THOMAS J. GARGAN**, son of Patrick and Rose Gargan, who came from Ireland to Boston in 1825, was born in Boston, October 27, 1841, and was educated at the Boston public schools and under the instruction of Rev. Peter Krose. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1873, and after a further study in the office of Henry W. Paine in Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875. Before entering on the study of law he was employed for a time as a clerk in the dry goods house of Wilkinson, Stetson & Company, but his business career was interrupted by the war. In 1863 he was commissioned second lieutenant in Company C, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and served until his discharge at the termination of his term of service. After his admission to the bar he began practice in Boston and has won a high position in the ranks of the Suffolk bar. In 1868-1870 and 1876 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1872 a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. In 1873 and 1874 he was president of the Charitable Irish Society, and in 1875 a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of the city of Boston. In 1877 and 1878 he was chairman of the Board of License Commissioners, and in 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the Boston Board of Police. In 1885 he delivered the annual oration before the Boston city authorities on the Fourth of July, and in 1886

the oration at the centennial celebration of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Gargan is always prominent in every movement to elevate and refine the race from which he sprang and upon whose moral and intellectual education so much of the maintenance in their purity and strength of our Republican institutions depends. Though bearing Irish blood in his veins, the free air of New England has impregnated it with a true American spirit, and no descendant of Pilgrim or Puritan can boast of a loftier or more devoted patriotism. He is a brilliant and forcible speaker and as a manager of cases in court, skillful, sagacious and full of resource. Among the important cases in which he has been engaged may be mentioned the suit against Archbishop Williams, in the Lawrence Church cases, so called, involving the question of title to the Roman Catholic Church property in Massachusetts. He married in Boston in September, 1868, Catherine L., daughter of Lawrence and Catherine McGrath, and lives in Boston.

WILLIAM EDWARD LOVELL DILLAWAY, son of William Stoughton and Ann Maria (Brown) Dillaway, was born in Boston, February 17, 1852. He was educated at the Boston public schools and under the care of a private tutor. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1874 with the degree of LL.B., and after further study in the office of Ranney & Morse in Boston, he was admitted to the bar February 17, 1875. After his admission to the bar he was associated for a time with Ranney & Morse, and afterwards with Charles T. Gallagher, with whom he remained until 1877. Since that date he has been engaged chiefly in corporation practice. He was counsel in matters relating to the Pacific National Bank, in the reorganization and consolidation of Boston Gas Companies, and for the West End Railway in all their legislative matters. He is a director in several corporations, both financial and commercial, and to their interests he is now largely devoted. In 1888 he was selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston, but aside from this his literary work has been chiefly confined to contributions to the press. He is a man of culture, possessing tastes which his travels abroad have enabled him to gratify and which his fine collection of books and works of art are the means of further instructing and elevating. He married, June 16, 1874, Gertrude St. Clair Eaton, and lives in Boston.

RAYMOND R. GILMAN, son of Ambrose and Eunice (Wilcox) Gilman, was born in Shelburne Falls, Mass., July 28, 1859. He was educated at the public schools and at the Shelburne Falls Academy. He studied law and graduated at the Boston University Law School, and after further study in the office of Samuel F. Field at Shelburne Falls, and of Frederick David Ely, of Boston, now one of the justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, he was admitted to the Norfolk county bar at Dedham, September 28, 1880, at the age of twenty-one years. He began practice at Shelburne Falls, but soon removed his office to Boston, where he has advanced rapidly in reputation and business. He is an active member of the Association of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. At Melrose, where he has his home, he is a member of the Athletic and Melrose clubs and interested and zealous in every movement to promote the social, moral, educational and religious welfare of the community in which he has cast his lot. He married, June 16, 1882, at Lancaster, N. H., Kate A. Tuttle.



*Thos. Proctor*



JOSEPH O. BURDETT, son of Joseph and Sally (Mansfield) Burdett, was born in South Reading, now Wakeneld, Mass., October 30, 1848. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and graduated from Tufts College in 1871 the second in rank in his class. While in college he was absent from his class a part of the time earning as a teacher the means to defray the expenses of his education. Among the schools in which he taught were a public school in Hingham, a public and a private school in Harvard, and an evening public school in Charlestown. He studied law in Cambridge with John W. Hammond, now a justice on the bench of the Superior Court, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge, April 19, 1873. While a student at law he held for two years the position of discharging clerk in the employ of Warren & Company, of the Warren line of English steamers, and in that position learned many lessons in business methods which have been of service to him in his profession. After practicing a year in the office of Mr. Hammond he moved to Hingham, Mass., which place he has since that time made his residence. He at once participated with interest and zeal in every movement looking to the welfare of his adopted town. The public schools especially attracted his attention, and from almost the earliest days of his citizenship there he has been a member of the School Board, and for the larger part of the time its chairman. During the earlier part of his legal career after his removal to Hingham, his business at the courts of Plymouth county occupied much of his time, but finally his Boston practice, beginning in 1874, had so largely increased as to leave little time for professional work outside of his Boston office. In 1881 and 1885 he represented in the Legislature the Representative District composed of the towns of Hingham and Hull, serving the first year as chairman of the Committee on Public Service and the second year retaining that position and being also a member of the Judiciary Committee. The civil service law now in operation was reported by him and successfully advocated against serious and determined opposition. In 1886 he was chosen a member of the Republican State Committee, and during the three years of his service as a private in the ranks of that committee displayed so much executive ability as to be selected in 1889 as chairman. His service as chairman continued three years and was only terminated by the exigencies of his professional business which made it imperative that he should devote himself exclusively to the interests of his clients and his own advancement in the paths of law. As a business man outside of his profession, he has the management of large interests in his hands, and among other business connections he is a director of the Rockland Hotel Company and of the Weymouth Light and Power Company. In 1874 he married Ella, daughter of John K. and Joan J. Corthell, of Hingham.

JOSEPH BARLOW FELT OSGOOD, son of William and Elizabeth Curtis (Felt) Osgood, was born in Salem, July 1, 1823. He received his early education at the English High and Latin Schools at Salem, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 25, 1849, and began a practice in Salem, which has continued with marked success until the present time. In the first year of his professional career he was a member of the Salem Common Council, and thus early entered the field of politics, in which he was a conspicuous and zealous worker for many years. He served in the Council until 1853, and during the years 1850, 1851 and 1852 was also a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In

1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Senate, and the writer, who was with him at the Senate Board in the former of these years, can bear witness to his intelligent comprehension of questions under discussion, to his judicial consideration of their merits, and his fearless independence in acting on them. Though a new member, no old one had more influence among his fellows. In 1864 he was chosen on the Republican ticket mayor of Salem, and served through the year 1865 as the successor of Stephen Goodhue Wheatland, who had served in 1863 and 1864. In July, 1874, he was appointed justice of the First District Court of Essex county with a jurisdiction including Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham, and continued in office until his resignation in January, 1888. His performance of official duties was marked by good sense, wise judgment, impartiality, firmness, and a serious consciousness of the responsibility resting on the judge of a court which has the closest relations with the every-day and continual peace and well-being of a community. His resumption of general practice has been attended by a continuance of the confidence of his fellow citizens in the honesty and wisdom of his counsel and by the esteem of his comrades at the bar. He married, November 23, 1853, Mary Jane Creamer, who died September 16, 1865.

GEORGE OTIS SHATTUCK, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Shattuck, was born in Andover, Mass., May 2, 1829. He is a descendant of a true Puritan stock; his earliest American ancestor, William Shattuck, having settled at Watertown at an early date and died there in 1672. Both of his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his great-grandfather Bailey was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. He received his early education at Phillips Andover Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1851. He studied law in Boston in the office of Charles Greeley Loring and at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated with a degree of LL.B. in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 1, 1855, and began practice at once in Boston, associated with Joseph Randolph Coolidge. In 1856 he became associated with Peleg Whitman Chandler and remained in partnership with him until 1870, when he formed a partnership with William A. Munroe under the firm name of Shattuck & Munroe. At a later date Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., was admitted to the firm and continued a member until his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. Mr. Shattuck, after a career of faithful labor in the professional field, occupies a position in the front rank of the Suffolk bar. He has been connected with many cases affecting the rights and interests of corporations, among which have been the Sudbury River water cases and the Sayles bleaching case in Rhode Island. He was also counsel in the well known Andover heresy cases for the trustees of the Andover corporation and for some of the pew-holders in the suit involving the preservation of the Old South Meeting-house in Boston. No lawyer is more thorough or trustworthy in the preparation of causes for the courts, and no verdict is ever lost by him for want of diligence and skill in trials before the court or jury. Outside of the field of law, as well as within its limits, he possesses the entire confidence of the community, and while the highest judicial honors in the executive gift are always within his reach, there are no positions of trust in the business or political field which he would seek in vain if he yielded to those allurements which are so potent in their influence on those less wedded to the profession to which he has given his head and heart. It is not often that his name is found connected with enterprises not germane to the



labor of his life. In 1862 he was a member of the Common Council of Boston, and he is now serving at least his second term of six years as a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He married, in 1857, Emily, daughter of Charles and Susan (Sprague) Copeland, of Roxbury, Mass., and has his residence in Boston.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, son of Judge Levi Woodbury, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 22, 1820. His father, a native of Francestown, New Hampshire, had, after his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1809, practiced law in his native town and had, only a year before the birth of the subject of this sketch, become a resident of Portsmouth. He is descended from John Woodbury, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Cape Ann in 1621, and imbued with that antiquarian spirit which such an ancestry would be likely to inspire. In 1831 his father was made secretary of the navy by President Jackson, and as an incumbent of that office and of that of the secretary of the treasury, to which he was appointed in 1831, he remained in Washington until the close of the administration of Martin Van Buren in 1841. In the schools, therefore, of Washington Charles Levi Woodbury received his early education, and in that city he breathed that political atmosphere which made him what he has always been, an earnest and devoted advocate and exponent of the principles of Democracy. He studied law in Washington and was there admitted to the bar. Establishing himself in practice for a time in Alabama, he soon came to Boston where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, March 6, 1846. In 1845, the year before his settlement in Boston, his father, having declined the appointment of minister to England, was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court as the successor of Judge Story, who died in September of that year. With the father on the bench of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, the son was naturally drawn into practice at their bar. The comprehensive nature of the questions arising in arguments and trials before these tribunals made the study of constitutional and international law essential to success, and in these branches of his profession he has been for many years recognized as a thorough and able expounder. In the earlier days of his practice in the United States Courts he edited, jointly with George Minot, "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit," containing the decisions of his father from 1847 to 1852. In 1853 he was offered by President Pierce the mission to Bolivia, which he declined. In 1857 he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and in the same year was appointed, by President Buchanan, United States district attorney for Massachusetts. In 1870 and 1871 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, having, since his appointment as district attorney in 1857, made Boston his permanent place of residence. He has there continued to live and practice up to the present time, acting not only as counsel in important causes in the courts, but discussing, also, with thoroughness and ability, public questions as they arise in the field of social and political life. The question of the fisheries, which recently occupied so much of the attention of our government in its relations with Canada, was one with which he was more familiar, perhaps, than any other of our public men, and in all its bearings and intricate details was a recognized authority. He is a Democrat of the old school, a little suspicious, perhaps, of the dogmas which have been grafted on the old stalk, a thorough believer in those fundamental principles which underlie both the constitution and the platform of his party and firmly

imbued with the conviction that on these principles, and on these alone, depend the permanence and safety of our institutions. Mr. Woodbury is unmarried and resides in Boston.

CHARLES JACKSON PAINE, son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine, was born in Boston, August 26, 1833. He is the great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He studied law in Boston with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 15, 1856. The war broke out in the early years of his practice and on the 1st of October, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the Twenty-second Regiment of Volunteers. In January, 1862, he was made major in the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, colonel of the Second Louisiana Volunteers in September, 1862, colonel of the First United States Volunteers, brigadier-general of United States Volunteers in July, 1864, brevet major-general, January 15, 1865, and he was mustered out of service January 15, 1866. During his term of service he commanded a brigade at the siege of Fort Hudson, took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, led a division of colored troops in the attack on Newmarket, Va., and participated in the capture of Fort Fisher. He subsequently served under General Sherman in North Carolina, and after the surrender of Lee commanded the district of Newbern. After his retirement from the service he was enabled by his abundant means to indulge in other occupations more congenial to his tastes than the law. His love of the water and of the pleasure to be derived from its unbounded resources, implanted in him in early life, he was now placed in a position to gratify, and to-day, as a yachtsman, he probably stands unexcelled, at least on this side of the ocean. As one of the association of gentlemen who built the *Puritan*, in 1885, as the owner of the *Mayflower*, in 1886, and of the *Volunteer*, in 1887, each of which defeated its English antagonist, he leaped at a stride to the head of American boatmen, and won a reputation which the New York Yacht Club, of which he is a member, recognized by the presentation to him of a silver cup commemorating his triple successful defence of the American cup against foreign competitors. He married, in 1867, Julia, daughter of John Bryant, of Boston, and has his residence in Weston, Mass.

JOHN ELBRIDGE HUDSON, son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hilliard) Hudson, was born in Lynn, Mass., August 3, 1839. He was educated at the public schools in his youth, and graduated at Harvard in 1862. After his graduation he was employed until 1865 as a tutor in the college, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in that year. After further study in Boston in the office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer he was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 25, 1866. In February, 1870, he took the place of Mr. Shattuck in the firm, and in 1874 became a member of the firm of Chandler, Ware & Hudson. In 1878 the firm was dissolved, and in 1879 he edited jointly with George Fred Williams the tenth volume of the United States Digest. In 1880 he became general counsel of the American Bell Telephone Company and abandoned his general practice. In 1885 he was made general manager of the company, and in 1887 vice-president. In 1889 he was chosen president of the company, and he is at present also president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The magnitude of the interests of the American Bell Telephone Company, over which he presides, may be judged by the fact that during the year 1892 the computed number of ex-

change connections was six millions. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, over which he also presides, has achieved during the last year a memorable triumph. Until October, 1892, the limit of the successful transmission of speech had not exceeded five hundred miles. A special experimental circuit, consisting of two number eight hard-drawn copper wires, was constructed, the wire weighing 135 pounds to the mile, and the circuit containing 826,500 pounds of copper. The success was so satisfactory that a new line from New York to Chicago was opened to the public on the 18th of October of last year, and a line to Boston on the 7th of February of this year, when Governor Russell opened the line by conversation with gentlemen in the Chicago office over wires about twelve hundred miles in length. It is stated in the last report of the directors that it is now possible from the room of the company in Boston to talk north and east to Augusta, north to Concord, N. H., and to Buffalo, N. Y., west to Chicago, and south to Washington, over a territory which includes more than half of the population of the United States, of whom it may be said that they are within speaking distance of each other. It is needless to suggest that the highest legal ability and most thorough business methods must be possessed by the president of these two companies in order to manage their concerns in a manner to secure and maintain the confidence of the stockholders. Mr. Hudson married, August 21, 1871, Eunice W., daughter of Wells and Elizabeth (Pickering) Healey, of Hampton Falls, N. H., and has his residence in Marlboro', Mass.

BENJAMIN DEAN, son of Benjamin and Alice Dean, was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, August 14, 1824. He came with his parents to Lowell, Mass., at five years of age, and received his early education at the public schools in that town. In 1840 he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained one year, and soon after began the study of law in the office of Thomas Hopkinson, afterwards one of the justices of the Common Pleas Court. He also attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1845. He practiced law in Lowell until 1852, when he moved to Boston and became associated in business with Henry W. Fuller in a partnership, which continued until Mr. Fuller's death. He has always occupied a prominent position, not only at the bar but in the business walks of life. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1865-1866-1872 and 1873, was a member of the State Senate in 1862-1863 and 1869, and was a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. The high esteem in which he was held as a legislator was attested by his selection in 1869 for the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, and a membership of the Committee on the Library, and of the Joint Standing Committee on the Lieut. Law. He has also been chairman of the Boston Board of Park Commissioners, and a director of the Public Institutions of the city. During his term of service as park commissioner from 1886 to 1889 he was enthusiastic in the adoption of such measures as should develop and complete that system of parks which, when completed, will reflect everlasting credit both on the city of Boston and on the age its and factors selected to oversee and carry it out. It can be truly said that two of the most memorable enterprises which Boston has ever undertaken, those of the Boston Library and of the park system, have been in the hands of men who have consulted only the highest standards of culture and taste, while feeling the pressure of uneducated criticism, and in whose acts there has been no taint of jobbery and corruption. Mr. Dean has been closely identified with the Masonic Order for many years, hold

ing the offices of deputy for the State of Massachusetts, of the Supreme Council, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. He was grand commander of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island from 1871 to 1873, and grand master of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States from 1880 to 1883, and is past grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. For several years Mr. Dean has been a sufferer from rheumatism, which has compelled him to abandon his general practice, and to withdraw himself almost completely from those recreations, which as a yachtsman he was wont for many years to enjoy. He was for a time the commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, and from his house at South Boston, near to the sea, he is privileged to at least breathe the atmosphere of those pleasures in which he once so enthusiastically participated. He married in Lowell in 1848 Mary Anne, daughter of Josiah B. French, of that city. A son, Josiah Stevens Dean, is a member of the Suffolk bar, and is referred to elsewhere in this register.

EDWIN GROVER graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 27, 1859. He died in 1864.

WILLIAM F. GRIFFIN was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1870, and is now at the bar.

ABRAHAM GARLAND RANDALL HALE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the bar September 28 in that year.

WILLIAM P. HALE was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM STICKNEY HALL graduated at Harvard in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 13, 1871, and is now at the bar.

JOHN J. HALSTED was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

EUGENE J. HADLEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875, and is now at the bar.

PENNINGTON HALSTED was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES WINSLOW HALL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 23, 1866.

HOWARD MALCOLM HAMBLEN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 14 in that year.

ALEXANDER JAMES HAMILTON graduated at Harvard in 1826, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1829.

CHARLES H. HANSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

EMOR HERBERT HARDING graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES HALE, son of Nathan Hale, graduated at Harvard in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 21, 1871. He was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1859. He died in 1882.

ALFRED S. HALL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1875, and is now at the bar.



*Chas. E. Barry*





ROBERT PINCKNEY HARLOW graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 14 in that year.

STEPHEN W. HARMON was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 6, 1869, and is now at the bar.

DENNIS A. HARRINGTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

G. N. HARRIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

SAMUEL T. HARRIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

ALFRED SIEDMAN HARTWELL graduated at Harvard in 1858 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was an attorney in Boston in 1868. He was at one time a judge of the Supreme Court at the Hawaiian Islands.

BENJAMIN MARTIN HARKSHORN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1863. He died in 1867.

SHATLUCK HARTWELL graduated at Harvard in 1844 and at the Harvard Law School in 1846. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 3, 1849.

A. L. HARWOOD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now at the bar.

SETH HASTINGS graduated at Harvard in 1782, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1831.

ARTHUR G. HATCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

ALBERT NEWTON HATHWAY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year.

AMOS L. HATHWAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

FRANKLIN HAVES, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1860. He has been assistant United States treasurer at Boston and actuary of the New England Trust Company in Boston, and is now president of the Merchants' National Bank in Boston.

SAMUEL HAVES graduated at Harvard in 1798, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1847.

CHARLES SPRAGUE HAYDEN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 15 in that year.

GEORGE RUSSELL HASTINGS graduated at Harvard in 1848 and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1851. He died in 1888.

AARON HAYDEN graduated at Harvard in 1834 and at the Harvard Law School in 1838. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1838, and died in 1864.

FRANCIS L. HAYES was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 14, 1868, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE E. HAYES was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM A. HAYES 2d was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES HENRY HAYNES graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 15, 1853. He died in 1856.

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 26, 1856.

GIDEON F. HAYNES was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES M. HEMENWAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881, and is now at the bar.

JOHN WHITE HAYWARD graduated at Harvard in 1805, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1808. He died in 1832.

CHARLES E. HEYWOOD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM EDWARD HEALY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 9, 1867.

CLARENCE HENDRICK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

F. B. HEMENWAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JOHN HERBERT was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 1, 1891, and is now at the bar.

JAMES ALGIN HERVEY graduated at Harvard in 1849, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 15, 1859.

EDWIN NEWELL HILL graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 25, 1876. He is now at the bar.

EDGAR S. HILL was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JOHN HILLS graduated at Harvard in 1868, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1871. He is now at the Suffolk bar.

THOMAS HILLS has been since 1890 a member of the Suffolk bar.

EDWARD HIGGINSON graduated at Harvard in 1874, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now at the bar.

ARTHUR HILDRETH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1874.

G. ARTHUR HILTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

ISAAC THEODORE HODGE graduated at Harvard in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 3, 1870. He died in 1885.

CHARLES CUSHING HOBBS graduated at Harvard in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 23, 1857.

MARIAND C. HOBBS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

THORNDIKE DELAND HODGES graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was at the Boston bar in 1866.

DANIEL JEFFERSON HOLBROOK graduated at Brown University in 1863 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 27, 1867.

APHEMUS ROGERS HOLDEN graduated at Harvard in 1866 and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 12, 1869. He died in 1881.

JOSHUA BENNETT HOLDEN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1870. He is now at the bar.

ABIJA HOLDS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1862.

J. G. HOLL was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1860, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

ARTHUR W. HOOPER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

JOHN MYERS HOLLAND graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 15, 1867.

LEANDER HOLBROOK graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875.

EDWARD JACKSON HOLMES graduated at Harvard in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1870. He died in 1884.

JAMES SILAS HOLMES graduated at Harvard in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1867. He died in 1884.

SEWALL W. HOOPER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1880, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC S. HOPKINS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

HENRY PARKER HOPPIN graduated at Harvard in 1859 and at the Harvard Law School in 1862. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 16, 1865.

J. H. HOPWOOD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881, and is now at the bar.

FRANK A. HOUSTON graduated at Harvard in 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883.

E. O. HOWARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1867, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE E. HOWE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

JOHN DENNETT HOWE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 12, 1860. He died in 1871.

WILLIAM EDWARD HOWE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1854. He died in 1875.

HENRY HOWLAND graduated at Harvard in 1869, and after attending the University of Heidelberg, Germany, graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1879. He died in 1887.

LUCIUS L. HUBBARD graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875.

CHARLES HENRY HUDSON graduated at Harvard in 1816 and at the Harvard Law School in 1818. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1818, and has been at the Suffolk bar since 1868.

SAMUEL H. HUDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JAMES HUGHES graduated at Harvard in 1780, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1783. He died in 1799.

EUGENE HUMPHREY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

THOMAS HUNT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM GIBBS HUNT graduated at Harvard in 1810 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1813. He died in 1833.

CHARLES HENRY HURD graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 28, 1856. He died in 1877.

FRANCIS WILLIAM HURD graduated at Harvard in 1852, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 2, 1855. He is now at the bar.

A. B. HUTCHINSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

P. H. HUTCHINSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 1, 1867, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES WHILING HUNTINGTON graduated at Harvard in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1856. He died in 1888.

JESSE C. IVY graduated at Harvard in 1874 and at the Harvard Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1877, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

OBADIAH JACKSON, jr., graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 13, 1860. He died in 1878.

FRANCIS WAYLAND JACOBS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 15, 1862.

GEORGE EDWARD JACOBS graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 17, 1879. He is now at the bar.

DAVID ELIAS JAMES graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1852, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 28, 1853.

GEORGE ABBOTT JAMES graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 1, in that year. He is now at the bar.

WORTHEN T. JAMES was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JOHN JAMESON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890 and is now at the bar.

EDEN SUDWELL JAGLES graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1842.

SAMUEL JENNISON graduated at Harvard in 1839, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1846. He is now at the bar.

C. A. JEWELL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1891 and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM E. JEWELL was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in 1860, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1880. He is at the Suffolk bar.

L. H. H. JOHNSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

FRANCIS A. JONES was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM JONES graduated at Harvard in 1793 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1813.

ASA JOHNSON graduated at Harvard in 1787 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1820.

OREA JOHNSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS JOY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1848 and was at the Suffolk bar as early as 1852. He died in 1889.

CHAUNCEY P. JUDG was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JOHN A. KEEFE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1878, and is now at the bar.

ARTHUR MONROE KEITH graduated at Harvard in 1874 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876.

ISRAEL KEITH graduated at Harvard in 1771 and was at the Suffolk bar in 1779. He died in 1819.

WILLIAM V. KELLEN was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 20, 1876, and is now at the bar. He was appointed in 1887 reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court and reported from June, 1887, to November, 1891.

LOUIS W. KELLY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES G. KEVLS was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 21, 1858, and is now at the bar.

STEPHEN F. KEVLS was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 5, 1864, and is now at the bar.

JOHN F. KILFOX was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 23, 1862, and is now at the bar.

JOHN KIDDER graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1797. He died in 1810.

DAVID PUISIER KIMBALL graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 8, 1857.

ELBRIDGE GERRY KIMBALL graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1880.

GEORGE A. KING was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

BENJAMIN BARNES KINGSBURY graduated at Bowdoin in 1857 and at the Harvard Law School in 1862. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 9, 1862.

JOSIAH BURNHAM KISSMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1851, and was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1859.

FRANCIS W. KITLEDGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC T. KNIGHT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

ISMAH KNOWLES graduated at Harvard in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 27, 1859. He died in 1878.

THOMAS OAKS KNOWLTON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1872.

NATHANIEL PHIPPEN KNAPP graduated at Harvard in 1826, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 8, 1832. He died in 1854.

HAMILTON KILIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH HARTWELL LADD graduated at Dartmouth in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1871.

ABEOLL W. LAMSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD LANDEN graduated at Harvard in 1835 and at the Harvard Law School in 1839. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 12, 1839, and was a judge in Washington Territory.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANGHELL graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1875.

CHARLES WESTON LARRABEE graduated at Bowdoin in 1844 and at the Harvard Law School in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 15, 1847.

GEORGE P. LAWRENCE was admitted to the Middlesex bar in February, 1859, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

GARDNER WHITNEY LAWRENCE graduated at Harvard in 1864, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 7, 1866. He died in 1869.

ROBERT W. LIGHT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1885, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD LEWIS LE BRETON graduated at Harvard in 1824, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 12, 1832. He died in 1849.

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD graduated at Harvard in 1872 and at the Harvard Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1875.

ELIHU CABOT LEE graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883.

JOHN ROWE LEE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 19, 1865.

ROBERT LEVI was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now at the bar.

DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN graduated at Harvard in 1803, and was an attorney in Boston in 1813. He died in 1815.

JAMES OTIS LINCOLN graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 9, 1810. He died in 1818.

ROLAND CROCKER LINCOLN graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1871, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE COFFIN LITTLE graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 7, 1862.

JOSEPH J. LITTLE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JACKSON LOCKE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now at the bar.

JOSIAH LEWIS LOMBARD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1864, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 16 in that year.

ELIHU G. LOOMIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878, and is now at the bar.





*Christie D. Reed*



JAMES BROWN LORD graduated at Amherst in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 16, 1860, and is now at the bar.

F. H. LORD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

ALDEN PORTER LORING graduated at Harvard in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18, 1872.

JOHN LATHROP graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1793. He died in 1820.

FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1797. He died in 1817.

FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL 2d graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880. He is now at the bar.

JOHN LOWELL 3d, son of Judge John Lowell, graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880. He is now at the bar.

CLINTON WILLIAM LUCAS graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1881.

ANSON M. LYMAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

CLARENCE B. LOUD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES WALTER LOVETT, jr., graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 9, 1867.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1880. He is now at the bar.

EDWARD JACKSON LOWELL 2d graduated at Harvard in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872.

DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN graduated at Yale in 1861, and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 8, 1866.

DAVID HINSCKLEY LYMAN graduated at Harvard in 1839, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 9, 1842. He died in 1876.

A. SELWYN LYNDE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

A. V. LYNDE was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1847, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

F. G. MACOMBER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

EX-SUMNER MANSFIELD graduated at Harvard in 1868 and at the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 16, 1872, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE F. MANSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

EMER E. MARSHALL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

ALEXANDER MARTIN graduated at the University of Michigan in 1855, and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 16, 1857.

JOHN F. MARTIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM P. MARTIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

JOHN MARSHALL MARSTERS graduated at Harvard in 1845 and at the Harvard Law School in 1850, in which year he was at the Suffolk bar.

CYRIL C. MAYHEW was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.  
 LAURENS MAYNARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.  
 JOHN W. MCANARNEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

DANIEL McLEROY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7 in that year. Died at an unknown date.

WILLIAM M. McINNES was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC McINTIRE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE HARRISON MCGREW graduated at the Connecticut Wesleyan University in 1870, and at the Harvard Law School in 1873. He was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1873.

HENRY F. MCKEEVER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and is an attorney at the Suffolk bar.

CHARLES C. MELLEN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890 and is now at the bar.

GEORGE FREDERIC McLELLAN graduated at Harvard in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 20, 1857.

SAMUEL WALTER McDANIEL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1878, and was a Suffolk attorney in 1885. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES AMOS MERRILL graduated at the Connecticut Wesleyan University in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 9, 1869.

JOHN MIDDLEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881 and is now at the bar.

GEORGE HENRY MILLER graduated at Harvard in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 22, 1870.

ROBERT SIDGWICK MINOT, son of William Minot 2d, graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He is now at the bar.

FRANCIS BENEDIX MITDRAM graduated at Harvard in 1867, and was an attorney in Boston in 1870. He died in 1875.

EDRAIM FLINT MILLER graduated at Harvard in 1828 and was at one time a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1875.

WILLIAM PETERELL MONTAGUE graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1871.

RUSSELL WORLLEY MONTAGUE graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1874.

GEORGE THILGORE MOODY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 17, 1859.

BEVERLY K. MOORE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

EUGENE H. MOORE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

ALONZO D. MORAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891, and is now at the bar.

JOHN B. MORAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

FRANK MORISON was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 23, 1868, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE MORRILL was at the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now.

ROBERT MORRIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1847, and has been dead some years. He is believed, by the writer, to have been the first colored attorney at the Suffolk bar.

ROBERT MORRIS, jr., son of the above, was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 8, 1874.

WILLIAM GOVERNEUR MORRIS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1854. He died in 1884.

T. J. MORRISON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1877, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES R. MORSE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1875, and is now at the bar.

HORACE E. MORSE was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 1, 1868, and is now at the bar.

NATHAN MORSE 2d was admitted to the bar in June, 1875, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM A. MORSE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1866, and is now at the bar.

BARRON C. MULLON was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 29, 1857, and is now at the bar.

DANIEL SMITH MULLON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 25, 1859.

GEORGE W. MULLON was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1891, and is now.

E. V. MUNROE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

FRANCIS J. MUNROE was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 27, 1860, and is now at the bar.

N. SUMNER MYRICK was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

F. C. NASH was in 1890, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

FRANK PHILIP NASH graduated at Harvard in 1856 and at the Harvard Law School in 1859. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1861.

HOWARD D. NASH has been at the Suffolk bar since 1890.

RUFUS WILLIAM NASON graduated at Harvard in 1853 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875.

HENRY GILMAN NICHOLS graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881. He is now at the bar.

F. S. NICKERSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 9, 1871, and is now at the bar.

S. W. NICKERSON has been at the Suffolk bar since 1890.

SAMUEL NEWELL graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 13 in that year.

ROBERT RALSTON NEWELL graduated at Harvard in 1865 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1870. He died in 1883.

SERENO DWIGHT NICKERSON graduated at Yale in 1845 and at the Harvard Law School in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1848.

GREENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS graduated at Harvard in 1875 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879, and is now at the bar.

OTIS NORCROSS graduated at Harvard in 1870 and at the Harvard Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1873. He married, January 20, 1881, Susannah Ruggles, daughter of Henry Plympton, of Boston. He resides in Boston.

FREDERICK L. NORTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 5, 1863, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE OAK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879, and is now at the bar.

NATHANIEL KEMBLE GREENWOOD OLIVER graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 14, 1816. He died in 1832.

PETER BUTLER OLNEY, son of Wilson Olney, of Oxford, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 6, 1866, and is now practicing law in New York.

THEODORE MOODY OSBORNE graduated at Harvard in 1871, and is a member of the Suffolk bar.

GEORGE EDMUND OTIS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 11, 1868.

JOSEPH RUSSELL OTIS graduated at Harvard in 1825, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1828. He died in 1864.

CHARLES HUNTER OWEN graduated at Yale in 1860 and at the Harvard Law School in 1863. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 17, 1862.

MAURICE O'CONNELL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year. He died in 1882.

ANDREW OLIVER graduated at Harvard in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 18, 1845. He is now an Episcopal clergyman in New York.

WILLIAM HUNTER ORCUTT graduated at Harvard in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1873. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in January, 1874, and in 1885 was at the Suffolk bar.

ROSCOE PALMER OWEN graduated at Harvard in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 8, 1864. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON PAGE graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1866.

CHARLES CUSHING PAINE graduated at Harvard in 1827, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830. He died in 1874.

ELIJAH PAINE graduated at Harvard in 1781, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was a judge of the United States District Court in Vermont and a member of Congress from that State. He died in 1842.





Thomas Riley  
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CHARLES ALBERT PARKER graduated at Harvard in 1819, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 14, 1827. He was clerk of the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk county, and died in 1877.

DANIEL PARKER graduated at Harvard in 1771, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1796.

GEORGE W. PARKER has been a member of the Suffolk bar since 1890.

NATHANIEL AUSTIN PARKS graduated at Harvard in 1830, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 16, 1858. He died in 1875.

GORHAM PARKS graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar.

MYRON CURTIS PARSONS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1851.

GEORGE HERBERT PATTERSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 2, 1861.

WILLIAM M. PAYSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1881, and is now at the bar.

OLIVER PEABODY graduated at Harvard in 1773, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1831.

WILLIAM E. PEABODY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

THOMAS H. PEARSE was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 15, 1887, and is now at the bar.

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE PERKINS, son of Thomas H. Perkins, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 19, 1854, and died in 1891.

EDWARD CRANCH PERKINS graduated at Harvard in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1872. He is now at the bar.

JOSEPH PERKINS graduated at Harvard in 1791, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1803.

CHARLES FREDERICK PAINE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in that year.

WILLIAM WARE PECK graduated at the Vermont University in 1811 and at the Harvard Law School in 1841. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 9, 1845.

FRANK K. PENDLETON graduated at Harvard in 1870 and at the Harvard Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875.

CHARLES CARROLL PERKINS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 10, 1862.

J. PERRINS, jr., was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

FRANCIS A. PERRY was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 13, 1861, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD GOULD PETERS graduated at Harvard in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 8, 1879. He went to San Francisco and practiced for a time, returning to Boston in 1886.

SANFORD BARNUM PERRY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 22 in that year. He died in 1884.

JOHN PHILLIPS graduated at Harvard in 1787, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1832.

CHARLES APPLETON PHILLIPS graduated at Harvard in 1860, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1867. He died in 1876.

WILLARD QUINCY PHILLIPS graduated at Harvard in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1863.

HENRY GODDARD PICKERING graduated at Harvard in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 17, 1872, and is now at the bar.

JAMES F. PICKERING was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7, 1860, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE WINSLOW PIERCE graduated at Harvard in 1864, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 3, 1868.

JOHN MORISON PINKERTON graduated at Yale in 1841 and at the Harvard Law School in 1845. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 3, 1846. He died in 1881.

GEORGE FREDERICK PIERER graduated at Harvard in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1869. He is now at the bar.

JOHNSON TUTTLE PLATT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865. He received an honorary degree from Yale and was a professor of law in that university. He died in 1890.

SEDGWICK L. PLUMMER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1841, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1845.

WILLIAM PLUMER graduated at Harvard in 1845 and at the Harvard Law School in 1848. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1848.

CLIFFORD H. PLUMMER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE EDWARD POND graduated at Harvard in 1858 and at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7, 1862.

ALBERT POOR graduated at Harvard in 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He is now at the bar.

GEORGE H. POOR was admitted to the Essex bar in 1864, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

JOSIAH PORTER graduated at Harvard in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 26, 1855.

ROBERT HANNA POLLOCK graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 12 in that year. He died in 1888.

JONATHAN EDWARDS PORTER graduated at Harvard in 1786, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1821.

THOMAS W. PORTER was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 10, 1875, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES H. PRATT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1877, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD B. PRATT was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and is now at the bar.

E. GRANVILLE PRATT was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1867, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM PILE PREBLE graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1878.

JOHN PRENTISS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

SAMUEL PRESCOTT graduated at Harvard in 1799, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 6, 1801. He died in 1813.

FRANK W. PROCTOR was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE HENRY PRESTON graduated at Harvard in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1848. He died in 1868.

EDWARD L. RAND was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

F. F. RAYMOND was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1875, and is now at the bar.

CHESTER A. REED was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now at the bar.

ELIAS SIPLE REED graduated at the Delaware University in 1857 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 9, 1857.

EDWARD FRANKLIN RAYMOND graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1854. He died in 1855.

DAVID DODGE RANDELL graduated at Harvard in 1857 and at the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 28, 1860.

JOSEPH WHEELER REED graduated at Harvard in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1869.

WARREN AUGUSTUS REED graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1879.

MERRICK RICE graduated at Harvard in 1785, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1819.

FRANCIS GARDINER RICHARDS graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 5, 1857. He died in 1884.

CHARLES F. RICHARDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1840, and is now at the bar.

HENRY A. RICHARDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

JAMES RICHARDSON graduated at Harvard in 1797, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1858.

JAMES PRENTISS RICHARDSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 12 in that year.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 23, 1885, and is now at the bar.

LUTHER RICHARDSON graduated at Harvard in 1799, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1802. He died in 1811.

WILLIAM K. RICHARDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM QUINCY RIDDLE graduated at Harvard in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 27, 1858.

DANIEL ERSKINE RICHARDSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1871.

THOMAS FRANCIS RICHARDSON graduated at Brown in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 17, 1855.

HARRISON RITCHIE, son of Harrison Ritchie, graduated at Harvard in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 26, 1848.

WILLIAM ROTCH ROBESON graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1873.

ERNEST W. ROBERTS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881, and is now at the bar.

JOHN L. S. ROBERTS was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 27, 1875, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE MOSHER ROBINSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1847.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1815.

FRANK R. ROGERS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884, and is now at the bar.

HENRY MUNROE ROGERS graduated at Harvard in 1862 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 23, 1868, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM S. ROGERS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1882, and is now at the bar.

HARRY L. ROLLINS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC BANI ROMEAUER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 15, 1857.

MARCUS ROSENTHAL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 5, in that year.

CONRAD J. RUTTER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

PRESTON B. RUVAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

JOHN ROWE graduated at Harvard in 1783, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1789. He died in 1842.

JEFFERSON STEUART RISK was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 8, 1891, and is now at the bar.

JOSIAH RUTTER graduated at Harvard in 1833, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June 1842. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1863 and died in 1876.



NATHANIEL MORTON SAEFORD graduated at Harvard in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1872. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1872.

GEORGE A. SALTMAKSH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

CAVIN PROCTOR SAMPSON graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1876. He is now at the bar.

M. LENDSEY SANBORN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM SAVER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, of that year. He died in 1873.

HENRY SARGENT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1849, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 7, 1851.

WILLIAM A. SARGENT was admitted to the Suffolk bar in<sup>1</sup>1882, and is now at the bar.

ARTEMAS SAWYER graduated at Harvard in 1798, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1803. He died in 1815.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SAWYER graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1880. He is now at the bar.

ISAAC F. SAWYER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

JABEZ A. SAWYER was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 10, 1853, and is now at the bar.

LAURENCE L. SCHEFF was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 26, 1872, and is now at the bar.

LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT graduated at Harvard in 1870 and at the Harvard Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 24, 1876.

FREDERIC BAKER SEARS graduated at Brown in 1863 and at the Harvard Law School in 1865. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 17, 1865. He died in 1871.

HORACE NELSON SEAVER graduated at Columbia College in 1872, and at the Harvard Law School in 1874, in which year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar.

ARTHUR GEORGE SEDGWICK graduated at Harvard in 1861 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 17, 1867.

RUSSELL A. SEARS was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and is now at the bar.

ARTHUR J. SELERIDGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

J. GEORGE SELIZER was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 7, 1861, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH C. SHARKEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES E. SHATLOCK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

ROLAND CROCKER SHAW graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1860. He died in 1888.

GEORGE SHILFIELD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 26, 1876. He died in 1884.

HENRY NEWTON SHILDON graduated at Harvard in 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1866. He is now at the bar.

EDWARD LOWELL SHERMAN graduated at Harvard in 1854, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1856. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1860.

ROBERT F. SIMES was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES L. SIMMONS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

ALBERT THOMAS SINCLAIR graduated at Harvard in 1864, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 2, 1866. He is now at the bar.

HERBERT STEFFER graduated at Harvard in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 21, 1865. He died in 1871.

EDWIN SMITH graduated at Harvard in 1811, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1811. He died in 1875.

GEORGE ALEXANDER SMITH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 9 in that year. He died in 1859.

HENRY A. SMITH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1872, and is now at the bar.

HENRY FARNAM SMITH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 13, 1852. He died in 1871.

HORACE E. SMITH was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 17, 1847, and after practicing in Boston moved to New York State.

JOSEPH EMERSON SMITH graduated at Harvard in 1804, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1807. He died in 1837.

MANASSES SMITH, brother of the above, graduated at Harvard in 1800, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1819. He died in 1822.

PHINEAS BEAS SMITH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 26, 1859. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM SMITH graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1810. He died in 1811.

UZZIE PUTNAM SMITH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1858.

YUSHANTI ALEXANDER SMITH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1849, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year.

GEORGE A. SMYTHE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1872, and is now at the bar.

ELMER A. SNOW was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

FREDERICK E. SNOW was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE WALES SOREN graduated at Harvard in 1854 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 21, 1858.

WALTER W. SOREN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES B. SOUTHARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 8, 1871, and is now at the bar.



*W. G. Russell*



CHARLES F. SIKAR was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

HENRY W. STRATGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM SWACKFORD graduated at Harvard in 1798, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1801. He died in 1822.

MELVILLE STACY graduated at Harvard in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1871, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM JASPER STANLEY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year. He died in 1881.

GEORGE HERMON STEARNS graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1880. He is now at the Suffolk bar.

WILLIAM H. STEARNS was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1885, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM STEEDMAN graduated at Harvard in 1784, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1831.

CHARLES STEER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876, and is now at the bar.

EDWIN F. STEVENS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

HENRY JAMES STEVENS graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 4, 1860. He is now at the bar.

JAMES MINKOE STEVENS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 21 in that year.

MILAN FILLMORE STEVENS graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1878. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM B. STEVENS was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1867, and is now at the bar.

ESOS STEWART graduated at Harvard in 1820, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 6, 1826. He died in 1817.

JOHN STICKNEY graduated at Harvard in 1801, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1808. He died in 1833.

L. L. STIMPSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880, and is now at the bar.

HOWARD STOCKTON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1870, and is now at the bar.

PHILIP SIDNEY STONE graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1875.

RICHARD STONE was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 19, 1866, and is now at the bar.

AUGUSTUS STORY graduated at Harvard in 1832, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1836. He died in 1882.

JAMES JACKSON STORROW graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 18, 1860. He is now at the bar.

JAMES JACKSON STORROW, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1885, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES EDWIN STRAFON graduated at Harvard in 1866 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18, 1869, and is now at the bar.

FREDERIC WASHINGTON STORY graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 1, 1875.

JACOB STORY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1847.

ROGER F. STURGIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

THOMAS LEGGELL STURTEVANT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 1, 1866.

EDWARD SULLIVAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 10, 1865, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

JAMES BARRY SULLIVAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1866, and is now at the bar.

JEREMIAH HENRY SULLIVAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 2, 1873.

MELVILLE HOWARD SWELL graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1874.

JAMES SUMNER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1862.

WILLIAM SYMMES graduated at Harvard in 1780, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1807.

THOMAS H. TALBOT graduated at Bowdoin in 1816, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1872, and is now at the bar.

EDMUND H. TALBOT was admitted the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

ARTHUR TAYLOR was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now at the bar.

JOHN TAYLOR graduated at Harvard in 1786, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1843.

JOHN DOE TAYLOR graduated at Harvard in 1849 and at the Harvard Law School in 1853. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 20, 1853.

FREDERICK H. TEMPLE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES THORNDIKE graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 28, 1857, and is now at the bar.

JOHN LARKIN THORNDIKE graduated at Harvard in 1866 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 8, 1868, and is now at the bar.

JAMES STEFANI THORNDIKE graduated at Harvard in 1848 and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 25, 1852, and died in Paris, France, April 20, 1893.



WILLIAM STARKEY TILCOMB graduated at Harvard in 1801, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1831.

W. H. J. TIERNAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and is now at the bar.

JAMES RICHARD TOLT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 11 in that year.

JOSEPH WARREN TOWLE graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 18, 1853.

TRUMAN BENJAMIN TOWNE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 16, 1871.

WILLIAM H. TOWNE was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 24, 1861, and is now at the bar.

GEORGE HENRY TRIPP graduated at Harvard in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 24, 1869. He died in 1880.

ICHABOD TUCKER graduated at Harvard in 1791, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1846.

JOSEPH P. TUCKER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

CALVIN B. TUTTLE was admitted to the Essex bar in 1880, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

FRANK J. TUTTLE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

JOHN LEIGHTON TUTTLE graduated at Harvard in 1796, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1813.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TYLER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 26 in that year.

THEODORE HILGARD TYNDALE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 4 in that year. He is now at the bar.

ROYALL TYLER 2d graduated at Harvard in 1834, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 27, 1837.

WILLIAM PINNEAS UPHAM graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1859. He is now at the Suffolk bar.

JOHN W. VAUGHN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and is now at the bar.

DOMINIQUE F. VERDENAL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 22 in that year.

JOHN MARTIN VERDENAL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 22 in that year.

SOLOMON VOSE graduated at Harvard in 1787, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1809.

JOHN WADE graduated at Amherst in 1830 and at the Harvard Law School in 1831. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1833, and died in 1851.

GEORGE GORHAM WALBACH graduated at Harvard in 1873 and at the Boston University Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1880.

ARTHUR DAGGETT McCLELLAN, son of John and Anna I. (Daggett) McClellan, was born in Sutton, Mass., May 21, 1850. He is descended from James McClellan, who came to New England with a company of Scotch Irish and settled in Worcester about 1718. Samuel, a brother of James, was the ancestor of General George B. McClellan. He was educated at the Worcester Academy and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1873. While holding good rank in his class he was especially distinguished during his college course as an athlete. He was one of the freshmen crew of 1870 which won the race on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, over the competing crews of Harvard, Yale and Amherst. His physical development was considered so nearly perfect that in boating circles he gained and bore for many years the name of the "little giant." In October, 1873, he entered the law office of Bacon & Aldrich in Worcester, the firm consisting of Peter C. Bacon and P. Emery Aldrich, the latter of whom was in the same year appointed to the bench of the Superior Court, and was succeeded in the firm by W. S. B. Hopkins, who had at that time attained distinction as an advocate. While a student Mr. McClellan reported the Court proceedings for the Worcester *Gazette*, and his labors as a reporter, which were highly commended, served to educate him in the methods and practice of his profession and furnish to him valuable aid in his preparation for a legal career. In October, 1874, he removed to Boston and entered the law office of Charles H. Drew and Albert Mason, the former of whom is the justice of the Police Court of Brookline, and the latter the chief justice of the Superior Court. He finished his law studies with a year's course in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875. After his admission he began practice in the office of Drew & Mason, but soon after formed a partnership with Charles C. Barton and George S. Forbush, under the title of Barton, McClellan & Forbush. Two years later Mr. Forbush left the firm and its name became Barton & McClellan and so continued for five years. In the autumn of 1886 he originated the idea of having the short lists of all the courts in the county published daily and circulated each afternoon among subscribers at the bar. He began the publication of the *Daily Law Bulletin* soon after, containing the short lists for the next day, giving the names of the parties to suits, of the counsel on both sides, a brief report of the trials of the day, the finding of the court or the verdict of the jury, as the case might be. At a later day the scope of the *Bulletin* was enlarged by adding the trials of the United States Courts and the courts of Middlesex county, and by adding chattel and real estate mortgages, rescripts, etc. This *Law Bulletin* was the first of its kind, but its plan was soon after adopted in many places in other States. Mr. McClellan became interested at the same time in the publication of the *Banker and Tradesman*, a weekly issue containing full information concerning transfers and mortgages of real and personal estate in all the counties of the State, but an enlarging law practice induced him to relinquish his interest in both that and the *Bulletin* to parties who have continued their publication. In his general practice, which has been large and satisfactorily lucrative, he has achieved merited distinction, being especially successful in the organization of corporations and the direction of their legal and financial affairs. For five years he was secretary of the Boston Art Club, and was one of the active founders of the University Club. He is a director in the Traders' National Bank and other corporations, but does not permit the obligations which they impose

on him to seduce him from a profession which he continues to practice with interest and zeal. He married, October 9, 1882, in New York city, Mary A. Hartwell, widow of Charles A. Hartwell and daughter of Timothy Townsend, and has his residence at the Hotel Vendome in Boston.

GODFREY MORSE, son of Jacob and Charlotte Morse, was born in Wachenheim, Bavaria, May 19, 1846. At the age of eight years he came to America with his mother, and received his early education in the Boston public schools. He graduated at Harvard in 1870 and at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1872. His law studies were completed in the office of Brooks & Ball in Boston, and he was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 22, 1873. While preparing himself for his profession he taught, during some of the winter months, English literature and arithmetic in the Boston Evening High School. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court October 2, 1874, and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington February 3, 1879. He was a member of the Boston School Committee in 1876-77-78, and of the Boston Common Council in 1882-83, serving in the latter year as president of the Board. In 1882-83-84 he was assistant counsel of the United States in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and on the 11th of March, 1885, he was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of the new court-house for the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk. In 1887 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Dental College, and is now, in connection with his other professional work, acting as attorney of the American Surety Company of New York. Mr. Morse is a brother of the late Leopold Morse, and possesses many of those traits which won for that gentleman the confidence and respect of the community. He is engaged in an active and growing general practice which he conducts with an energy and fidelity deserving the success which he has achieved.

WALTER ADAMS, son of C. S. Adams, graduated at Harvard in 1870, and studied law with his father in Framingham, and in the office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith in Boston, and is practicing in Boston. He married, May 25, 1885, at West River, Md., Constance, daughter of Rev. Thomas Weld Winchester. He resides in Framingham.

JOHN HANNAN COLE graduated at Harvard in 1870 and at the Harvard Law School in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1873, and to the bar in New York in October, 1874. In January, 1877, he became a member of the firm of Gray & Davenport in New York, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1880 he withdrew from the firm of Gray & Davenport and has since practiced alone in New York. He married, September 26, 1877, Lucy May Smith, of New York, who died January 21, 1882. He married second, June 11, 1885, in Oxford, England, Josephine Melvaine Hewson. He resides in New York.

LOUIS THOMAS CUSHING graduated at Harvard in 1870, and after graduation was engaged in farming in Madison, Wis. He then removed to Cohasset, Mass., and studied law in the Boston University, graduating in 1875, and being admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year. He married, February 14, 1871, Mary Rebecca Johnson, of Cohasset, where he resides and practices law.

ANDREW OTIS EVANS, son of Hosea Ballou and Harriet (French) Evans, was born in Boston, May 26, 1847. He received his early education at the Boston public schools and graduated at Harvard in 1870. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and at the Boston University, and in the office of Brooks & Ball of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1873. He died in Boston in September, 1879.

JOSEPH HEALY, son of John Plummer and Mary Stiekney (Barker) Healy, was born in Boston, August 6, 1849. He graduated at Harvard in 1870, and after studying law in the office of his father in Boston and at the Harvard Law School was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 16, 1873. In 1878 he delivered the Boston Fourth of July oration. He was secretary and treasurer of the Boston Latin School Association, vice-president of the Young Men's Benevolent Society, and a member of various social, legal and antiquarian associations. He married, September 26, 1877, in Brookline, Mass., Alice Hale Bird, and died in Boston, April 18, 1880.

BABSON SAVILLAN LADD graduated at Harvard in 1870, and taught school in Worcester two years after graduation. He studied law in the office of Lathrop, Abbot & Jones, of Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 27, 1875. He married, November 16, 1878, Ella Cora Brooks, of Milton.

CHARLES H. SWAN graduated at Harvard in 1870, and after studying law in the office of Harris & Tucker, of Boston, was admitted to the bar in June, 1872. He married, November 6, 1884, Caroline Metcalf Nazro, of Dorchester, where he has his residence.

WILLIAM WARREN VAUGHAN graduated at Harvard in 1870, and after studying law at the Harvard Law School was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1874. He married, October 16, 1882, Ellen Twisleton, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Parkman, and resides in Boston.

MELVILLE M. WESTON graduated at Harvard in 1870, and studied law in the office of Robert D. Smith, of Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1873, and practices in Boston.

GEORGE JONES, alias GEORGE THE COUNT JOHANNES, was the son of George Jones, a Boston constable, and was born in that city. In early life he acted on the stage of the old Tremont and other theatres. About the year 1840, when he was perhaps thirty or thirty-five years of age, he went to England, and there in some of the lesser theatres played the leading parts in the plays of Shakespeare. His performances amused the people and brought down on him the satire and humor of London *Punch*. He returned to Boston not many years before the war and made himself conspicuous by his libel suits against parties who dared to express doubts of his title and pretensions. He claimed that the rank of count had been regularly conferred on him in England, and he wore the badges of his rank. For several years he was the terror of the newspapers and the courts, and besides managing the many suits in which he was the plaintiff, he acted in others as a special attorney, never having been admitted to the bar. In a suit brought against William L. Burt for a libel contained in an address to the jury in a case in which the count was the plaintiff, the libel consisting of the declaration that he was insane, he described himself in the declaration



George P. Sanger





to the writ as "a public author of historical and other works, public lecturer and public oratorical illustrator of the Sacred Scriptures and the works of Shakspeare, and special attorney," etc. Another suit was brought by him against Francis H. Underwood for writing in the *Boston Atlas and Bee* that "there flourishes a *soi disant* count with his decorations given by the Grand Duke Pumpernickel, or brought from some similar august potentate." This suit caused Mr. Underwood much trouble, and his determination to discover the origin of the assumed title of count, and to put an end to the pretensions of the man who claimed the right to bear it, cost him some money, but was effectual. Affidavits were secured in England showing that Mr. Sartoris, the son-in-law of Adelaide Kemble, the sister of Fanny Kemble, to make sport of Mr. Jones, invited him to a dinner or supper in London, and in the course of the evening told him in a serious way that he ought to have a title, and as he himself was descended from an ancient count whose right to confer the rank on others inured to his descendants that he would bestow the title on him. Making him kneel on the floor, he said: "Rise George the Count Johannes, Knight of the Golden Spur." But as Mr. Sartoris was really descended from a count it was necessary to show that he had no power to confer the title, and an affidavit was obtained from the Chancellor of Austria showing that the last and only grant of the title with a descending power of transfer was made in 1495, and that the family possessing it had lapsed. It was also shown by experts, among whom was the late Edmund Quincy, that the title of Knight of the Golden Spur was alone given by the Pope to such as had performed some special service to the Romish Church. Some hints concerning the various libel and slander suits in which the count was engaged may be found in *Johannes vs. Bennett*, 5th of Allen, and *Johannes vs. Burt vs. Underwood vs. Mudge vs. Nickerson and vs. Pangborn*, 6th of Allen. The count finally became so troublesome with his suits that he was indicted for barratry and convicted, and a sentence to the House of Correction was withheld only on the condition that he would leave the State. He went to New York and is said to have died there since 1880.

JONATHAN MASON, son of Jonathan, was born in Boston, August 20, 1752, and graduated at Princeton in 1774. He studied law with John Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1777. He was a representative several years, a member of the Executive Council, and in 1800 was elected United States senator as the successor of Benjamin Goodhue, of Salem, who had resigned. He served as senator until 1803 and as member of Congress from December, 1817, to May, 1820. He died in Boston, November 1, 1831. He married Susanna Powell.

JEREMIAH MASON was born in Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768, and graduated at Yale in 1788. He was the son of Jeremiah Mason, a colonel in the Revolution. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, and began practice in Westmoreland, N. H. In 1791 he removed to Walpole, and in 1797 to Portsmouth, where he rapidly gained an extensive business. In 1802 he was appointed attorney-general of New Hampshire, and served in the United States Senate as a Federalist from 1813 to his resignation in 1817. In 1832 he removed to Boston where, as in New Hampshire, he shared with Mr. Webster the leadership of the bar. In 1810 he retired from general practice, though continuing until his death the consulting business of his office. He was a man whose brain and mind and body corresponded. All were massive and strong, and while Mr. Webster declared that much of his own skill as a jurist was due to

lessons learned from Mr. Mason in his contests with him at the bar, there was many a common man who had cowered before his physical presence. It is said that once riding down through the upper and narrow part of Water street in Boston in the chaise in which he always rode, and crouching down as was his habit so that his real height was not disclosed, he met a team coming up. It was of course necessary that either Mr. Mason or the driver of the team should back out of the way. Mr. Mason ordered the driver to back in a somewhat peremptory manner which the driver resented, returning the compliment by telling the old man to back himself. After some words of a not very friendly character Mr. Mason getting a little angry began to straighten up, much to the dismay of the driver, who at last exclaimed, For God's sake, mster, don't uncoil any more, I'll get out of the way. It is unnecessary to go into details concerning the characteristics of Mr. Mason as a lawyer or concerning the prominent incidents in his career. They may be found in his memoirs, and in the various biographical dictionaries. He died in Boston, October 11, 1848.

JOSUAH ADAMS was a barrister in 1768, living in Braintree, then a part of Suffolk county. He was not a graduate of Harvard, and the writer has been unable to learn anything of his history.

JOE ALMY was judge of the Common Pleas Court of Bristol county, serving in that capacity from 1740 to 1747, and belonged in Tiverton. He is entitled to a place in this register in consequence of his appointment in 1737 to act as a special justice in Suffolk county in the case of Aaron Knapp.

EDMUND ANDROS was born in London, December 6, 1637. In 1674 he was appointed governor of the province of New York by the Duke of York, and continued in service till 1681. In 1686 he was appointed by James the second governor of New England, and arrived in Boston, December 21, in that year. On the accession of William and Mary he was deposed and imprisoned, and sent to England. In 1692 he returned to America as governor of Virginia, and remained until 1698. From 1704 to 1706 he was governor of the Island of Jersey, and died in London, February 24, 1714. The judicial powers exercised by him in New England, and described in the introductory chapter of this volume, entitle him to a place in this register.

GEORGE FRANKLIN DANFORTH was born in Boston, July 5, 1819, and graduated at Union College in 1840. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Rochester, N. Y. In 1879 he took a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and is believed to be still in service.

ADDINGTON DAVENPORT, jr., son of Judge Addington Davenport, was appointed attorney-general in 1728 and 1732, but Washburn says that it is doubtful whether he was permitted to perform the duties of the office. He practiced law in Boston some years, but in 1732 went to England and took orders for the church. He was born in Boston, May 16, 1701, and graduated at Harvard in 1719. Having been ordained in England he returned to Massachusetts, and was appointed the first rector of St. Andrew's church in Scituate. In 1737 he became rector of King's chapel in Boston, and in 1740 was transferred to Trinity church, of which he was rector until his death September 8, 1746.

DAVID LISLE, of whom the writer knows little, was solicitor-general of the Commissioners of the Customs in Boston from 1769 to his death in February, 1775.

JOHN MINZIES came from England to Boston in 1715, and brought with him a commission as judge of admiralty, having been in Scotland a member of the Faculty of Advocates. He at first settled in Roxbury, but removed to Leicester, where he lived many years. He was a representative from Leicester, and expelled for writing letters to the Lords Commissioners in England, complaining of the interference by the Provincial Courts with his jurisdiction. He died in Boston, September 20, 1728, at the age of seventy-eight years.

HERBERT PELHAM was born in Lincoln county, England, in 1691, and graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1619. He was the son of Herbert Pelham of Michelham Priory, who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1588, and grandson of Edward Pelham of Hastings, in Sussex, a member of Parliament in 1597. Edward, the last named, was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1663, was called to the bar in 1579, knighted and made lord baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, and died in 1606. Herbert came to Massachusetts in 1638, having been educated in the law. He was the first treasurer of Harvard College, and returned to England in 1649, where he died in 1673. His daughter, Penelope, married Josiah Winslow, son of Governor Edward Winslow, of the Plymouth colony, who was himself governor of that colony from 1673 to 1680.

WILLIAM EDWARD PAYNE, son of William and Lucy (Lobell) Payne, was born in New York, April 8, 1804, while his parents were returning to Boston from a visit in Washington. He was one of twins, and his twin brother was named Edward William. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1824. He studied law at the law school in Northampton, and in the office of Lemuel Shaw and Sidney Bartlett, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1827. Being in poor health, he never practiced law to any extent. In 1834 he went to Europe, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Paris, France, July 5, 1838. He was unmarried.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON was born in Boston, March 15, 1766, and graduated at Harvard in 1786. He studied law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He practiced law in Salisbury, N. H., from 1790 to 1810, when he removed to Concord, N. H. He was speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1813-14, member of Congress from 1805 to 1807, and State treasurer in 1809, and United States senator from 1811 to 1817. He died at Concord, October 1, 1821.

CHARLES WESLEY TITLIE was born in Maine, November 1, 1829, and as one of the corps of observers at the Astronomical Observatory in Cambridge distinguished himself by the discovery of a telescopic comet in 1853, which bears his name. In 1851 he was attached to the United States expedition for determining the difference of longitude between Cambridge, Mass., and Greenwich in England. Having taxed his eyes too severely by astronomical work, he abandoned his scientific pursuits, and after attending the Harvard Law School was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 1, 1856. He died July 18, 1881. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing memoirs of Caleb Cushing and Captain John Mason.

WILLIAM HEATH was born in Roxbury, March 2, 1737, on the estate on which his ancestor settled in 1636. He was bred a farmer, but had a strong taste for military affairs. He was the commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1770, and colonel of the Suffolk Regiment in 1771. He was a representative in

1761, a delegate to the Provincial Congresses of 1771 and 1775, and a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety. He was appointed brigadier-general of the militia December 8, 1771, major-general June 20, 1775, brigadier-general of the Continental Army June 22, 1775, and major-general August 9, 1776. He was stationed at Roxbury during the siege of Boston, and after the evacuation of that city went to New York and took command of the posts at the Highlands. In 1777 he commanded the Eastern Department, had charge of the prisoners taken at Saratoga, and finally had command on the Hudson until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1788; State senator from 1780 to 1792, and in 1806 was chosen lieutenant-governor, but declined. On the 2d of July, 1793, after the incorporation of Norfolk county, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and also judge of probate of the new county, and died January 24, 1814.

THOMAS GREENLEAF was born in Boston, May 15, 1767, and graduated at Harvard in 1784. He was a representative from Quincy from 1808 to 1820; a member of the Executive Council from 1820 to 1822, and in 1806 was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk county. He died January 5, 1854.

JOHN W. AMES, son of Fisher Ames, was born in Dedham, October 22, 1793, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He studied law with Theron Metcalf, and after admission to the bar opened an office in Boston. After a short time he removed to Dedham, from which town he was a representative in the General Court in 1822, and where he was president of the Dedham Bank from 1829 until his death, which occurred October 31, 1833.

WILBUR H. POWERS, son of Elias and Emeline (White) Powers, was born in Croyden, N. H., January 2, 1849. He inherited from a vigorous ancestry strength of character and tenacity of will which have served him well in the development of his professional career. Since the day when a Le Poer figured as one of the bravest generals in the battle of Hastings, the family name in its various forms of spelling has represented an honest and brave and patriotic race. Early in life he attended the village school, often traveling three miles on foot to more distant schools when nearer ones were closed, and later he attended a school of higher grade at Olean, N. Y., and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. But he was not content with the instruction received at these institutions. Naturally of an inquiring mind, he had been in the habit of listening to the conversation of his elders, and thus his ambition was kindled to learn something more of the world than he could acquire within the narrow field of his country life. In 1871 he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1875, having taken during the collegiate course several prizes for rhetoric, oratory and general scholarship. During the winter months he had taught school, and during the summer vacations been employed on his father's farm or in a neighboring furniture establishment, and thus he not only learned lessons of industry and thrift, but earned something towards the payment of his college bills. After leaving college he attended the Boston University School of Law, graduating in 1878, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Concord in August of that year. In November, 1878, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Pitchburg, and began practice in Boston January 22, 1879. Upon coming to Boston he made Canton his place of residence for a year, and removed to Hyde Park in 1881, where he has continued to live up to the present time. With the interests and welfare of that town



*James Leavelle*





he has closely identified himself, and in 1890, 1891 and 1892 was its representative in the General Court. In the House of Representatives he was recognized by the Republicans as their most judicious and efficient leader, and to his efforts was due the passage of the Congressional apportionment bill, which was considered as more just and more free from partisan manipulation than any apportionment for many years. He was also chairman of the Committee on Railroads and in 1892 was appointed chairman of the important committee to revise the judicial system of the Commonwealth. He was also the author of the "Powers Tax Bill," the object of which was to make a more equitable division of that portion of the State tax now paid to cities and towns, and at the same time to foster the public school system and aid needy municipalities. He married in Boston, May 1, 1880, Emily Owen, and continues to live in Hyde Park.

DAVID HAVEN MASON, son of John and Mary (Haven) Mason, was born in Sullivan, N. H., March 17, 1818, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841. After studying law he was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 7, 1843. In 1848 he took up his residence in Newton and there remained until his death. With the sterling traits which were his characteristics, he was not long in securing the confidence of the business community and establishing himself firmly in the profession. In the town of his adoption he became a respected and trustworthy citizen, and he was ever active and efficient in promoting the welfare of the town and its people. His interest in the schools of Newton was especially strong, and to his efforts more than to those of others was due the erection of a new High School building against serious and determined opposition. The people of Newton have recognized his services in behalf of the schools by giving his name to one of the schools in Newton Centre. In 1857 he delivered an oration in New London, Conn., on the Fourth of July and in 1859 in Newton on the same occasion. On the 14th of July, 1861, he delivered the oration at the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Lancaster, N. H. In 1860 he was appointed by the governor a member of the State Board of Education and served several years, during which he was especially conspicuous in the establishment of the State Normal School in Framingham. In 1863, 1866 and 1867 he was a representative from Newton, and more than once declined nominations to the State Senate and to Congress. A seat on the bench also was offered to him, but he preferred the active business as well as the larger emoluments of his profession. During his legislative career and before committees of the Legislature he advocated many important measures, among which may be mentioned the consolidation of the Western and Boston Worcester Railroads, the equalization of bounties to soldiers, the Fort Hill enterprise, and the abolition of the Mill Dam toll-gate. During the administration of President Grant, George S. Hillard resigned the office of United States district attorney for Massachusetts, and on the 22d of December, 1870, Mr. Mason was appointed his successor, and held that office until his death. He married, June 16, 1845, Sarah Wilson, daughter of John Hazen and Roxanna White Wilson, of Rutland, Mass., and died at Newton, May 20, 1873, leaving one daughter and three sons, members of the Suffolk bar, and referred to elsewhere in this register.

JAMES R. MURPHY, son of James and Catherine Murphy, was born in Boston, July 20, 1853. He was educated at Boston College, and at the University of Georgetown, District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1872. After leaving college he

was employed three years as professor of Latin in Loyola College, Baltimore, and in Seton Hall, New Jersey. He then studied law in the office of Josiah G. Abbott, in Boston, and at the Boston University Law School from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18 in that year. Since his admission he has always practiced alone, relying on his own unaided efforts for the professional success which he has achieved. Among the important cases in which he has been counsel may be mentioned the Frye murder case, the Florence Street murder case, and several contract cases involving large sums of considerable amount. As a Roman Catholic he has been active and influential in the organization of Young Men's Catholic Associations, and is a member of the Catholic Union, the Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. He is in the prime of mental and bodily vigor, still advancing in his profession with a sure promise of continued success. He married in Baltimore, Md., Mary, daughter of George Baker Randall, November 21, 1881, and has his residence in the Roxbury District of Boston.

GEORGE PARTRIDGE SANGER, son of Rev. Ralph and Charlotte Kingman Sanger, was born in Dover, Mass., November 27, 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1840. His rank in college was high, and the studious habits while in college were maintained through life. He fitted for college partly under the instruction of his father, and partly at the academy in Bridgewater, the native place of his mother. During his preparation he taught school in Dover during the winter of 1834, at the age of fifteen, and in Sharon during the winter of 1835. After leaving college he taught a private school in Portsmouth, N. H., nearly two years, after which he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1844. In 1843, while attending the law school, he was appointed tutor in Latin, having held the position of proctor since August, 1842. In 1846 his connection with the college terminated, and he was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 9th of February in that year. After his admission he was associated in business for a short time with Stephen H. Phillips, and afterwards with Charles G. Davis, and in 1849 was appointed assistant of George Lunt, United States district attorney for the District of Massachusetts. In January, 1853, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Clifford, and on the 30th of September of that year was appointed Commonwealth attorney to succeed John C. Park, who had resigned. In 1854 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was succeeded as Commonwealth or district attorney by George W. Cooley. He remained on the bench until the abolition of the Common Pleas Court in 1859, and in 1861 was reappointed district attorney in the place of Joseph H. Bradley, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Cooley, but declined. He held the office of district attorney until 1866, when he declined further service, and resumed practice. In 1867 he removed his residence from Boston to Cambridge, and continued it there until his death. In 1873 he was appointed United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts by President Grant, and was reappointed twice, once by President Hayes and once by President Arthur. In Charlestown, where he resided in the earlier part of his career, he was a member of the School Board two years, and captain of the Charlestown City Guards. In 1853 he commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1870 was a member of the Boston Common Council. He was a member of the House of Representatives in

1873, and was for several years the president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aside from his official labors, and those more intimately connected with his profession, he devoted much time to the literature of the law. He was editor of the *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge* from 1848 to 1860, was twice editor of the *Law Reporter*, and the editor of the *Statutes at Large* of the United States from 1855 to 1873. In 1860 he was appointed, with Judge William A. Richardson, by the Massachusetts Legislature, to publish the General Statutes in 1860 and an annual supplement to the same, a work which continued until the revision of the statutes in 1881. He married, September 14, 1846, Elizabeth Sherburne, daughter of Wm. Whipple and Eleanor (Sherburne) Thompson, of Portsmouth, N. H., and died at Swampscott, Mass., July 3, 1890.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, jr., son of Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis, was born in Boston in June, 1855. He was fitted for college at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1875. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Boston in the office of Albert Mason, and was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in June, 1878. In 1881 he was a lecturer in the Boston University Law School, and in April, 1886, was appointed one of the judges of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston. Before entering on his legal career he spent a year in travel, during which he went round the world, and visited with an observing eye its various nations and and people. The result of his observations he published after his return in a work, which was interesting and remunerative. He married, in 1877, Mary G., daughter of Professor Horsford of Cambridge, and died in Boston, January 25, 1891.

THOMAS WILLIAM CLARKE, son of Calvin W. and Ann K. (Townsend) Clarke, was born in Boston, December 1, 1834. His mother was a daughter of Dr. David Townsend, chief surgeon of the Northern Army at Saratoga, and director-general of hospitals in the Revolution. The ancestors of his father were early settlers in Marblehead, and two members of the family, Thomas and Benjamin, moved to Boston about the year 1740. One of these was a silversmith and the other a coppersmith. A brother, John, who remained in Marblehead, was the father of Lieut. John Clarke, of Glover's Regiment, who with two cousins figured conspicuously in the retreat from Long Island and at the crossing of the Delaware. Thomas Clarke, the father of Calvin and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived in Roxbury, and was attached to the commissary department during the siege of Boston. The systematic co-operation of the civil strength of the Province in the work of fortifying Dorchester Heights was due to the thoroughness with which the commissariat officers of Massachusetts had under Mr. Devens, the commissary-general, ascertained and organized the resources of the Province under the town officers, for the purpose of sustaining the siege. For many years Thomas Clarke was town clerk and town collector of Roxbury and the first representative from that town under the State constitution. Calvin W. Clarke, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a respected Boston merchant and a member of the well-known iron house of Samuel May & Company. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1850 and 1851, an alderman in 1852, and a representative in 1851 and 1852. He was a director of the Traders-Bank, the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and several manufacturing corporations, and after his retirement from business for many years was an assistant assessor of the city of Boston. Thomas William Clarke, the subject of this sketch, fitted for

college at the Chauncy Hall School and with private tutors, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. In the autumn of that year he entered as a student in the law office of Henry M. & Horatio G. Parker in Boston, and at a later date entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1858. While a student at the law school he was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 19, 1857, and also studied comparative anatomy in the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge. In 1856 he received the Bowdoin prize for resident graduates for an essay on "the political and economical effects of the laws regulating succession to property of persons deceased." While in the office of the Messrs. Parker he was engaged from time to time in the service of the commission to revise the statutes of the Commonwealth and occasionally as a writer on the staff of the *Atlas and Daily Bee*, of Boston. Always nominally a Republican, he was an advocate of the election of B. F. Butler for governor of Massachusetts in opposition to Robert R. Bishop in 1882, and George D. Robinson in 1883, and for president of the United States in 1884, and was himself, in 1881, the candidate of the People's Party for the attorney-generalship of the State. After leaving the law school he began practice in Boston, and was commissioner of insolvency in 1859-1860 and 1861. After the election of 1860, believing that the election of President Lincoln would result in war, he set himself diligently at work preparing himself for any exigency that might arise. When the crisis was reached and the Massachusetts militia was called for he, with Captain Tyler, who had been in the Mexican War, at once began to raise troops. The result of his efforts was that he was commissioned captain of the Wightman Rifles, a company enlisted for three years' service. Captain Tyler was commissioned captain of another company, and these companies, together with one from Lynn, one from East Boston, one from Plymouth, one from Sandwich, one from Lowell, and one from East Bridgewater—eight in all—were mustered into the service on the 14th, 21st, and 22d of May, 1861, for three years, and were temporarily attached to the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Three Months regiments, stationed at Fort Monroe. On the expiration of the term of service of these regiments in July the above eight companies were organized into a battalion, and in the following winter were reinforced and made the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment. After service at Fort Monroe and Newport News and Norfolk, Captain Clarke with his regiment joined McClellan on the Peninsula in 1862, and was attached to the Irish Brigade. After the Seven Days fight he was sent an invalid to Washington and served as quartermaster in Alexandria until the spring of 1863. He then rejoined his regiment, then a part of the Ninth Corps, in Kentucky, and accompanying it to Vicksburg and Jackson went to East Tennessee in the fall of 1863. There his regiment was engaged in the affairs of Blue Spring and Campbell's Station and in the siege of Knoxville. In January, 1864, the men of the regiment were re-enlisted as veterans, and Captain Clarke acted for a time as headquarters commissary of the forces in the field. Coming home with his regiment on a veterans' furlough he was engaged in recruiting until he returned to the front and joined, in May, 1864, the Fifth Corps, at a later date rejoining General Burnside and becoming part of the Second Brigade and First Division. Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce of the regiment became brigade commander and Capt. Clarke adjutant-general of the brigade. In May, 1865, he became adjutant-general of the First Division, and so continued until he was placed in command of his regiment in July, 1865. Colonel Pierce had resigned in the latter part of 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes had been



W. H. Sears





mustered out, and Major Chipman having been killed, and senior Capt. W. D. Chamberlain having been appointed commissary, a commission of colonel was issued to Captain Clarke, but not being able to be mustered in on account of the reduced size of his regiment, he continued as adjutant-general of the brigade. While holding this position he won distinction in the successful repulse of the Confederate General Gordon in his assault of March 25 on his brigade. After the fall of Petersburg the regiment was stationed for a time along the Southside Railroad, and after the death of President Lincoln was ordered to Washington, where it remained until it was finally discharged, August 9, 1865. After his discharge from the service Captain Clarke resumed the practice of law in Boston, devoting himself principally to patent, copyright and trademark cases. He was one of the projectors of the Highland Street Railway and for many years its counsel. He has been also interested in electric railway projects and has frequently appeared before Legislative committees in their behalf. By great research and ingenious argument he has located in this country at Annapolis and Fort Monroe the two oldest guns known in the world, Chinese breech-loaders, and published a sketch of his argument in the proceedings of the Naval Institute for June, 1893. He married in 1868, Eliza A., daughter of Joseph P. Raymond, of Somerville.

GEORGE WHITE is a descendant of Thomas White, of Weymouth, who was born in 1599 and settled in that town as early as 1636. Nathaniel White, the sixth in descent from Thomas, was born in Weymouth, and married Mehitabel, daughter of Theophilus Curtis, of Stoughton, and was the father of George White, the subject of this sketch. The son George was born in Quincy, Mass., November 9, 1821, and fitted for college under the instruction of William M. Cornell and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated at Vale in 1848, and from the Harvard Law School in 1850, and after further study in Boston in the office of Robert Rantoul, was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1851. He became at once associated with Mr. Rantoul as a partner, and continued in that relation to him until Mr. Rantoul's death. On the occurrence of that event, he formed a business connection with Asa French, which continued until 1858. In that year the offices of judge of probate and judge of insolvency in the various counties were mingled, and he was appointed to the office of judge of probate and insolvency for Norfolk county, and has continued in office to the present time, performing his duties in a manner commanding the confidence and respect of those with whom his office has brought him in near and almost confidential relations. He is now a resident of Wellesley, with a law office in Boston, where aside from his judicial duties he is engaged in general practice, but more especially as trustee in the management of estates. While living in Quincy he took an active interest in its schools, the church to which he was attached, and in every movement looking to the intellectual and moral welfare of the town. For two years or more he was associate editor and editor of the *Quincy Patriot*, and in its columns did much to direct and elevate the thought of the community. In 1853 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention from Quincy, and in 1857 presided at the Young Men's Convention at Worcester which nominated Nathaniel P. Banks for governor of Massachusetts. He married Frances Mary Edwena, daughter of Edward and Clarissa (Slack) Noyes, of Boston, and his children are George Rantoul White, Mary Hawthorne White and Edward Noyes White.

ELBRIDGE GERRY DUDLEY, son of Moses and Nancy (Glidden) Dudley, was born in Raymond, N. H., August 13, 1811, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839. He studied law with Charles Frederick Gove, of Nashua, N. H., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 1, 1842. He married first Christina D., daughter of Isaac Duncan, of Stoddard, N. H., October 6, 1846; second, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Child; and third, Martha R., daughter of Stephen Child, November 19, 1857. He died in 1867.

MARK FISHER DUNCKLEE, son of Samuel and Esther French (Fisher) Duncklee, was born in Greenfield, N. H., December 9, 1821, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847. He studied law with John H. Norris at Newport, Me., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 9, 1850. He married Mary, daughter of Greenwood Cushing Child, of Augusta, Me., October 4, 1860.

THEODORE S. DAME, son of Theodore and Lucy (Stebbins) Dame, was born in Orford, N. H., May 28, 1824, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1848. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 31, 1851, and is now at the bar. He married Mary Elizabeth Palmer, September 19, 1858.

HENRY W. KINSMAN, son of Dr. Aaron Kinsman, was born in Portland, Me., March 6, 1803, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822. He studied law in Boston with Daniel Webster and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 4, 1826. He began practice in Boston as a partner of Mr. Webster, and was a representative from Boston in 1833, 1834 and 1835. He moved to Newburyport in 1836, and was a representative from that town in 1839, 1849 and 1854. He was also a senator one year, and collector of the port of Newburyport from 1841 to 1845 and from 1849 to 1853. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Willis, of Boston, October 1, 1828, and second, Martha Frothingham, daughter of Joseph Moody Titcomb, of Newburyport, October 5, 1858. He died at Newburyport, December 4, 1859.

FREDERICK WILLIAM CHOATE, son of Hervey and Hepzibah (Quarles) Choate, was born in Beverly, Mass., June 7, 1815, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836. He studied law in Yarmouth, Mass., with John Reed, and in Boston with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 30, 1839, and always practiced in Boston. He was a State senator in 1866. He married Eliza M., daughter of Colonel John Breck, of Northampton, April 20, 1842.

DAVID MORGAN, son of Ashby and Lucy (Burton) Morgan, was born in Wilton, N. H., October 14, 1810, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1835. After teaching school at Jamaica Plain near Boston, he studied law with Augustus Peabody, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. After some years he removed to Minneapolis, and was appointed postmaster there in 1861. He married Mary Ann Lincoln Pierce, of Boston, August 19, 1841, and died in 1872.

NATHAN THOMPSON DOW, son of Dr. Jabez and Hannah (Waitt) Dow, was born in Dover, N. H., December 27, 1807, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1828. After leaving college he taught school at Haverhill, N. H., one year, and then studied law with Daniel Miltimore Christie, of Dover, and Richard Fletcher, of Boston, and after admission to the Suffolk bar, began practice in Grafton, Mass., in 1834. He afterwards removed to Worcester, and thence in 1839 to Boston, where he remained until his death in 1870.

JOHN THOMPSON DAME, son of John and Abigail (Thompson) Dame, was born in Orford, N. H., October 21, 1816, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840. He studied law at Orford and at Boston and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 29, 1843. He began practice in Marlboro', moved to Clinton, and finally to Boston. He married in June, 1845.

PAUL PORTER TODD, son of Ebenezer and Betsey (Kimball) Todd, was born in Atkinson, N. H., February 16, 1819, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842. He studied law with William R. Thompson and Torrey & Wood, of Fitchburg, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began practice in Blackstone, Mass., but afterwards removed to Boston. He married Harriet, daughter of Welcome Farnum, of Blackstone, September 10, 1857.

CHARLES BISHOP GOODRICH, son of Josiah and Lucy (Bishop) Goodrich, was born in Lebanon, N. H., March 26, 1804. He was descended from William Goodrich, who was born near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, England, and came to America with his brother John about the year 1640. William, the ancestor, married Sarah, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin, of Hartford, and was a deputy from Weathersfield, Conn., in 1662. The subject of this sketch graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and received a degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1872. He studied law with Levi Woodbury in Portsmouth, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He began practice in Lebanon, N. H., and exhibited at the very threshold of his career an ability and self-reliance which enabled him to meet without fear the champions of the New Hampshire bar. Mr. Jeremiah Mason, against whom he was acting as counsel in a trial at Portsmouth, was so much struck by these qualities in the young lawyer that he became his adviser and friend, and at a later day, after the removal of both to Boston, his partner in the law. He came to Boston in 1837 and continued in active practice there until his death. With all his ability, his career was not a successful one. His honest bluntness and want of tact were annoying to clients, his addresses to the jury, thorough and lucid as they were, failed to convince, and his arguments to the court, sound, instructive and logical, wanted the winsome tone which often carries conviction even with judges on the bench. It has been said of him that his only luxuries were a cigar and a law book. Few attractions in social life could draw him away from these. The writer, who has been familiar with the Suffolk bar since 1848, is inclined to place him at the head of the second rank of its members, with perhaps a doubt whether he should not be placed within the limits of the first. He married Harriet Newell, daughter of Chester Shattuck, of Portsmouth, N. H., March 11, 1827, and died in Boston, June 17, 1878.

WEBSTER KELLEY, son of Israel W. and Rhoda (Fletcher) Kelly, was born in Salisbury, N. H., January 1, 1804, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825. He studied law with Joseph Bell in Haverhill, N. H., and practiced some years in Frankfort, Me. He finally removed to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 19, 1851. He married Lucilla S., daughter of Waldo Pierce, of Frankfort, at Boston, August 29, 1842, and died at Henniker, N. H., July 5, 1855.

CLARENCE FREEMAN ELDRIDGE, son of James F. and Susan Eldredge, was born in Dennis Port on Cape Cod, November 14, 1862. He was educated at the public schools of his native town and at the Commercial College in Providence, R. I. He studied

law in Boston in the office of John M. Way, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1885. Without the advantages of a collegiate education, he has surmounted obstacles which would have discouraged a less determined man and established himself firmly in his profession. He married Lucie H., daughter of James K. and Bethiah S. Nickerson, and lives in the Dorchester District of Boston. He is engaged in general practice, and though an earnest Republican, is unwilling to accept any office of honor or emolument which may tend to lead him away from the paths of the law.

GEORGE NEHEMIAH EASTMAN, son of Nehemiah and Anstriss (Barker) Eastman, was born in Farmington, N. H., January 20, 1820, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839. He studied law with his father and with Levi Woodbury, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1842. He married Ellen Francis, daughter of Benjamin R. Gilman, of Gifford, N. H., December 30, 1851.

JOSEPH HILDRETH BRADLEY, son of Enoch and Abigail (Hildreth) Bradley, was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 5, 1822, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841. He studied law with David Cummins in Salem, and Frances Alfred Fabens in Boston, and in the Law School at Cambridge, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 5, 1846. He always practiced in Boston until his death, being largely engaged in criminal cases in which he was especially successful, and won a high reputation as a criminal lawyer. In February, 1861, he was appointed district attorney for the county of Suffolk, to succeed George W. Cooley, but declined. He was interested in military affairs, and held commissions as major and lieutenant-colonel in the volunteer militia. He married Lydia Anna, daughter of Thomas Bowler, of Lynn, August 31, 1850, and died in Boston in 1882.

GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD, son of Judge Samuel and Mary Ann (Greene) Hubbard, was born in Boston, August 25, 1822, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841. He studied law with Hubbard & Watts and with Benjamin R. Curtis in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 4, 1843. He has been largely interested in the various forms of electrical discovery and invention, and engaged in the litigation in their interest. He married Gertrude Mercer, daughter of Robert Henry McCurdy, of New York, October 21, 1846.

FRANK CHESTER GOODRICH, son of Charles Bishop and Harriet Newell (Shattuck) Goodrich, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and graduated at the Harvard Law School. Not long after commencing practice with his father in Boston the war came on and he was the first man in Boston to enlist. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAM was probably born in Farmington, N. H., about 1822. In 1840 he moved to Natick, Mass., and engaged in making shoes. Having a literary taste he entered the law office of John W. Bacon, of Natick, as a student, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He became associated in business with Mr. Bacon, under the firm name of Ham & Bacon. He was town clerk of Natick several years, representative, and later clerk of the courts of Middlesex county. He was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1859, and later. Ill health interposed with the pursuit of his profession and he moved to Medford, where he lived some years, and where he died, May 4, 1893.

ALBION A. ADAMS was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1875.

FREDERICK A. APPLETON was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1875.



*Geo. S. Shattuck*





C. S. BANCROFT was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1869.

FREDERICK L. BANKS was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 4, 1891.

O. ERAING BELLON was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 6, 1846.

F. W. BUCKINGHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 3, 1815.

J. WAKE BUTLERFIELD was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1864.

JOSIAH A. CHALLIS was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1812.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1871.

EDWARD M. CHENEY was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1862.

FREDERICK COCHRAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 13, 1860.

WILLIAM H. COBB was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

EDWIN R. CORBURN was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1881.

WILLIAM COLEMAN was born in Boston, February 14, 1766. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and moved to Greenfield. He moved from Greenfield to New York about 1794, and was for a time a law partner of Aaron Barr. He was afterwards the reporter of the New York Supreme Court. In 1801 he became the editor of the *Evening Post*, a Federal paper in New York, and continued its editor twenty years. He died in New York, July 13, 1829.

AUSTIN J. COOLIDGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 11, 1852.

OWEN GLENDORF PEABODY, son of Augustus and Mirafida (Godard) Peabody, was born in Boston, April 23, 1822, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1842. He studied law with his father in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1844, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1845. He died in Roxbury, December 27, 1862.

JEDEDIAH K. HAYWARD was born in Thetford, Vt., August 11, 1835, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1859. He studied law with Jesse E. Keith, of Abington, and Charles Gideon Davis, of Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth, October 28, 1862. He practiced in Plymouth until 1863, when he removed to Boston, where he practiced until 1865, when he moved to New York, where he is still in practice. He was master of Plymouth Lodge of Free Masons while in Plymouth, grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge for the State of Massachusetts while in Boston, and is a member of the Union League and other clubs in New York.

LYMAN MASON, son of Daniel and Betsey (Spalding) Mason, was born in Cavendish, N. H., April 2, 1815, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1839. He studied law with G. N. Cumming, of Zanesville, O., and with Richard Fletcher, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 7, 1844, and is still in practice in Boston. He married Mary Lucretia, daughter of Dr. Reuben Dimond Mussey, of Cincinnati, O., May 25, 1853.

ISAAC AMES, son of Ezra and Joanna (Eames) Ames, was born at Haverhill, Mass., July 17, 1819, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1839. He studied law with Charles Minot and Albert Kittridge, of Haverhill, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1846. He taught school in Medford, Mass., from 1841 to 1844, and in or before 1852 was practicing in Boston. He was appointed commissioner of insolvency for Suffolk county in 1855, and in 1856, when a Court of Insolvency was established in each county, he was appointed June 16 in that year judge of insolvency. In 1868, when the office of judge of probate and insolvency was created, he was appointed

to that office May 11 in that year, and remained in office until his death in 1877. He married Mrs. Mary Carlton Phelps, daughter of Hazen Morse, and widow of Harrison Gray Otis Phelps of Haverhill, June 17, 1851.

HORATIO SPRAGUE EUSTIS, son of General Abraham Eustis, was born at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., December 25, 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He studied law, and it is believed became, like his father, a member of the Suffolk bar. He finally settled in Natchez, Miss., and continued there in the practice of law until his death, which occurred on his plantation September 1, 1858. He was a grand-nephew of Governor William Eustis, of Massachusetts. He was first cousin of George Eustis, the father of James Biddle Eustis, appointed by President Cleveland minister to France.

WILLIAM WILLARD SWAN graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1867. He is now at the bar largely engaged in business connected with patents.

WILLIAM W. SWAN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1879.

SAMUEL COOPER was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 22, 1862.

JOHN W. JAMES was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 2, 1822.

H. L. JUDSON was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1875.

WILLIS ALBERT KINGSBURY graduated at Harvard in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in 1881. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1882.

BENJAMIN HICHOBN graduated at Harvard in 1768. He was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1779, and barrister in 1786. He died in 1817.

JONATHAN BELCHER 2d, son of Governor Jonathan Belcher, was born in Boston, July 28, 1710, and graduated at Harvard in 1728. He studied law at the Temple in London and practiced for a time in England with success. He was one of the first settlers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was senior councillor in 1760, and lieutenant-governor after the death of Governor Lawrence.

PERCY E. WALBRIDGE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1880, and is now at the bar.

HENRY W. WALKER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1856, and is now at the bar.

EDGAR ALFONSO WALLACE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 4 in that year.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS WALLLEY graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1866.

AARON EDWARD WARNER graduated at Amherst in 1861 and at the Harvard Law School in 1864. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1864.

HENRY E. WARNER was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

HERMAN JACKSON WARNER graduated at Harvard in 1850 and at the Harvard Law School in 1852. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1853.

OWEN WARLAND graduated at Harvard in 1804, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1811. He died in 1816.

LUCIUS HENRY WARREN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August of that year.

WEBSTER FRANKLIN WARREN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 30, 1867. He is now at the bar.

C. EVERETT WASHBURN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886, and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM TUCKER WASHBURN graduated at Harvard in 1862, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 10, 1865.

ANDREW OLIVER WATERHOUSE graduated at Harvard in 1810, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 16, 1814. He died in 1832.

RICHARD WIERMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 25, 1868.

DAVID THOMPSON WALSON graduated at the Washington Pennsylvania College in 1861 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 6, 1866.

HENRY S. WEBSTER was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1877, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

SIDNEY WEBSTER graduated at Yale in 1848 and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 25, 1851.

SAMUEL FARKELL WEBB graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1869.

FRANCIS C. WELCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 3, 1872, and is now at the bar.

JOHN HUNT WELCH graduated at Harvard in 1835 and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 30, 1851. He died in 1852.

WILLIAM E. WELCH was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879, and is now at the bar.

THOMAS WEFMORE graduated at Harvard in 1814, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 21, 1817. He died in 1860.

JESSE FRANKLIN WHEELER graduated at Harvard in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 19, 1871. He is now at the bar.

GEORGE R. WHELLOCK was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and is now at the bar.

BENJAMIN WHEATLAND graduated at Harvard in 1819 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 2, 1825. He died in 1854.

DANIEL WHEATON graduated at Harvard in 1791, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1841.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM WHEELWRIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1817, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1853.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1814, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 17, 1819.

MOSES P. WHITE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1875, and is now at the bar.

NAAMAN LOUD WHITE graduated at Harvard in 1835, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 27, 1838.

WILLIAM H. WHITE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881, and is now at the bar.

ZEPHARIAH GARDNER WHITMAN graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1810. He died in 1840.

FREDERICK S. WHITWELL was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887, and is now at the bar.

MARTIN WHITING graduated at Harvard in 1814, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 5, 1818. He died in 1823.

EDWARD A. WILKIE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1881, and is now at the bar.

JOSEPH WILLARD graduated at Harvard in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1863.

PAUL WILLARD graduated at Harvard in 1845, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 17, 1848. He died in 1868.

DAVID W. WILLIAMS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1877, and is now at the bar.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now at the bar.

THOMAS HALE WILLIAMS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1843, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 1, 1845.

DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1857.

FRANCIS HENRY WILLIAMS graduated at Harvard in 1820, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1824. He died in 1840.

W. T. WILLEY, son of Tolman Willey, was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 28, 1873, and is now at the bar.

CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAMS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 8, 1869. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM CROSS WILLIAMSON graduated at Harvard in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 22, 1856, and is now at the bar.

ALEXANDER E. WILSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1875, and is now at the bar.

ARTHUR P. WILSON, son of Joseph H. Wilson, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1871, and is now at the bar.

JOHN THOMAS WILSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1867. He is now at the bar.

THOMAS STANLEY WILSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January of that year.

ABEL THEODORE WISS graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1863.

JAMES ANREM WISSLOW graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1861.



Harvey W. Shepard





HENRY THOMAS WING graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 2, 1867.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, jr., son of Robert Charles Winthrop, graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1857. He is living in Boston.

THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1811, and died in 1812.

HENRY WOODRUFF graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 24, 1853.

GEORGE HENRY WOODS graduated at Brown in 1853 and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1855. He died in 1884.

WINSLOW WARREN WRIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1826, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1830. He died in 1835.

JAMES JOSEPH WRIGHT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 22, 1862.

SMITH WRIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1858.

JAMES HOLDEN YOUNG graduated at Harvard in 1872 and at the Harvard Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876.

C. C. ANDREWS was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1850, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1854.

SIDNEY C. BANCROFT was admitted to the Essex bar in 1852, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1870.

STEPHEN BEAN was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1844, and was at the Suffolk bar.

W. LOCK BROWN was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1850, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1852.

ALPHEUS R. BROWN was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1839, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1866.

GEORGE F. CHOLE was admitted to the Essex bar in 1848, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1866.

CHARLES B. FELCH was admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1869, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1871.

JOSEPH ST. LAWRENCE was an attorney of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and came to Boston about 1737. In that year he was admitted an attorney in the Superior Court and opened an office in "Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock in Boston."

JOSEPH PROCTOR, son of either Peter or Josiah Proctor, was born in Littleton, Mass. February 11, 1766, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1791. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar and practiced in Athol, where he died August 6, 1822. He married Mary Humphrey, daughter of Jonathan Orcutt, of Athol, January 15, 1811.

AUGUSTUS OLOLEY BREWSTER, son of Gen. Amos Avery and Susan (Boudnot) Brewster, was born in Hanover, N. H., May 17, 1823, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1843. He read law with Ira Perley, of Concord, N. H., and William Henry Dan-

can, of Hanover, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He began practice in Hanover, N. H., but removed to New York in 1850, and to Boston in 1851, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, October 16 in that year. He was appointed assistant district attorney for Suffolk county in 1856, and served until 1862. He married Georgiana Augusta, daughter of Major George B. Bibby, of the United States Army, of Paterson, N. J., at Parsippany, N. J., in August, 1846. He now holds a government office in New Jersey.

RUSSELL JARVIS, son of Samuel Gardner and Prudence (Davis) Jarvis, was born in Boston in 1791. His early life was spent in Claremont, N. H., to which place his parents removed when he was an infant, and he graduated at Dartmouth in 1810. He studied law at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1823. He practiced in Boston until 1828, when he removed to New York and devoted himself to journalism. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Cordis, of Boston, in November, 1824, and his whole family, consisting of his wife and two children, were lost by the burning of the steamboat *Lexington* in Long Island Sound, January 13, 1840. He died in New York, April 17, 1853.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAYES, son of Frederick and Sarah (Hurd) Hayes, was born in Berwick, Me., July 3, 1834, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1859. He studied law with Wells & Eastman, of Somersworth, N. H., and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 18, 1861. He soon after settled in Medford, and was for a time associated with Elihu C. Baker. Though having his office in Boston, where he is engaged in extensive practice, he has thoroughly identified himself with his adopted town, and is ever active in promoting its interests and welfare. In 1862 he was appointed trial justice, and served in that capacity till 1873. From 1864 to 1867 he was assistant United States assessor under Phineas J. Stone, of Charlestown. In 1868 he was a member of the Medford School Board, and in 1870 was chosen chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners after the introduction of water into the town, in the promotion of which he had taken an active part. He was a representative from 1872 to 1875, State senator in 1875 and 1878, and after acting thirty years as attorney for Medford as a town was, on its incorporation as a city, chosen its first city solicitor, January 24, 1893. He married, November 7, 1843, Mary Hall, daughter of Thomas S. and Lucy (Hall) Harlow, of Medford.

AUGUSTUS PEABODY, at first named Asa, was the son of John and Mary (Perley) Peabody, and was born in Andover, Mass., May 17, 1779. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1803, and read law with Timothy Bigelow, of Medford. He began practice in Boston in 1810. He was a representative and held other offices of honor and trust. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1809. He married Miranda, daughter of Thatcher Goddard, of Boston, October 26, 1815, and died in Roxbury, Mass., October 2, 1851.

HENRY DOANE, son of John and Mary (Eldridge) Doane, was born in Orleans, Mass., January 22, 1834, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1857. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and with Hutchins & Wheeler, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1858. He practiced in Boston until 1862, when he was commissioned a captain in the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and went to the war. At the close of his term of service he resumed practice in Boston, and died there September 2, 1865.

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, son of David and Betsey (Kimball) Webster, was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 27, 1821, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1845. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1851. He settled in Chicago, and while consul at Bavaria died at Munich, May 4, 1865.

JAMES BOWDOIN ALLEN, son of Samuel Clesson and Elizabeth (Halsey) Allen, was born in Northfield, Mass., July 5, 1824, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1845. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 23, 1849. He practiced in East Boston, where he died December 23, 1853.

SAMUEL AYER BRADLEY, son of John and Hannah (Ayer) Bradley, was born in Concord, N. H., November 22, 1774, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1799. He studied law with Judge Samuel Green, of Concord, and John Heard, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1805. He began practice in Fryeburg in 1805, was register of probate for Oxford county from 1805 to 1810, was representative from 1813 to 1818, and in 1825 removed to Portland. He returned to Fryeburg in July, 1841, and there died, unmarried, September 23, 1844.

SAMUEL M'GREGOR BURNSIDE, son of Thomas and Susannah (M'Gregor) Burnside, was born in Northumberland, N. H., July 18, 1783, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1805. He was the principal of a Female Academy in Andover, Mass., from 1805 to 1807, and read law with Artemas Ward, of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1810, and began practice in Westboro, Mass. He soon after moved to Worcester, where he died July 25, 1850. He married Sophia D., daughter of Dwight Foster, of Brookfield, Mass., November 8, 1816. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1817.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, son of Jabez and Betsey (Parker) Proctor, was born in Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1851. He read law in Proctorsville and at the Law School in Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1860, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1861. He began practice in Boston in February, 1861, associated with Judge Isaac Fletcher Redfield, but soon entered the service, becoming an officer of high rank and merit among Vermont volunteers. He was secretary of war under the recent administration of President Harrison, and is now United States senator from Vermont. He married Sarah Jane, daughter of Salmon Dutton, of Cavendish, Vt., May 26, 1858.

ASA COFFIELD was born in Freehold, N. J., in November, 1825. He studied law with Judge Vredenburg, of Freehold, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1846. He practiced in Red Bank, N. J., until 1853, when he moved to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 11 in that year. In 1863, while still pursuing the practice of law in Boston, he moved his residence to Lexington, Mass., where he died in July, 1889. He was deeply interested in the prosperity of his adopted town and took a leading and active part in the introduction of water and in the establishment of street lighting there. He married, in 1850, Maria Louisa, only daughter of Jesse and Catherine A. Hanford, of Red Bank.

DANIEL W. PEABODY, son of John Tarbell and Mercy Ingalls (Burbank) Peabody, was born in Gilead, Me., March 11, 1836, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1859. He studied law with Robert Ingalls Burbank in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 26, 1862. After practicing for a time in Boston, he removed to Nashville, Tenn.

SAMUEL HILLIARD FOLSOM, son of Samuel and Anna (Lovering) Folsom, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., February 23, 1826, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1851. He studied law with Dean & Dinsmoor, of Lowell, and afterwards in Boston. He began practice in East Cambridge, but as early as 1881 was at the Suffolk bar. He married Catherine Abbott, daughter of Nehemiah Porter Cram, of Hampton Falls, N. H., October 18, 1857.

NATHAN JAMES CLIFFORD, son of Judge Nathan and Hannah (Ayer) Clifford, was born in Newfield, Me., January 12, 1832, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1851. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Maine bar. He was for a time clerk of United States customs in New York, and afterwards removed to Boston and became clerk of the United States District Court. He married Sarah A. Gilman, of New York, April 2, 1861.

B. H. CURRIER was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 5, 1853, and is now at the bar.

JOHN A. DAY was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 30, 1861.

JOHN W. DAVIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 8, 1848, and settled on Cape Cod.

CHARLES FRANKLIN DUNBAR graduated at Harvard in 1851, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1859. He was at one time the editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and has been many years professor of political economy at Harvard.

A. W. EDGERLY was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1876.

H. A. FOLSOM was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 6, 1871.

D. S. GILCHRIST, a brother of Judge John James Gilchrist, of New Hampshire, was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 8, 1846, and practiced some years in Boston.

A. J. GRAY was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1849, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1849.

WILLIAM H. WILSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 7, 1868.

MEVILLE E. INGALLS has within a generation practiced at the Suffolk bar, chiefly in the United States Courts.

JOHN KNAPP was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1848.

WILLIAM LOMAX, jr., was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 3, 1863.

HENRY D. LORD was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1851.

JOSEPH LYMAN was practicing at the Suffolk bar about 1800.

JOHN MASON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883.

GEORGE OTIS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1826.

BENJAMIN PARSONS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1798.

WILLIAM PEPI DENTON, son of William and Sarah (Foster) Denton, was born in Boston, November 21, 1823, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1844. He studied law at the Harvard law school and in the offices of John H. Clifford in New Bedford and W. R. P. Washburn in Boston, and began practice in Boston in 1847. He married in New Bedford, February 24, 1848, Elizabeth Howell, daughter of George Randall, and died in Boston, April 12, 1855.

ELIAM PORTER was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 7, 1865.

ISAAC G. REID was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 27, 1869.

CHARLES W. SMITH was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 1, 1851.



John J. Simmons  
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ASA SPAULDING was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1816, and was in at torney at the Suffolk bar in 1819.

W. G. SRAVAGE was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1866.

ASAHEL STEARNS was born in Lunenburg, Mass., June 17, 1774, and graduated at Harvard in 1797. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar about 1800, and soon settled in Chelmsford, Mass., where he practiced many years. He was a member of Congress from 1815 to 1817, and in the latter year was appointed professor of law at Harvard, continuing in office until 1829. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1825. While living in Chelmsford he was for several years county attorney for Middlesex. In 1824 he published a volume on "Real Actions," and was subsequently one of the commissioners for revising the statutes of Massachusetts. He died in Cambridge February 5, 1839.

HENRY BREWSTER STANTON was born in Griswold, Conn., in 1810, and studied law at Lane Seminary, Ohio. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 5, 1842, and after practicing in Boston removed in 1845 to Seneca Falls, N. Y. He published in 1849 a volume entitled "Reforms and Reformers." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, N. Y., in 1840. While he was an anti-slavery orator his wife became an active advocate of women's rights, and as early as 1848 called a convention at Seneca Falls, which made the first public demand for woman's suffrage.

PETER THACHER was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807.

JAMES SULLIVAN 2d was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Common Pleas Court in July, 1826, and in the Supreme Court January 1, 1829.

RICHARD N. PIERCE was a native of Bristol county, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1839. He was a representative at one time, and served in the war. It is believed by the writer that he died soon after the war.

GEORGE P. MONTAGUE was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1888.

ELIJAH HUNT MILLS was born in Chesterfield, Mass., December 1, 1776, and graduated at Williams in 1797. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807, and settled in Northampton. He was at one time district attorney for Hampshire county, State senator in 1811, member of Congress from 1815 to 1819, and United States senator from December 1, 1820, to March 3, 1827. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams College in 1824.

JOHN MILLS was appointed United States district attorney by President Van Buren in 1837, and for a time had an office in Boston.

JOHN G. LOCKE was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1858.

E. W. McCLECKE was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1883.

SEBASTIAN C. MAINE was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 7, 1845, and was appointed a justice of the Boston Police Court November 3, 1858. There is no record that he remained on the bench until the court was abolished May 29, 1866. He has been dead some years.

GEORGE W. MCCONNELL was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1884.

ADAM W. FLEE was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk county in May, 1812, and in the Supreme Court in 1814. He died in Cambridge.

THEODORE T. TRACY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1832.

ROBERT MCNEIL MORSE, son of Robert and Sarah Maria (Clark) Morse, was born in Boston, August 11, 1837, and graduated at Harvard in 1857. His rank in college was good in a class which included among its members many who have won high positions in the various occupations of life. Among these were Franklin Haven, jr., Solomon Lincoln, John D. Long, John C. Ropes, Robert D. Smith, Arthur J. C. Sowdon, Joseph Lewis Stackpole, James J. Storrow, Charles F. Walcott and Samuel Wells. Of those of his class who entered the walks of law none have attained a higher position in the profession or met with greater success. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1860. His practice long since attained a size which demanded the most assiduous labor and the exertion of all his powers. In the courts of the State and of the United States his presence is a familiar one and the suits in which he has acted as counsel have included some of the most important which in recent years have engaged the attention of the Suffolk county courts. The Armstrong will case in which he was associated with William G. Russell, and the Codman will case in which he was leading counsel, both involving large amounts, furnish abundant evidence of the general estimate of his standing and ability. In the early days of his career he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1866 and 1867, and there introduced and advocated a bill for the repeal of the usury laws, which through his efforts in the Senate, and those of Richard H. Dana in the House, became a law. In 1880 he was a member of the House of Representatives. With these exceptions he has resisted the attractions of public life, which can only be followed by the neglect of professional duties, and often, too, by the enslavement of the mind under the influence of party dictates and a blind obedience to party clamor. Engrossed as he is in the labors of his profession, he nevertheless finds time to study important public questions, and in his political action he follows no party longer than its platform and principles commend themselves to his judgment and conscience. He married Anna E. Gorham, of Boston, November 11, 1863, and has a winter residence in Boston and a summer residence at Fairmount.

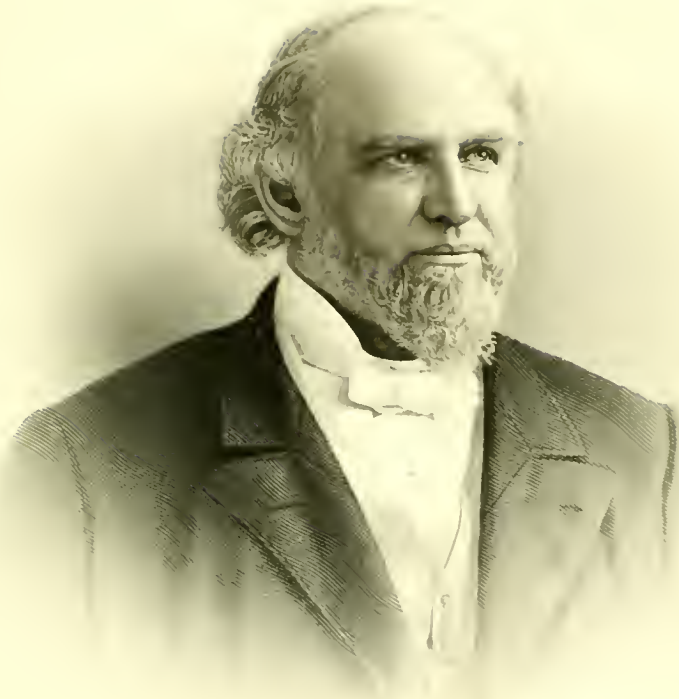
GEO. W. ADOLPHUS SOMERBY, son of Samuel and Hannah (George) Somerby, was born in Newbury, Mass., November 2, 1821. He was descended from Anthony Somerby, who was clerk of the courts in Essex county in the days of the Massachusetts Colony. He attended school in Wayland, in which town he read law in the office of Edward Mellen, who was appointed in 1847 one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court and chief justice in 1851, and who remained on the bench until the Court was abolished in 1859. After his admission to the bar he practiced in Wayland until 1852, when he removed to Waltham and associated himself with Josiah Rutter for the practice of law in that town. In 1858 he removed to Boston and remained in practice there until his death, which occurred at South Framingham, Mass., July 24, 1879. His early practice was at the Middlesex bar, where he came in contact with a class of lawyers peculiar at that time to that county, at whose hands treatment of the most considerate character was not to be expected, and from whom lessons of

offensive and defensive warfare must be learned by any new aspirant for success in the arena of law. Mr. Somerby was not slow to learn. The independence and courage and heroism which he exhibited in the trial of causes in the courts were characteristics which he owed in a large degree to his repeated conflicts with the gladiator of the Middlesex bar. He won his greatest triumphs, so far as the writer knows, in the criminal rather than the civil side of the courts, and his success in winning them was due oftentimes to the adoption and support of plans which a man of more timid nature would have hesitated to form and failed in firmness and nerve to carry out. One of the earliest criminal cases in which he was engaged after his removal to Boston was that of Deacon Andrews, of Kingston, indicted for the murder of Cornelius Holmes of that town. He was engaged as leading counsel for the defendant, and Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth, was associated with him as his junior. A later case in which he defended and secured the acquittal of Leavitt Alley, charged with murder, and tried in Boston in 1873, will ever stand as a memorial of his shrewdness and courage. As has been stated by another in describing the trial: "His defence was a hint, so shrewdly given, that it rather originated the suggestion in the mind of the jurymen themselves than passed his own lips, that the son of Mr. Alley was the real criminal. The prisoner's witnesses and the cross-examination of the witnesses for the government were so handled as to necessarily convey, through unsected and unexpected channels, this hint to the jury, and the refusal to put the son on the stand, though it was well known that he was conversant with many of the incidents of the affair, served to carry this hint home with a force that was sure to have an effect." The length of this trial, with the labor and excitement attending it, inflicted a permanent injury on the strength and health of Mr. Somerby. He never recovered his capacity for work, and his vigor of nerve and brain was never again what it was before. He continued, however, to practice his profession until his death, and only one perhaps but himself realized the extent of the prostration which that trial by which he enlisted all his energies had induced. He married Abby Otis, daughter of Charles Backus and Rebecca (Sanger) Clark, at Framingham, Mass., February 17, 1853.

PELEG SPRAGUE, son of Seth and Deborah (Sampson) Sprague, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 28, 1793. He was descended from William Sprague, who came to Salem from England in 1629. It is said that the father and mother of Mr. Sprague lived together under one roof sixty-four years. They had fifteen children, of whom Peleg was the ninth. The father, Seth Sprague, was justice of the peace and quorum for forty years, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature twenty-seven years, and twice a presidential elector. In his old age, when most men become conservative and are content with existing conditions in social and political life, he poured his zeal into the anti-slavery cause at a time when the cause was unpopular in all communities. Mr. Sprague graduated at Harvard in 1812 in a class containing many members who afterwards distinguished themselves in the various professions. Among those who became physicians there were George Bartley, Deane, John H. Adams, George W. Heard, Amos Nurse, Abel Lawrence, Parson, James H. Adams, Daniel Shute and Ezekiel Thaxter. Among the clergymen were Jonathan Mather, Wainwright and Henry Ware. Among the agriculturists, Deane, Deane, James, Henry Duncan, Charles Greely Loring, and William Tarbell Adams. Among those

none became more distinguished than Mr. Sprague. Four of them received from Harvard the degree of LL.D., Mr. Dexter in 1857, Mr. Duncan in 1861, Mr. Loring in 1850, and Mr. Sprague in 1847. After leaving college he studied at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., and afterwards in the offices of Levi Lincoln in Worcester, and Samuel Hubbard in Boston, and was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in August, 1815. After his admission to the bar he removed to Augusta, in what was then the district of Maine but a part of Massachusetts, and there established himself in the business of his profession. At the end of two years he removed to Hallowell. After the State of Maine was organized in 1820, he was sent a representative from Hallowell to the first Legislature, and was again a member of the Legislature of the next year, 1821. In 1825 he was chosen a member of Congress and served until 1829. In the latter year he was sent to the United States Senate from Maine and served one term of six years. In 1835 he removed to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. After six years' practice in Boston, during which he maintained the high reputation which he had won in Maine, he was appointed by President Harrison in 1841 to the seat on the bench of the United States Court which had been vacated by the resignation of John Davis. His duties in that capacity during the latter part of his service were rendered especially arduous by the novel cases in American jurisprudence arising during the War of the Rebellion. He performed them with distinguished ability, though at the time suffering from an affection of the eyes which incapacitated him for the work of taking notes and made even the light of the courtroom a serious annoyance. Exercise indispensable to his continued health he was precluded from taking in the sun-light, and the writer remembers to have often seen him pacing the floor of the Doric Hall of the State House, wholly unobservant of everything about him and evidently solving some question of law or constructing some charge to the jury for the next day's session of his court. During the progress of the Civil War a distinguished practitioner in his court expressed in conversation a doubt whether the offence of treason could be committed in Massachusetts where no war existed. He replied "Bring me a man who, here in Massachusetts, has by any act, however slight or however remote from the field of war, given intentional aid to the rebels in arms, as by communicating to them information or advice, and I will show that I can try him and have him hanged." The affection of his eyes became finally so serious that he resigned his seat on the bench in 1865, and the last years of his life were spent in a darkened room. He died at his home in Boston, October 30, 1880, at the age of eighty-seven. A volume of his speeches and addresses was published in 1858, and a volume of his decisions from 1841 to 1861 was published in 1861. He married in Albany, in August, 1818, Sarah, daughter of Moses and Sarah Deming, who was born February 17, 1794.

HARVEY JEWELL, son of Pliny and Emily (Alexander) Jewell, was born in Winchester, N. H., June 26, 1820. His brother, Marshall Jewell, was governor of Connecticut in 1869, 1871 and 1872, minister to Russia in 1873, and postmaster-general in 1874. Pliny Jewell, the father of Harvey Jewell, was a tanner by trade, as his father and grandfather had been before him, and the son, the subject of this sketch, learned the ancestral trade. He afterwards, however, entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1844. After leaving college he taught in one of the public schools of Boston, while pursuing his law studies in the office of Lyman Mason, of



*G. F. Jennings*





that city. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 11, 1841. While in practice he was at various times associated in business with William Gaston, Walbridge A. Field, now chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and E. O. Shepard. Possessing a critical mind, he devoted himself specially to the work of drafting contracts, charters of incorporation, and other instruments requiring the closest attention to details and the avoidance of weak and indefensible points. He gave much attention also to maritime law, and his advice in this branch of his profession possessed to a large degree the authority of law. Though a lover of the law and obedient to its behests, he felt the attractions of political life and yielded to them, probably to his disadvantage, looking only to professional success. In early life a Whig, and later a Republican, he was a member of the Boston City Council in 1851 and 1852 and in 1861, and from 1867 to 1871 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. During the last four years he was speaker of the House, and performed his duties easily, intelligently, impartially, and with the enthusiastic approval of the different bodies over which he presided. Indeed so popular had he become as speaker that in the State Republican Convention of 1871 he was a prominent candidate for governor. In that convention Benjamin F. Butler, then a Republican, was an aspirant for the nomination, and the two other candidates were Mr. Jewell and William B. Washburn. The contest was an earnest one, and Mr. Jewell withdrew his name and gave his support to Mr. Washburn, who finally received the nomination. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and held that office two years, during which he resided in Washington. In 1877 he resumed the practice of law in Boston and remained there until his death, which occurred in that city December 8, 1881. He received a degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1875. He married Susan A., daughter of Richard Bradley, of Concord, N. H., December 26, 1849.

ALBERT E. PILLSBURY, son of Josiah Webster and Elizabeth (Dunsmoor) Pillsbury, was born in Milford, N. H., August 19, 1849. His father graduated at Dartmouth in 1840, and on account of feeble health abandoned his intention of studying a profession and devoted himself to the occupation of a farmer. The early life, therefore, of the subject of this sketch was passed on his father's farm in the cultivation of which he aided his father whenever his studies at school would permit. After passing through the lower grade schools of Milford he attended the High School in that town and subsequently fitted for college at the Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and at the Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass. He entered Harvard College in 1867, at the age of eighteen, but early in his sophomore year left college and went to Sterling, Ill., the residence of his uncle, Hon. James D. Dymond, a lawyer of high standing in that town and a member of the distinguished family in New Hampshire bearing that name, two members of which have been governors of that State. While in Sterling he taught school a year and studied law with his uncle, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1869. In 1870 he came to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year. His eminent abilities soon attracted the attention of the bar, and from that time to the present his growth has been constant and his reputation has been more and more firmly established. For several years of the early part of his professional career he was vice president and president of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and took an active part in that body with it

parliamentary and controversial lessons may perhaps be due his marked success as a presiding officer and a participant in legislative and political debate. In 1876, 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Ward 17 of Boston, and in 1881, 1885 and 1886 a member of the Senate from the Sixth Suffolk District. During his last two years at the Senate Board he was president, having been chosen both years by a unanimous vote. In both House and Senate he served on the judiciary committee, and with his clear head and logical mind proved himself to be the man now and then found in our legislative bodies who unties the knot and tangle of debate, and clearing the atmosphere of discussion of the fog which is so apt to invest it, simplifies the question before the house and enables its bewildered members to come to a just understanding of its merits. In 1887 Mr. Pillsbury was offered by Governor Ames the position of judge advocate-general, but he declined it, and in 1888 he was offered by the same governor a seat on the bench of the Superior Court. This he also declined, as well as the appointment of corporation counsel of the city of Boston, offered to him by Mayor Hart of Boston in 1889. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for attorney-general, and chosen in that and the two following years. He is now, in April, 1893, serving his third year in that office, and it is not too much to say that since 1858, when John Henry Clifford left the office, not one of its eight incumbents has performed its duties with more brilliant ability or marked success. Certainly since the trial of John W. Webster, in which Attorney-General Clifford, assisted by his able and indefatigable junior, George Bemis, so distinguished himself as to cause Samuel Warren, of the English bar, to say "that his reply for the prosecution cannot be excelled in close and conclusive reasoning conveyed in language equally elegant and forcible," no greater professional triumph has been won by a prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth than that in the recent trial of Trefethen in Middlesex county, in which Mr. Pillsbury by a masterly construction of a chain of evidence secured a conviction in spite of the efforts of the ablest counsel for the defense, and in opposition to a very general public opinion. Mr. Pillsbury delivered the annual oration before the city authorities of Boston on the Fourth of July, 1890, and is an occasional and welcome contributor to newspapers and magazines. He married Louise F. (Johnson) Wheeler, daughter of Edward C. and Delia M. (Smith) Johnson, at Newbury, Vt., July 9, 1889.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, son of Thomas and Eunice (Treat) Paine, was born in Boston, March 11, 1731, and received his early education under Master Lowell in that city. He graduated at Harvard in 1749, and received a degree of LL. D. from his alma mater in 1805. His father was at one time pastor of a church in Weymouth and afterwards a merchant in Boston. His mother was Eunice, daughter of Samuel Treat, and granddaughter of Samuel Willard, president of Harvard from 1701 to 1707. The subject of this sketch after leaving college taught school for a time and afterwards made three voyages to North Carolina as master and one to Greenland for whales. He studied for the ministry, and in 1755 served for a time as chaplain in the French War. He afterwards studied law with Judge Willard at Lancaster, and with Benjamin Pratt in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1759. He established himself in Boston in 1761 and went to Taunton, and in 1769 was a representative from that town. In 1770 he conducted the prosecution of Captain Preston for the Boston massacre in the absence of the attorney-general, in 1774-5 was a delegate to

the Provincial Congress, and a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778. In 1777 he was again a representative and speaker of the House. He was appointed attorney-general during the Revolution and succeed Jonathan Sewell, the last attorney-general under the provincial charter, and held office until the appointment of James Sullivan, February 12, 1790. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, but declined, and in 1779 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. About 1780 he removed to Boston and bought and occupied the residence of Governor Shirley on the corner of Milk and Federal streets, and in 1790 was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which office he held until his resignation in 1804. He was an able lawyer and judge, and as a signer of the Declaration of Independence his name has been made immortal. He married in 1770, Sally, daughter of Thomas Cobb and sister of General David Cobb, of Taunton, and died in Boston, May 11, 1814.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR., son of the preceding, was born in Taunton, Mass., December 9, 1773, and graduated at Harvard in 1792. His original name "Thomas" was changed by an act of the Legislature in 1801. After leaving college he engaged in mercantile pursuits which he soon abandoned for the paths of literature. In 1794 he established a paper called the *Federal Oratory*, in which appeared articles and verses sensational and personal in their character, and the next year published a poem entitled "Invention of Letters," which was much admired. He also published "The Ruling Passion" and the celebrated song "Adams and Liberty." About 1800 he studied law with Theophilus Parsons and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1802. He retired from the profession in 1809, and died in Boston, November 13, 1811.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE 3d, son of the preceding, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1822, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Common Pleas Court October 19, 1825, and in the Supreme Judicial Court June 17, 1828. He abandoned the practice of law and became distinguished as an astronomer and in other branches of science. He was a member of the American Academy and of the American Philosophical Society. He died in 1885.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE 4th, son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine, was born in Boston, October 28, 1835, and is the great grandson of Robert Treat Paine, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated at Harvard in 1855. After leaving college he spent a year at the Harvard Law School and two years in European travel. On his return he studied law with Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859. He continued in practice in Boston until 1870, when he retired from business, the possessor of sufficient wealth to enable him to gratify his wishes in the promotion of benevolent enterprises. From 1872 to 1876 he was an efficient member of the committee charged with the care of the erection of Trinity Church, and to the judgment of this committee in the selection of an architect and the adoption of his plans the merit is due of making an honorable and worthy contribution to the architecture of Boston. In 1878 he aided in the establishment of the Associated Charities of Boston, an institution which with others of a similar character, has done so much to alleviate poverty and suffering. In 1879 he organized the Wells Memorial Institute with branches a loan association, a co-operative bank and a building association. In 1891 he organized a Workingmen's

Loan Association, and is still active in the promotion of every enterprise looking to the welfare and prosperity of the poor. He has built more than two hundred small houses for workmen and sold them at moderate prices and on easy credits. In 1887 he endowed a fellowship of \$10,000 at Harvard College for "the study of the ethical problems of society, the effects of legislation, governmental administration and private philanthropy, to ameliorate the lot of the mass of mankind," and in 1890 he established a trust of about \$200,000 called the Robert Treat Paine Association. He is not waiting to give away at his death what he can no longer use, but indulges himself in a pleasure than which there can be no greater of bestowing his wealth while living and witnessing the ripened fruit of his benevolence. Mr. Paine was a representative from the town of Waltham in 1884, and has been a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. He is now president of the American Peace Society. He married Lydia Williams, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman, in Boston, April 24, 1862, and lives in Boston.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 5th, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard in 1882, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He married Ruth, daughter of Dr. Walter Channing Cabot, of Boston.

FRANKLIN DEXTER, son of Samuel and Catharine (Gordon) Dexter, was born in Charlestown, Mass., November 5, 1793, and graduated at Harvard in 1812, receiving the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1857. He studied law with Samuel Hubbard, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Court in Suffolk county in September, 1815, and in the Supreme Judicial Court in December, 1818. He soon became eminent at the bar and was associated at various times as partner with Charles Greely Loring, William Prescott, William H. Gardiner, and George W. Phillips. In 1819, the year after his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, he was selected to deliver the annual oration before the authorities of the town of Boston on the Fourth of July. That he should have been chosen at the age of twenty-six to perform that service sufficiently attests the ability and promise with which he began his professional career. In 1825 he was a representative from Boston, and again in 1836 and 1840, serving in 1836 on the Select Committee of the Legislature on the revision of the statutes. In 1825 he was a member of the Common Council of Boston, and in 1835 a State senator. He was also at one time the commander of the New England Guards. In 1830 he was engaged in the defence of the Knapps, who were indicted for the murder of Joseph White, of Salem, and though opposed by Mr. Webster, who was employed to assist the prosecuting officer, the contest was found to be by no means an unequal one, and his reputation for ability and learning, already a brilliant one, was more firmly established. In 1840, or about that time, he defended Mrs. Kenney, indicted for the murder of her husband by poison. The trial took place at Boston and it was the good fortune of the writer, then a student at Harvard, to be present more or less during its progress. James T. Austin was attorney-general and conducted the case for the government, and the battle was one between giants at the law. The writer then saw Mr. Dexter for the first time, and he remembers well the Grecian head covered with curls of hair almost black, the sharp cut features and brilliant intellectual eye, which made him in appearance his ideal of an orator and man. In form and presence he belonged to the class of which Rufus Choate and



*D. Sprague*





Daniel Dougherty were also conspicuous types, and to the three of them, possessing more of the fire and fluency of eloquence, and Dougherty particularly, the laurel wreath to Mr. Dexter must be accorded the merit of a grace and elegance. His friends held him as a gentleman and a scholar. In 1811 he was appointed United States attorney for Massachusetts and held the office until 1845. In 1849 he was reappointed by President Taylor. Mr. Dexter in the latter part of his career did not confine himself exclusively to his profession. To literature and art he gave much of his time and thought, and in either department if he had failed of the "civili" world he distinguished himself. He married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Judge William Prescott, of Boston, September 25, 1819, and died at Beverly, Mass., before the latter years were spent, August 14, 1857.

JAMES FREDERIC JOY, son of James and Sarah (Piercing) Joy, was born in Durham, N. H., December 2, 1810, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1833. He was admitted at Dartmouth in 1834 and 1835, and graduated at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1836. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 27, 1836, and settled in Detroit.

JOSEPH HARTWELL LADD, son of Caleb and Mary Ann (Watson) Ladd, was born in Calcutta, August 14, 1845, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1867. He graduated at Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December of that year.

CHARLES H. MASS, son of Eben and Mary (Abec. Math) was born in Boston August 11, 1846, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1867. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January of that year. He died in 1878.

ABEL MERRILL, son of Abel and Sarah (Henry) Merrill, was born in Stone Mt., April 2, 1811, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1839. He studied law in Ferris Hill, Haverhill, N. H., in 1839 and 1840, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842. He practiced a few years at Hartwell, Vt., but was a member of the Suffolk bar in 1849. He left the profession and went to Florida.

THOMAS LEONARD LIVERMORE was born in Galeton, Pa., February 7, 1811, and was educated at the public schools in Milton, N. H., the Agricultural Academy in West Vernon, N. H., and at the Lombard University at Galesburg, Pa. He was connected with Bambridge Walleigh in Milford, N. H., and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. In 1868 he moved to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7 in that year. Previous to entering on the study of the law he had been a member of the First Regiment of New Hampshire volunteers in the spring of 1861, and served three months. In September, 1861, he volunteered and was assigned to the 10th New Hampshire Regiment for three years, and while engaged in such duty he was promoted through all the grades to lieutenant-colonel. In December, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Fighting New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered out in July of that year. He practiced in Boston from 1868 to 1870, and during the latter part of the time with Frederick P. Fish. In 1870 he moved to Middletown, Ct., where he was engaged until 1885 as the manager of the American Manufacturing Company. He then returned to Boston and engaged the general practice, continuing in practice until 1890, when he was made vice-president of the Commercial Cotton

Meigs County, with an office in Boston, where he is now active in the performance of the duties of that office. From 1889 to 1893 he was a member of the Metropolitan Bar Commission. He married, June 1, 1869, in Milford, N. H., Sarah E. (adopted daughter) of George and Rheny C. Daniel.

ORLANDO B. POTTER illustrates so well by his career the possibility for a New England youth, without wealth and with limited school privileges, to overcome by persevering effort the obstacles in his way and rise to the highest stations of life, that he deserves a special notice in this register. He is descended from John Potter, one of the original colonists, who settled at New Haven in 1639, and was one of the signers of the New Haven Covenant. Samuel Potter, the father of Mr. Potter, was born in Hamden, New Haven county, Conn., and reared in Northford in that State, and married in Charlemont, Mass., Sophia, daughter of Samuel Rice and great-granddaughter of Moses Rice, grantee and first settler of that town, who was killed by the Indians in 1755, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Edmund Rice who came from Barkhamstead in England and settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Potter carries in his veins the blood of the hard-working and enterprising colonists of New England, and that it has reached him in a current unimpaired and untainted by any sluggish tributaries from families enervated by lives of luxury and indolence. In 1819 Samuel Potter removed to Charlemont, Mass., his entire possessions, aside from a small amount of ready money, consisting of two ox teams and their contents which he accompanied to his new home. Settling down upon a hillside farm, not yet wholly cleared, looking down upon the valley of Deerfield, he built a house and reared a family of ten children, most of whom lived to mature years. The same hardships to which his ancestors had been exposed were here experienced, and the same indomitable spirit which they possessed was exhibited by him in overcoming them. Year by year the forest was cleared and new acres were added to the cultivated land, and year by year the flocks and herds increased, the products of the farm became more abundant, and the comfort of the home were constantly contributed to. Upon Orlando, the subject of this notice, the third child and second son, born in Charlemont, March 10, 1823, his full share of the care and labors of the farm necessarily rested. One hundred miles from Boston, the only market for his products, and with only a wagon road for transportation, the father, in his repeated journeys to the city, and during his absence for public business, left the older sons with the burden of the farm on their shoulders, thus the native strength of the boys was enhanced by the spirit of self-dependence which these duties inculcated, and prepared them in the best possible school for the working out of their own careers in life. From the age of ten to that of sixteen, during the absence of the oldest son at school and college, the home responsibilities, during the absence of the father, fell on Orlando alone. Having reached the marriageable age, determined if possible to obtain a college education, and with that view during the next two years, while working on the farm in the spring and summer, and attending a spelling school towards future support by teaching school during the autumn and winter. In 1841 he entered Williams College, but in his sophomore year, on account of failing health, he left college, and after a trip to sea he secured a position at Oyster Point, on Cape Cod, where he remained in various occupations as described in the vocation as a teacher until September, 1845. In the early summer

of that year conceiving the wish to study law and enter the Bar at Law School he engaged to teach a class of young ladies each afternoon and in the forenoon his whole time hired a piece of ground to the cultivation of which he applied the earlier hours of the day. In the latter part of the summer he closed his business and marketed his products a part of which consisted in the best of butter, he was obliged to ship to Provincetown and peddle personally from house to house. With improved health and recruited funds he entered the Harvard Law School in September, 1845, and at that institution and in the office of Charles Goodnow, Professor of Law in Boston, he continued the study of law until February 12, 1848, when he was admitted to Boston to the Suffolk bar. While pursuing his law studies he attended schools to continue them by teaching school two terms of three months each in Massachusetts in his own native town, the academy in which he fitted for college. While teaching in the office of Mr. Thomas, he was often permitted to try cases of his own account, and thus familiarized himself with the first and humblest steps in a professional career. He lived in a small room in Sewall Place where he brewed beer, and was enabled by the exercise of economy and prudent investments to live comfortably free from debt and with a future career dependent wholly on his own personal efforts. He not only began practice in Boston, but opened an office in Stratford, Conn., where he established his residence and devoted his evenings to business. The sagacity and determination shown by him in the collection of a large debt due to a certain Mr. Codd for a prominent business firm in Boston, led to a brilliant success. In the third year of his practice yielded him an income of \$3,000. To the collection of this debt he gave his personal attention and not concerning himself with the usual work of an officer and awaiting an almost sure defeat, resisted the usual treatment of the creditor, took in the situation, resisted the pretended law suit by presenting the papers he sought to attach, and secured before leaving for home the payment of the entire debt. He continued to practice in both Boston and Stratford, Conn., until 1850, during which time he had aided his two sisters and given them a liberal education, and had laid up about ten thousand dollars. While living in Stratford he boarded with Benjamin B. Wiley, and in October, 1850, he accepted of a daughter, Martha G. Wiley, to whose father's private and confidential character he attributes his subsequent success as well as to the introduction in 1852 of the machine patented by two young men to defend a suit against them for the alleged purchase of a new sewing machine which they had invented. He was sold in Connecticut 1000 machines, and exhibited so much interest in the new invention, that they requested him to become associated with them in its development and its manufacture. The promise was unhesitatingly and he soon embarked all his savings in a head-stroke, which he continued to do in his profession. In 1853 the rapidly increasing demand for the machine led him to return to New York, while he ascertained himself with Governor J. Geddes in connection with his law business in Boston. The sewing machine manufacture was organized as a stock company with Mr. Potter, who purchased the rights in 1854, and withdrew from active business, except to retain the management of the machinery and patents. He was constantly engaged in the business, in the affairs of the company, and directed personally both the sales and manufacturing portions, and the numerous legal conflicts required in protecting the new invention. In 1856 the business was secured. The large capital invested in the invention, by Governor Geddes,

not one of them was permanent defeat suffered. In the investment of his increasing income Mr. Potter has always had faith in the enhancing value of real estate in the city of New York. In 1886 he completed the structure in Park Row which bears his name, and in 1889 the large building adjacent to Grace Church in Broadway. In 1892 he completed the great structure at the corner of Astor Place and Lafayette Place fronting over four hundred feet upon the street. In 1869 he bought a farm on the Hudson near Sing Sing, containing, with subsequent additions, about seven hundred acres, and here with his flocks and herds he spends his summers, and a portion of one day in each week of the winter. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of business cares which have crowded the life of Mr. Potter, he has been a close observer and student of public affairs. Previous to 1860 a Whig, in that year a supporter of Lincoln, he has since that time been an active advocate of the policy of the Democratic party in opposition to the drift of the Republican party into the advocacy and support of a paternal, centralized government. In the early part of the war, realizing the promise of a prolonged contest and the necessity of abundant means for its prosecution, as well as anxious to break up the old system of banking, under which the currency issued by the State banks passed at a discount beyond the borders of the State where it was issued, he conceived and urged the government to adopt a plan which was practically followed at a later period in the organization of the National Banking System. Salmon P. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, is entitled to only so much of the credit generally accorded to him as attaches to his ready acceptance of the substance of Mr. Potter's plan, while to Mr. Potter should be given the honor of conceiving and formulating our national banking system. On the 14th of August, 1861, he addressed a letter to Mr. Chase, proposing as follows: "To allow banks and bankers duly authorized in the loyal States to secure their bills by depositing with a superintendent appointed by the government United States stocks at their par value . . . thus making the stocks of the United States a basis of banking on which alone a national circulation can be secured . . . and that in case the same shall fail to be redeemed by the bank or banker issuing the currency, then on due demand and protest such superintendent shall sell . . . and apply to the redemption of said currency the stocks held to secure the same. . . . This money might properly be designated United States currency . . . The objects which will be secured by this plan are—*First*, the bills thus secured will have in whatever State issued a national circulation and be worth the same in all parts of the country. . . . *Second*, the fact that in this way banks and bankers could obtain a national circulation for their bills would make United States stocks eagerly sought after by them and their price would be *always maintained at or above par* though they bore only a low rate of interest—*Four per cents. could never fall below par*. . . . *Third*, the system is fairly understood and at work. . . . The adoption of this plan would not fail to put an end to all financial troubles during the war, and be an ever lasting benefit and blessing ever after. While it would supply all the means required for the war, it would instantly enable the older and newer portions of the country to increase their trade with each other by supplying to such newer portions a convenient and perfectly safe currency. Only such parts of the letter of Mr. Potter are here quoted as are necessary to show that the National Banking Act passed February 25, 1863, followed without material modification the plan suggested



*William Saint Ignace Stearns*





by him August 11, 1861. Mr. Potter was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District of New York in 1878 and defeated. At the special election in 1881, upon the resignation of Levi P. Morton, he was tendered the nomination as representative in the Eleventh Congressional District but declined. Hon. R. P. Flower was then nominated and chosen, but upon the declination of Mr. Flower to receive a renomination in 1882, Mr. Potter accepted the nomination and was chosen. In 1881 he declined a renomination. In 1886 he was warmly recommended as an independent candidate for mayor but declined and aided in the election of the Democratic candidate, Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Potter's wife died in February, 1879, and he has since married Mary Kate, daughter of Dr. Jared Linsly, of New York. His son, Frederick Potter, is a member of the New York bar, and assists his father in the care of his property. Mr. Potter has never sought public office or titles. He has been president of the New York State Agricultural Society during the two years closing January 18, 1893, by unanimous election, and declined a unanimous nomination for another term. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1889. He remains in his ripe maturity the same working man he has been from youth, and exacts from his assistants no closer attention to business or longer hours than from himself. The writer knew Mr. Potter at the beginning of his career in Boston, struggling to get a foothold on the first rung of the professional ladder, and in 1888 saw him for the first time afterwards occupying an office in the eleventh story of the "Potter Building," owned by himself, and one of the architectural ornaments of a city in whose welfare he feels a deep interest and pride. Having thus seen him at the outset and crisis of his career, he has felt a natural desire to trace thus roughly his passage from one to the other.

SAMUEL WELLS was born in Durham, N. H., August 15, 1801. His ancestors were early settlers in that State. In 1844 he removed to Portland, Me., and was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. He was governor of Maine in 1856 and 1857, and after leaving the executive chair removed to Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He associated himself with his son and continued in practice in Boston until his death, July 15, 1868. He married Louisa Ann Appleton, a descendant of the Appleton family of Ipswich, Mass.

SAMUEL WELLS, son of the above, was born in Hallowell, Me., September 9, 1836. He was fitted for college in Portland, Me., and graduated at Harvard in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1858, and practiced in Boston in partnership with his father until the death of the latter in 1868. In 1871 he formed a business connection with Edward Bangs which soon became a partnership under the name of Bangs & Wells, which has continued to the present time, with the recent addition of the eldest son of each of the original members. In the early part of his professional career he was a general practitioner, but afterwards confined himself to the law relating to corporations and trusts, to the management of which he has given much of his time. He is president of the State Street Exchange, second vice president and counsel of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the trustees of the Boston Real Estate Trust, and a director in several corporations. He has been grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, and an officer in several scientific and charitable societies. He is president of the Exchange Club and a member of

various other clubs and associations. He married, June 11, 1863, Catherine Boott, daughter of Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, D. D., of Boston.

JOSEPH THOMAS, son of William and Mercy (Logan) (Bridgham) Thomas, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1755 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was an officer in the Revolution and after the war retired to Plymouth where he continued, unmarried, until his death about 1830.

JOHN WASH graduated at Harvard in 1814, and was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1822. He died in 1815.

JOSEPH S. EASTMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 9 in that year.

JAMES PRESCOTT, JR., graduated at Harvard in 1788, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He died in 1829.

LUCIEN GALE, son of Stephen Gale, was born in Meredith, N. H., May 25, 1818, and studied law with Stephen Carr Lyford, of Meredith, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 23, 1846. He practiced some years in Boston, and afterwards in New York and Chicago, finally returning to New Hampshire and practicing in Laconia, where he died in 1878. He married, February 1, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Scammell Chadbourne of Farmingdale, Me. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1841.

THOMAS McCRAE BABSON, son of John and Sarah Babson, was born in Wiscasset, Me., May 28, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, in the Highland Military School at Worcester, and in the Chauncy Hall School at Boston. On leaving school he was occupied for a time in the store of Danforth, Seudder & Company, of Boston, but having formed a plan to study law entered as a student the office of Ingalls & Smith, of Wiscasset. He continued his studies at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1868 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 11, 1868, and began practice in Boston associated with Edwin A. Alger, with whom he remained about six months. In the spring of 1871 he went to St. Louis, where he remained until November, 1872, when he resumed practice in Boston. From 1873 to 1879 he was a teacher in the Evening High School, only leaving that position when his professional engagements demanded the use of all his available time. He was a representative from Ward 16 of Boston in 1876, and in April, 1879, was appointed fourth assistant city solicitor during the administration of that office by John P. Healy. In 1881 he was appointed second assistant, and in 1885 first assistant under Edward P. Nettleton. In 1888 he was appointed city solicitor by Mayor O'Brien in the last week of his administration, but was not confirmed. In May, 1891, while acting as first assistant city solicitor he was appointed by Mayor Matthews corporation counsel, and still holds that position. The duties of that office are constant and responsible ones, and their performance by Mr. Babson has been eminently satisfactory. Since he entered the office he has made a compilation of ordinances and statutes affecting the city of Boston. He married in Boston, June 30, 1891, Helen, daughter of Joseph L. Stevens, of Gloucester.

JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP, the son of a farmer, was born in a small log house in the woods in Volney, N. Y., March 10, 1811. His father moved while he was an infant to Paris, N. Y., where in his boyhood he worked on his father's farm and attended

school three or four months in the year. At the age of sixteen he taught school and sought in various ways to obtain means sufficient for a professional education. At the age of twenty one, baffled by feeble health and insufficient pecuniary requirements, he was ready to abandon the career which he had fondly hoped to pursue. On the 19th of July, 1845, he published in the *Literary Emporium* of New Haven some lines descriptive of the blasting of his hopes in which the following words are found:

" Though thus I bid adieu to Learning, where  
She sits in public places, or flows or waves  
Her plumes from off her star-eked height to meet  
The gaze of millions, still I may invite  
Some of mes her presence in a humble garb,  
To cheer me in my lone and seure retreat."

But fate was more generous to him than he hoped. He drifted in some way to Boston and entered as a student in a law office there in 1842, and in fourteen months was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 9, 1844. After pursuing a general practice several years he so far devoted himself to the preparation of works in various branches of law that he abandoned practice and followed the hand of fate which had led him thus far in his career. He published in 1856 "Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce;" in 1858, "Criminal Law;" in 1863, "Thoughts for the Times;" in 1864,

"Secession and Slavery;" in 1866, "Commentaries on Criminal Procedure," and in 1868, "First Book of the Law." Thus the infant born in the log cabin in the Volney woods, and the young man giving up in despair all hope of a career, became at last one of the most distinguished and successful workers in the literature of law. He is now living in Cambridge and at the age of seventy nine engaged in preparing works for the press.

PRENTISS CUMMINGS, son of Whitney and Mary Hart (Prentiss) Cummings, was born in Sumner Me., September 10, 1840, and graduated at Harvard in 1864. After leaving college he held the position of Latin tutor at Harvard from 1866 to 1870, at the same time studying law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1869 with the degree of LL. B. He continued his studies in Boston in the office of Nicholas St. John Green, at that time instructor in the Harvard Law School and also lecturer on philosophy and political economy in the college, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in 1871. He established himself in Boston and soon gathered about himself a numerous and confident clientele. He has been a member of the Boston City Council from Ward 10 three years, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives two years, and assistant United States attorney seven years. He was the president of the Cambridge Street Railroad during the three years before it was consolidated with the West End Railroad, and the last four years has been the counsel of the latter road. The many obstacles to be overcome in the organization and maintenance of this company, the legislation required for its proper development, and the many suits in which a large population had been engaged, have demanded of him his noblest talents and untiring efforts. No man is better fitted for the position, and he shares largely with Mr. Whitney, its president, the honor and credit of raising the road to an important stopping place in what it is hoped may soon be a direct line of communication of the existing system of rapid transit for Boston and its suburbs. The Cambridge Street Railroad is one of the other two volumes of the monthly *Massachusetts Register*, the series continued by

Mr. Cummings in the establishment of these indispensable means of transit in and about the metropolis. He married, February 25, 1880, Annie D. Snow at Buckfield, Me., and has his residence in Brookline.

ISAAC MCCLELLAN, jr., was born in Portland in 1810 and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1830, and practiced law in Boston for a time. He afterwards retired to Greenport, L. I., and engaged in agriculture. In the year of his admission to the bar he published a collection of poems, and at various times afterwards published other collections.

MORTON BARROWS graduated at Harvard in 1880 and studied law in the office of Harrison, Hines & Miller, of Indianapolis, Ind., and at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1883. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and is now practicing law in St. Paul.

FRANK OLIVER CARPENTER graduated at Harvard in 1880, and after leaving college took charge of the Attawaugan Grammar School in Killingly, Conn. In April, 1881, he was appointed sub-master of the High School in Lexington, Mass., and soon after master. He finally studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1887. He married Flora Edith, daughter of Reuben H. and Lydia P. Wiltse, of Corunna, Mich., at Boston, April 2, 1889.

CILANCY SMITH, son of Thamar and Ruth (Barnard) Smith, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., January 11, 1819. He was educated at the public schools in Waitsfield, at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary in Gouverneur, N. Y., at the University of Burlington, Vt., and in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 1, 1849, and is engaged in practice in Boston relating chiefly to telephone and other patent cases. He married Caroline E. Marshall, at Cambridge, December 10, 1856, and has his residence in Cambridge.

HENRY WALTON SWIFT, son of William C. N. and Eliza N. (Perry) Swift, was born in New Bedford, Mass., December 17, 1849. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated at Harvard in 1871. He studied law in New Bedford in the office of William W. Crapo and George Marston, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 20, 1874, and established himself in Boston, associated with Russell Gray. He became largely connected with corporation business and has acted in Boston for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Like his father, a prominent Democrat in Bristol county he has been active in the ranks of the Democracy, and has recently served as chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic State Committee. In 1882 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston, and previous to that time, in 1879 and 1880, he was a member of the Boston Common Council from Ward 9. He was one of the compilers of the Massachusetts Digest published in 1881. In January, 1892, John E. Sanford, of Taunton, chairman of the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners, was appointed chairman of the Railroad Commissioners, and Mr. Swift was appointed to take Mr. Sanford's place, and the legal knowledge, good sense and capacity for work which he has shown during a year's performance of the duties of the office, have proved that his appointment was not misplaced. His residence is in Boston.

WILLIAM SAINT AGNAN STEARNS, son of Richard Sprague and Theresa (Saint Agnan) Stearns, was born in Salem, Mass., September 27, 1822. He received his early edu-



Henry W. Swift





education at the Salem Latin School and the Dummer Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1811. He studied law in Worcester in the office of Emory Washburn, and in Andover in the office of Nathan Hallen, and was admitted to the Essex county bar at Ipswich in 1846. He first opened an office in Princeton, Ill., where he spent two years, and then returned to Massachusetts and practiced in South Reading one year. He then practiced in Malden and finally in Charlestown, where he continued with an office a part of the time in Boston until the annexation of Charlestown to Boston in January, 1874. For a number of years he was associated in business with John Quincy Adams Griffin. In 1868, two years after the death of Mr. Griffin, he formed a partnership with John Haskell Butler, which continued until January, 1892. Mr. Butler had been a student in his office. During the last three years of the corporate existence of Charlestown he was its city solicitor, and performed the duties of that office not only with the approval of the city government but with that also of the community at large. While Mr. Butler has entered to a certain extent the field of politics, Mr. Stearns has resisted the allurement of public life and devoted himself to his professional work and to the successful development of real estate in Charlestown and Somerville and Salem, which under his prudent management has largely enhanced in value. In January, 1892, he abandoned practice altogether, and since that time has been devoted to his private affairs. He married H. Emily Whitman in Malden May 10, 1849, and has his residence in Salem in the house built by his great-grandfather, John Sprague, in 1750.

JOHN LOWELL, son of John Amory and Susan Cabot Lowell Lowell, was born in Boston October 18, 1824. Perhaps no family in Massachusetts has for so many generations and in so many of its branches been more distinguished. Going no farther back than John Lowell, who was born in Newburyport in 1743, and became chief justice of the United States Court of the first circuit, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, we find in the next generation his son John a lawyer and writer of repute, born in Newburyport in 1769, a founder of the "Boston Atheneum," "The Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston," and of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, another son, Francis Cabot Lowell, born in Newburyport in 1775, from whom the city of Lowell received its name, and still another son, Charles, born in Boston in 1782, who was for many years the distinguished pastor of the West Church in Boston. In the third generation we have John Lowell, called the Philanthropist, a son of Francis Cabot Lowell, born in Boston in 1799, who bequeathed \$250,000 for the maintenance in that city of the "Lowell Institute;" James Russell Lowell, son of Rev. Charles Lowell, the poet, statesman and scholar, and John Amory Lowell, son of John Lowell mentioned above as a founder of several institutions and the teacher of the subject of this sketch. In the fourth and present generation we have Charles Russell Lowell and James Jackson Lowell, brothers, and grandsons of Rev. Charles Lowell, both of whom distinguished themselves in the Civil War, the former of whom, with the rank of brigadier-general, was killed at the battle of Cedar Cross, and the latter as first lieutenant, was killed at the battle of Glendale, and John Lowell, son of John Amory Lowell, and the subject of this sketch. Thus John Lowell of whom these words are written, is descended through both his father and mother from Judge John Lowell, who so long and so worthily served the bench of the District and Circuit

Courts of the United States. He was fitted for college in a private school under the instruction of Daniel Greenleaf Ingraham, a Harvard graduate of 1809, and graduated at Harvard in 1843 in a class many of whose members have become distinguished in the various walks of life. Among these may be mentioned John William Bacon, a late judge of the Superior Court, Charles Anderson Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*, Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham, Rev. Thomas Hill, late president of Harvard College, Charles Callaghan Perkins, distinguished in the department of art, William Adams Richardson, at one time secretary of the United States treasury and now chief justice of the Court of Claims, Eben Carleton Sprague, the eminent lawyer of Buffalo, and Eben Francis Stone, of Newburyport, late member of Congress. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1845 with the degree of LL.B., and after further study in Boston in the office of Charles G. Loring, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1846. He was for some years associated in business with William Sohler, a Harvard graduate of 1840, and became so eminent at the bar that on the resignation of Peleg Sprague of his seat on the bench of the United States District Court, he was appointed on the 11th of March, 1865, by President Lincoln as his successor. At the time of his appointment the District Courts were held by the district judges, and the Circuit Courts by the justices of the United States Supreme Court. The law provided that the "chief justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court shall be allotted among the circuits by an order of the court, and a new allotment shall be made whenever it becomes necessary or convenient by reason of the alteration of any circuit or of the new appointment of a chief justice or associate justice or otherwise." On the 10th of April, 1869, it was provided by law that "for each circuit there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. . . . The Circuit Courts shall be held by the associate justice, or by the circuit judge of the circuit, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by any two of said judges sitting together." It was further provided that the associate justice of the Supreme Court shall attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of the circuit to which he is allotted in two years. After the passage of this law, George Foster Shepley, of Portland, was appointed circuit judge, and held that position until his death, July 20, 1878. On the 18th of December following, Judge Lowell was appointed circuit judge of the First Circuit which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He continued on the bench until May 1, 1884, when, after nineteen years' service on the bench of United States courts, he resigned and resumed practice in Boston. Were it not probable that judicial traits, like all other mental characteristics, are inherited, it would seem more singular that Judge Lowell should have held for thirteen years the same position as district judge which his great-grandfather John Lowell held under an appointment from Washington three-quarters of a century before. It is still more singular that he should have been promoted to the position of judge of the Court of the First Circuit while the same ancestor was raised under the law of 1801, repealed in 1802, by appointment from President Adams from a judge of the District Court to chief justice of the court of the same circuit. Judge Lowell, since his retirement from the bench, has found no want of occupation, and his legal learning, supplemented by judicial training and the honest workings of an accurate and logical mind, has brought to him as auditor, referee or trustee, the

adjudication and management of questions and trusts involving large and important interests. He married, May 19, 1853, Lucy B., daughter of George B. Emerson, of Boston. Two volumes of the decisions of Judge Lowell from 1872 to 1877 have been published, and on all questions relating to the subject of bankruptcy he is the highest authority. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1871 and from Williams College in 1870.

HARVEY NEWTON SHEPARD, son of William and Eliza Shepard, was born in Boston, July 8, 1850. He received his early education at the public schools of Boston, including the Eliot School and at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. He graduated at Harvard in 1871, and after attending lectures at the Harvard Law School completed his law studies in the office of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1873. Beginning practice in the office of the above firm he established himself independently in business in 1875, and soon secured a foothold in the ranks of his profession. In the earliest days of his career he became active in politics, and in 1874 and 1875 was a member of the Republican City Committee of Boston, a member of the Republican State Committee in 1875-76 and 1877, and president of the Young Men's Republican State Committee 1879 and 1880. In later years he has allied himself with those who, having become dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party, have advocated and supported those measures of public policy of which Grover Cleveland has been the most conspicuous exponent. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1878-1880 and 1881, and in 1880 was president of the Board. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1878 and 1879 he was a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and in 1881 he delivered the annual oration on the Fourth of July before the city authorities of Boston. From 1883 to 1887 he was assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth, and in 1892 was the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tariff Reform League. In the ranks of the latter organization he has been especially active, and his speeches in advocacy of its measures have been able and instructive. In the Masonic fraternity he has been conspicuous. In 1881 and 1882 he was worshipful master of St. John's Lodge, in 1882 and 1883 high priest of St. John's Chapter, in 1887 and 1888 thrice illustrious master of East Boston Council, in 1883-1884 and 1885 district deputy grand master of the First Masonic District, and from 1885 to 1889 commissioner of trials of the Grand Lodge. He has been a member and officer of other associations too numerous to mention. He married in Everett, November 23, 1873, Fannie May Woodman, and resides in Boston.

SOLOMON ALONZO BOLSTER, son of Gideon and Charlotte (Hall) Bolster, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Me., December 10, 1835. He was educated in the public schools and at the Oxford Normal Institute in Paris. He studied law in the office of William W. Bolster in Dixfield, Me., and continued his course at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1859. He was admitted to the Maine bar in Paris and later to the Missouri bar in Paducah. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1862. On the 29th of September, 1862, he volunteered into the United States service for nine months, and on the 15th of November he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twenty-first Regiment, Maine Volunteers. In his devotion to his profession he has been constant and faithful. No popular political excitement has drawn him for a time from the direct path of duty.

fession, no allurements of public office, so potent with many, have distracted his mind, but with a single eye to the career he had marked out for himself, and obedient to its behests, he has gained position and honor in the legal ranks. On the 22d of April, 1885, he was appointed justice of the Municipal Court for the Roxbury District of the city of Boston to succeed Henry W. Fuller, who was the successor of P. S. Wheelock, for many years a judge on the bench of that court. In the Massachusetts Militia he was appointed June 29, 1867, judge advocate with the rank of captain in the First Brigade, assistant inspector-general with the rank of major March 22, 1870, and assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel August 15, 1876. At the expiration of his war service he established himself in Roxbury, where he still resides and has his office. He married in Cambridge, October 3, 1864, Sarah J. Gardner.

WILLIAM ADAMS RICHARDSON, son of Daniel and Mary (Adams) Richardson, was born in Tyngsborough, Mass., November 2, 1821, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846 with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 8 in that year. He established himself in Lowell, where he was associated as partner with his brother, Daniel S. Richardson. In 1849 and 1853 and 1854 he was a member of the Lowell Common Council, and during the last two years he was president of the Board. In 1846 he was appointed judge advocate of the Second Division of the Massachusetts Militia with the rank of major, and in 1850 he was a member of the staff of Governor George Nixon Briggs. In 1855 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of Massachusetts, who reported the revision which finally became the General Statutes of 1860. In December, 1859, he was appointed with George Partridge Sanger to superintend the publication of the General Statutes and prepare an index. In 1856 he was appointed judge of probate of Middlesex county, and held that office until the creation by law of the office of judge of probate and insolvency in 1858, when he was appointed to that office. In 1863 he was chosen an overseer of Harvard College, and in 1869 was rechosen. In 1867 he was appointed with Judge Sanger to edit the annual supplement of the "General Statutes," and performed that service until the issue of the "Public Statutes" in 1882. In March, 1869, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Treasury, and on the retirement of George S. Boutwell, the secretary, in 1873, he was appointed to succeed him. In June, 1874, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Claims at Washington, and in January, 1885, was made chief justice. In June, 1880, he was appointed by Congress to edit and publish a supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States with notes and references, which was published in 1881. In 1880 he was appointed a professor of law in the Georgetown University and he has received a degree of LL. D. from Columbia University in 1873, Georgetown in 1881, Harvard in 1882, and Dartmouth in 1886. He married, October 29, 1849, Anna M. Marston, of Machiasport, Me.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, son of Charles Bradley, a Boston merchant, was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and afterwards practiced in Boston. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1877.

WILLIAM MINOT, son of William and Louisa (Davis) Minot, was born in Boston April 7, 1817, and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1840 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1841. He established



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himself in Boston in association with James Benjamin, a Harvard graduate of 1830, as his partner. The firm engaged in a general practice until the death of Mr. Benjamin in 1853. Not long after that time his father, a Harvard graduate of 1802, who had been for many years engaged as administrator and trustee of large and exceedingly valuable estates, began to gradually relinquish the cares and responsibilities of business, and these were chiefly assumed by the son. It is probable that no man in Massachusetts had the management of a larger amount of trust funds than the elder Mr. Minot, and it is certain that in no other hands were these considered more safely deposited or more conscientiously and wisely invested. The management of these trusts is of course incompatible with a continued practice of law in the courts, and since his father's death he has been little known in the trial of causes. It is easy to understand the temperament and general characteristics of a man qualified for the position he holds. He possesses the retiring disposition of his father, his conservative views, his judicial mind, his sensitive conscience, his love of justice, integrity and honor. He has inherited all those traits which made his father an honest and wise counsellor and friend. He married Katharine Maria, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sedgwick, of Lexington, Mass., and has two sons, Robert S. and William Minot, jr., associated with him in business.

WILLIAM J. PURNAM, son of Rev. John K. and Sarah (Harter) Purnam, was born in Centre county, Penn., April 11, 1810. He was educated in the public schools and at Aaronsburg Academy. He read law and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1861, when he entered the service. After the war he settled in Florida, in which State he was senator and secretary of state. He became judge of the court of Jackson county, assessor of internal revenue, and member of Congress, serving in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. In 1881 he removed to Boston where he now lives. He married, October 19, 1871, Leodora Finlayson, of Marianna, Fla.

GEORGE FOSTER SHIPLEY, son of Ether Shepley, was born in Saco, Me., January 1, 1819, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1837. He read law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1840. He established himself in Bangor, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Portland. From 1853 to 1861 he was United States district attorney for Maine, and in 1860 was a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston. In the early part of the war he was commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Maine Regiment. He was made military commandant of New Orleans after its capture and acting major until in July, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Louisiana. In the same month he was made brigadier general of volunteers. At a later time he was placed in command of the military district of Eastern Virginia, and for a short time governed the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. He was also a general military governor of Richmond after its capture, and resigned his commission, July 1, 1865. In 1860 he was appointed circuit judge of the First Circuit, which office he held until his death, July 20, 1878. His circuit included Massachusetts, and for the cases tried in the court of Boston he is included in this register.

RAYMOND R. GILMAN, son of Abner and Eliza (Wheeler) Gilman, was born in Shelburne Falls, Mass., July 25, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and at the academy at Shelburne Falls. He attended law at the Boston University Law

School and in the offices of F. Field, of Shelburne Falls, and Frederick D Ely, of Dedham, now one of the judges of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar September 28, 1880. He established himself in business in his native town, but finally removed to Boston, where he is now in active practice at the Suffolk bar. Since he opened an office in Boston he has advanced with sure yet rapid steps in his profession, and while so many young lawyers, after admission to the Suffolk bar, have been compelled to seek other business more profitable than the law or to migrate to other fields where there seemed to be a promise for a more prosperous career, the larger opportunities of Boston have enabled him to develop and use the talents and capacity for work which he possesses and to succeed where so many others have failed. He is an active member of the association of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In the town of Melrose, where he has his residence, he takes an interest in every movement calculated to advance the welfare of the community with which he has identified himself. He married, June 16, 1882, Kate A. Tuttle.

RUFUS CHOATE, son of David and Miriam (Foster) Choate, was descended from John Choate, who was made a freeman in Massachusetts in 1667. He was born in the town of Essex, Mass., October 1, 1799. He began the study of Latin in 1809 with Dr. Thomas Sewell and continued his studies with Rev. Thomas Holt, William Cogswell and Rev. Robert Crowell. Even earlier than that, when he was about six years of age, it is said that he could repeat from memory a large part of, "Pilgrim's Progress," and before he was ten had exhausted the resources of the library in his native town. After a short period of study at Hampton Academy, where he fitted for college, he entered Dartmouth College in 1815 and graduated in 1819. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1844, from Dartmouth and Harvard in 1845, and from Amherst in 1848. After leaving college he occupied the position of tutor at Dartmouth one year, and then for a short time attended lectures at the Harvard Law School. In 1821 he entered the office of William Wirt, then attorney-general of the United States, at Washington, and returned to Massachusetts in 1822, where he finished his law studies in Ipswich and Salem. He was admitted to the Essex bar at Salem at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1823, and established himself in Danvers in 1824. In 1828 he removed to Salem. While living in Danvers he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1825, and a State senator in 1827. From 1831 to 1834 he was a member of Congress from the Essex district, resigning in the latter year and removing to Boston. His brilliant career as a lawyer may be said to have begun on his entrance to the broader field which the Suffolk bar opened to him. In 1841 he succeeded Daniel Webster in the United States Senate when that gentleman resigned his seat to become secretary of state under President Harrison. In 1845 Mr. Webster was again chosen senator and Mr. Choate resumed the practice of his profession in Boston. In 1850 he visited Europe, traveling in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Germany. In 1849 the office of attorney-general of the Commonwealth, which had been abolished in 1843, was re-established and John H. Clifford was appointed to fill it. In 1853, on the accession of Mr. Clifford to the executive chair, Mr. Choate was appointed his successor as attorney-general, and held the office until his resignation in 1854, and the reappointment of Mr. Clifford in that year. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig

National Convention at Baltimore, and advocated the nomination of Mr. Webster for the presidency, and in 1853 was a member of the Massachusetts convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1856 he supported Mr. Buchanan in the presidential campaign of that year. In 1858, in consequence of ill health, he abandoned professional labor, and in 1859, accompanied by his son, sailed for Europe, hoping to regain health and strength. On the arrival of the steamer in Halifax, then a stopping place, he was too feeble to proceed and landing, died in that city July 13, 1859. He married, March 29, 1825, Helen, daughter of Mills Olcott, of Hanover, N. H., a sister of the wife of Joseph Bell referred to elsewhere in this register. It is not easy to measure and state with accuracy the characteristics of Mr. Choate in the various positions which he was called upon to fill. As a statesman and politician he should not be accorded the highest place. As the former he was so far removed from his true element, and was so unfamiliar with the atmosphere surrounding him, that he breathed it timidly and with caution, and failed to exhibit that fearless independence so essential to success in the legislative arena. While in the Senate, when Mr. Webster remained in the Cabinet of President Tyler, after others of the Harrison Cabinet deserted him, against the protests and denunciations of Henry Clay and other leading Whig statesmen who looked on the president as a traitor to his party, Mr. Choate assumed the attitude of a defender of the secretary, and on one occasion sought in a speech to palliate, if not justify, the acts of Mr. Tyler. "And do you, too, pretend to be a mouthpiece of the administration," said Mr. Clay pointing his finger at the Massachusetts senator, but not a word was heard from Mr. Choate in response to an insult which a man of smaller calibre, but more courage, would have indignantly resented and rebuked. As a politician he was as much out of his element as in the role of a legislator. He was too much absorbed in the special vocation to which he had consecrated his powers to give much time to the study of political questions, and he thus naturally followed the tide on which he saw his friends and associates were drifting, and with his great good nature rendered them generously such aid as they sought from him. In the dominion of law however, to which he gave his heart and soul and strength, he was supreme. As has been said of him by the writer of this sketch in another place, "though an orator of the highest rank, his greatest forensic efforts were before a jury, and no gladiatorial show ever exceeded in interest the continuous exhibition of logic, entwined with wreaths of eloquence, in which he indulged before a reluctant jury until one after another of the panel yielded to him his judgment, and was ready, as he triumphantly said, to give him his verdict." There was a fascination about him which no juryman with the usual qualities of human nature could resist, and the writer who has many times seen and heard him in the trial of causes, fails to remember an instance where his sympathies were not enlisted on the side represented by Mr. Choate. But his success at the bar was not due alone to his oratory. No man understood human nature better, or was more keen in discovering the points which would influence the human mind. The writer remembers a trial at which he was present, of a shipmaster charged with wrecking his vessel on the coast of St. Domingo for the purpose of obtaining a large and fraudulent insurance. The underwriter of Boston, to whom, as they believed, he had repeatedly defrauded in a similar manner, determined to see a stand on this case, and, if possible, secure a conviction. The case had been tried once with Robert Rantoul the prosecuting district attorney, and the jury had disagreed. Before the second trial

George Lunt had been made district attorney, under the Taylor administration, and he had sent to St. Domingo George D. Guild, a member of the Boston bar, to secure further evidence for the government. At the second trial, most of which came under the observation of the writer, when the testimony on both sides had been submitted, the court took a short recess before the addresses to the jury. During the recess Mr. Choate, while passing through the entry of the Court House, overheard the colored cook of the vessel say to some of his shipmates that the captain cried when he abandoned his vessel and took his boat to go ashore. After the recess Mr. Choate rose in a solemn manner, and saying to the court that during the recess a very important piece of testimony had come to his knowledge, asked permission to introduce it. The court overruled the objections of the district attorney, and permitted the introduction of the evidence. The cook was called to the stand, and in reply to the question of Mr. Choate as to the behavior of the captain on his leaving his vessel, replied that he cried like a child. This was enough for Mr. Choate, and in his address he so described the scene of the wreck and the pathetic deportment of the captain in leaving his dear *Sally Ann*, whose loss, if he were guilty, he would have rather rejoiced at than mourned, that his client was acquitted. The oratory of Mr. Choate has been graphically described by Hon. John J. Ingalls, who happened to be in court in Salem while Mr. Choate was conducting a suit for damages against a railroad corporation, brought by a clergyman who was run down by a train while driving over a track at a street crossing. "Mr. Choate's purpose, when he rose to address the jury, seemed to be to dispel, by bald and colloquial simplicity, the imputation made by General Butler, the opposing counsel, that he was a magician and juggler charming juries with his legerdemain and incantations. When this purpose was accomplished he gradually and by imperceptible gyrations wheeled to higher flights, till at last he seemed almost to vanish in the empyrean of articulate splendor. No dervish in his most ecstatic fervor ever bent and whirled, and rose and fell on such genuflections and contortions. Sweat trickled from the black jungle of his disordered hair along the ravines and furrows of his haggard face. He advanced and retreated, rising upon his toes and coming down upon his heels with a dislocating jerk that made the windows rattle, pausing occasionally to inhale through his dilating nostrils tempestuously, and then emitting a shrieking epigram or apostrophe that thrilled the blood like a wild cry at midnight in a solitary place. With great artistic skill he depicted the tranquil village; the clergyman on his errand of mercy in the freshness of a summer morning along the shaded street; the unsuspected approach of the tram around the concealing curve; the fatal instant, when, too late to advance or retreat, the monster sprang upon him with 'the thunderous terror of its insupportable footsteps.'" Mr. Ingalls further says, "how such a blazing meteor broke into the sedate orbit of New England life is one of the mysteries of psychology. No such phenomenon has occurred in Massachusetts before or since. He wore the aspect of an Arab, and had the oriental imagination of a wanderer of the desert, but to these were added the sagacious shrewdness and pertinacity of a Yankee." With all his marvelous, and often pathetic eloquence, he was not devoid of humor, and in this he often indulged, more powerful in argument than invective, but while his audience laughed, his face always remained the same, serious and serene. Governor Andrew once told the writer of the return of Mr. Choate to his office one day after a trial in the Supreme Court, in which he had been much annoyed by the supercilious bearing



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of the opposing counsel, an eminent member of the Suffolk bar. As he threw his satchel on the standing desk, at which he often stood and worked, he exclaimed, "There, I don't care if I never see Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ again," adding after a pause, "not that I should object to seeing him in a procession." This unworthy sketch of Mr. Choate would be less worthy still, if no mention were made of his modest and unassuming deportment, his sweet and gentle nature, his unvarying courtesy to old and young, to those of high and low degree, his readiness at all times to aid with the wisest and most conscientious counsel the young aspirant for work and fame in the profession in which he was master. With these qualities, he died not only venerated as a great lawyer, but beloved also as a man.

ASA FRENCH, son of Jonathan and Sarah Brackett (Hayward) French, was born in Braintree, Mass., October 21, 1829. In that town his ancestors have lived from the time of its earliest settlement. He received his early education in the public schools of Braintree and at Leicester Academy, and graduated at Yale College in 1851. He studied law at the Albany Law School and at the Harvard Law School, graduating from the latter institution in 1853 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1853, and after further study in Boston in the offices of David A. Simmons and Harvey Jewell was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 26, 1851. He has since his admission continued to live in Braintree, and though practicing in Boston has been identified with the Norfolk county bar. In 1866 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1870 was appointed by Governor Claflin district attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, consisting of the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward Lillie Pierce. He held the office by successive elections until 1882, when he resigned. He had at this time shown so conspicuously his ability at the bar, and the judicial character of his mind, that in the latter year Governor Long offered him a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, which he declined. Previous to that time he had held for a number of years a position on the Board of Commissioners on Inland Fisheries and continued to hold it several years later. Under the act of Congress passed June 5, 1882, re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims, he was appointed one of the judges, and in 1883 was selected by President Arthur as one of the visitors at West Point for that year. In 1870 General Sylvanus Thayer, of Braintree, endowed a free public library in that town and at his death bequeathed to trustees two hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the establishment in the town of an institution free to all the citizens of the old town for the education of their children. The library, known as the Thayer Public Library, and the institution, known as the Thayer Academy, have become important factors in promoting the welfare of the town. Mr. French is the president of the boards of trustees of both institutions. He is now actively engaged in practice in Boston, and in the enjoyment of the confidence of a large and desirable clientele. He married in October, 1858, Sophia B., daughter of Simeon Palmer, of Boston.

JOHN WELLS, son of Noah Wells, was born in Rowe, Mass., February 17, 1819. His father was a man of note in Franklin county, having been a State Senator in 1812, and a representative at an earlier date. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, and after graduating taught school for a time in Newport, R. I. He studied law in Greenfield in the office of Wells & Davis and at the Harvard Law School, and was

admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1841. He established himself in Chicopee and in 1858 was appointed judge of probate and insolvency, the first judge under the law combining the two offices. In 1861 he resigned in consequence of the pressure on his time of his general practice. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Chicopee in 1849 1851 1857 and 1865. In 1866 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles Augustus Dewey, and held his seat until his death. He delivered an address before the alumni of Williams College in 1869, and was president of the Alumni Association during the last two years of his life. He married, May 15, 1850, Sophia Dwight, of Boston, and died at the house of George Wheatland in Salem, November 23, 1875. The *Law Review* said of him: "His reputation was steadily growing until he had made himself one of the best judges in the country and left a reputation seldom equalled and more seldom surpassed by any in the list of his distinguished predecessors."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS GRIFFIN was born in Londonderry, N. H., July 8, 1826, and was educated at the Lawrence Academy in Groton. He studied law in that town with George Frederick Farley and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1849. In 1855 he was living in Malden, in 1859 in Charlestown, and afterwards in Medford. He practiced in Charlestown and Boston and was a number of years in partnership with William St. Agnan Stearns, who is referred to in another part of this Register. He was a representative about 1860, and the writer has a distinct recollection of his deep sonorous voice, his deliberate manner, his incisive and logical speech, and the attention he always commanded when he rose to address the House. There was no abler man of his age at either the Middlesex or Suffolk bar, and in the trial of causes the difficulties and dilemmas which arise in court to the discomfiture of the counsel, only served to sharpen his intellect and to bring out that reserved force which in the end secured a victory at the very verge of failure and defeat. He died at Medford, May 22, 1866, at the age of forty years. He married Sarah, daughter of James Wood, of Concord, Mass.

FREDERICK ELLSWORTH HURD, son of George A. and Laura A. (Chapman) Hurd, was born in Wolfboro', N. H., February 25, 1861. Colonel Ellsworth, commander of the Ellsworth Zouaves, was killed in Alexandria at the beginning of the war, and the interest excited by that event induced his parents to adopt his name for their child. He was educated at the public schools of Wolfboro' and at the Boston Latin School. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and in the offices of John H. Hardy, now one of the justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, and of Samuel J. Elder, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1884. Since his admission up to the present time he has been an assistant district attorney of Suffolk county under Oliver Stevens, who has many years occupied the position of attorney. Mr. Hurd has devoted himself most assiduously to the study of criminal law and has already won an enviable reputation for skill in the construction and drawing of indictments. It is intimated that some recent indictments in cases where a failure to convict was very generally expected were largely the work of his hands. He is now in a position where he is laying a sure foundation for criminal practice which cannot fail to give him a prominent position at the bar. He is unmarried and has his residence in Boston.

EDWIN C. GILMAN, son of Samuel and Jeannette (Rae) Gilman, was born in Boston, August 29, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law in Boston in the offices of Moses Williams and Clement K. Fay, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1873. He established himself in business in Boston, where he engaged in general practice until 1885. A clear head, great perseverance and untiring industry, added to his legal attainments, soon secured for him a foothold in his profession. Like many other lawyers of ability whose services have been sought as permanent advisers of companies or corporations where business is based on patented improvements and inventions, he was selected in 1885 as the attorney of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company, and since that time he has devoted himself to the management of the legal business of that corporation. He married Anna B. Hunt of Salem.

EDWARD BANGS, son of Isaac Bangs, was born in Boston, July 16, 1825. His mother was Alicia, daughter of John and Sarah (Provincee) Le Cain, of Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia. He is a descendant of Edward Bangs, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and married Lydia, daughter of Robert and Margaret Hicks, who came to Plymouth in the same ship. Robert Hicks was a leather dresser in London and may have been a brother of Sir Baptist Hicks, a mercer of London, who was knighted in London in 1605, and afterwards became Viscount Camden. The house which he built and occupied in Plymouth was taken down in 1826. His second wife, Rebecca, was the mother of Mrs. Bangs. Edward Bangs, the subject of this sketch, graduated at Harvard in 1846, and among his classmates were Francis J. Child, Boylston professor at Harvard, William Sohler Dexter, Dr. Calvin Ellis, Professor William T. Harris, George Frisbie Hoar, United States senator, Professor George M. Lane, and Professor Charles Eliot Norton. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1849, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 7, 1850. He was a representative from Watertown in 1865, and is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He is associated in business with Samuel Wells, son of ex-Governor Samuel Wells, of Maine, and both he and Mr. Wells have a son in the firm. He married, September 25, 1856, Anne Outram (Hinckley), daughter of David Hodgkinson, of Boston, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley, of the Plymouth Colony.

JAMES BRADLEY THAYER, son of Abijah Wyman and Susan (Bradley) Thayer, was born in Haverhill, Mass., January 15, 1831. He graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 3, 1856, and established himself in Boston. He was a master in chancery for Suffolk county from 1861 to 1874, and in 1873 was appointed Royall professor of law at the Harvard Law School to succeed Nathaniel Holmes. In 1883 he was appointed Weld professor of law, and still holds that position. He married, April 24, 1861, Sophia Bradford, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Sarah Bradford Ripley, of Concord, Mass., and has his residence in Cambridge.

GEORGE HENRY WOODMAN, son of Dr. George S. and Jane (Grollex) Woodman, was born in Amherst, Mass., December 25, 1851, and was educated at the public schools and under private instruction. He studied law in Northampton in the office of Charles Delano, and in Greenfield and in New York. He was admitted to the

Franklin county bar in Greenfield in 1876, to the New York bar in 1877, and is now practicing in Boston.

JAMES WALKER AUSTIN, son of William and Lucy (Jones) Austin, was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 8, 1829. His father, a Harvard graduate of 1798, was a member of the Suffolk bar and the author of "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," and other New England tales, and also of "Letters from London." Colonel Thomas H. Higginson, in one of his essays, calls him "The Precursor of Hawthorne." A volume containing his writings, under the title of "The Literary Papers of William Austin, with a Biographical Sketch by his son, James Walker Austin," was published by Little & Brown, of Boston, in 1890. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Training Field School in Charlestown, and at Chauncey Hall School in Boston, under the instruction of Gideon F. Thayer and Thomas Cushing. He graduated at Harvard in 1849 in the class with Martin Brimmer, Charles F. Choate, Charles R. Codman, Horace Davis, Abbott Lawrence, Lemuel Shaw, and many others who have become conspicuous in the various walks of life. He graduated at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 22 in that year. In February, 1851, he sailed for California, and in August visited the Hawaiian Islands, where by the advice of Chief Justice William L. Lee and the late General James F. B. Marshall, he was admitted to the Hawaiian bar in September, 1851, and in 1852 was appointed district attorney for the Second Judicial District, holding that position several years. He was twice chosen a member of the Hawaiian Parliament and was for a time the speaker of that body. By a special act of the Legislature he was appointed one of the commissioners for the codification of the laws and the civil and penal codes of the Hawaiian Islands, and the results of the labors of the commission were published in 1859 and 1869. They were modeled largely after the Massachusetts statutes. He was for several years the guardian of Lunalilo, who afterwards became King, and in 1868 was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, holding that office with Elisha H. Allen, the late Hawaiian minister at Washington. In 1872 he returned to Boston for the education of his children, after a residence of twenty-one years in the Hawaiian Islands, and is now in practice at the Suffolk bar. He married, July 18, 1857, Ariana E., daughter of John S. Sleeper, late mayor of Roxbury, and has had five children, four sons born in Honolulu, and one daughter born in Boston. One of the sons, Walter Austin, graduated at Harvard in 1887 and is now a member of the Suffolk bar.

WILLIAM LE BARON PUTNAM, son of Israel and Sarah Emery Frost Putnam, was born in Bath, Me., May 26, 1835. He received his early education at the Bath High School, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855. He studied law in Bath in the office of Bronson & Sewall and was admitted to the bar at the December term in 1857 of the Supreme Judicial Court in Sagadahoc county. After the law was passed by Congress increasing the number of circuit judges, he was appointed judge of the First Circuit, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, March 17, 1892. As a judge of a court holding its sessions in Boston, he is entitled to a place in this register. He married, May 29, 1862, Octavia Bowman, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Dearborn (Roberts) Robinson, at Augusta, Me.

JOSEPH BENNETT, son of William and Charlotte (Bennett) Bennett, was born in Bridgeton, Me., May 26, 1810. He is descended from George Bennett, of Boston, who

is mentioned in the book of possessions. He received his early education at the public schools, and having fitted for college at the Bridgeton Academy and at the Boston Latin School, entered Bowdoin College in 1860. He left college in his junior year, but subsequently received his degree out of course. In 1863 he came to Boston and studied law in the office of Asa Cottrell, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 6, 1866. After his admission to the bar he established himself in practice in Boston, and was for several years associated with Mr. Cottrell in business. In 1868 he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Having taken up his residence in Brighton, then included within Middlesex county, he was in 1870 appointed trial justice for that county, and after the annexation of Brighton to Boston and the establishment of the Municipal Court for the Brighton District in 1873, he was appointed special justice of that court. In 1879 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives for Ward 25, and resigned his office of special justice. While a member of the House he served on the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and drafted and introduced the bill since known as the bill to prevent the double taxation of mortgaged property. Notwithstanding the serious opposition to the bill, instigated by the assessors throughout the Commonwealth, he succeeded in carrying it through the House, to meet its defeat in the Senate. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Senate, and as chairman of the Committee on Taxation reported the same bill, and its final passage by both houses was largely due to his earnest efforts. While in the Senate, in the above years he served also as chairman of the Committee on the Election Laws, chairman of the Committee on Redistricting the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1891 he was again a member of the Senate, and served as chairman of the Committee on Railroads, chairman of the Committee on Redistricting the State, and as chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Registration of Land Titles. After his service in the House of Representatives in 1879 he was reappointed special justice of the Municipal Court for the Brighton District, the position he had resigned when chosen representative, and held that office until his resignation in 1881. The service of Mr. Bennett upon two joint committees on redistricting the State, presents probably the only instance in which one man has twice been chairman of this committee. In Brighton, both before and since its annexation to Boston, he has been an active and influential citizen, seeking at all times the welfare of the community in which his lot has been cast. He was a member of the School Board of the town before its annexation, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library now merged with the Public Library of Boston. He married, May 26, 1866, Elizabeth R. Lefavor, of Boston, and has three children, one of whom, Joseph T. Bennett, is a member of the Suffolk bar.

JOHN HENRY COLBY, son of John Freeman and Ruth (Coombs) Colby, was born in Randolph, Mass., June 13, 1862. His father, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1855, was appointed, after leaving college in 1859, principal of the Latin School in Randolph, but afterwards became a prominent member of the Suffolk bar and died in Hillsboro', N. H., June 7, 1890. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Boston public schools and graduated at Dartmouth in 1885. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and returned to graduate in 1889, and in

the office of his father in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1889. He established himself in Boston in partnership with his father, and continued with him until the latter's death. He is a trustee of the North End Savings Bank. He is in good practice and has already secured that confidence on the part of the business community which is so essential to a successful professional career. He married in Boston, October 8, 1891, Annie Evarts Cornelius.

SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley, was born in China, Me., January 14, 1812. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts colony in 1634, 1640, 1645 and 1650. His parents moved to Fairhaven, Mass., in 1857, and afterwards to New Bedford. He graduated at Harvard in 1867 and at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1871. His study of law was begun in New Bedford in the office of Thomas D. Eliot and Thomas M. Stetson. After leaving the Law School he was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 21, 1871. While pursuing his studies in New Bedford he taught the New Bedford High School until he entered the Law School in 1870. After his admission to the bar he established himself in Boston and has continued in practice at the Suffolk bar up to the present time. Having taken up his residence in Cambridge in 1870 he has continued a citizen of that city and has been in many ways identified with its interests. He has been a member of the city government, is one of the original members of the Cambridge Club, and as a member of the Universalist church at North Cambridge has been an active participant in the various movements and enterprises of that organization. He is and has been also the president of the Universalist Club, the representative organization of the Universalist denomination in the Commonwealth, and vice-president of the Universalist Sunday-school Union. He married, April 2, 1869, Laura Nye, daughter of John M. Howland, of Fairhaven.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, colored, was born in Ohio about 1838, and was in the United States service during the war. In later years he resided in Washington, D. C., in Plymouth, Mass., and Boston, a large part of the time engaged in the preparation for the press of two works afterwards published, "The History of Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion" and "The History of the Negro Race in America." He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883, and died in England in 1890 or 1891.

JOHN M. WAY was born in Rochester, Vt., May 29, 1829. He was the son of poor parents and when a boy went to New York to seek employment, arriving there with thirty-seven cents in his pocket. He obtained a position as a hotel clerk, but his employer failed and he came to Boston as poor as he went to New York. He studied law and was admitted to the Norfolk county bar. He established himself in Roxbury and has always since made that place his residence. His office has been many years in Boston and in that city he has been engaged in enterprises which gave him a large fortune. He was a member of the Common Council of Roxbury before the annexation of that city to Boston, and has been twice an unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for senator. He had extensive land interests in Chicago, Kansas City and Boston, and also at Pigeon Cove near Gloucester, where he had his summer home. He was junior counsel with G. A. Somerby in the famous Alley murder trial in which the defendant was acquitted. He married in 1848, Sarah L. Read, who was the mother of two children, John M. Way, jr., and Clarence Way. In 1860 he married second, Fanny Damon Thomas, of Wayland, Mass., who has been the





Thos. R. Swan



mother of two children, William T. Way and Edith Way, now the wife of Mr. Chas. Roweth, who is connected with the *New York Recorder*. He died in the Roxbury District, of Boston, May 26, 1893.

JAMES AUSTLEY MAXWELL, son of Joseph Edward Maxwell, a prominent cotton planter of Georgia, was born in Sunbury, Ga., and graduated at Franklin College. He spent a year in travel and then studied law in the office of Joseph Lumpkin, chief justice of Georgia. He then went to West Point Academy, where he graduated in the school of engineering and entered the profession as an engineer immediately before the war. He served through the war in the Confederate army first as second lieutenant and later as major commanding the Maxwell Battalion of Light Artillery. After the war he resumed the profession of engineering and was successively chief engineer of the Bainbridge and Thomassville Railroad, the South Georgia and Florida and the Brunswick and Vicksburg Railroad. Later as contractor he built the Albany and Blakeley Railroad. He came to Boston in 1873 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 13, 1875. He married Kathleen Cameron, of Ridgewood, N. J., and is now practicing in Boston.

SAMUEL DEXTER was descended from Richard Dexter, who was admitted a townsman in Boston March 12, 1611-2, and afterwards settled in Malden. John Dexter, son of Richard, like his father, cultivated the Lane farm in Malden, and died December 8, 1677, at the age of thirty-eight years. John Dexter, son of the above John, also a farmer, married Winnifred Sprague, of Malden, October 22, 1700, and died November 14, 1722. Samuel Dexter, son of John and Winnifred Dexter, was born October 23, 1700, and died January 29, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1720, and after leaving college taught school in Taunton, Lynn and Malden. He afterwards studied for the ministry and was settled the fourth pastor of the first church in Dedham May 6, 1721, with a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. He married Catherine Mears July 9, 1721, and had eleven children. Samuel, one of the children, was born March 16, 1726, and died June 10, 1810. He was a merchant and married Hannah, daughter of Andrew and Mary Sigourney, a descendant of Anne Sigourney, who came to America from Rochelle, in France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was a member of the First Provincial Congress and the founder of the Dexter Professorship of Sacred Literature at Harvard. During the Revolution he moved to Woodstock, Conn., but spent his last years in Meriden, Mass., where he died. He was buried in Woodstock.

SAMUEL DEXTER, the subject of this sketch, was the son of the last Samuel and was born in Boston May 14, 1761. He graduated at Harvard in 1781 in the class with John Davis, for many years judge of the United States District Court, Charles B. Finch and Dudley Atkins Tyng, and was the leading scholar in his class. He received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1833. He studied law in Worcester with Levi Lincoln and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1784. He began practice in Lunenburg, but removed to Chelmsford in 1786, and from there to Billerica, where he remained two years. He then removed to Charlestown and occupied a house between Main and High streets. He finally removed to Boston, where he was in practice in the earlier years of the present century, and afterwards continued in business until his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Charlestown (from 1788 to 1790, and a member of Congress

from 1793 to 1795. In 1799 he was chosen United States senator and served until June, 1800, when he was appointed secretary of war by President Adams and resigned. In December, 1800, he was transferred from the War Department to that of the secretary of the treasury, and continued in that position until the inauguration of President Jefferson in 1801. President Adams offered him also a foreign embassy, which he declined. On leaving the office of secretary he resumed the practice of law and one of the earliest important cases in which he was engaged after his return to Boston was the trial of Thomas O. Selfridge for the murder of Charles Austin in State street, Boston, in which he appeared for the defence. The homicide occurred in 1806, and a full account of the trial was published in pamphlet form in 1807. Benjamin Austin, the father of Charles, was a prominent merchant of Boston, and an ardent supporter of Jefferson. Mr. Selfridge was a member of the Suffolk bar and was accused by young Austin of slandering his father. To avenge the insult it was reported and believed by Selfridge that Austin intended to punish him at sight. Meeting in State street, an altercation occurred, the result of which was the death of Austin by a pistol in the hands of Selfridge. The political hostilities existing at the time, and the high social rank of the parties, caused intense excitement in Boston, and the trial is, perhaps, with the exception of that of Prof. John W. Webster, the most memorable criminal trial in the history of the Suffolk bar. It has been said that Mr. Dexter never inclined to indulge in oratory before a jury, but in his address to the panel in this case he combined the closest reasoning with the most finished eloquence. The closing sentence of this address was repeated to the writer fifty years ago by the late Judge Nahum Mitchell, who heard it, and it will be difficult to find in essay or speech a combination of words more skillfully and gracefully constructed with a view to influence the human mind. Said Mr. Dexter: "I respect the dictates of the Christian religion; I shudder at the thought of shedding human blood; but if ever I may be driven to that narrow pass, where forbearance ends and disgrace begins, may this right arm fall palsied from its socket, if I fail to defend mine honor." But Mr. Dexter was not profuse in his oratory. It was always in closest harmony with his argument and only resorted to when it could lend to his argument force and grace. It was said of him by Mr. Webster that "his very statements were arguments." It has been said of him by another, quoting from "Roberts on Frauds," that he could never be charged with "amphibology of language, vagueness of description or vacuity of expression." But nevertheless he by no means despised the arts of oratory, and, while laying them aside in his arguments to the court, he used them to the fullest advantage to influence the minds of those who were called from the occupations of daily life to decide between the plaintiff and defendant, or to acquit or convict a prisoner at the bar. In early life Mr. Dexter was a Federalist, but later supported the war policy of Jefferson, and in 1812 advocated a contest with England. He was an earnest opponent of the embargo and argued in the courts against its constitutionality. In 1815 an extraordinary embassy to the court of Spain was offered to him by President Madison, but declined. In 1816, a short time before his death, he was nominated by the Republican party for governor of Massachusetts, though declaring that he was not in full accord with the Republican policy. He was defeated by John Brooks, who had a majority of two thousand out of forty-seven thousand votes. He was one of the first in Massachusetts to take a public stand in favor of temperance and was the first president of the Massachusetts Temperance Society. Both in practice and profession

he was a temperance man, and in reference to the prevalent custom of the time to keep conspicuously and offer wine on all occasions to guests, he said that he had neither the taste nor the leisure to keep a tavern. He further said, "Give me the money paid for the support of drunken paupers in the United States and I will pay the expenses of the Federal Government and of every State in the Union, and in a few years become as rich with the surplus as the Nabob of Arcot." In the winter of 1815-16, while attending the Supreme Court in Washington, he suffered from an epidemic which so enfeebled him that on one occasion he was obliged to suspend an argument which he was making to the court. Not long after he went to Athens, N. Y., to attend the marriage of his oldest son, Samuel and died there of scarlet fever May 1, 1816. Ex-President Adams said on hearing of his death, "I have lost the ablest friend I had on earth." On the 15th of May the Circuit began its session in Boston, and it became known that Judge Story in charging the grand jury intended to include in his charge something in the nature of a eulogy of Mr. Dexter. The United States Court was held in what was then called the old court-house, nearly on the site of the court-house now on Court street. A new court-house had been built on the site of the present city hall, and there the Supreme Court held its session. The United States Court room became so crowded on this occasion that it was decided to adjourn to the Supreme Court room, and a procession was formed, headed by the United States marshal and his deputies and consisting of the judges of the courts, the chaplain, United States attorney and officers of the court, the Executive Council, the Massachusetts Senate, the sheriff of Suffolk, members of the bar and the public. The procession marched through Court street, Cornhill as that part of Washington street was then called, and School street to the new court-house. There the charge to the United States jury was given by Judge Story, including a sketch of the life of Mr. Dexter, which the readers may find in the libraries of Boston. Mr. Dexter married in Charlestown about 1789, Katherine, daughter of William and Temperance (Grant) Gordon, of that town.

CHARLES ALFRED WELCH, son of Francis and Margaret Crease (Stackpole) Welch, was born in Boston, January 30, 1815, and graduated at Harvard in 1833, at the age of eighteen years. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1837. For many years he was a partner of Edward D. Solner, where sketch appears in this Register. He belongs to one of the oldest Boston families, and is descended from John Welch who married Elizabeth, daughter of John White, of Boston, and died probably in 1713 or 1714, as his will was proved May 1 in the latter year. John Welch, the son of the ancestor, was born in Boston, July 22, 1682, and married, January 23, 1706, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Phillips. John Welch, a son of the last John was born in Boston, August 11, 1711, and died there February 9, 1789. He married first Sarah Barrington, who died in 1736, and second, October 29, 1741, Dorcas, daughter of Francis Gatecomb. Francis Welch, son of the last John was born in Boston in 1744 and died in London, December 7, 1790. He married Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Noyes) Renkin. Francis Welch, a son of the above Francis, was the father of Charles Alfred Welch, and was born in Boston, August 30, 1776, and married, October 1, 1803, Margaret Crease, daughter of William Stackpole, of Boston. In early life he was a merchant, but for many years was president of the Franklin Insurance Company of Boston. The writer remembers him in the latter capacity as

a remarkably handsome man, of fine bearing, and courtly manners. The subject of this sketch is now one of the oldest members of the Boston bar. In March, 1838, his partnership with Mr. Sohier began and continued until the death of Mr. Sohier in November, 1888. Probably no other partnership at the Suffolk bar, or any other bar in the Commonwealth, has had a life of more than half a century. The partnership between Henry Clinton Hutchins and Alexander Strong Wheeler began in 1844, and if continued another year will equal in duration that of Sohier & Welch. In the Massachusetts Reports abundant evidence may be found of the extent and importance of the business of this firm in the courts during its long service at the bar. Mr. Welch married Mary Love, daughter of Kirk Boott, of Lowell, and has his residence in Boston and in Cohasset.

FRANCIS BOARDMAN CROWNINSHIELD, son of Benjamin Williams and Mary (Boardman) Crowninshield, was born in Boston, Mass., April 23, 1809. His American ancestor was Johann Kaspar Richter von Kronenschild, who came to New England from Saxony, Germany, about 1686, with Doctors Henry Burchstead, of Silesia, and Pierre Baudouin, of La Rochelle, France. In his will he signed his name John von Cronenschild. He married, December 5, 1694, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Clifford) Allen, of Lynn and Salem. His name was, probably, a translation from the Swedish von Kronskjold, belonging to a family which came to Germany from Sweden. His son John was born in Boston, January 19, 1696-7, and died in Salem, May 25, 1761. He was a merchant and ship-owner, and married, September 27, 1722, Anstiss, daughter of John and Sarah (Manning) Williams. George Crowninshield, son of the above John, was born in Salem, Mass., August 6, 1734, and died there June 17, 1815. He also was a merchant and ship-owner, and married, July 27, 1757, Mary, daughter of Richard Derby. Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, son of George Crowninshield, was born in Salem, December 29, 1773, and died in Boston, February 3, 1851. He was a ship-master and merchant, and secretary of the navy from 1811 to 1819. From 1824 to 1832 he was a member of Congress, and in the latter year removed to Boston. In 1811-1822 and 1823 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He married, January 1, 1804, Mary, daughter of Francis and Mary (Hodges) Boardman. Francis Boardman Crowninshield, the subject of this sketch, son of the above Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, graduated at Harvard in 1829, in the class with Chief Justice George Tyler Bigelow, Rev. William Henry Channing, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis, George Thomas Davis, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Edward Dexter Sohier, and Judge Joshua Holyoke Ward. Probably no more distinguished class has ever graduated at Harvard. Besides those above mentioned seventeen out of a class of fifty-eight made their mark in the various walks of life. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1833, and established himself in Boston, where he was for a time a partner of Rufus Choate. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and its speaker in 1848 and 1849. He was also at one time a member of the State Senate. He early became interested in railroads, and was several years president of the Old Colony Railroad. He was a man of sterling integrity, exact and thorough in his business methods, and a prudent and wise manager of the interests placed in his hands. He married, March 20, 1832, Sarah Gool, daughter of Judge Samuel Putnam, of Salem, granddaughter of John



and Lois (Pickering) Gool, of Salem, and descendant of John Gool, of Scotland. He died in Marblehead, Mass., May 8, 1877.

SUMNER CHASE CHANDLER, son of Theophilus Parsons and Elizabeth Julia (Schlater) Chandler, was born in Brookline, Mass., April 4, 1854. He attended the public schools, and spent two years at Harvard College. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1875, and established himself in Boston. At a later time he was occupied in Colorado and Florida, in connection with corporation business, and in the practice of law in New York city, in partnership with the late Judge Muller. After the death of his partner he returned to Boston. He died unmarried in Brookline, May 29, 1893.

JAMES E. LEACH, son of Philander and Sarah T. (Cushman) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., December 1, 1850. He was educated at the Bridgewater Academy, and at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1871. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, and in Bridgewater in the office of Hosea Kingman, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876. Mr. Leach is descended from Giles Leach, who settled in Weymouth in 1656, where he married January 20, 1657. On his mother's side he is descended from John Alden, Miles Standish and Isaac Allerton, three of the *Mayflower's* passengers. He is also descended, through his mother, from Robert Cushman, a member of the Pilgrim church at Leyden, and his son Thomas, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Fortune* in 1621, at the age of fourteen years, and having been educated under the care of Governor William Bradford, became the successor of William Brewster as the elder of the Plymouth church. Mr. Leach married, July 16, 1889, Alice M., daughter of James N. and Sabina (Bachelor) Frye, and has his residence in Boston.

GEORGE BROOKS BIGELOW, son of Samuel and Anna Jane (Brooks) Bigelow, was born in Boston, April 25, 1836. His earliest American ancestor was John Bigelow, who settled in Watertown in 1636, and his descent is through Joshua Bigelow, one of the sons of John. On his mother's side he is descended from Joshua Brooks, of Concord, from whom John Brooks, governor of Massachusetts from 1816 to 1823, and Peter Chardon Brooks and the late Bishop Phillips Brooks were also descended. By intermarriage the Lawrence and Greene families of Groton were connections. Mr. Bigelow received his early education at the old Chapman Hall School, under Master Baker, and graduated at Harvard in 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in Charlestown in the office of James Dana and Moses Gill Cobb, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 31, 1859. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to office practice, giving to that his time and energies, and seeking no office either by appointment or election. He was made the attorney of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank about 1873, and has continued to serve in that capacity to the present time. Such an institution, with deposits amounting to twenty-two millions, is necessarily exacting in its demands, and Mr. Bigelow has given to its interests and welfare the best results of his judgment and care. He married June 2, 1869, Clara P., daughter of Ivory Beau, of Boston.

JOSEPH FRANK PAUL, son of Joseph Frost and Rachel (Bicknell) Paul, was born in Boston, March 24, 1851. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1873. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, in Paris, France, and Berlin, Germany, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1878. He lives unmarried in Boston.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS UPTON, son of Edward and Betsey (Davis) Upton, was born in South Danvers, Mass., September 23, 1829, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 22, 1858, and is now at the bar.

HOSIA M. KNOWLTON was born in Durham, Me., May 20, 1847, and graduated at Tufts College in 1867. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in New Bedford in the office of Edward L. Barney, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1870. He established himself at the Suffolk bar, but in 1872 removed to New Bedford and joined with Mr. Barney in a partnership which continued until 1879. He then became associated with Arthur E. Perry, who is still his partner. In 1876 he was a representative, and in 1878 and 1879 State senator. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney of the Southern District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Marston, who had been chosen attorney-general, and has continued in the office by repeated elections to the present time. He married a daughter of Benjamin Almy.

JOSEPH D. FALLON, the son of a farmer, was born in Doniry, county of Galway, Ireland, December 25, 1837, and after attending the national village schools came to America at the age of fourteen years. He entered the College of Holy Cross at Worcester in 1852, not then a chartered institution, and in 1858 received the degree of A. B. from Georgetown College. After graduation he taught school in Woonsocket, R. I., in Salem and in Boston, and while in Salem began the study of law in the office of Jonathan Coggswell Perkins, who had been a judge on the bench of the Common Pleas Court at the time of the dissolution of that court in 1859. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 11, 1865, and established himself in Boston, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. As executor and trustee he has had many and large interests confided to him, and for several years he has been counsel for the Union Savings Bank, of which institution he has been for sixteen years vice-president. When the South Boston Municipal Court was established in 1874 he was appointed, by Governor Talbot, first special justice, and in that capacity served until the recent death of Judge Robert I. Burbank, the presiding justice of that court. He was chosen a member of the Boston School Board in 1864, and served on the board at various times for nearly twenty years. In the treatment of questions relating to the schools he was in accord with Thomas M. Brewer, Samuel K. Lothrop, James Freeman Clark, Samuel Eliot and Francis A. Walker, members of the board, and with them worked faithfully and harmoniously in promoting educational progress. A believer in civil service reform, he has been for several years one of the examiners of the Boston Civil Service Board, and his service in this capacity has been especially earnest and valuable. After the recent death of Judge Burbank he was appointed by Governor Russell his successor as presiding judge of the Municipal Court for the South Boston District, and his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Council. He married in Boston, in 1872, Sarah E. Daly, and lives in the South Boston District.

AUGUSTINE JONES, son of Richard M. Jones, was born in China, Me., in 1835, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860. He studied law in Boston in the office of John Albion Andrew, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1867, and practiced in Boston twelve years, after which time he removed to Providence, R. I. He was a representative from



George Fox Tucker.



Boston in 1878, and in 1879 was appointed principal of the Friends' School in Providence. He married, October 10, 1867, Caroline Alice, daughter of William and Mercy P. Osborne, of Danvers, Mass.

WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER DOWSE, son of Rev. Edmund and Elizabeth (Bowditch) Dowse, was born in Sherborn, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1873. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November of that year. He married, June 20, 1883, Fanny Lee, daughter of Henry G. and Frances L. (Williams) Reed, of Taunton. His American ancestor was Lawrence Dowse, of Charlestown, who was born in England in 1613, and died in Charlestown, March 14, 1692.

LE BARON BRADFORD COLT was born in Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1846, and graduated at Yale in 1868. He graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1870 and traveled in Europe in 1870-1. He established himself in Providence, R. I., and was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from 1879 to 1881. He is now United States Circuit judge for the First Circuit, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, to which office he was appointed on the resignation of Judge John Lowell in 1881.

EDWARD ALBERT KELLY, son of Albert Livingston and Caroline (Pierce) Kelly, was born in that part of Frankfort, Me., which is now Winterport, May 30, 1831. He is descended from John Kelly, who probably came from Newbury, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. The family to which John belonged is supposed to have been a branch of the Devonshire family, which either derived its name from the district of "Kelly" in that county, or gave to it its name. He received a grant of land in Newbury in 1639, and died December 28, 1644. His son John, born July 2, 1642, married, May 25, 1664, Sarah, daughter of Richard Knight, and March 15, 1716, Lydia Ames, of Bradford, and died in that part of Newbury which is now West Newbury, March 21, 1718. A third John, son of the last, was born in West Newbury, June 17, 1668, and married, November 16, 1696, Elizabeth Entery. He died in West Newbury, November 29, 1735, leaving a handsome estate. A fourth son, John, son of the last, was born in West Newbury, October 9, 1697, and married, December 31, 1723, Hannah Simes, of Gloucester, Mass. He removed to Atkinson, N. H., and there died April 27, 1783. Moses Kelly, son of the last John, was born in West Newbury, March 15, 1739, and married, November 10, 1757, Lydia, daughter of Dr. William Sawyer, of West Newbury. The wife of Dr. Sawyer was Lydia, daughter of Israel Webster, a near relative of the father of Daniel Webster. Moses Kelly removed from West Newbury to Atkinson, N. H., and thence to Goffstown, N. H., from which place he removed to Hopkinton, N. H., before 1819, where he died August 2, 1826. In the War of the Revolution he commanded the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment of Militia and was high sheriff of Hillsborough county three years. Israel Webster Kelly, son of Moses, was born in Goffstown, N. H., January 1, 1778, and married about 1800, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hookinton, N. H., and sister of Grace Fletcher, the first wife of Daniel Webster. He was high sheriff of Merrimac county, N. H., from 1811 to 1819, marched of the district of New Hampshire during the administration of Harrison and Tyler, and participated under Taylor and Fillmore. He removed to Concord, N. H., in 1841, and died there March 10, 1857. Albert Livingston Kelly, son of David Webster, was born in New

tol, N. H., August 17, 1802, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1821. He married, February 18, 1829, Caroline, daughter of Waldo Peirce, of Frankfort, Me. After leaving college he studied law in Portland in the office of Stephen Longfellow, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1825. On the Fourth of July of the year of his admission, at the age of twenty-three, he delivered an oration by appointment of the municipal authorities of Portland. In the latter part of the same year, having been appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Webster agent of the "Ten Proprietors' Tract" in Eastern Maine, owned by David Sears, William Prescott and Israel Thorndike, of Boston, he established his residence in Frankfort, Me., where he attained a high rank in his profession, and died August 18, 1885. He has been represented, by one who knew him well, as "An extensive reader, a fine writer, an able and eloquent speaker, a wise and sagacious counsellor and an accomplished gentleman." Israel Webster Kelly, a brother of Albert Livingston, and referred to elsewhere in this Register as Webster Kelly, the name by which he was commonly known, was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1824, and after a course of successful practice in Frankfort and Belfast, Me., became May 19, 1851, a member of the Suffolk bar. He married Lucilla S. Peirce, and died in Henniker, N. H., July 3, 1855. Edward Albert Kelly, son of Albert Livingston Kelly and the subject of this sketch, received his early education at the Military School of Lieutenant Whitney in Ellsworth, Me., at Foxcroft Academy, Me., and at North Yarmouth Classical Academy. He entered Bowdoin College in 1846 at the age of fifteen years, and remained there until the middle of his junior year. In 1851 he entered as a law student the office of George Frederick Farley, of Groton, Mass., and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1853. He was associated with Mr. Farley as partner until the death of Mr. Farley in 1855, and continued to practice in Groton until 1861, when he removed his residence and office to Boston. At the Suffolk bar he secured while in practice a high position, and the important cases entrusted to his care manifest the confidence reposed in his ability and skill. Before he was admitted to the bar he appeared in court at Worcester as counsel for Pliny H. Babbitt, a deputy sheriff of Worcester county, who had been indicted as accessory before the fact to a burglary in Barre. John H. Clifford, attorney-general, appeared for the Commonwealth, and in his address to the jury complimented the argument of his young brother. In 1866 he appeared for Charles Robinson, ex governor of Kansas, in an action of contract brought by Joseph Lyman, of Boston, treasurer of the Kansas Land Trust, on several promissory notes, amounting in all to \$15,000, and trial by jury being waived, the case was argued in the Supreme Court at the November term in the above year. Sidney Bartlett and Caleb William Loring appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Kelly obtained a decision in his favor. His argument in this case was highly commended by the bench and bar. In 1873 Mr. Kelly was counsel for the Massachusetts National Bank in an action of contract brought by Nathan Matthews to recover \$25,000 on a forged certificate of stock of the Boston and Albany Railroad, but a still later case of special interest in which he appeared as counsel was that of the Commonwealth against the Lancaster Savings Bank argued before the Supreme Court. By a decree of the court in December, 1876, the bank was placed in the hands of receivers, and in the following May a tax was levied on the bank under the law authorizing a tax on Savings Banks. Mr. Kelly was the



attorney of the bank and advised that the tax was illegal. Attorney General Train advised that it was legal and the suit was brought. The case was argued before the court at Taunton in October, 1877, and an opinion of the court was given in January, 1878, sustaining the claim of Mr. Kelly that the tax was illegal. The substance of the decision was that the tax on Savings Banks is a tax upon the privilege of transacting business, consequently it follows that if, at the time the tax is to be assessed and is declared to accrue, the bank has for the purpose of transacting its business practically ceased to exist, then no tax is to be exacted. Mr. Kelly's practice, which was a general one, continued unabated until about ten years ago, when he abandoned it for the care of his own private affairs and of those which others had placed confidentially in his hands. Since he left the profession he has found time to indulge those literary tastes which he early acquired, and has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers. These articles were marked for their pure English, their clearness of statement and thoroughness of research. He was chosen a trustee of Lawrence Academy in Groton to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Farley in 1855, is a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, and has received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College. He was an intimate friend of the late Josiah G. Abbott and Peleg W. Chandler, and while the latter was the editor of *Every Other Saturday*, he contributed ably to its columns. One of his articles in this periodical, containing "Advice to Young Lawyers," should be read by every young man entering the profession. The lesson he seeks to enforce is the necessity of a thorough and exhaustive preparation of a cause for trial and then absolute self-reliance in total disregard of an apparent adverse opinion of the sitting judge. He cites the first appearance in court of Sergeant S. Prentiss as an illustration of the lesson. The incident occurred in Brandon, Mississippi. Prentiss was a slight made, beardless boy, extremely youthful in appearance and a stranger to all in court. When his case was called he promptly responded and stated that his case stood on demurrer to some part of the proceedings, which he desired to argue. The judge with some abruptness told him that he did not wish to hear the argument as he had made up his mind adversely to his side of the case. Mr. Prentiss insisted, however, on the constitutional right of his client to be heard and went on with an argument which astonished both the judge and the bar. The judge was convinced of his error and decided for Mr. Prentiss. Mr. Kelly is not only a finished writer but a fluent and graceful speaker, and is often called on to add to the interest of historic and other occasions. His maternal grandfather, Waldo Peirce, was born in Scituate, Mass., and was a brother of Silas Peirce, the founder of the well-known house of Silas Peirce & Company, of Boston. When, in 1890, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of that house was celebrated by a banquet at Young's Hotel, Mr. Kelly was one of the invited guests and contributed sketches of several of the older members of the firm in a speech, which the *New England Grocer* said was characterized not only by eloquence and a fine polished style of delivery, but also by the fact that it dealt with topics totally different from those taken up by others, and was therefore one of the chief features of the occasion. Mr. Kelly married at Groton, November 15, 1854, Mary, daughter of George Fredrick and Lucy (Rice) Farley, and has his residence in Boston. Mr. Kelly is a man of independence in the truest sense of that word. He avoids the shibboleths of

party, the responsibilities of trusts, any and all entangling alliances liable to interfere with independent action. The words of Chapman are to him specially applicable

"Who to himself is law—no law doth need,  
Offends no law—and is a King indeed."

Dean Stanley said "Give me a man, young or old, high or low, on whom we know we can thoroughly depend, who will stand when others fall, the friend faithful and true, the adviser honest and fearless, the adversary just and chivalrous, in such a one there is a fragment of the rock of ages." A discriminating friend who had known Mr. Kelly for thirty years said that when reading these words of the dean he thought at once of him.

LINCOLN ALLEN graduated at Harvard in 1885 and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. After his admission to the bar he established himself in Boston and died at Arlington, Mass., May 16, 1892.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GASTON, son of William and Louisa Augusta (Beecher) Gaston, was born in that part of Boston which was then Roxbury, May 1, 1859. He attended the public schools of Roxbury, the Roxbury Latin School, and a private school, and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Gaston & Whiting, a firm in which his father was the senior partner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1883. In October, 1883, he became a partner in the above firm and has so continued to the present time. The business of the firm is of a general character, with the single limitation that it is confined to civil practice. It is too well known to need any special description, and a reference to the reports is only necessary to disclose its extent and importance. Mr. Gaston devotes himself almost exclusively to his profession, and aside from his acceptance of the positions of assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Russell, and of director in the Manufacturers' National Bank, there is little evidence of his willingness to be allured from the paths of his profession. He married, April 9, 1892, Mary D., daughter of Hamilton D. and Annie L. Lockwood, of Boston, and has his residence in Boston.

GEORGE HENRY TOWLE, son of Henry and Mary Ann (McCullis) Towle, was born in Boston, April 9, 1851. He attended the common schools of Boston, the Boston Latin School, and the Wesleyan University in Middleton, Conn. He had already chosen his profession while at the University and there made a beginning of the study of law. He afterwards continued his study in Boston with Baxter E. Perry and Samuel W. Creech, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1873. He has been engaged in mining operations in Colorado, and while attending to a general practice he has been largely connected with railroad litigation, chiefly in the South. He is descended from Phillip Towle, who came early to New England and settled in Hampton in 1640, where he married, November 19, 1657, Isabella Astyn, daughter of Francis Astyn and his wife Isabella (Bland) Astyn, who came to Hampton from Colchester, England. The ancestor, Phillip, born about 1616, died in Hampton, December 19, 1696. His descendants are numerous and include among their number Hamilton Ela Towle, the distinguished civil engineer who graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1855, and died in London, England, September 2, 1881. Mr. Towle married, October 25, 1875, Sarah Dorset, daughter of William and Mary

Hamblin, of Wakefield, Mass., a descendant of the Old Colony Hamlin family, to which the late Vice-president Hannibal Hamlin belonged. Different branches of the family adopted different methods of spelling the name. Mr. Towle resists the allurements of public life, and the law is his master, demanding and receiving his undivided service.

MARCUS MORTON, jr., son of Marcus and Charlotte (Hodges) Morton, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 8, 1819. He was a descendant of George Morton, who came to Plymouth in the *Ann* in 1623 with his wife Julian, daughter of Alexander Carpenter, of Wrentham, England, whom he married in Leyden, Holland, in 1612. He graduated at Brown University in 1838 and at the Harvard Law School in 1840. After further study in Boston in the office of Peleg Sprague and William Gray he was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 12, 1841. In 1850 he took up his residence in Andover, and represented that town in the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and in the Legislature of 1858. In both convention and Legislature, he served with his father, who was a member from Taunton. In the House of Representatives he was chairman of the Committee on Elections, and his numerous reports have been recognized as authorities. In 1858 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Suffolk county, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Josiah G. Abbott, and remained on the bench until the abolition of that court in 1859. In the organization of the present Superior Court in 1859, he was appointed one of the justices, and continued to serve until April 15, 1869, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. On the 16th of January, 1882, he was appointed chief justice of that court to succeed Horace Gray, who had been appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. On the 27th of August, 1890, he resigned, having served as judge in three courts thirty-two years. He married Abby B., daughter of Henry and Amy (Harris) Hoppin at Providence, R. I., October 19, 1843, and died at Andover, February 10, 1891. At a meeting of the Suffolk bar May 19, 1891, resolutions were passed which Attorney-general Pillsbury presented to the Supreme Court in a discriminating speech in which he characterized Judge Morton as "strong rather than brilliant, patient, always accessible, of sufficient learning, and of political sagacity amounting almost to genius, rarely exciting admiration, but never arousing apprehension." Judge Charles Allen said in the course of his response that "as a nisi prius judge he has had few superiors in the history of the Commonwealth, indeed, it seems to me few equals." The Reports from volume 102 to volume 150 contain twelve hundred of his judgments.

JOHN VAN BEAL, son of Eleazer and Mary (Thayer) Beal, was born in Randolph, Mass., July 3, 1812. He is descended from John Beal, who came to Boston from Hingham, England, in the ship *Diligent* in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Mass. The ancestor married Nazareth, daughter of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hobart, and sister of Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham. He married for a second wife, March 10, 1659, Mrs. Mary, widow of Nicholas Jacob, and died in Hingham, April 1, 1688. Israel Beal, a great-grandson of John, was born in Hingham, April 25, 1726, and soon after his birth his father, Thomas, removed to Newton, where he died September 11, 1751. About the time of his father's death, or soon after, Israel removed to Randolph and married Eunice Flagg. Eleazer Beal, one of the children of Israel, was born in Randolph, July 9, 1758. His homestead was sold

by him to his son Eleazer, from whom it passed by descent to his grandson Eleazer, the father of the subject of this sketch, who, with his brother George, holds it under their father's will. The last Eleazer, the father of John Van Beal, was born in Randolph, May 5, 1808, and married, May 13, 1833, Mary Stetson, daughter of Micah and Phoebe (Stetson) Thayer, and died April 27, 1891. At the age of eighteen, having then received only such instruction as the common schools could furnish, he determined to secure a liberal education against the wishes of his father, who refused to furnish him with any pecuniary aid in attaining the object of his ambition. He was thus thrown on his own resources, but, far from being discouraged, he applied for admission to the school of that eminent instructor, Jesse Pierce, of Stoughton, the father of Henry L. and Edward L. Pierce, and was received by him as a pupil. At the end of his second school term it became necessary for him to earn in some way the means for further instruction, and walking to Boston he secured a passage to Provincetown by water, and obtained a position as teacher in one of the public schools of Truro. After teaching one season he returned to Mr. Pierce's school, and the next season secured a place as teacher in Provincetown. Until the age of twenty-five he was alternately scholar and teacher, and at that age he began the manufacture of boots and shoes, becoming before 1837 the most extensive manufacturer of those articles in Randolph. At that date he abandoned manufacturing and became a civil engineer, having prepared himself for the business in the office of Mr. Eddy, one of the leading engineers in Boston. As an engineer he became interested in the project of building a branch railroad to Fall River from the Old Colony main line, and largely to his persistent energy the construction of that road was due. He was town clerk and treasurer of Randolph from 1841 to 1854, representative in 1848, and in 1861 the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District. John Van Beal, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Randolph and at Phillips Andover Academy. Though fitted for college, ill health prevented him from presenting himself for examination, and until 1871 he was employed as a teacher successively in the Intermediate and Grammar School and High School in his native town. In 1871 he entered as a student the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field in Boston, and after further study of a year in the Harvard Law School, obtained the degree of L.L.B. from that institution in 1872. After leaving the Law School, he re-entered the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1873. He established himself in business in Randolph and confined himself to the local practice of that town until January, 1876, when he began practice in Boston, taking desk room in the office of Jewell, Field & Shepard, where he remained until the death of Mr. Jewell and the appointment of Mr. Field to the bench of the Supreme Court broke up the firm. Their office continued to be occupied by Mr. Shepard, Mr. J. C. Coombs and Mr. Beal until 1891, when he opened an office alone. His practice has been a miscellaneous one in the civil courts, with a somewhat extensive connection with probate affairs, which he has made a specialty. Aside from his professional life his chief interest has been connected with the Congregational Church in Randolph and its Sabbath-school, for many years serving as clerk of the church, and now holding the position of superintendent of the school. Though belonging to a family which has been associated during four generations not only with his native town but with the homestead which he occupies, he is so far as kindred are concerned almost alone in the world. He has neither father nor mother, nor wife nor child,



*Geo W. Tullybury*





nor uncle nor aunt nor sister, and only a single brother who was born an invalid and both shares his home and receives his care. Both his relations to Randolph and his ability to represent it have been recognized by his appointment as orator at the approaching anniversary of the settlement of the town to be celebrated on the 19th of July in the present year.

JOHN WARD PETTENGILL, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Pettengill) Pettengill, was born in Salisbury, N. H., November 12, 1835. He is descended from Richard Pettengill, who in the early days of the Massachusetts Colony came to Salem from Staffordshire, England, and married Joanna, daughter of Richard Ingersoll. He received his early education in the public schools and at the Franklin, Salisbury, Northfield, and Hopkinton Academies, enjoying the privilege of being a pupil at the Northfield Academy of that distinguished instructor Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn. Though fitted to enter the Sophomore class of Dartmouth College in 1854, he was prevented by a severe bronchial trouble from entering that institution. From that time until 1856 he remained at home pursuing the college studies under the direction of his father, and at that date became connected with the editorial department of the *Independent Democrat* in Concord. While in Concord he pursued the study of law in the office of Judge Asa Fowler, and in 1858 entered as a student the office of John Quincy Adams Griffin and Alonzo W. Boardman in Charlestown. In December, 1858, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar and established himself in Charlestown, where he remained practicing alone until the annexation of Charlestown to Boston in 1874. While in Charlestown he was appointed special justice of the Police Court and served in that capacity until the annexation. In the spring of 1871 he removed his office to Boston proper, and in August of that year was appointed justice of the First Eastern Middlesex District Court with jurisdiction in Malden, Wakefield, Reading, North Reading, Melrose, Everett, and Medford. His practice has been a general one both civil and criminal, and during the administration of Charles Russell Train as attorney-general he was counsel in three capital cases, in all of which he secured verdicts of acquittal. In the trial of Orne, indicted for burning a school-house in Charlestown, he was counsel for the defendant, and not until the fourth trial was the government able to sustain the indictment, and then only after two days and a night spent by the jury in consultation. Mr. Pettengill resides in Malden, where he has served as trustee of the Public Library, and alderman of the city. Though in the early days of the Republican party he was interested in politics, and was an effective speaker in support of its candidates, he has for many years devoted himself exclusively to his profession, neither accepting nor seeking public office. He married in Watertown, Mass., October 20, 1843, Margaret Maria, daughter of John Richards and Mary (Dalton) Dennett, of Lancaster, England.

WILLIAM HOWARD MITCHELL, only child of Azor and Sarah Jane (Shaw) Mitchell, was born in North Yarmouth, Me., August 14, 1861. He is descended from Experience Mitchell, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the ship *Ann*, in 1623, and married about 1628, Jane, daughter of Francis and Esther Cook, of Plymouth. Francis Cook was one of the *Mayflower* company in 1620, and his wife, Esther, came to Plymouth with Mr. Mitchell in the *Ann*, bringing three children, Jacob, Jane, and Esther. John, another child, came with his father in the *Mayflower*. The lot of land on which Experience Mitchell built a house after his marriage, on the easterly side of

Market street in Plymouth, is well defined. In 1631 he removed to Duxbury, and thence late in life to Bridgewater, where he died in 1689, about eighty years of age. Jacob Mitchell, a son of Experience, removed to Dartmouth, Mass., about 1669, and had a son, Jacob, who removed to Kingston, and thence in 1728 to North Yarmouth, Me. Another Jacob, son of the last, had a son Jacob, who was born in North Yarmouth in 1732, and married Jane Loring. John Mitchell, son of the last Jacob, married Elizabeth Gooding, and was the father of Azor Mitchell, who was born May 8, 1828, and married Sarah Jane Shaw. William Howard Mitchell, son of Azor and the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and attended only country schools until the age of eighteen. In the spring of 1880 he entered the college preparatory class of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, where he graduated in 1881. He then entered Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., and graduated in 1885 with the highest honors. After leaving the university he took charge of the High School in Spencer, Mass., but resigned that position in December, 1885, and entered as a student the law office of Edwin L. Dyer, recorder of the Municipal Court in Portland, Me. In October, 1886, he entered the Boston University Law School and completing the regular three years' course in one year, graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1887. In August, 1887, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and established himself in business in Denver, Col., in the following September, where he became associated with S. S. Abbott, who, in 1892, as assistant district attorney, was engaged in the prosecution of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves. In April, 1888, he was compelled by unfavorable effects of the climate to leave Denver, and he returned to Boston, assuming the position of treasurer and general eastern representative of the Colorado Farm Loan Company, a corporation organized to purchase, sell and make loans upon Denver property. In September, 1891, the company went out of business and Mr. Mitchell devoted himself to the practice of law in a partnership with Raymond R. Gilman, which had been formed in December, 1890, and is now in active business. In practice he has given much attention to corporation law, and has assisted in the organization of several successful enterprises, in which he is either an officer or director. Mr. Mitchell has his residence in Melrose, and is junior deacon of Wyoming Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of the Waverly Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and of Hugh de Payen's Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also secretary of the Boston Wesleyan University Alumni Association. He married at Melrose, Mass., October 2, 1889, Harriet Louise, only daughter of Frank E. Orcutt, of Melrose, collector of internal revenue for the district of Massachusetts.

CHARLES LIDBERT was appointed by Andros in 1687 one of the justices of the Superior court. He married Mary, daughter of William Hester, of Southwark, England, and died in London, April 9, 1698, leaving three children, Peter, Charles and Ann.

JOSEPH NICKERSON was born in Dennis, Mass., September 17, 1828. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at Phillips Andover Academy, and graduated at Amherst in 1850. He taught school three years before entering college, and after graduation was employed as principal of the academy in Hopkinton, N. H., and the academy in Gilmanton, N. H. He began the study of law in the office of A. Eastman in Gilmanton, and after completing his studies in the office of Charles T. and Thomas H. Russell in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 19, 1853. He established himself in Boston, where he practiced with success until his death.

ARTHUR WILDE CROSSLEY, son of William and Mary (Flick) Crossley, was born in Montour county, Pa., and educated in the public schools. He studied law in Washington, D. C., and was there admitted to the bar in 1879. His business is confined to patent cases. He married in Washington, January 20, 1886, Mary, daughter of William E. Chandler, and resides in the Roxbury District of Boston.

GEORGE LEMIST CLARKE was born in Jamaica Plain (Boston), August 13, 1861, and received his early education at the Roxbury Latin School. He studied law in Boston in the office of his grandfather, John J. Clarke, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He is now in practice in Boston.

LUKE EASIMAN was born in 1791, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1812. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1816, and settled in Hardwick, Mass., where he died in 1817.

LEVI CLIFFORD WADE, son of Levi and A. Annie (Rogers) Wade, was born in Alleghany, Penn., January 16, 1813. His father, whose ancestors were large land owners in Medford, Mass., was born in Woburn, Mass., in 1812, and is now living in Alleghany after a successful business career as merchant and manufacturer in Pittsburgh. His mother is a descendant of Rev. John Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., who was president of Harvard College from April 10, 1682, to the date of his death, July 2, 1684. She is widely esteemed for her musical and literary entertainments and her activity in benevolent enterprises. Mr. Wade was educated at home and in the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, and after that time until he was nineteen under private tutors and in Lewisburg University. He then entered Yale College and graduated in 1866 with special honors. After leaving college he studied Greek and Hebrew one year under Dr. H. B. Hackett, and theology one year under Dr. Alvah Hovey. From 1868 to 1873 he taught school in Newton, at the same time pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1873. After remaining in the office of J. W. Richardson two years, he opened an office on his own account in 1875, and from 1877 to 1880 was associated as a partner with John Quiney Adams Brackett. After 1880 his business was confined to railroad law and management, and he became counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Sonora and the Mexican Central Railway companies. Of the last mentioned company he was one of the four original projectors and owners and at the time of his death he was its president and general counsel. Mr. Wade was a representative from Newton from 1876 to 1879 inclusive, and in the last year was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. He was one of the directors of the General Theological Library, of the Mexican Central, the Sonora, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad companies. Mr. Wade married in Bath, Me., November 16, 1869, Margaret, daughter of William and Lydia H. (Elliott) Rogers, and died in Newton, Mass., March 31, 1891. After his death the directors of the Mexican Central Railway Company entered on the records of the Board a series of resolutions expressive of the obligation of the company to him for the perseverance, honesty and skill which he displayed in rescuing it from a languishing and almost bankrupt condition. In the language of the resolutions he was a man of large attainments and great general knowledge. His mind worked quickly and he had wonderful power in grasping new subjects and carrying them to a successful

issue. He worked assiduously for the company, but he never failed to recognize the touch of other interests affected by the company. His whole life was based on religious conviction. He believed and went forward to carry out his belief. He wanted to do the right, and wrong of every kind shocked and grieved him. His place in this company cannot be easily filled."

SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY was born in China, Kennebec county, State of Maine, January 14, 1812. His father was Harrison Dudley, who at that time belonged to the Society of Friends, though he did not always continue his connection with that denomination. His mother was Elizabeth Prentiss, still living, in 1893, at Cambridge, Mass., in her seventy-fifth year. Mr. Dudley is a descendant in the direct line from Thomas Dudley, the second governor of Massachusetts, and one of the most prominent men of that early day. His line descends through the governor's eldest son, Rev. Samuel Dudley, who finally settled and died at Exeter, N. H.; Stephen, of Exeter; James, of the same town; Samuel, of Raymond, N. H.; Micajah, of Durham, Me.; Micajah, of China; and Harrison, before named, who died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1880, and he is of the ninth generation of his lineage in America. It may not be uninteresting to note that Governor Dudley built the first house in Cambridge, that his son Samuel also built a house at the same time, on the same street, within a few rods, and that Mr. Dudley, the subject of this sketch, owned at a recent date a house and land midway and within a few feet of both sites upon which his early ancestors built their houses. The house and land still remain in a member of his family, adjacent to the spot where the first church was built in Cambridge, in which, doubtless, both ancestors frequently worshiped. Though the several generations of this lineage have largely had to do with the early and pioneer settlement of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, yet the latest generation seems to have come back to claim the spot where the line originated. Mr. Dudley's parents removed with him in his early infancy to St. Albans, in Somerset county, Me., where they occupied a farm and lived a number of years. Here he spent his early childhood, living as other farmers' children did, but early became studious and a favorite with his teachers. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Auburn, Me., where his father was occupied as a mechanic in the construction of the mills which were rapidly building up the present thriving cities of Lewiston and Auburn. Here, while still a boy, he earned the means to buy the first book he ever owned, and which is still in his possession. It was a history of the naval battles of 1812, both interesting and instructive, and not a bad book for an ambitious boy to read. It is needless to say that he read it through many times, and became well acquainted with the heroes of those battles. Both here and at Richmond, Me., where after the lapse of a few years the family moved, the boy made the best use of the educational opportunities offered to him, both in the public schools and in such private schools as his means permitted him to attend. He was by no means mused to such work as he could do in his home or wherever he could obtain a compensation. At the age of sixteen his family again removed, this time to Fairhaven, Mass., and here for the first time, in the high school of that town, and under the care and attention of an able teacher, he found the first and longed for opportunity for beginning those studies then considered necessary in preparation for college. It had been the hope of his mother for years that her son should some day pursue a college course, and it was no new thing for

himself to desire it. He had long since determined upon it if ever the opportunity was presented, but the means to accomplish this he did not and could not forecast. His father could not assist him, and besides was not fully appreciative of his efforts or ambition, but the mother's sympathies were never lacking and always followed him till he was able to repay them in kind and in a more material way. For two years Mr. Dudley pursued his studies at the Fairhaven high school, somewhat intermittently but still diligently and with satisfactory results. He had advanced sufficiently in 1860, when his family removed to New Bedford, Mass., to pursue his classical studies alone, though with indifferent success. By teaching school in the country winters and by sundry other employments at other times, he finally obtained the means for completing his college preparation under two well known classical teachers, and in 1863 entered Harvard College with very little idea as to the ways and means of going through a four years' course until graduation. One or two kind friends were found who lent him just that helping hand that enabled him to accomplish his desire, and afterwards to repay them dollar for dollar. Even before graduation he was engaged to serve as submaster in the New Bedford High School, and there, associated with his former teacher, Mr. Dudley spent three laborious but pleasant years as an instructor in the classics and mathematics, having the pleasure of sending one young man at least to his own alma mater who has since achieved an enviable reputation as a classical scholar and critic. Graduating in the class of 1867 and entering immediately upon the work of a teacher, which he pursued with no little enthusiasm, Mr. Dudley was unwilling to make that a life work, but desired rather to adopt the law as his chosen profession. He therefore procured Bouvier's Law Dictionary and a copy of Kent and Blackstone, and began reading law in the office of Eliot & Stetson, devoting to his reading such spare hours as his school duties would permit, including his vacations. Meantime, on the 2d day of April, 1869, Mr. Dudley married Miss Laura Nye Howland, daughter of John M. Howland and Matilda Coleman Howland, of Fairhaven. Miss Howland was descended in the direct line on her father's side from Henry Howland, of Duxbury, who appeared in that town in 1633, and was doubtless a brother of John Howland of the *Mayflower*, whose grave is still pointed out on Burial Hill in Plymouth. On her mother's side Miss Howland was descended from the Folger family of Nantucket. At the close of the school year in 1870 Mr. Dudley resigned his position of submaster in the New Bedford High School and removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he has ever since resided. He spent a year at the Harvard Law School and graduated therefrom in 1871, receiving his degree upon examination. He also holds the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. Immediately entering the office of James B. Richardson, now Mr. Justice Richardson of the Superior Court, Mr. Dudley was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston, before the late lamented Justice Colt, on the 21st day of July in that year. Though practicing in Suffolk county, he also had an office for several of the first years of his practice in Cambridge, but found that one office in Boston was all that he could well give his attention to. Mr. Dudley is a busy lawyer whose practice is of a somewhat miscellaneous character, taking him sometimes into one court and sometimes into another. Most lawyers of experience can look back upon some one case with more or less of satisfaction because of having accomplished a success in it of a more notable character than in some other cases. Mr. Dudley

began one action in the early years of his practice which soon developed a bitterness between the parties that resulted in one of the longest legal contests known at the bar. It was thirteen years before the one in question was closed up with a judgment which had to be satisfied and settled. Meantime there had been five jury trials and three verdicts in the case, several hearings before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, a petition and discharge in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, many hearings in the United States District and Circuit Courts, many contested motions in all the courts with varying fortunes on one side and the other, till finally Mr. Dudley obtained a judgment on a bond to dissolve attachment which a surety had to pay, the amount then being more than double that originally in controversy. One of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, in a reported opinion, justly called it "this much litigated case." The plaintiff was a minor and sued by his next friend, but he was a man over thirty years old when the litigation ended. Every judge of the Supreme or Superior Court who heard the case is now dead. As in many cases a very large proportion of Mr. Dudley's practice is that of chamber counsel where he is called upon to pass upon a great variety of questions of every possible character, to draft all sorts of legal documents, and to attend to the rights and duties of the merchant, the mechanic, or those arising out of family relations. Nor has he neglected the religious and social duties which so largely fall upon those who are expected to take some leading position in such matters. Mr. Dudley has been for years a member of the parish committee of the Universalist Church; was for several years an officer of the Universalist Club and finally its president for two years, and for many years has given a portion of his spare time to the interest of Sunday schools. He is now (1893) president of the Universalist Sunday School Union, an organization which has for its duty the oversight of twenty Sunday schools. Not neglecting his obligations to the State of his birth, he is the president of a social organization in his city made up of the sons and daughters of Maine. He is also an original member of the Cambridge Club. He has never held political office, except for a single year when he was a member of the city government of his city, though he has taken some interest in general politics at times, and was for a number of years a member of the ward and city committee of the party to which he belonged. Mr. Dudley cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has voted for every president who has filled the office since except in the case of Mr. Harrison, for whom he did not vote. He has also for years been a member of the Civil Service Association of his city, and never hesitates to "scratch" the ballot he casts at any election if in his judgment any candidate of either party is unsuitable for the position he aspires to. He gives some attention to historical and antiquarian matters, and is the president of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association. He has never forgotten the studies of school and college days, and still keeps in touch with them. He has a family of three children—a son and two daughters. The son and oldest daughter are at the University and the "Annex" respectively, the former being destined to the law, as might be expected. Those opportunities which Mr. Dudley so much lacked in his boyhood and youth, he takes great delight in furnishing to his children, and his pleasure is all the greater that his children make the most of their opportunities. With his family about him in his comfortable home, Mr. Dudley enjoys the results of faithfulness and integrity in his profession, and of





Wm. C. Wade





that diligence which the law, most of all the professions, jealously demands of every member of it, if indeed success or eminence is sought for in it.

EDWIN LASSETER BYNNER, son of Edwin and Caroline (Edgarton) Bynner, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1842, and graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865. He established himself in the West, but about the year 1870 came to Boston and afterward made that city his home. He was the librarian of the Law Association at the time of his death, but had for many years devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1877 he published a novel entitled "N'importe," and in 1878 another called "Tritons." He was the author of the chapter in the "Memorial History of Boston" on the "Topography and Landmarks of the Provincial Period," and in 1882 published "Damen's Ghost," a book which added to his already established reputation. In 1887 the *Atlantic Monthly* published a sketch from his pen reflecting the life of colonial days in Boston called "Penelope's Suitors," and shortly after "Agnes Surriage" appeared, followed by "The Begum's Daughter," a story of the Dutch in New York. At a later date "An Uncloseted Skeleton" and "The Chase of the Meteor" were published, and subsequent to these his last work, "Zachary Phips." He died in Jamaica Plain, a district of Boston, August 5, 1893, unmarried.

GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWIE was the son of a physician in Washington, D. C., and was born in that city August 27, 1811. His parents removed to Boston, where he attended the public schools. He was fitted for college at the Wrentham Academy and the Lawrence Academy in Groton, and graduated at Yale in 1861. He attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 14, 1862. He began a literary career at an early age and while in the law school published three articles treating of Count Cavour, De Tocqueville and Leigh Hunt. In 1865 and 1866 he was on the editorial staff of the *Boston Post*, and from 1866 to 1868 U. S. consul at Nantes, France. In 1868 he was transferred from the consular post at Nantes to that in Bradford, England, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Boston and became managing editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*. From 1871 to 1876 he was again connected with the *Boston Post*, and was later on the regular staff of *Appleton's Journal*, the *Art Journal* and the *Youth's Companion*. In addition to the results of his journalistic work, and to his lectures on various subjects, which were always popular and attractive, he published the following original works and translations: "Glimpse of History," "History of Henry V, King of England," "American Society," "Gaborian's Mystery of Orcival," "Jules Verne's Tour of the World in Eighty Days," "Doctor Ox" and "The Wreck of the Chancellor," "Viollet le Duc's Story of a House," "The Principalities of the Danube, Modern Greece, Montenegro and Bulgaria," and a number of volumes of a series of "Heroes in History" for young people. He also edited Harvey's "Reminiscences of Webster," and at various times produced "Certain Men of Mark," and "Timely Topics," including "England and Russia in Asia," "England in Egypt," and others, and published histories of England and Ireland for young people, and "The Literature of the English Language." He was a member of the State Senate in 1890 and 1891, and a member of the National Republican Convention in 1888. He died in Brookline, Mass., August 9, 1893.

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER, son of John and Mary J. (Barker) Butler, was born in Middleton, Mass., August 31, 1811. He attended the public schools of Groton and

Shrley, and fitted for college at the Lawrence Academy in Groton. He graduated at Yale in 1863, and studied law in Charlestown in the office of John Quincy Adams Griffin and William Saint Agnan Stearns. He was admitted to the Middlesex county bar in October, 1868, and entered into a partnership with Mr. Stearns which continued until January, 1892. After the annexation of Charlestown to Boston in 1871 the business of the firm was carried on in Boston proper, and so continued until the dissolution of the partnership. Since that time Mr. Butler has been alone, engaged in a general practice and enjoying a position at the Suffolk bar among its leading members. Mr. Butler was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1880 and 1881, and a member of the Executive Council in 1884, '85 and '86, representing the 3d Councillor District. In his adopted city of Somerville he has been and is a prominent, active and useful citizen, having served many years on the School Board and been connected with various enterprises involving the welfare and growth of that city. He has been many years a member of various associations, in most of which he has held high office. Among these may be mentioned the order of Free Masons, the order of Odd Fellows, the American Legion of Honor, the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W., the Home Circle, the Royal Society of Good Fellows, the New England Commercial Travelers Association, etc. He married in Pittston, Penn., January 1, 1870, Laura L., daughter of Jabez B. and Mary (Ford) Bull, and has his residence in Somerville.

ALBERT A. AUSTIN was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 16, 1859. He went to the war, and afterwards became clerk of the courts in one of the counties in Maine.

HENRY E. BELLW was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now one of the assistants of the Superior Civil Court of that county.

SETH C. BURNHAM was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 19, 1866, and is believed to be now engaged in some business outside of the law in Farrington, Me.

MARSHAL S. CHASE was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 4, 1843, and was associated some years in business with James A. Abbot. He afterwards moved to California and there died.

TRACY P. CHEEVER was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 1, 1847. He went to the war and has since died.

GEORGE W. COLLAMORE studied law with John A. Andrew, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 27, 1852. He went South and occupied a farm which was raided by the Confederates during the war. He concealed himself from the enemy in a well, where he was afterwards found dead.

RUSSELL H. CONWELL was practicing in Boston in 1875, but afterwards became an Episcopal minister.

BENJAMIN F. COOKE was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 26, 1846. He afterwards added Cressy to his name, and was practicing in Boston as Benjamin F. C. Cressy in 1861. He is now dead.

CHARLES C. DAME was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 8, 1859, and afterwards moved to Newburyport.

F. W. DICKINSON was practicing in Boston in 1845, and was associated some years with George Bancroft. He is now dead.

WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 4, 1862, and afterwards moved to New York.

WILLIAM END came from Nova Scotia, and after taking out preliminary papers was admitted to the Suffolk bar before his naturalization June 30, 1852. He finally returned to Nova Scotia.

IRA GIBBS was practicing in Boston in 1857. He was at one time city marshal.

GEORGE H. HEILBRON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and is now practicing in Seattle.

HORATIO G. HERRICK was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 4, 1857, and is now high sheriff of Essex county.

JAMES M. F. HOWARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 14, 1863, and is now judge of the Municipal Court of the West Roxbury District of Boston.

P. WEBSTER LOCKE was practicing in Boston in 1875, and is now in Berlin Falls, Maine.

LLEWELLYN POWERS was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888, and is now in Maine.

B. F. RUSSELL was practicing in Boston in 1851, and afterwards moved to New York.

DANIEL E. SMITH was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 23, 1856, and afterwards moved to California, where he became a judge.

JAMES R. M. SQUIRE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1870, and afterwards moved to New York.

BERNARD S. TREASOR was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 5, 1851. He went to the war and has since died.

J. KENDALL TYLER was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1853. He was in the Mexican war, and was also captain of a company raised for three years' service in the War of 1861. His company was temporarily attached to the Third and Fourth three months regiments at Fort Monroe, and afterwards was a part of the Twenty-ninth regiment. He now lives at Charlestown.

BAINBRIDGE WADSWORTH was born in Bradford, N. H., January 4, 1831. He was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in 1850, and practiced in Milford in that State. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature eight years and United States senator from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1879, as the successor of James W. Patterson. He was on the roll of Suffolk county attorneys in 1890.

GEORGE CASPER ADAMS graduated at Harvard in 1886 and is now at the Suffolk bar.

FREDERICK HARLEY ATWOOD graduated at Harvard in 1884 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888. He is now at the bar.

JAMES WALKER AUSTIN, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1888 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891. He is now at the bar.

WALTER AUSTIN graduated at Harvard in 1887 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM RUSSELL AUSTIN graduated at Harvard in 1877, and at the Harvard Law School in 1882. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882 and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BACON graduated at Harvard in 1885 and at the Harvard Law School in 1889. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889 and is now at the bar.

CHARLES WILLIAM BACON graduated at Harvard in 1879, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

THOMAS THELSTON BALDWIN graduated at Harvard in 1886, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1888. He is now at the bar.

JACOB BANCROFT graduated at Harvard in 1881, and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and is now at the bar.

JAMES EDWARD BATES graduated at Harvard in 1861, and was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1866.

WILLIAM BEAKIE graduated at Harvard in 1866 and at the Harvard Law School in 1868. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 16, 1869.

FRANK ELLIOT BRADISH graduated at Harvard in 1878, and was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1891.

WILLIAM DADE BREWER, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1886, and was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1889.

HENRY NICHOLS BLAKE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 8, 1859.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN graduated at Harvard in 1884 and at the Harvard Law School in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1887.

HORACE BROWN graduated at Harvard in 1872 and at the Harvard Law School in 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1874, and died in 1883.

ABRAHAM STEPHENS BRUSH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1885, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1886.

CYRIL HERBERT BURDETT graduated at Harvard in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891.

JONATHAN WARE BUTTERFIELD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 8, 1869.

BENJAMIN MERRICK CAMPBELL graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1884, and was practicing at the Suffolk bar when he died in 1886.

ROBERT BOODY CAVERLY graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1837 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 8, 1837. He died in 1887.

EDGAR ROBERT CHAMPLIN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1880 and is now at the Suffolk bar.

LORENZO S. CRAIG, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1849 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 21, 1851. He died in 1875.

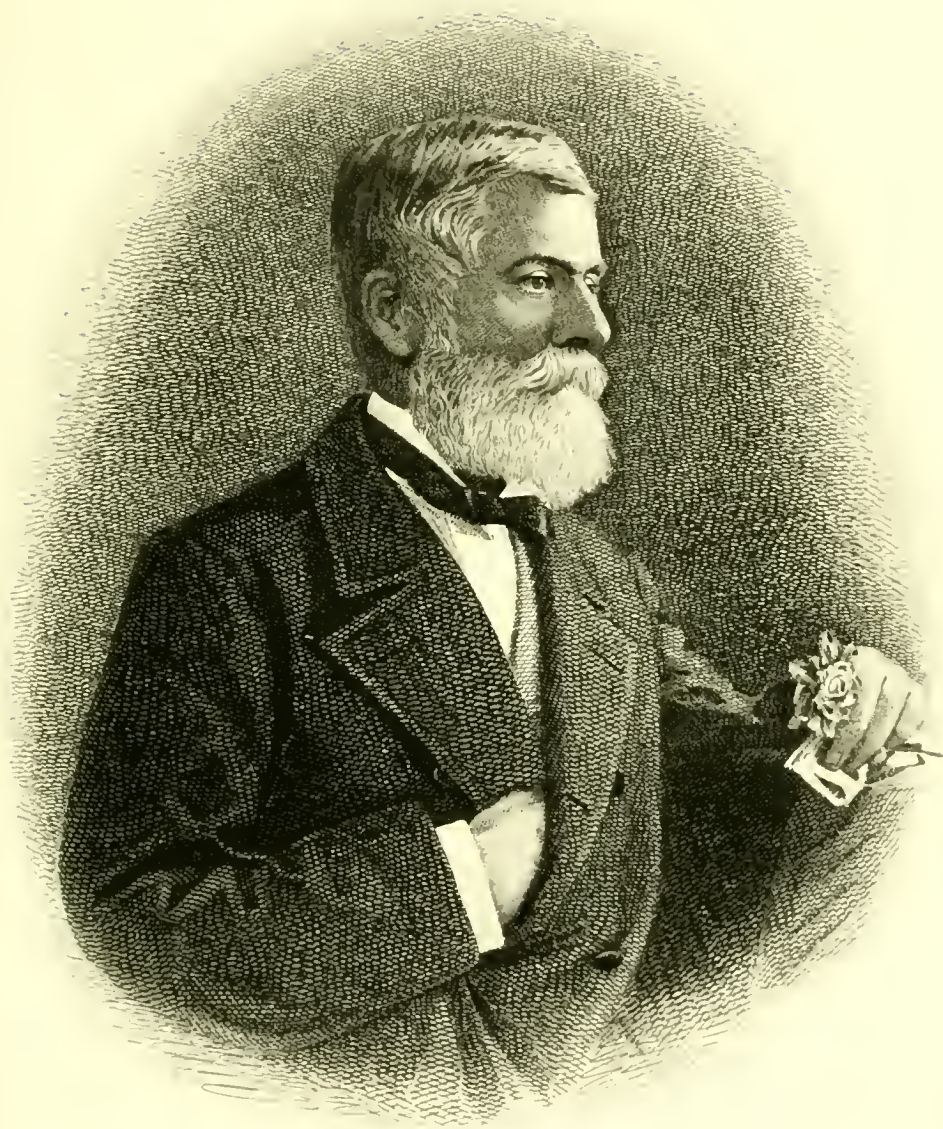
JOHN COLMAN CROWLEY graduated at Harvard in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 19, 1856.

T. KILBRIDGE CUMMINS graduated at Harvard in 1884 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887.

GRALTON DULANA CUSHING graduated at Harvard in 1885 and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888.

JOHN NEWMARCH CUSHING graduated at Harvard in 1887 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890.





*Yours fraternally*

*Charles A. Welch 33°*

M. M. R. M. P. Em. Com. of K. T. and Past Grand Master  
of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.





LIVINGSTON CUSHING graduated at Harvard in 1879 and at the Harvard Law School in 1882. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884.

SAMUEL LOOKE CUTLER, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1854, and was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1860. He died in 1886.

MARSHAL CUTLER graduated at Harvard in 1877 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882.

WALTER REEVES DAME graduated at Harvard in 1883 and at the Boston University Law School in 1886. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DANA graduated at Harvard in 1884 and at the Harvard Law School in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888.

FREDERICK HOMER DARLING graduated at Harvard in 1884 and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888.

HERBERT HENRY DARLING graduated at Harvard in 1889, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1891.

BANCROFT GHERARDI DAVIS graduated at Harvard in 1885 and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

JEROME DAVIS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1850 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 8 in that year. He died in 1883.

BENJAMIN WOOD DAVIS graduated at Yale in 1875 and at the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

SAMUEL CRAFT DAVIS, jr., graduated at Harvard in 1863 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 5, 1867, and died in 1874.

DAVID TAGGART DICKINSON graduated at Harvard in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891. He is now at the bar.

SAMUEL KNIGHT DOW graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1853.

WALTER HENRY DORR graduated at Harvard in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 13, 1874. He died in 1880.

W. HARRISON DUNBAR graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Harvard Law School in 1886. He is now at the Suffolk bar.

JOHN EMERY DOW, jr., graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 19 in that year.

JONATHAN DWIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1807. He died in 1810.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS DURBIN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1861.

JAMES MARTIN EDER graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March of that year.

GEORGE HERBERT EVTON graduated at Harvard in 1882, and was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1887.

SAMUEL HOPKINS EMEY graduated at Amherst in 1872 and at the Harvard Law School in 1882. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

JAMES PHILLIPS FARLEY probably graduated at Harvard in 1868, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

ANDREW OLDS EVANS graduated at Harvard in 1870 and at the Boston University Law School in 1873. He was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1877.

FRANCIS BRITAIN FAY graduated at Harvard in 1883 and at the Harvard Law School in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887.

AARON ESTLY FISHER graduated at Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1861.

EDWARD FISKE graduated at Harvard in 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889.

NATHANIEL LANGDON FROTHINGHAM graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1880.

FRANCIS GARDNER graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1796. He was a member of Congress, and died in 1835.

GEORGE ALBERT GERRISH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 15, 1856. He died in 1866.

JOSEPH MCKEAN GIBBONS graduated at Harvard in 1881 and at the Boston University Law School in 1884. He was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1884.

SAMUEL COTTON GILBERT graduated at Harvard in 1880 and at the Harvard Law School in 1883. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 23, 1883, and died in 1885.

EDMUND GIFFORD graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1841, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1840.

FREDERIC HUNTINGTON GILFILL graduated at Amherst in 1874 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

HENRY WINTHROP HARDON graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

FRANK WARREN HACKETT graduated at Harvard in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 19, 1866.

FRANK ROCKWOOD HALL graduated at Harvard in 1872, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

JAMES FRANCIS HARLOW graduated at Harvard in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891.

EDWARD AVERY HARRIMAN graduated at Harvard in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891.

EDWARD ANDRESS HIBBARD graduated at Harvard in 1884 and at the Harvard Law School in 1886. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

CHARLES HENRY HILDRETH graduated at Harvard in 1864, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 14, 1867. He died in 1878.

GEORGE NICHOLAS HILDHOCK graduated at Yale in 1861 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 19, 1866.

ARTHUR PARKER HODGKINS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1882, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883.

FRANKLIN WILLIAM HOOPER graduated at Harvard in 1875, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1890.

EDEN SHOFWELL JACOBS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1840.

JOHN KIDDER graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1797. He died in 1810.

CHARLES CARROLL KING graduated at Harvard in 1885 and at the Harvard Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890.

LORENZO LASE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 23, 1860. He died in 1867.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE graduated at Harvard in 1849 and at the Harvard Law School in 1863. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1861.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, JR., graduated at Harvard in 1875 and at the Harvard Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 15, 1880, and died in 1882.

AURED FRENCH LASE graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

ARTHUR PRESCOTT LOTHROP graduated at Harvard in 1882, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

JOHN JACOB LOUD graduated at Harvard in 1866, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 2, 1872.

CHARLES TAYLOR LOVERING graduated at Harvard in 1868 and at the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 26, 1878, and is now at the bar.

JOHN PLUMER LYONS graduated at Harvard in 1882, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

AUSTIN AGNEW MARTIN graduated at Harvard in 1873 and at the Boston University Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 28, 1876, and died in 1890.

HENRY FARNHAM MAY graduated at Harvard in 1881, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881.

GEORGE LOWELL MAYBURY graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Boston University Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

TIMOTHY W. McGRATH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1865.

GEORGE HARRISON MCGREW graduated at the Wesleyan University, Conn., in 1870 and at the Harvard Law School in 1873. He was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1874.

Elijah HEDDING MERRILL graduated at West Point in 1878 and at the Harvard Law School in 1882. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1883.

WILLIAM PEPPERELL MONTAGUE graduated at Harvard in 1869, and was a tutor in the college after graduation. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1871.

NATHAN NEWMARK graduated at the University of California in 1873 and at the Harvard Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1875.

GEORGE DANA NOYES graduated at Harvard in 1851 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He is now at the bar.

HENRY ERNEST ONNARD graduated at Harvard in 1886 and at the Harvard Law School in 1889. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889.

JOHN AUGUSTUS PAGE graduated at the University of Paris in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 20, 1855, and died in 1883.

JOSEPH NEWELL PALMER graduated at Harvard in 1886 and at the Harvard Law School in 1889. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889.

WILLIAM GEORGE PELLEW graduated at Harvard in 1880 and at the Harvard Law School in 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884.

HENRY GODDARD PICKERING graduated at Harvard in 1869 and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1890.

WILLARD QUINCY PHILLIPS graduated at Harvard in 1855 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1863.

HENRY PICKERING graduated at Harvard in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 16, 1863.

JOHNSON TUTTLE PLATT graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 12, 1885. He died in 1890.

CHARLES COOLIDGE READ graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1867. He is now at the Suffolk bar.

GILES HOPKINS RICH graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

EDGAR JUDSON RICH graduated at Harvard in 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 30, 1891.

JAMES RICHIE graduated at Harvard in 1835, and was at one time mayor of Roxbury. He was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1868, and was drowned in Massachusetts Bay in 1873.

THOMAS FRANCIS RICHARDSON graduated at Brown University in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 17, 1855.

GEORGE LEWIS RUFFIN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 18, 1869. He died in 1886.

NATHANIEL CURTIS SCOVILLE graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the Harvard Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 21, 1865.

ARTHUR WESLEY SIM graduated at Harvard in 1885, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1889.

HENRY MUNSON SPELMAN graduated at Harvard in 1884, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

JAMES MONROE STEVENS graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and was at the Suffolk bar in 1863.

JOHN HUMPHREYS STORER graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

JACOB STORY, jr., graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 4, 1847.

ROGER FANTON STURGIS graduated at Harvard in 1884, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He is now at the bar.

LYNDE SULLIVAN graduated at Harvard in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891.



*Samuel Mills*



ALFRED TAYLOR graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1856, and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 10, 1858.

THOMAS TAYLOR, jr., graduated at Knox College, Illinois, in 1881, and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

WILLIAM TIBBLE graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1871, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 23, 1871.

ROBERT MEANS THOMSON graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1868, and at the Harvard Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 10, 1873.

CHARLES MARVIN THAYER graduated at Harvard in 1889, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891.

CHARLES JACKSON THORNDIKE graduated at Harvard in 1849, and became a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1880.

WILLIAM GOODRICH THOMSON graduated at Harvard in 1888, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 13, 1891.

WALTER CHECKLEY TIFFANY graduated at Harvard in 1881, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1883.

NICHOLAS TILLINGHAM received an honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1807, and was at one time a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1818.

EDWARD W. EMERY TOMPSON graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and in December of that year was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He is now at the bar.

WILLIAM DENMAN TILDEN graduated at Racine University, Wisconsin, in 1871, and at the Harvard Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1876.

JAMES ALEXANDER TYNG graduated at Harvard in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879.

GUSTAVUS HENRY WAID graduated at Yale in 1853, and at the Harvard Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1875.

HERMANN JACKSON WARNER graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at the Harvard Law School in 1852. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 5, 1853.

BENJAMIN DAVIS WASHBURN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1870, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 8, 1871.

SAMUEL FARRELL WEBB graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1869. He died in 1887.

SHILES GANNETT WELLS, son of Samuel and Kate Gannett Wells, graduated at Harvard in 1886, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890. He is now at the bar.

SIDNEY WEINOFF graduated at Harvard in 1877 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

HORACE OSCAR WHEATMOUTH graduated at Harvard in 1853, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 16, 1869. He died in 1871.

WILLIAM AUSTIN WILCOX graduated at Harvard in 1877, and at the Boston University Law School in 1879. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1879.



CHARLES ALEXANDER WILHELMORE graduated at Harvard in 1885, and is now at the Suffolk bar.

ALEXANDER WHITNEY graduated at Harvard in 1831, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1837. He died in 1842.

EDSON LEONE WHITNEY graduated at Harvard in 1885, and at the Boston University Law School in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886.

JOHN HENRY WIGMORE graduated at Harvard in 1883, and at the Harvard Law School in 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887. He is at the head of the law school in Tokio, Japan, and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

GEORGE DUDLEY WILDES graduated at Harvard in 1873, and at the Boston University Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1875.

ABEL THEODORE WINN graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1863.

HENRY HEDDEN WINSLOW graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1872, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December of that year.

ANDREW WOODS graduated at Harvard in 1877, and at the Harvard Law School in 1885. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885.

GEORGE HENRY WOODS graduated at Brown in 1853, and at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June 1856, and died in 1881.

EDWARD CLARENCE WRIGHT graduated at Harvard in 1886, and at the Harvard Law School in 1889. He was at the Suffolk bar in 1889.

EPHRAIM WOOD YOUNG graduated at Harvard in 1848, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 15, 1856.

The following attorneys were either admitted to the Suffolk bar at the dates specified or were practicing at said bar as early as the dates indicate. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are now at the bar.

\*Charles E. Abbott, admitted Oct. 5, 1864.

George C. Abbott, admitted March 22, 1880.

Grafton T. Abbott, admitted 1879.

Ira E. Abbott, practicing in 1875.

John G. Abbott, admitted Nov. 8, 1876.

Nathan D. Abbott, admitted in 1882.

S. P. Abbott, admitted March 8, 1872.

D. L. Aberdāin, practicing in 1860.

Chas. Truc Adams, admitted July 14, 1868.

Coleman S. Adams, admitted March 13, 1849.

John K. Adams, admitted in 1818.

Joseph T. Adams, practicing in 1844.

Julius Adams, admitted in 1876.

W. Robert Adair, admitted Jan. 24, 1857.

Albion A. Adams, practicing in 1885.

Walter Adavis, admitted in 1873.

Cyrus Alden, practicing in 1818.

Edwin G. Alexander, admitted in 1884.

\* Charles E. Allen, admitted in 1887.

George A. Allen, admitted April 25, 1855.

Harris Allen, admitted Jan. 14, 1864.

Sam. W. F. Allen, admitted June 5, 1875.

\* George D. Alden, practicing in 1891.

Arthur M. Alger, admitted in 1876.

H. O. Alden, practicing in 1853.

Samuel C. Allen, admitted before 1807, dead.

\* H. N. Allen, admitted before 1887.

- A. B. Almon, admitted July 9, 1852.  
 Ferdinand L. Andrews, admitted Jan. 1, 1849.  
 Gallison C. Andrews, admitted May 27, 1889.  
 John H. Andrews, admitted Oct. 31, 1866.  
 Wm. N. Andrews, admitted June 4, 1852.  
 Frank H. Angier, admitted Feb. 1, 1873.  
 Wm. J. Apthorp, admitted Nov. 2, 1821.  
 J. L. Andrews, practicing in 1875.  
 Isaac Angell, practicing in 1879.  
 Samuel R. Archer, admitted Dec. 12, 1863.  
 \* Zenas S. Arnold, practicing in 1890.  
 Herman Askenasy, practicing in 1867.  
 George E. Atkins, admitted in 1876.  
 J. Augustus Atkins, admitted in 1857.  
 J. Atkinson, admitted in 1852.  
 Edward Austin, admitted Jan. 31, 1867.  
 D. J. Atwood, practicing in 1878.  
 Charles U. Atwood, practicing in 1878.  
 Wm. P. Austin, admitted in 1873.  
 George W. Averil, practicing in 1885.  
 \* Albert E. Avery, practicing in 1890.  
 Phineas Ayer, practicing in 1856.  
 Joseph C. Ayer, admitted Nov. 20, 1886.  
 C. A. Babbitt, practicing in 1882.  
 Charles H. Bacon, admitted April 11, 1854.  
 H. C. Bacon, practicing in 1881.  
 Frederick A. Bacon, admitted Nov. 9, 1863.  
 Thomas S. Bacon, admitted March, 1845.  
 Gardner W. Bailey, practicing in 1878.  
 L. B. Bailey, practicing in 1878.  
 Fisher Ames Baker, admitted June 26, 1860.  
 John R. Baker, practicing in 1866.  
 Wm. P. Baker, practicing in 1873.  
 Joseph Balch, practicing in 1813.  
 Horace E. Baldwin, admitted May 15, 1848.  
 Benjamin W. Ball, admitted July 11, 1846.  
 Wm. A. Ball, practicing in 1890.  
 \* John Ballantyne, practicing in 1891.  
 Henry Barnard, admitted before 1867.  
 Thomas F. Barr, admitted Nov. 8, 1859.  
 Samuel B. Barrell, admitted Jan. 15, 1813.  
 \* Thomas W. Barrelle, practicing in 1890.  
 Edward J. Barrett, admitted in 1883.  
 A. L. Bartlett, admitted in 1887.  
 Charles Bartlett, admitted Dec. 19, 1866.  
 D. C. Bartlett, practicing in 1890.  
 Henry P. Barbour, admitted Feb., 1880.  
 J. N. Barbour, practicing in 1870.  
 Charles S. Barker, admitted Feb., 1876.  
 James M. Barker, admitted Oct., 1830.  
 Isaac A. Barnes, practicing in 1881.  
 Allison A. Bartlett, admitted Nov. 22, 1853.  
 A. B. Bartlett, practicing in 1857.  
 Bralbury C. Bartlett, practicing in 1857.  
 Charles E. Barber, practicing in 1887.  
 George W. Bartlett, practicing in 1878.  
 Horace E. Bartlett, admitted June, 1881.  
 Wm. Bartlett, practicing in 1860.  
 \* R. C. Baylone, practicing in 1890.  
 Edward A. Bayley, admitted Aug. 3, 1891.  
 J. C. M. Bayley, practicing in 1890.  
 Frederick K. Bartlett, admitted Dec. 28, 1844.  
 James Barrett, admitted Jan. 24, 1848.  
 Leroy Batchelder, admitted May 13, 1870.  
 John M. Batchelder, practicing in 1856.  
 Clark A. Batchelder, practicing in 1873.  
 L. B. Batchelder, practicing in 1868.  
 Leon H. Bateman, admitted in 1883.  
 Elijah Bates, admitted before 1867.  
 \* Edward S. Beach, practicing in 1890.  
 George F. Beek, admitted Nov. 23, 1847.  
 John W. Bell, admitted in 1884.  
 Waylan E. Benjamin, admitted May, 1879.  
 Francis M. Bennett, admitted May 22, 1874.  
 Isaac C. Bemis, admitted Oct. 22, 1846.  
 Seth Bemis, practicing in 1882.  
 C. M. Bennett, practicing in 1870.  
 Santiago C. Bely, practicing in 1855.  
 Edward S. Bellows, practicing in 1837.  
 \* Frank T. Berne, practicing in 1891.  
 John R. Bennett, practicing in 1882.  
 Edward F. Benson, admitted in 1882.  
 W. H. Bert, practicing in 1890.  
 Abel B. Berry, admitted July, 1846.  
 John W. Berry, practicing in 1867.  
 O. Ewing Better, admitted Oct. 6, 1846.  
 Horace Bickford, admitted Feb. 12, 1845.  
 Barnabas Bidwell, admitted before 1867.

- Oliver Bigelow, admitted March, 1817.  
 John J. Bigelow, practicing in 1848.  
 \*George D. Bigelow, admitted Feb. 1878.  
 Samuel C. Bigelow, admitted Aug. 30, 1848.  
 Washington Bissell, practicing in 1889.  
 Frederick M. Bixby, admitted in 1881.  
 James L. Black, admitted June, 1869.  
 \*Paul R. Blackmur, admitted Jan. 20, 1891.  
 Omar Binney, practicing in 1870.  
 Jonathan P. Bishop, practicing in 1853.  
 Wm. N. Blair, admitted Nov. 5, 1847.  
 Thomas Blanchard, admitted before 1807.  
 Charles E. Blandin, practicing in 1871.  
 Henry C. Bliss, practicing in 1890.  
 George B. Blodgett, admitted Oct. 26, 1868.  
 Thomas Bloomfield, admitted in 1890.  
 Jarvis Blume, admitted May 30, 1876.  
 J. C. Bodwell, practicing in 1866.  
 Simon Bowen, admitted June 3, 1856.  
 Abel Boynton, admitted in 1807.  
 Moss K. Booth, admitted April 3, 1851.  
 T. C. Bowdich, practicing in 1871.  
 Thomas J. Boynton, admitted in 1889.  
 Wm. E. Boynton, admitted June, 1868.  
 Charles Bradbury, admitted in 1813.  
 Joseph H. Bragdon, practicing in 1863.  
 Charles R. Brainard, admitted March 20, 1876.  
 Charles A. Braley, admitted in 1886.  
 P. N. Branch, admitted in 1890.  
 Ellery M. Brayton, admitted July 11, 1866.  
 Wm. Breck, admitted May 13, 1878.  
 Frederick A. Bredeen, admitted Feb. 26, 1883.  
 J. F. Brennep, practicing in 1877.  
 Elias Bremer, admitted before 1807.  
 S. J. Bradlee, practicing in 1876.  
 Heman Bragg, practicing in 1877.  
 \*J. O. Bradbury, practicing in 1891.  
 Henry A. Brigham, admitted June, 1870.  
 Wm. T. Brigham, admitted Sep. 16, 1867.  
 A. N. Briggs, admitted April 23, 1866.  
 \*Benjamin F. Briggs, practicing in 1890.  
 Cephas Brigham, admitted March 9, 1868.  
 Walter C. Brinsley, admitted Nov. 22, 1871.  
 Philip E. Brodey, admitted in 1883.  
 Ira H. Brown, admitted in 1889.  
 \*Francis Brooks, practicing in 1890.  
 \*Wm. G. Brooks, admitted in 1881.  
 Otis L. Bridges, admitted Nov. 12, 1844.  
 C. Brigham, practicing in 1867.  
 Alvin M. Brooks, practicing in 1858.  
 Charles M. Brooks, practicing in 1861.  
 P. C. Brooks, practicing in 1871.  
 Augustus J. Brown, admitted May 12, 1838.  
 Calvin H. Brown, admitted Oct. 17, 1863.  
 \*Charles F. Brown, practicing in 1890.  
 Charles H. Brown, practicing in 1890.  
 David W. Brown, admitted June 18, 1809.  
 Isaac Brown, admitted Oct. 14, 1851.  
 Jeremiah Brown, practicing in 1852; dead.  
 John H. Brown, admitted Dec. 15, 1865.  
 \*Sidney P. Brown, admitted in 1887.  
 Thomas B. Brown, admitted April 11, 1855.  
 Frank H. Brown, admitted June, 1876.  
 Henry G. Brown, admitted Sep. 11, 1872.  
 Dana Browne, admitted July, 1851.  
 Ephraim Browne, admitted April 21, 1854.  
 John H. Brownson, admitted June, 1854.  
 Wm. J. Brownson, admitted Feb. 1855.  
 Henry B. Bryant, admitted Oct. 1877.  
 G. C. V. Buchanan, admitted March 17, 1855.  
 Edward Buck, practicing in 1814; dead.  
 J. H. Buckingham, admitted March 6, 1852; dead.  
 C. A. Bucknam, practicing in 1880.  
 John S. Bugbee, admitted July 19, 1892.  
 Elias Bullard, admitted in 1826.  
 F. E. Bryant, practicing in 1881.  
 Eli Bullard, admitted before 1807.  
 C. W. Buck, practicing in 1860.  
 Edward B. Bureee, admitted April 22, 1891.  
 Albert G. Burke, admitted April, 1855.  
 Wm. R. Burleigh, admitted March 27, 1875.  
 Samuel A. Burns, admitted in 1831.  
 Samuel C. Burr, admitted Oct. 1851.  
 Sanford S. Burr, admitted May 18, 1865.  
 E. T. Burr, practicing in 1873.



*Thomas Weston*

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- B. F. Burdham, practicing in 1868.  
 Charles J. Burns, admitted Jan. 21, 1871.  
 John H. Burt, admitted October, 1878.  
 Ellsworth T. Buss, admitted June 10, 1873; dead.  
 Benjamin Butler, admitted Jan. 15, 1845.  
 John L. Butler, practicing in 1878.  
 M. Butler, practicing in 1845.  
 Edward Butt, admitted Nov. 13, 1843.  
 Edgar R. Butterworth, admitted April, 1875.  
 Edward K. Bullock, practicing in 1856.  
 George A. Byam, practicing in 1866.  
 F. B. Byram, practicing in 1877.  
 Eben E. Cady, admitted Jan. 10, 1848.  
 Middleton A. Caldwell, practicing in 1890.  
 John Cahill, practicing in 1877.  
 Jonathan Callender, admitted before 1807.  
 George E. Campbell, practicing in 1863.  
 W. L. Campbell, admitted June 17, 1869.  
 Phineas Capen, admitted Nov. 16, 1849.  
 D. M. H. Carpenter, admitted Jan. 10, 1848.  
 James E. Carpenter, admitted May 7, 1859.  
 Robert W. Carpenter, admitted June 1, 1831.  
 Charles A. Carpenter, admitted Oct. 1, 1871.  
 Henry H. Carrington, admitted April, 1890.  
 Charles W. Carroll, admitted March, 1861.  
 George P. Carroll, admitted in 1886.  
 W. W. Carter, admitted Oct. 11, 1863.  
 P. J. Casey, practicing in 1890.  
 Andrew J. Cass, practicing in 1861.  
 Anderson Cartwright, admitted Nov. 9, 1857.  
 Nathan C. Cary, practicing in 1885.  
 John D. Catlin, admitted April 1, 1849.  
 C. E. Cency, admitted July, 1860.  
 Thomas E. Chase, admitted Dec. 31, 1885.  
 Ichabod R. Chadbourne, admitted April, 1812.  
 War I. Chadwick, admitted April 11, 1859.  
 George A. W. Chamberlain, admitted March 29, 1856; dead.  
 Edwin M. Chamberlain, admitted May 10, 1867.  
 Franklin Chamberlin, admitted July 10, 1845.  
 Christopher E. Champlin, admitted in 1881.  
 Everett S. Chandler, admitted in 1885.  
 James E. Chandler, admitted in 1889.  
 Edward M. Cheney, admitted June 2, 1860.  
 Charles W. Chase, admitted in 1881.  
 J. M. Cheney, admitted in 1885.  
 Wm. H. Chickering, admitted May, 1875.  
 Calvin G. Child, admitted Jan. 11, 1858.  
 Wm. O. Childs, admitted July 19, 1886.  
 Charles H. Chellis, admitted June, 1872; dead.  
 A. P. Chittenden, admitted Aug. 1, 1891.  
 Ozius Goodwin Chapman, admitted October 8, 1845; dead.  
 Wm. M. Chase, admitted June 3, 1848.  
 P. E. Chattis, admitted April 12, 1831.  
 John Chemic, admitted May, 1878.  
 Lucius H. Chandler, admitted February 7, 1845.  
 James W. Chapman, practicing in 1885.  
 H. B. Chason, practicing in 1881.  
 Almon J. Clark, admitted October, 1871.  
 Edwin R. Clark, admitted Feb. 19, 1862.  
 Joseph E. Clark, practicing in 1856; dead.  
 Joseph T. Clark, practicing in 1861.  
 Wm. H. Clark, admitted in 1882.  
 Moses Clark, admitted in 1881.  
 Gardiner H. Clarke, admitted June, 1855.  
 George W. Clarke, practicing in 1891.  
 Isaac R. Clarke, admitted Feb., 1876.  
 I. P. Clark, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. Cleavel, practicing in 1861.  
 C. W. Clement, practicing in 1881.  
 L. H. Clement, practicing in 1890.  
 Joseph H. Clark, admitted Dec. 11, 1865.  
 R. P. Clark, practicing in 1883.  
 T. E. Clark, practicing in 1859.  
 Henry A. Colburn, admitted in 1881.  
 John D. Colgan, admitted in 1885.  
 John Conger, admitted in 1888.  
 Daniel J. Colman, admitted May 11, 1862; dead.

- Frederic Cochrane, admitted Oct. 13, 1860.  
 I. F. Cohn, admitted October, 1809.  
 Robert L. Colby, admitted Nov. 22, 1848.  
 Edward F. Collins, admitted July 6, 1875.  
 Daniel C. Colesworthy, admitted April 15, 1858.  
 Arthur D. Collins, admitted April 22, 1875.  
 John C. Colby, admitted (date unknown).  
 Patrick W. Colleary, admitted June 19, 1869.  
 Clement H. Colman, practicing in 1890.  
 Henry W. B. Cotton, admitted Nov., 1880.  
 Wm. M. Connelly, admitted March, 1867.  
 Wm. T. Connelly, admitted July, 1864.  
 Thomas E. K. Conrad, admitted December, 1875.  
 R. T. Conroy, practicing in 1891.  
 F. A. W. Converse, practicing in 1762.  
 D. E. Conery, practicing in 1881.  
 H. H. Coney, practicing in 1885.  
 F. T. Conly, practicing in 1850.  
 Sebron T. Conlee, practicing in 1877.  
 Edward J. Conaty, practicing in 1882.  
 Charles P. Cook, practicing in 1891.  
 James Cook, practicing in 1811.  
 Lyman D. Cook, admitted in 1885.  
 Henry E. Cooper, admitted Nov., 1879.  
 Harvey T. Corning, admitted in 1885.  
 R. Abernethy Corrigan, admitted October, 1877.  
 Joseph P. Costine, admitted in 1882.  
 Henry E. Cottle, admitted in 1882.  
 J. H. Cotton, practicing in 1890.  
 John J. Cotton, admitted July, 1890.  
 R. B. Coverly, practicing in 1838.  
 Alfred C. Cowan, practicing in 1890.  
 Charles Cowley, practicing in 1872.  
 Charles T. Cox, admitted July 21, 1862.  
 John E. Costello, admitted in 1883.  
 H. M. Covey, practicing in 1882.  
 K. Cormack, practicing in 1877.  
 Lebron T. Cornlee, admitted June, 1876.  
 Wallace Corthell, practicing in 1870.  
 Daniel J. Cowen, practicing in 1879.  
 James O. Coyt, admitted March, 1868.  
 \* E. H. Crandall, practicing in 1890.  
 John H. Crane, admitted Oct., 1807.  
 Royal S. Crane, admitted Nov. 17, 1859.  
 \* Frank L. Cressy, admitted in 1885.  
 Austin P. Cristy, practicing in 1875.  
 Lemuel E. Croane, practicing in 1878.  
 G. H. Crockett, admitted Dec. 11, 1844; dead.  
 Samuel R. Croeker, practicing in 1864.  
 \* P. T. Crommett, practicing in 1891.  
 Wm. G. Crosby, admitted Oct. 1826.  
 \* S. W. Culver, practicing in 1890.  
 \* John W. Cummings, practicing in 1891.  
 Wm. Cummings, practicing in 1880.  
 Nathan Cunningham, practicing in 1890.  
 Joseph M. Cunly, practicing in 1889.  
 Thomas Curley, practicing in 1890.  
 John Currier, jr., admitted Sept. 1855.  
 O. S. Currier, practicing in 1890.  
 Daniel N. Crowley, practicing in 1878.  
 Cyrus Cummings, practicing in 1842; dead.  
 \* George E. Curry, practicing in 1887.  
 John C. Crowninshield, admitted Jan. 1, 1847.  
 Soreno E. D. Currier, admitted Sep. 13, 1860.  
 \* George S. Cushing, admitted April 30, 1844.  
 Joseph A. Cutter, admitted Nov. 7, 1861.  
 Ralph H. Cutter, practicing in 1890.  
 Henry L. Cushing, admitted Nov. 3, 1845.  
 Martin G. Cushing, admitted March 4, 1852.  
 Austin S. Cushing, practicing in 1859.  
 Arey F. Cushman, admitted in 1885.  
 Jothan Cushman, admitted before 1807.  
 Walter S. Cushman, admitted Jan. 10, 1865.  
 Edward S. Cutter, admitted April 30, 1867.  
 Joseph Cutler, practicing in 1845; dead.  
 Nathan Cutler, admitted Jan. 14, 1874.  
 Wm. A. Dame, practicing in 1890.  
 \* Arthur P. Dana, admitted July, 1890.



- F. A. Dana, practicing in 1857.  
 \* Peter Darcy, practicing in 1891.  
 Augustus J. Daly, admitted in 1887.  
 Henry C. Dana, admitted Jan. 31, 1861.  
 John C. Danforth, admitted Nov. 6, 1848.  
 Samuel C. Darling, admitted Oct. 1, 1867.  
 Edward C. David, admitted Nov. 17, 1853.  
 J. B. David, admitted April 3, 1821.  
 \* James T. Davidson, admitted July, 1890.  
 Edward H. Davis, admitted April 24, 1841.  
 Abner Davis, admitted Jan. 27, 1819.  
 A. W. D. Daniels, practicing in 1882.  
 A. C. Darby, practicing in 1875.  
 E. Davis, practicing in 1871.  
 Frank Davis, admitted April, 1858.  
 Benjamin C. Dean, practicing in 1869.  
 Frank A. Dean, admitted Aug. 4, 1881.  
 Timothy Davis, practicing in 1878.  
 Thomas H. Davis, admitted Oct., 1830.  
 John E. Day, admitted Feb., 1876.  
 C. M. Dawes, practicing in 1879.  
 Willard A. Davis, admitted in 1885.  
 Henry L. Dawes, jr., admitted in 1887.  
 Mark Davis, practicing in 1860.  
 Frank A. Dearborn, practicing in 1885.  
 Joseph W. Dearborn, practicing in 1885.  
 N. A. L. Dearborn, admitted before 1807.  
 John F. Dearington, admitted March 4, 1871.  
 George Dennison, admitted Jan., 1850.  
 Wm. Dennison, jr., admitted March, 1810.  
 Seth P. Dewey, admitted before 1807.  
 Andrew Dexter, jr., admitted Oct., 1802.  
 Samuel G. Dexter, admitted before 1807.  
 Joseph F. Dearborn, practicing in 1885.  
 Samuel Dexter, jr., admitted April, 1812, dead.  
 \* F. B. Deane, practicing in 1891.  
 George W. Decosta, admitted Dec. 1878.  
 Elmer G. Derby, admitted July, 1810.  
 Samuel H. Devotion, admitted May, 1810.  
 George P. Deshon, practicing in 1888.  
 T. M. Dewey, admitted Oct. 28, 1875.  
 Elijah F. Dewing, admitted April 10, 1858.  
 J. Dickinson, admitted before 1807.  
 W. Dickinson, admitted Sept. 5, 1814.  
 \* Wm. Dickson, practicing in 1890.  
 David Dickey, admitted July 13, 1810.  
 F. J. Dieter, admitted in 1881.  
 George W. Dillon, admitted Sep. 11, 1868.  
 James F. Dillon, admitted Feb., 1881.  
 Oliver Dimon, admitted Feb., 1844.  
 Arthur P. Dodge, practicing in 1890.  
 Frederick B. Dodge, admitted Sep. 17, 1868.  
 \* George C. Dockson, practicing in 1891.  
 Wm. C. Dillingham, practicing in 1875.  
 Francis B. Dixon, admitted April 12, 1846.  
 Charles H. Donahue, admitted in 1883.  
 John F. Dore, admitted Nov. 21, 1881.  
 Samuel A. Dorr, admitted Sep. 15, 1860.  
 G. S. Dowse, practicing in 1851.  
 Ellis R. Drake, admitted Oct. 28, 1865.  
 F. L. Drake, admitted in 1887.  
 Samuel W. Dolling, admitted March 3, 1869.  
 Wm. A. Dowd, admitted April 22, 1863.  
 James Dowd, practicing in 1888.  
 \* Wilton E. Drake, practicing in 1891.  
 David F. Drew, admitted July, 1816.  
 George W. Drew, admitted July, 1874.  
 John T. Drew, practicing in 1876.  
 Edward C. Dubois, admitted March 17, 1871.  
 Charles Duffner, admitted Oct., 1817.  
 Frederick C. Duplel, admitted Sep. 13, 1873.  
 Eugene I. Drew, practicing in 1885.  
 David D. Durean, admitted in 1883.  
 \* Wm. P. Dunan, practicing in 1890.  
 Charles G. M. Dunham, admitted Feb. 17, 1869.  
 Edmund Dwight, practicing in 1808.  
 H. W. Dwight, practicing in 1818.  
 Clinton Eves, admitted in 1886.  
 Harner B. Eames, admitted Nov. 11, 1846.

- Wm. H. Eastman, practicing in 1851.  
 E. E. Eaton, practicing in 1890.  
 Patrick D. Dwyer, practicing date unknown.  
 Mark H. Durgin, practicing May, 1867.  
 Daniel H. Dustin, practicing in 1844.  
 Warren Dutton, practicing in 1844.  
 Albert Dwight, practicing in 1875.  
 Thomas B. Eaton, admitted March, 1872.  
 Thomas G. Eaton, admitted in 1882.  
 Thomas J. Eckley, admitted July, 1807.  
 E. E. Edwards, practicing in 1883.  
 Charles W. Eldridge, practicing in 1884.  
 John J. Eldridge, admitted July 13, 1842.  
 Wm. Elliot, jr., admitted Oct., 1829.  
 James Ellis, admitted before 1807; dead.  
 James M. Ellis, admitted Dec. 17, 1858.  
 Nathaniel Ellis, practicing in 1885.  
 Charles F. Eddy, admitted Sep. 8, 1891.  
 Frederick A. Ellis, admitted in 1883.  
 John Elwyn, admitted March, 1827.  
 Henry W. Ely, admitted Dec., 1874.  
 Wm. Ely, admitted before 1807.  
 Charles H. Emerson, admitted April 19, 1849.  
 George W. Emery, admitted Sep. 27, 1859.  
 Alfred Ennis, admitted in 1883.  
 Charles N. Emerson, practicing in 1844.  
 James W. Emery, practicing in 1858.  
 James Emery, practicing in 1869.  
 Willard F. Estey, practicing in 1869.  
 \*Edward Everett, admitted in 1884.  
 Samuel L. Fairfield, practicing in 1885.  
 Henry F. Fuller, practicing in 1858.  
 Philip O. Farley, admitted in 1887.  
 Henry B. Evans, admitted in 1889.  
 C. W. Everett, practicing in 1878.  
 \*James K. Fagin, practicing in 1891.  
 W. C. Farnsworth, practicing in 1863.  
 \*Frank A. Farnham, admitted in 1881.  
 Wm. H. Farrar, admitted Jan., 1848.  
 John Farrie, jr., admitted Nov. 6, 1818.  
 Frederick Farrow, practicing in 1890.  
 Timothy Farrar, admitted May 7, 1844.  
 SHERBURN D. FELKER, admitted in 1887.  
 Alexander C. Felton, admitted Oct. 21, 1853.  
 A. J. Fenwick, admitted in 1889.  
 Henry B. Fernald, admitted Jan. 17, 1854.  
 Robert Field, admitted April, 1805.  
 Abner C. Fish, admitted Jan. 21, 1866.  
 Albert G. Fisher, practicing in 1870.  
 Herbert T. Fisher, practicing in 1890.  
 Henry M. Fisk, admitted before 1807.  
 James H. Fisk, admitted May, 1880.  
 Benjamin D. Fessenden, admitted April 20, 1828.  
 Justin Field, practicing in 1837; dead.  
 Mansell B. Field admitted July 5, 1859.  
 Sidney A. Fisher, practicing in 1885.  
 Amasa Fisk, practicing in 1813.  
 James W. Fenno, admitted April, 1831.  
 John L. Fenton, admitted June 20, 1860.  
 George E. Filkins, practicing in 1877.  
 George Fitch, admitted Oct., 1834.  
 Alfred W. Fitz, admitted in 1887.  
 James Fitzgerald, admitted in 1883.  
 James E. Flagg, admitted April 7, 1854.  
 George A. Flanders, admitted June 4, 1861.  
 \*C. H. Fleming, practicing in 1890.  
 John S. Flagg, admitted April, 1875.  
 George M. Flanders, practicing in 1859.  
 Josiah Fletcher, admitted Jan. 25, 1863.  
 Jesse L. Floyd, admitted Feb., 1846.  
 Samuel E. Floyd, admitted May 30, 1862.  
 M. T. Foley, practicing in 1890.  
 George H. Folger, practicing in 1875.  
 Charles S. Forbes, admitted in 1889.  
 Edward Ford, practicing in 1889.  
 Josiah Forsaith, practicing in 1822.  
 \*H. W. Folsom, admitted in 1892.  
 Arthur F. Foster, admitted in 1889.  
 John L. Foster, admitted Oct. 6, 1869.  
 George Foster, admitted Jan. 28, 1815.  
 George S. Foster, admitted Oct., 1833.  
 Henry A. Folsom, admitted June 6, 1824.  
 Jonathon Fowle, jr., admitted Nov. 16, 1814.  
 Erwin J. Francis, admitted June 13, 1881.



*George Frisbie*



- Francis E. Freeman, admitted Nov. 1, 1818.  
 Ebenezer French, practicing in 1852.  
 Henry F. French, admitted Sep. 5, 1860.  
 Ralph S. French, admitted in 1887.  
 Wm. H. French, practicing in 1890.  
 George S. Frost, admitted July, 1868.  
 Frederic D. Fuller, admitted in 1888.  
 B. A. G. Fuller, practicing in 1877.  
 Samuel D. Fuller, admitted Apr. 27, 1863.  
 Joseph R. French, admitted Oct. 3, 1860.  
 Wm. Friar, practicing in 1874.  
 Alexander E. Frye, admitted in 1880.  
 Wakefield G. Frye, admitted April 18, 1887.  
 Clinton Gage, practicing in 1890.  
 William Gage, admitted Jan. 11, 1819.  
 Matthew Gallagher, practicing in 1885.  
 A. K. Garland, practicing in 1879.  
 Frederic W. Galbraith, admitted June, 1873.  
 J. J. Galligan, practicing in 1878.  
 C. P. Gardiner, practicing in 1885.  
 Henry Gardiner, practicing in 1868.  
 Benjamin J. Gerrish, admitted Dec. 8, 1855.  
 Samuel Gerrish, admitted Feb. 18, 1812.  
 Frank E. Gerry, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. F. Gibson, practicing in 1882.  
 Wm. H. Gile, admitted June 11, 1869.  
 Allen Gilman, admitted before 1867.  
 Edward H. Gay, admitted in 1887.  
 C. E. Gibson, practicing in 1885.  
 Charles A. Gilday, admitted in 1884.  
 Edward B. George, practicing in 1885.  
 John H. George, practicing in 1887.  
 J. Francis Gill, practicing in 1873.  
 G. Giles, practicing in 1875.  
 John S. Gile, practicing in 1883.  
 Elisha Gildeh, admitted April 15, 1819.  
 E. A. Goddard, practicing in 1868.  
 Thomas Gold, admitted before 1867.  
 John Goodnow, admitted May 5, 1842.  
 Richard Gooderow, jr., admitted Jan. 11, 1873.  
 John H. Goodrich, practicing in 1890.  
 H. Gardiner Goodrich, admitted July 17, 1837.  
 David Gould, admitted Nov. 5, 1846.  
 Isaac Goodnow, practicing in 1809.  
 Stephen Gould, admitted June, 1867.  
 ——— Gookrit, practicing in 1871.  
 Samuel H. Goodale, admitted March 18, 1875.  
 S. W. E. Goodard, practicing in 1866.  
 Hugh Goff, admitted August 1, 1891.  
 Naphin Gray, admitted Jan. 21, 1871.  
 Mary A. Greene, admitted in 1888.  
 O. H. Green, practicing in 1852.  
 Edward A. Greeley, practicing in 1884.  
 Martin Griffin, admitted Jan. 31, 1876.  
 Lemuel Grosvenor, admitted April, 1837.  
 Walter B. Grant, admitted Nov. 10, 1891.  
 L. A. Grant, admitted October 8, 1875.  
 Franklin Graves, admitted March, 1870.  
 T. E. Graves, practicing in 1871.  
 Thomas J. Gray, admitted July, 1873.  
 Wm. C. Gray, admitted January 8, 1841.  
 J. A. Greene, admitted October 20, 1859.  
 Daniel J. Greenough, admitted Feb. 1836.  
 Elliott M. Grover, admitted Sept. 3, 1871.  
 R. C. Garvey, admitted October 11, 1855.  
 Frederick W. Groutman, admitted May 25, 1844.  
 Herman W. Green, admitted April 10, 1857.  
 Oscar P. Green, admitted August, 1868.  
 Robert W. Green, admitted Oct. 3, 1815.  
 Walter C. Green, admitted July 18, 1823.  
 Graydon S. Green, admitted June, 1876.  
 Frederick W. Grimm, practicing in 1885.  
 J. C. W. Grimes, practicing in 1891.  
 A. Grout, practicing in 1861.  
 Henry E. Gould, admitted in 1884.  
 George W. Goussion, admitted Feb. 28, 1887.  
 John F. Haggard, admitted July 13, 1888.  
 George W. Hallowell, admitted in 1886.  
 Charles H. Haggood, admitted May, 1859.  
 John H. Hallowell, admitted in 1888.  
 George Harding, practicing in 1882.  
 Wm. T. Hallowell, admitted Oct. 1, 1822.  
 J. Jacobus Hahn, admitted in 1889.

- C. J. Hadle, practicing in 1891.  
 William H. Halle, practicing in 1881.  
 H. L. Hamilton, practicing in 1840.  
 Ellis G. Hall, admitted October 20, 1832.  
 Henry Seth Hall, admitted Aug. 12, 1863.  
 David J. Haggerty, admitted Nov. 1880.  
 Thomas E. Hale, admitted Jan., 1808.  
 Ivory Harmon, admitted March 10, 1843.  
 George F. Harriman, admitted July, 1876.  
 Walter C. Harriman, practicing in 1881.  
 Joseph Harrington, practicing in 1812.  
 W. H. Harrington, practicing in 1890.  
 B. N. Harris, practicing in 1861.  
 David L. Harris, admitted before 1807;  
   dead.  
 Horace Harris, admitted May, 1875.  
 Wm. A. Harris, admitted Nov. 25, 1871.  
 Benjamin Harvey, admitted before 1807.  
 Napoleon Harvey, admitted in 1890.  
 Benjamin Haskell, admitted July 30, 1846.  
 Wm. Haskell, admitted Dec. 7, 1848.  
 Gilbert E. Hood, admitted Jan. 15, 1855.  
 W. E. P. Haskell, admitted Aug. 9, 1852.  
 Isaac Hastings, admitted July, 1808.  
 John G. Hatliewey, practicing in 1885.  
 Judson Haycock, admitted July 6, 1858.  
 Thomas McCullock Hayes, admitted  
   May 1, 1864.  
 George W. Hayford, admitted Nov., 1875.  
 Edward P. Hayman, admitted before  
   1807.  
 Charles Heard, admitted March, 1813.  
 Thomas Heath, admitted before 1807.  
 John B. Hebron, admitted Nov., 1881.  
 George L. Hemenway, admitted May,  
   1878.  
 James E. Hayes, admitted Aug. 1, 1891.  
 Edward F. Haynes, admitted in 1882.  
 Henry P. Haynes, admitted Oct. 6, 1871.  
 M. W. Hazen, practicing in 1885.  
 Charles C. Haywood, practicing in 1871.  
 Frederic Hemenway, admitted Sept.,  
   1872.  
 John E. Hanley, admitted Sept., 1890.  
 Isaac M. Henshaw, practicing in 1875.  
 George H. Hoyt, admitted Nov. 29, 1858.  
 Wm. A. Herrick, admitted Oct. 1, 1856,  
   dead.  
 John Heurrot, admitted Sept. 30, 1856.  
 John H. Higgins, admitted Sept. 16, 1860.  
 George R. Hildreth, admitted Oct. 9,  
   1851.  
 Clement H. Hill, admitted Jan. 3, 1859.  
 Edward L. Hill, admitted March 16, 1860.  
 Eugene W. Herndon, admitted June 19,  
   1861.  
 E. H. P. Herrick, practicing in 1878.  
 Jonathan Higgins, admitted Nov. 21,  
   1862.  
 James Hendrie, practicing in 1870.  
 E. M. Hewlett, practicing in 1881.  
 Charles E. Hibbard, practicing in 1881.  
 Charles C. Hibbard, admitted April 21,  
   1869.  
 Frank H. Hills, admitted Dec., 1873.  
 Nathaniel C. Hills, jr., admitted Sept.,  
   1831.  
 Eugene B. Hinkley, admitted June 11,  
   1862.  
 Charles Hitchcock, admitted April 22,  
   1851.  
 Charles H. Hoag, admitted Nov. 20, 1876.  
 Peter Hitchcock, admitted before 1807.  
 H. C. Hobart, admitted Jan. 23, 1845.  
 George L. Hobbs, admitted March, 1874.  
 Wm. Hobbs, practicing in 1858.  
 Wm. Hobson, admitted Oct. 9, 1873.  
 Allin F. Hodgkins, admitted in 1883.  
 Silas P. Holbrook, admitted Jan. 23, 1833.  
 Augustus L. Holmes, admitted in 1888.  
 Emery F. Holway, admitted July 25,  
   1857.  
 E. G. Hooke, admitted October 12, 1853.  
 John Hooker, admitted before 1807.  
 Daniel Hoyt, admitted March 4, 1850.  
 Charles Hoffman, practicing in 1875.  
 Seth P. Holway, admitted Nov. 18, 1857.  
 George C. Hopkins, admitted July 12,  
   1864.  
 J. D. Hopkins, admitted before 1807.  
 Isaac R. How, admitted May 9, 1814.  
 Edward S. Hovey, practicing in 1870.

- Wm. L. Howard, admitted June 2, 1871.  
 Charles H. Hubbard, admitted Oct. 16, 1857.  
 Daniel J. Hubbard, admitted before 1807.  
 Horace C. Hubbard, practicing in 1863.  
 T. H. Hubbard, practicing in 1861.  
 Jay A. Hubbell, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. Huhn, admitted May 1, 1836.  
 Frederic J. Hunt, practicing in 1885.  
 Thomas A. Hunt, admitted in 1853.  
 Lewis D. Hurbaugh, admitted Dec. 24, 1862.  
 John W. Hurlbert, admitted before 1807.  
 Hamilton Hutchins, admitted Oct., 1830.  
 Winthrop Hutchinson, admitted June, 1873.  
 William Hutt, admitted before 1807.  
 H. M. Hunter, practicing in 1875.  
 Wm. G. Hunter, admitted March 13, 1832.  
 Timothy Hurley, practicing in 1870.  
 Josiah Huzzey, admitted Dec. 3, 1813.  
 Horace Hunt, practicing in 1870.  
 John E. Ide, admitted July, 1890.  
 Charles M. Ingersoll, admitted Sept., 1815.  
 John Ingersoll, admitted before 1807.  
 Alonzo D. Jackson, admitted Jan. 15, 1860.  
 Gerald G. P. Jackson, admitted Aug. 4, 1891.  
 George Jaffrey, admitted Jan. 11, 1813.  
 A. T. Ingalls, practicing in 1861.  
 Charles W. Jaffrey, admitted July, 1838.  
 \*Charles W. Jones, admitted in 1888.  
 Elias James, admitted before 1807.  
 Thaddeus F. Isham, admitted Aug. 9, 1880.  
 C. L. Jackson, admitted before 1807.  
 J. F. Jackson, admitted July 7, 1847.  
 H. A. W. James, admitted in 1888.  
 Herbert R. Jennings, admitted in 1884.  
 Francello G. Jillson, admitted Feb. 25, 1865.  
 David J. M. A. Jewett, practicing in 1867.  
 Charles G. Johnson, admitted Feb. 19, 1858.  
 Merritt C. Johnson, admitted Nov. 28, 1855.  
 Moses Johnson, admitted June 18, 1856.  
 Wells H. Johnson, admitted in 1883.  
 B. F. Johnson, admitted in 1883.  
 Frederick W. Jones, admitted Oct. 18, 1850.  
 Henry Jones, admitted Aug. 2, 1865.  
 James T. Jones, practicing in 1885.  
 Ervin A. Jones, admitted in 1882.  
 Daniel V. Johnson, admitted Oct. 1851.  
 Harrison Johnson, admitted May, 1847.  
 Winfield C. Jordan, admitted June 19, 1882.  
 Edwin H. Jourdain, admitted in 1890.  
 L. E. Josselyn, practicing in 1853.  
 J. R. Kane, admitted in 1884.  
 John Kearns, practicing in 1885.  
 J. E. Keith, practicing in 1875.  
 George W. Kelley, admitted June 1875.  
 John Kelley, admitted Jan., 1820.  
 Wm. Kelley, practicing in 1890.  
 Elliott E. Kellogg, practicing in 1857.  
 Robert B. Kendall, admitted April 29, 1868.  
 Charles N. Kent, admitted Dec. 8, 1866.  
 George Kent, admitted in 1817.  
 Jacob Q. Kettelle, practicing in 1812, deal.  
 A. V. Kibby, practicing in 1887.  
 Reuben Kilder, admitted before 1807.  
 Sumner B. Kirball, admitted April, 1860.  
 Cyrus King, admitted before 1807.  
 Tyler B. King, admitted in 1882.  
 Samuel S. Kingdom, admitted May 26, 1868.  
 Aaron Kitchery, admitted Sept. 1857.  
 Orrin S. Kitcher, admitted Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Arthur S. Knell, admitted in 1885.  
 J. E. Knight, admitted June 26, 1843.  
 E. Knobel, practicing in 1863.  
 J. S. Knobel, practicing in 1849.  
 John R. Knobel, practicing in 1850.  
 Samuel Knobel, admitted March 26, 1861.  
 Wm. H. Knight, admitted Aug. 25, 1874.  
 Alfred L. Knison, practicing in 1888.  
 S. I. Knobel, practicing in 1861.  
 C. C. Knite, practicing in 1866.  
 J. G. Kitter, admitted Jan. 1842.



- Samuel W. Knowles, admitted Oct. 16, 1866.  
 Charles M. Lamprey, practicing in 1884.  
 Daniel S. Lamson, admitted Aug. 22, 1854.  
 W. A. Lancaster, admitted in 1883.  
 N. A. Langley, practicing in 1870.  
 James H. Lanman, admitted March 6, 1844.  
 D. H. Lanman, practicing in 1890.  
 Rufus Lapham, practicing in 1867.  
 E. C. Larned, practicing in 1870.  
 Thomas F. Larkin, practicing in 1885.  
 Abbott W. Lawrence, practicing in 1890.  
 Eugene Lawrence, admitted Aug., 1847.  
 Francis Rives Lassiter, admitted in 1887.  
 George F. Lawton, practicing in 1878.  
 Isaac B. Lawton, practicing in 1890.  
 Elisha Lee, admitted before 1807.  
 Jonathan Leavitt, admitted before 1807.  
 Oliver Leonard, admitted before 1807.  
 J. N. Lesser, admitted April 14, 1891.  
 Edwin C. Lewis, admitted Dec. 8, 1891.  
 Frank W. Lewis, admitted Dec. 16, 1872.  
 John Licks, admitted before 1807.  
 John D. Lewis, admitted in 1885.  
 Orlando Leach, admitted Oct. 8, 1863.  
 Thomas Ledky, admitted May 6, 1869.  
 J. W. Le Barnes, admitted Aug. 17, 1864.  
 Thomas E. Leeds, admitted Jan. 12, 1863.  
 Charles F. Lincoln, admitted in 1889.  
 Francis J. Lippitt, admitted Oct. 12, 1864.  
 John L. Litton, admitted in 1887.  
 Henry M. Lisle, practicing in 1860.  
 Walter Litchfield, jr., admitted Oct. 10, 1859.  
 Nathan W. Litchfield, admitted June 13, 1876.  
 Wm. Littleton, practicing in 1888.  
 W. Littlefield, practicing in 1859.  
 R. T. Lombard, practicing in 1867.  
 Wm. Lon, or Lun, admitted Feb. 14, 1862.  
 Francis Loois, or Lovis, admitted March 19, 1845.  
 Henry C. Lord, admitted June 14, 1847.  
 Henry D. Lord, admitted Sept., 1858.  
 Joseph L. Lord, admitted Jan. 5, 1848.  
 E. D. Loring, practicing in 1870.  
 Edward Loring, admitted March, 1827.  
 Eleazer B. Loring, admitted Sept. 30, 1871.  
 Edward G. Loring, jr., practicing in 1857.  
 Thomas Lord, practicing in 1871.  
 Joseph D. Loring, admitted Jan. 14, 1861.  
 Samuel Lathrop, admitted before 1807; dead.  
 Sidney V. Lowell, admitted July 22, 1862.  
 Edmund R. Luce, admitted in 1889.  
 Clarence B. Lund, admitted Feb., 1880.  
 Marcus M. Loud, admitted Oct. 9, 1879.  
 James Loughran, admitted July 15, 1852.  
 Michael Lovell, admitted Jan., 1833.  
 Thomas D. Luce, practicing in 1865.  
 Obed B. Low, admitted March 8, 1847; dead.  
 John Lovell, practicing in 1789.  
 George W. Lovell, practicing in 1882.  
 Edward E. Lyman, admitted March 18, 1861.  
 John F. Lynch, admitted Jan. 20, 1891.  
 Robert A. Lynch, admitted in 1889.  
 \* A. Selwyn Lynde, admitted Dec. 11, 1873.  
 † W. A. Macleod, practicing in 1890.  
 Michael McNamara, admitted Jan. 7, 1867.  
 D. B. Magee, admitted December 2, 1878.  
 C. L. Magenesker, practicing in 1871.  
 Michael Maginnes, admitted Aug. 4, 1891.  
 Thomas F. McGuire, admitted Oct. 28, 1867.  
 Wm. S. McFarland, admitted Dec. 20, 1872.  
 Frank H. Mackintosh, admitted in 1886.  
 Wm. E. MacDonald, practicing in 1889.  
 Charles A. Mackintosh, practicing in 1887.  
 Frank H. Mackintosh, practicing in 1875.  
 Jeremiah J. Maloney, admitted in 1885.  
 T. E. Major, practicing in 1885.  
 M. B. Mansfield, practicing in 1868.  
 J. J. Marsh, admitted Sept. 1, 1844.  
 \* E. M. Marshall, practicing in 1891.  
 Francis Martin, admitted in 1883.  
 Wm. H. Martin, practicing in 1885.  
 George C. Mason, admitted Sept. 21, 1871.



*William Whiting*



- J. J. Malone, practicing in 1881.  
 Alphens A. Martin, admitted July 11, 1863.  
 Alverdo Mason, practicing in 1864.  
 George M. Mason, practicing in 1827.  
 Edwin H. Mather, admitted June 21, 1861.  
 Arthur Maxwell, admitted Feb. 9, 1849.  
 \* Arthur A. Maxwell, admitted in 1886.  
 John B. Mayo, admitted July 3, 1868.  
 C. C. McAllister, admitted Dec. 12, 1855.  
 Rufus W. Mason, practicing in 1885.  
 Joseph May, admitted in 1813.  
 Charles J. McCarthy, admitted Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Thomas J. McCarthy, admitted May, 1879.  
 Wm. H. McCartney, admitted March 29, 1856.  
 Samuel W. McDavitt, practicing in 1881.  
 Flavius J. McFarlan, admitted Nov. 3, 1861.  
 Edward McFarland, admitted in 1881.  
 P. J. McGuire, practicing in 1885.  
 Wm. McIntyre, admitted in 1890.  
 Wm. J. McIntyre, practicing in 1890.  
 \* J. F. McKay, practicing in 1891.  
 Wm. A. McLeod, admitted Nov., 1880.  
 E. W. McLure, admitted in 1882.  
 G. F. Means, practicing in 1881.  
 Almon R. Meek, admitted April 9, 1860.  
 Clarence P. Mead, admitted Nov., 1875.  
 Michael Meade, practicing in 1876.  
 George W. McConnell, practicing in 1885—dead.  
 Edward L. McManus, admitted Jan. 29, 1891.  
 James S. Mulvey, admitted in 1882.  
 George Merrill, admitted April 2, 1851.  
 Clement Meserve, admitted April 22, 1865.  
 George T. Metcalf, admitted Jan. 3, 1854.  
 Jonas M. Miles, admitted in 1882.  
 Wm. F. Miles, admitted in 1882.  
 Leon Millin, admitted before 1807.  
 Ezekiel L. Miller, admitted July 3, 1848.  
 John C. Mills, practicing in 1875.  
 Frank B. Mildran, admitted April 27, 1870.  
 Asa Messer, practicing in 1860.  
 \* E. C. Mitchell, practicing in 1887.  
 John J. A. Moll, practicing in 1878.  
 \* George B. Moore, practicing in 1891.  
 Jonathan E. Moore, practicing in 1815.  
 Mark Moore, practicing in 1822.  
 † C. C. Morgan, practicing in 1879.  
 Joseph E. Moore, practicing in 1882.  
 B. Morey, practicing in 1874.  
 John L. Morgan, admitted July 22, 1874.  
 Frank E. Morgan, admitted June, 1874.  
 Ashley C. Morrill, admitted April 16, 1865.  
 Frank J. Morrill, admitted March, 1874.  
 Wm. F. Morrill, admitted July, 1864.  
 Wm. W. Morris, admitted June 21, 1872.  
 C. Osgood Morse, practicing in 1869.  
 Elshah M. Morse, practicing date unknown.  
 George A. Morse, practicing in 1867.  
 George W. Morse, admitted Oct. 3, 1855.  
 John Wells Morse, admitted in 1887.  
 Moses L. Morse, admitted July 7, 1863.  
 Sidney B. Morse, practicing in 1872.  
 T. S. Morse, practicing in 1858.  
 Jacob C. Morse, practicing in 1885.  
 Frederic G. Mosbeck, admitted Jan. 21, 1871.  
 Ferdinand M. Muloon, admitted Dec. 28, 1846.  
 Patrick E. Mulloon, admitted in 1884.  
 P. E. Mulyon, practicing in 1885.  
 Wm. J. Mudge, admitted in 1882.  
 Frederick W. Mureby, practicing in 1890.  
 Albert L. Murray, practicing in 1890.  
 David P. Muree, admitted Nov. 19, 1859.  
 Wm. F. Myler, practicing in 1890.  
 Joseph Nash, admitted before 1807, dead.  
 Joseph Nash, admitted July 19, 1872.  
 Leason Nash, admitted March, 1898.  
 James B. Naon, admitted Feb. 20, 1865.  
 John Naon, admitted in 1883.  
 Wm. A. Neeson, admitted June, 1873.  
 Richard E. Newcomb, admitted before 1807.  
 Wm. Newman, admitted March, 1856.  
 Frank A. Newson, admitted Jan. 9, 1867.  
 J. L. Newell, admitted July 21, 1866.  
 Merrill P. Newcomb, admitted Nov. 1874.  
 Thomas H. Newcomb, admitted Jan. 17, 1874.  
 Daniel Newell, admitted before 1827.

- James R. Newhall, admitted May 26, 1817.  
 Wm. Nichols, jr., admitted Dec., 1869.  
 Wm. P. Nickerson, practicing in 1885.  
 Frank T. Noble, practicing in 1885.  
 John A. Norman, admitted in 1886.  
 A. F. Norris, practicing in 1859.  
 Bartholomew Noyes, admitted in 1882.  
 Frank E. Noyes, admitted June 27, 1856.  
 Isaac B. Noyes, admitted Nov., 1862.  
 Amos Noyes, practicing in 1809.  
 George F. Noyes, admitted July, 1847.  
 M. P. Norton, practicing in 1866.  
 F. Clarendon Oak, admitted Dec. 22, 1862.  
 Eugene O'Brien, admitted Jan. 20, 1891.  
 George F. Ormsby, admitted in 1885.  
 Isaac Osgood, practicing in 1821.  
 I. P. Osgood, practicing in 1848.  
 Lewis W. Osgood, practicing in 1861.  
 E. B. O'Connor, practicing in 1873.  
 J. S. O'Gorman, practicing in 1877.  
 W. Barry Owen, practicing in 1890.  
 \*John H. Packard, admitted Feb. 21, 1881.  
 Charles F. Paige, admitted March, 1876; dead.  
 A. Warren Paine, admitted March, 1827.  
 Asa W. Paine, admitted Nov. 10, 1817.  
 John J. Paine, admitted Jan. 29, 1850.  
 Wm. Cushing Paine, admitted Jan. 8, 1833.  
 George H. Palmer, practicing in 1873.  
 Moses P. Parish, admitted Jan. 7, 1829.  
 Charles T. Parker, admitted April, 1831.  
 George B. Parkinson, admitted July, 1879.  
 Charles E. Parker, practicing in 1882.  
 Wm. Parker, admitted Nov. 26, 1811.  
 Clarence A. Parks, admitted Dec. 27, 1876.  
 Wm. McCaine Parker, admitted May 1, 1863.  
 Ebenezer Parsons, jr., admitted Oct. 7, 1859.  
 Solomon Parsons, practicing in 1890.  
 F. C. Patch, practicing in 1888.  
 John Patch, practicing in 1836.  
 Daniel D. Patten, admitted Dec. 1, 1860.  
 John F. Paul, admitted March 9, 1857.  
 Arthur L. Payne, admitted March 9, 1858.  
 Thomas E. Payson, admitted July, 1837.  
 James C. Peabody, admitted Jan. 17, 1851.  
 Isaac E. Pearl, admitted in 1885.  
 Benjamin C. Perkins, admitted June 25, 1850.  
 Daniel Appleton White Perkins, admitted March 9, 1862.  
 Joel Perham, practicing in 1886.  
 Jacob L. Perkins, admitted Aug. 9, 1815.  
 J. M. Perkins, practicing in 1882.  
 Asa Peabody, practicing in 1811.  
 Timothy Pearsons, admitted Aug., 1845.  
 Wm. H. Prince, admitted Feb., 1862.  
 Thomas Pember, admitted Oct. 5, 1858.  
 Frank H. Pendergast, admitted in 1883.  
 Israel Perkins, admitted May 6, 1868.  
 \*F. A. Pelton, practicing in 1891.  
 Robert W. Pearson, practicing in 1869.  
 Roger N. Peirce, practicing in 1855.  
 George E. Perley, admitted in 1883.  
 W. H. Perrin, admitted April 10, 1819.  
 \*Chester M. Perry, practicing in 1890.  
 Edward E. Pettee, admitted Sept., 1880.  
 Noah B. K. Pettingell, admitted in 1888.  
 Edward K. Phillips, practicing in 1889.  
 Edward W. Philbrick, admitted Jan. 20, 1891.  
 David W. Phipps, admitted in 1882.  
 Charles W. Pickering, admitted July, 1861.  
 Charles H. Pierce, admitted about 1838.  
 Quincy Pierce, admitted Nov., 1879.  
 Charles E. Pike, admitted Oct. 10, 1819.  
 Walter S. Pilkin, admitted June 29, 1880.  
 John E. Pike, admitted June, 1823.  
 Wm. A. Pierce, admitted April 20, 1860.  
 Carroll E. Pillsbury, practicing in 1890.  
 Wilson H. Perley, admitted in 1884.  
 Orestes Pierce, practicing in 1881.  
 Edward P. Pigeon, practicing in 1884.  
 Ebenezer F. Pillsbury, practicing in 1885.  
 Charles E. Pindell, practicing in 1885.  
 Joseph E. Pond, jr., admitted July 9, 1872.  
 Benjamin Poole, practicing in 1882.

- Benjamin Poole, jr., admitted May 22, 1871.
- James W. Pope, admitted Nov., 1879.
- Charles E. Poucher, practicing in 1882.
- Edmund P. Powers, admitted in 1883.
- Jerome B. Porter, admitted Dec. 3, 1867.
- John W. Porter, admitted in 1886.
- Nathaniel Porter, admitted before 1807.
- Elam Porter, admitted March 7, 1865.
- \*James R. Powers, practicing in 1891.
- Sidney P. Pratt, admitted July, 1871.
- J. W. Prentiss, practicing in 1887.
- John Prentiss, admitted before 1807, dead.
- A. A. Preseott, practicing in 1867.
- B. L. Prince, admitted Oct., 1810.
- Gordon Prince, practicing in 1881.
- Joseph Proctor, admitted before 1807.
- George F. Putnam, admitted Dec. 16, 1848.
- John Pynchon, admitted before 1807.
- James W. Preston, admitted Nov. 2, 1860.
- Solon A. Putnam, admitted in 1887.
- George Prescott, admitted July 22, 1875.
- F. A. Prescott, practicing in 1867.
- Stephen Pynchon, admitted before 1807.
- J. P. Quimby, practicing in 1877.
- Wm. J. Quinn, practicing in 1881.
- Charles W. Rand, admitted April 21, 1845.
- Otis G. Randall, practicing in 1863.
- John M. Raymond, admitted Oct., 1878.
- Benjamin Read, practicing in 1813.
- Edward Read, admitted Dec. 29, 1845.
- \*C. F. Randall, practicing in 1891.
- James M. Randall, admitted July, 1845.
- Charles A. Reed, admitted July, 1868.
- Charles C. Reed, admitted July 16, 1867.
- D. W. Reardon, practicing in 1879.
- J. Reddington, practicing in 1889.
- Charles Reed, practicing in 1859.
- Dexter W. Reed, practicing in 1887.
- Frederic Reed, practicing in 1887.
- \*George M. Reed, admitted Jan. 12, 1867.
- Charles F. Remick, admitted Nov., 1855.
- Frank C. Remick, admitted Oct. 3, 1865.
- Moses I. Reichen, practicing in 1890.
- \*Walter H. Reynolds, admitted in 1890.
- Fitz. H. Rice, admitted April 6, 1865.
- Silas H. Rich, admitted May 3, 1862.
- George H. Remick, admitted Feb., 1876.
- John L. Rice, admitted Oct. 27, 1845.
- James H. Rice, admitted date unknown.
- Abner Richardson, admitted April 11, 1862.
- Henry E. Richardson, practicing in 1874.
- Nathaniel Richardson, practicing in 1853.
- Wm. K. Ritchie, practicing in 1876.
- Dudley Roberts, admitted in 1881.
- John E. Risley, practicing in 1861.
- Sanford H. Richardson, admitted Aug. 13, 1862.
- Wm. A. Richardson, admitted Jan. 29, 1858.
- \*H. S. Riley, practicing in 1891.
- A. W. Roberts, admitted March 8, 1826, dead.
- †H. A. Ringrose, practicing in 1891.
- David Roberts, practicing in 1863.
- George R. Rivers, practicing in 1888.
- C. H. Rippey, practicing in 1887.
- Frank T. Roberts, admitted Feb. 3, 1891.
- Frank W. Roberts, admitted Dec. 17, 1882.
- John L. S. Roberts, practicing in 1890.
- Leonard G. Roberts, admitted in 1846.
- Alfonso J. Robinson, practicing in 1885.
- Albert J. Robinson, admitted May 16, 1863.
- Daniel Robinson, admitted in 1881.
- \*Daniel C. Robinson, practicing in 1890.
- John C. Robinson, admitted Feb., 1875.
- J. T. Robinson, practicing in 1860.
- Joseph H. Robinson, practicing in 1890.
- Leah B. Robinson, admitted in 1882.
- Severus L. Robinson, practicing in 1890.
- Sylvanus W. Robinson, admitted May 3, 1847.
- Lydia Robinson, admitted July 8, 1811.
- Nelson Robinson, practicing in 1860.
- †J. S. Paine, admitted Sept. 11, 1867.
- Henry W. Paine, practicing in 1887.

- L. J. Robinson, practicing in 1887.  
 Francis P. H. Rogers, admitted Sept. 15, 1858.  
 Frederick W. Rogers, admitted in 1886.  
 Daniel Rollins, admitted in 1883.  
 James W. Rollins, practicing in 1890.  
 Joseph P. Rogers, admitted April 23, 1862.  
 John O'Donovan Rossa, practicing in 1881.  
 Eric E. Rosling, admitted in 1889.  
 Samuel J. Ross, practicing in 1890.  
 John A. Ross, admitted Nov., 1856.  
 J. N. Rowe, admitted before 1807.  
 Joseph Rowe, admitted before 1807.  
 Herbert S. P. Ruffin, admitted in 1884.  
 John Rumney, practicing in 1863.  
 James E. Rowell, admitted Jan. 9, 1874.  
 Thomas E. Ruddell, admitted July 22, 1873.  
 J. R. Russell, admitted Jan., 1842.  
 Henry James Ryan, admitted in 1886.  
 E. C. Saltmarsh, practicing in 1887.  
 Edward W. Sanderson, admitted Sept. 21, 1863.  
 George W. Sanderson, admitted May, 1880.  
 Alpheus Sanford, practicing in 1890.  
 Austin Sanford, admitted Feb. 9, 1872.  
 Joseph B. Sanford, practicing in 1863.  
 Joseph H. Sanford, practicing in 1870.  
 Stephen Sanford, admitted Nov., 1880.  
 Benjamin F. Sawyer, admitted Dec. 11, 1847.  
 B. Sanford, practicing in 1870.  
 James O. Sargent, admitted April 38, 1856.  
 G. W. Sanderson, practicing in 1862.  
 James F. Savage, admitted June, 1876.  
 Thomas Savage, practicing in 1890.  
 Luther D. Sawyer, admitted Sept. 27, 1866.  
 Nathaniel Sawyer, admitted March, 1880.  
 F. O. Sayles, practicing in 1849.  
 George S. Scammon, admitted April 5, 1871.  
 F. Scott, practicing in 1878.  
 John B. Scott, admitted in 1887.  
 Frank Seaman, admitted Nov. 1879.  
 James M. Seaman, admitted Oct., 1811.  
 Wm. M. Seavey, admitted Aug. 4, 1891.  
 Addison J. Seaward, practicing in 1876.  
 Henry D. Sedgwick, admitted Mar., 1808.  
 Henry D. Sedgwick, jr., admitted in 1884.  
 John N. Shattuck, practicing in 1887.  
 Elliott Shaw, admitted in 1890.  
 Mason Shaw, admitted before 1807.  
 Frederick Z. Seymour, admitted August, 1854.  
 George F. Seymour, admitted in 1884.  
 Charles B. Shackford, admitted March 5, 1866.  
 Patrick F. Shea, admitted Dec. 3, 1871.  
 J. George Sheltser, practicing in 1887.  
 Orlando B. Shennon, admitted Jan. 22, 1877.  
 J. B. Shedd, practicing in 1879.  
 Dennis R. Sheridan, admitted Jan. 1, 1884.  
 Daniel L. Shorey, admitted Sept. 13, 1851.  
 Thomas Skinner, practicing in 1804.  
 J. P. Sibley, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. C. Silsbee, admitted April 12, 1875.  
 \*J. P. Silsby, practicing in 1885.  
 Samuel Simmons, admitted in 1887.  
 Wm. A. Simmons, admitted May 12, 1869.  
 Wm. H. Simpson, admitted Feb. 8, 1860.  
 Henry M. Sisk, admitted before 1807.  
 James M. Sisk, admitted May, 1880.  
 E. T. Slocum, practicing in 1875.  
 George L. Sleeper, admitted Nov. 11, 1867.  
 John W. Sleeper, admitted July, 1873.  
 David A. Smith, practicing in 1810.  
 Ebenezer Smith, jr., admitted Oct., 1835, dead.  
 Charles F. Smith, practicing in 1842.  
 Charles E. Smith, admitted Mar. 22, 1867.  
 Charles G. Smith, admitted Jan. 30, 1891.  
 \*Edward I. Smith, practicing in 1890.  
 Emery B. Smith, admitted Jan. 2, 1866.  
 Francis P. Smith, admitted October, 1819.  
 George H. Smith, admitted June, 1875.  
 George M. Smith, admitted Sept. 16, 1878.  
 Henry F. Smith, admitted Sept. 6, 1859.  
 John W. Smith, admitted October, 1807, dead.  
 John W. Smith, admitted June 27, 1857.





*John Willard*



- Matthew W. Smith, admitted July, 1856.  
 Thomas P. Smith, admitted Mar. 9, 1865.  
 Wm. Smith, admitted Nov. 1, 1847.  
 Wm. H. Smith, practicing in 1853.  
 Wm. E. P. Smyth, admitted Dec., 1858.  
 A. L. Soule, practicing in 1885.  
 \* L. W. Southgate, practicing in 1881.  
 Alfred B. Spalding, admitted June, 1871.  
 Joseph H. Spofford, admitted in 1887.  
 A. F. Spencer, practicing in 1871.  
 W. G. Sprague, practicing in 1866.  
 Charles C. Springer, practicing in 1890.  
 James Sproat, admitted before 1807.  
 dead.  
 James C. Squire, admitted Dec., 1859.  
 G. G. Stacy, practicing in 1885.  
 Andrew J. Stackpole, practicing in 1869.  
 \* A. G. Stanchfield, practicing in 1890.  
 W. Standish, practicing in 1858.  
 John Stark, admitted July 27, 1812.  
 \* Robert M. Stark, practicing in 1890.  
 Charles R. Starr, admitted Dec. 11, 1869.  
 Wm. G. Stanwood, admitted March, 1832.  
 John H. Staples, admitted May 3, 1860.  
 George C. Starkweather, practicing in 1864.  
 \* Richard S. Stearns, practicing in 1890.  
 Thomas L. Steele, practicing in 1854.  
 Henry C. Stephens, admitted Jan. 1, 1860.  
 \* George W. Stetson, admitted in 1890.  
 Elisha M. Stevens, admitted Jan. 20, 1891.  
 Henry A. Stevens, practicing in 1887.  
 D. K. Stevens, practicing in 1885.  
 Solon Stevens, admitted October, 1808.  
 W. J. Stevens, admitted July 17, 1851.  
 Philip J. Stewart, admitted in 1890.  
 Wm. B. C. Stickney, admitted Nov. 9, 1870.  
 E. C. Stimson, admitted in 1883.  
 Amos Stoddard, admitted before 1807.  
 John Stewart, practicing in 1812.  
 Elias M. Stillwell, admitted July, 1838.  
 Wm. H. Stevens, practicing in 1885.  
 Thomas Stevenson, practicing in 1823.  
 S. Stoddard, jr., admitted before 1807.  
 S. Stoddard, admitted April 12, 1821.  
 Ethan Stone, admitted before 1807.  
 Theodore Strong, admitted before 1807.  
 Wright Strong, admitted before 1807.  
 Wm. G. Strout, admitted June, 1876.  
 Wm. C. Strong, admitted Jan., 1818.  
 Wm. H. Stubbs, admitted Feb. 18, 1871.  
 Wm. T. Startevant, admitted in 1886.  
 B. Sullivan, admitted before 1807.  
 \* Cornelius J. Sullivan, admitted in 1883.  
 C. S. Sullivan, practicing in 1885.  
 George S. Sullivan, admitted October 13, 1859.  
 M. E. Sullivan, practicing in 1881.  
 James P. Sullivan, practicing in 1856.  
 W. N. Swan, practicing in 1885.  
 Isaac W. Swan, jr., admitted March, 1833.  
 John E. Sundstrom, admitted in 1883.  
 J. B. Swazey, admitted June 15, 1873.  
 Charles E. Sweeney, admitted Jan. 23, 1866.  
 Edwin Sweetser, admitted, date unknown.  
 E. M. Swett, practicing in 1869.  
 \* E. T. Swift, practicing in 1890.  
 \* C. A. Taber, practicing in 1891.  
 \* George R. Taber, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. J. Taft, admitted in 1885.  
 \* Arthur E. Talbot, practicing in 1890.  
 George J. Taft, practicing in 1876.  
 Wm. B. Tanner, practicing in 1885.  
 John T. Tasker, admitted August 7, 1845.  
 dead.  
 A. Birney Tasker, practicing in 1881.  
 Charles J. Taylor, admitted April 11, 1812.  
 George H. Taylor, admitted April 21, 1866.  
 Nathan A. Taylor, admitted Feb., 1880.  
 \* George W. Tebbetts, admitted in 1890.  
 Theodore U. Thacher, admitted October, 1832.  
 Lawrence Taylor, admitted Oct. 17, 1865.  
 Wm. Tenney, admitted in 1811.  
 H. B. Terry, practicing in 1871.  
 Fred. & C. Terry, practicing in 1887.  
 George C. Thiboder, admitted before 1807.  
 Enoch W. Thayer, admitted before 1807.  
 Samuel P. Thayer, admitted May 26, 1876.  
 Eugene D. Thomas, admitted in 1887.

- Min. R. Thomas, practicing in 1890.  
 Thos. Thomas, admitted before 1807.  
 Jam. D. Thomson, admitted June, 1858.  
 Ezra Ripley Thayer, admitted Sept. 15, 1881.  
 Frank H. Thayer, admitted Jan. 20, 1891.  
 Levi Thaxter, admitted before 1807, dead.  
 Thomas M. Thompson, admitted April 19, 1851.  
 Wm. V. Thompson, practicing in 1891.  
 Henry Thorndike, admitted Oct., 1812.  
 Larkin Thorndike, practicing in 1849.  
 John M. Throckay, admitted Feb., 1881.  
 Thomas Toomey, admitted Oct. 14, 1857.  
 J. E. Tower, practicing in 1875.  
 Thomas B. Tiffany, admitted Feb., 1881.  
 John Tighe, admitted Jan. 10, 1852.  
 Calvin Tilden, practicing in 1829.  
 J. P. Timmony, practicing March 6, 1865.  
 Charles B. Tilden, practicing in 1882.  
 Calvin Torrey, practicing in 1862, dead.  
 Gideon E. Tower, admitted June, 1874.  
 James A. Tower, admitted May 23, 1871.  
 Charles B. Towle, admitted Nov. 11, 1881.  
 Frederick W. Tracy, admitted in 1886.  
 Henry J. Train, practicing in 1878.  
 Alexander Townsend, admitted July, 1885.  
 David Townsend, admitted March, 1815.  
 E. F. Tracy, practicing in 1882.  
 Wm. L. Tucker, admitted Jan. 27, 1876.  
 Joseph Tufts, admitted October, 1810.  
 Charles H. Turner, admitted Feb. 25, 1867.  
 Charles W. Turner, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. B. Turner, admitted in 1885.  
 Charles A. Tweed, admitted Dec. 2, 1859.  
 John C. Tyler, admitted April 9, 1861.  
 John F. Tyler, practicing in 1890.  
 Obmuel Tyler, admitted before 1807.  
 Edward Upham, admitted before 1807.  
 Francis W. Upham, admitted Dec. 7, 1844.  
 Jacob Upham, admitted before 1807.  
 Joseph Vambi, admitted Jan. 22, 1857.  
 M. Van Buren, practicing in 1882.  
 W. C. Vanderlip, practicing in 1882.  
 Wm. Vandervoort, practicing in 1882.  
 G. Vandeventer, admitted Oct. 1853.  
 Francis W. Vaughan, admitted Nov. 8, 1861.  
 G. E. Vaughan, admitted before 1807.  
 John Vaughan, admitted in 1890.  
 Warren H. Vinton, admitted April, 1852.  
 Herman Vollmer, admitted March, 1873.  
 Samuel W. Wagner, admitted in 1890.  
 Thomas B. Wait, admitted Sept. 13, 1811.  
 John C. Wait, admitted Aug. 4, 1891.  
 Wm. G. Waitt, practicing in 1890.  
 John H. Wakefield, admitted Sept. 22, 1852.  
 Calvin Waldo, admitted before 1807.  
 A. M. Walker, admitted before 1807.  
 Henry A. Walker, practicing in 1880.  
 Wm. L. Walker, admitted Jan., 1850.  
 Jonathan Wales, admitted Nov., 1875.  
 John W. Walsh, admitted Nov., 1881.  
 Joseph L. Walsh, admitted in 1889.  
 J. P. J. Ward, practicing in 1890.  
 Thomas Walsh, jr., admitted before 1807.  
 George M. Ware, admitted Dec., 1879.  
 Jairus C. Ware, admitted July 21, 1826.  
 Levi Warner, admitted Jan., 1859.  
 Samuel L. Warner, admitted July 19, 1853.  
 John C. B. Ward, admitted Aug. 18, 1848.  
 Francis F. Warner, admitted June 16, 1863.  
 Walter J. Walsh, admitted April 12, 1841, dead.  
 Nabur Ware, admitted July 2, 1816.  
 Samuel Warren, jr., practicing in 1863.  
 Edward L. Washburn, admitted October, 1878.  
 Nathan Washburn, admitted, date unknown.  
 Charles G. Washburn, admitted in 1887.  
 Henry L. Washburn, practicing in 1875.  
 Milton B. Warner, admitted Jan. 10, 1891.  
 Reuben Washburn, admitted Jan., 1812.  
 G. W. Washington, admitted in 1890.  
 Asa Waterhouse, practicing in 1858.  
 Isaac Waterhouse, admitted Feb., 1879.

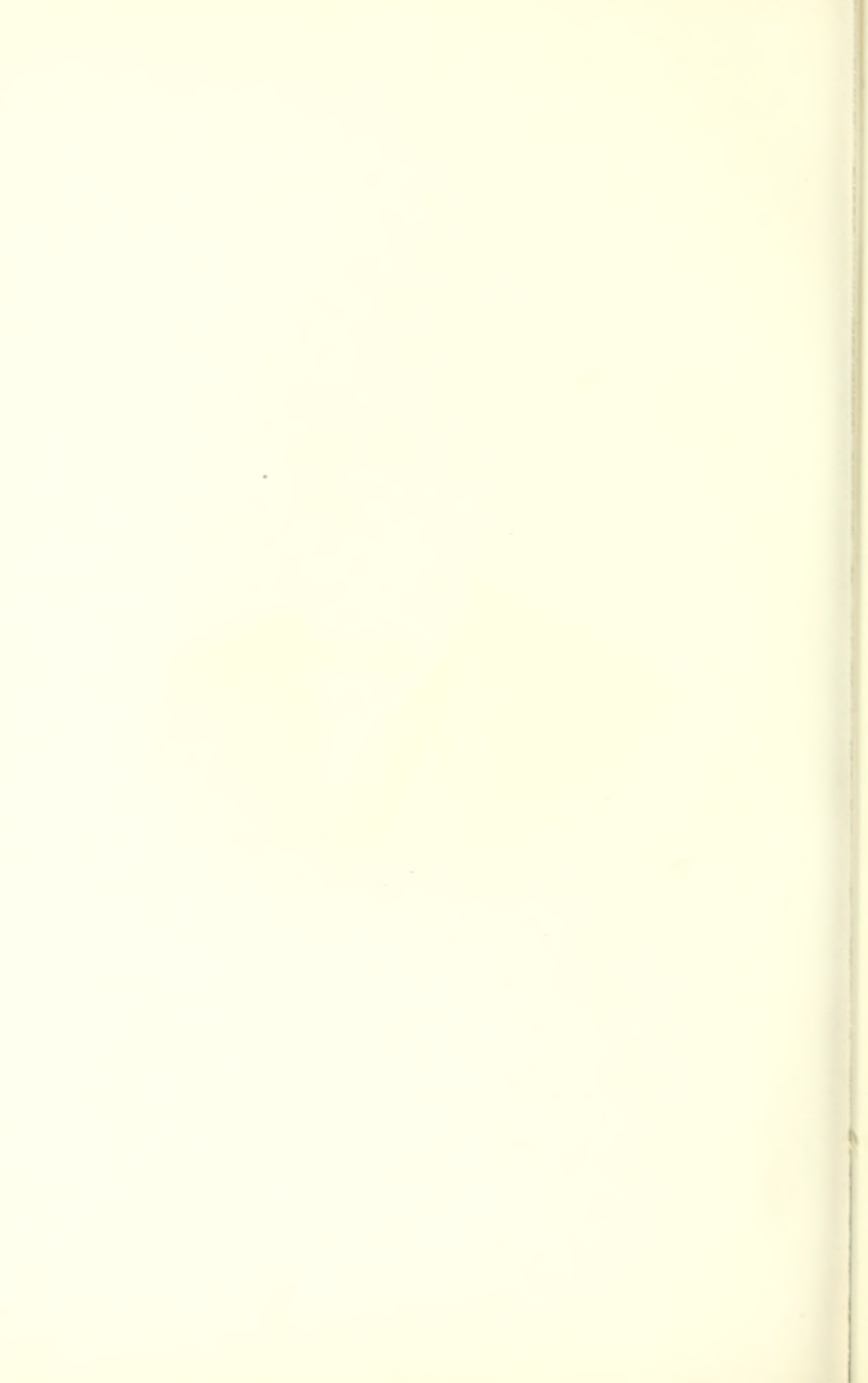
- Isaiah Waterhouse, admitted Jan. 29, 1857.
- Clarence Way, practicing in 1881.
- Charles H. Webb, admitted March 15, 1865.
- Edward E. Webster, admitted May, 1875.
- Wm. Webster, admitted in 1883.
- Milton Wasson, admitted Dec., 1846.
- Jesse Francis Waterman, admitted in 1887.
- George B. Waters, admitted April, 1874.
- Sylvanus M. Wearley, admitted July 19, 1853.
- George C. Wheaton, admitted April 22, 1859.
- Archibald J. Weaver, admitted Jan. 25, 1869.
- E. W. Wedgwood, practicing in 1861.
- A. M. Wheehen, admitted Oct., 1802.
- Joseph A. Welch, admitted July 20, 1855.
- Thomas Welch, jr., admitted in 1813.
- Abraham Weld, jr., admitted Oct. 6, 1812.
- F. H. Wellman, practicing in 1873.
- \* Charles W. Wells, practicing in 1890.
- S. P. Weld, practicing in 1885.
- \* Edward J. Welsh, admitted June 15, 1869.
- Samuel Wentworth, admitted October 23, 1851.
- Augustus L. West, admitted October 30, 1844.
- Edward B. West, admitted July 27, 1849.
- Paul West, admitted June, 1875, dead.
- Thomas West, admitted before 1807.
- Nathan Weston, admitted Jan. 21, 1861, dead.
- John E. Wetherbee, admitted May 27, 1874.
- Edward Webster, admitted July, 1852.
- S. H. Wheeler, admitted before 1807.
- John H. Wheeler, admitted Oct. 19, 1875.
- Thomas M. Wheeler, admitted June, 1878.
- D. L. Wheeler, practicing in 1875.
- Samuel G. Wheeler, admitted March 10, 1850.
- G. A. Wheelwright, admitted Dec. 1, 1816.
- George H. Whitcomb, admitted July, 1887.
- Dewitt C. White, admitted Jan. 11, 1870.
- Edward M. White, practicing in 1890.
- Geofford White, admitted Sept. 28, 1859.
- Leather L. White, admitted Apr. 11, 1855.
- Thomas L. White, admitted Nov. 9, 1859.
- William White, admitted May 15, 1875.
- William A. White, admitted May, 1859.
- Hamilton L. Whitehead, admitted May, 1880.
- Henry White, practicing in 1885.
- George H. Whitman, practicing in 1837.
- William White, admitted in 1843.
- Wm. D. A. Whitman, admitted Aug. 11, 1855, dead.
- C. L. Whiting, practicing in 1890.
- Daniel Whiting, admitted Jan., 1814.
- James C. Whiting, practicing in 1890.
- John Whiting, admitted before 1807.
- Mason Whiting, admitted before 1807.
- Henry L. Whittmore, practicing in 1890.
- Hugh V. Whoriskey, practicing in 1881.
- Robert Wiener, admitted in 1888.
- F. N. Wier, practicing in 1888.
- \* E. R. Wiggall, practicing in 1891.
- John H. Wiggall, practicing in 1862.
- Wm. Whiting, admitted before 1807, dead.
- Wm. P. Whiting, practicing in 1881.
- J. H. Whitely, practicing in 1861.
- D. T. Whipple, admitted Oct. 13, 1849.
- James Whitte, practicing in 1828.
- R. S. Whittier, practicing in 1869.
- Henry L. Whittow, practicing in 1885.
- W. W. Whittow, practicing in 1877.
- And. Whissens, admitted Jan. 1, 1828.
- Marshall H. Whittow, admitted Oct. 1886.
- J. A. L. Whittow, admitted in 1885.
- A. G. P. Whitton, admitted in 1887.
- Samuel A. Whitton, admitted May 8, 1875.
- \* George A. Whittington, practicing in 1890.
- Charles M. Whittow, admitted Feb. 1, 1867.
- Edmond Whittow, admitted in 1877.

- Ephraim Williams, admitted before 1807.  
 Laban Wheaton, admitted before 1807; dead.  
 Joseph M. Wightman, admitted Jan., 1875.  
 Edward B. Wildes, practicing in 1873.  
 Charles Williams, admitted Jan. 25, 1861.  
 Francis B. Williams, admitted March, 1826.  
 Charles H. S. Williams, admitted April 15, 1879.  
 Horatio M. Willis, practicing in 1821.  
 Masa Willis, admitted September, 1811.  
 Archelaus Wilson, admitted March 4, 1852.  
 Charles S. Wilson, practicing in 1882.  
 Thomas Wilson, practicing in 1885.  
 Samuel S. Wilson, admitted Oct. 9, 1865.  
 Henry Winn, practicing in 1890.  
 Wm. W. Winthrop, admitted Jan. 6, 1854.  
 Courtland Wood, admitted June, 1873.  
 David W. Wood, admitted March 18, 1862.  
 John J. Wunn, admitted in 1882.  
 Wm. C. Whitten, practicing in 1881.  
 Wm. M. Wilson, practicing in 1860.  
 Benjamin Wolcott, admitted June 5, 1874.  
 Charles F. Wolcott, admitted June 21, 1864, dead.  
 George Willard Wood, practicing in 1885.  
 Henry C. Wood, practicing in 1882.  
 Jonathan Woodbrige, admitted before 1807.  
 Joseph Woodbridge, admitted before 1807.  
 Charles H. Woodbury, admitted Jan. 7, 1862.  
 Frank G. Woodbury, admitted Nov. 2, 1874.  
 Jesse R. Woodbury, admitted Oct. 12, 1859.  
 A. Woodman, admitted May 23, 1814.  
 Charles Woodman, admitted July 16, 1816.  
 John S. Woodman, admitted Dec. 29, 1855.  
 John R. Worcester, admitted Feb. 12, 1853.  
 H. N. Worthen, practicing in 1877.  
 Albert J. Wright, jr., admitted April 9, 1862.  
 Robert W. Wright, admitted October 8, 1846.  
 \*Ferdinand A. Wyman, admitted in 1886.  
 Wm. H. Woodbury, admitted Jan. 22, 1859.  
 Charles C. Woodman, practicing in 1850.  
 John S. Woods, practicing in 1883.  
 Franklin Woodside, practicing in 1859; dead.  
 Benjamin W. Wooster, admitted June, 1876.  
 George C. Yeaton, practicing in 1859.  
 Ephraim Wood Young, admitted Oct. 15, 1856.  
 Encas Yamada, practicing in 1876.



Chas. L. Hoadley 330





## ADDENDA.

CHARLES JACKSON, son of Jonathan Jackson, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1775, and graduated at Harvard in 1793. He studied law with Theophilus Parsons and was admitted to the bar in Essex county in 1796. In 1803 he removed to Boston and was associated in business with Samuel Hubbard. He was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1813 and continued in office until his resignation in 1824. He died in Boston December 13, 1855.

GEORGE BASCROFT was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in April 1842, and practiced many years in Boston.

H. L. JUDSON was an attorney at the Suffolk bar in 1875.

GEORGE ABBOTT JAMES graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1863, and is now at the bar.

ELBRIDGE G. KIMBALL graduated at Harvard in 1877 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July 1880.

CHARLES I. ADAMS graduated at Dartmouth in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1858. He practiced at the Suffolk bar and died in 1862.

GEORGE C. ADAMS was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1890 and is now at the bar.

CRAWFORD C. ALLEN was practicing at the Suffolk bar in 1886.

BENJAMIN HAISEY ANDREWS graduated at Harvard in 1830 and at the Harvard Law School in 1833. He practiced at the Suffolk bar and died in 1847.

JOHN ATWOOD was at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

HERBERT L. BAKER was at the Suffolk bar in 1890 and is now at the bar.

JACOB N. BAKER was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 30, 1867.

EBENEZER HUNT BICKFORD graduated at Harvard in 1805 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1808. He died in 1869.

EDWARD IRVING BIGELOW graduated at Harvard in 1848 and was a member of the Suffolk bar. He died in 1854.

EDWARD DARLEY BOIT, son of Edward Darley Boit, graduated at Harvard in 1863 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 16, 1866.

JOSEPH BALCH BRAMAN graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1868 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of that year.

IRA H. BRONSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889.

EDWARD KING BUTTRICK graduated at Harvard in 1852 and at the Harvard Law School in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar before 1856.

DAVID LEE CHILD was born in West Boylston, Mass., July 8, 1794, and graduated at Harvard in 1817. He was for a term sub-master in the Boston Latin School and secretary of legation in Lisbon about 1820. He studied law with his uncle, Tyler

Bigelow in Watertown, Mass., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1828. He went to Belgium in 1836 to study the beet sugar industry and was the first manufacturer of that article in the United States. He was afterwards earnestly engaged in the anti-slavery movement, and at one time, with his wife, edited the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in New York. He married Lydia Maria Francis and died in Wayland, Mass., September 18, 1844.

JOHN J. COLLINS was born in Boston August 28, 1862, and was educated at the public schools and at the College of the Holy Cross. He studied law at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1858, and is now at the bar.

DEAN DUDLEY was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 25, 1884.

JOSEPH DUDLEY, son of Governor Thomas Dudley, was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 23, 1647, and graduated at Harvard in 1665. He studied theology, but abandoning it for a political career, was a representative from 1673 to 1675, assistant from 1676 to 1685, and from 1677 to 1681 one of the commissioners of the United Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven. He was appointed by James the Second president of New England in 1685 and in 1687 chief justice of the Supreme Court, but was arrested with Andros at the time of the Revolution of 1688 and sent to England. He was appointed chief justice of New York in 1690 and was afterwards deputy governor for eight years of the Isle of Wight. In 1701 he was chosen a member of Parliament from Newton and from 1702 to 1715 was governor of Massachusetts. He died in Roxbury April 2, 1720.

PAUL DUDLEY, son of Joseph Dudley, was born September 3, 1675, and graduated at Harvard in 1690. He studied law at the Temple in London and in 1702 was made attorney general of Massachusetts. In 1718 he was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court and in 1745 chief justice. He was the founder of the Duddleian Lectures at Harvard, for which he made a bequest. He died January 25, 1752.

WILDER DUDLEY was born in Springfield, Mass., April 23, 1833, and graduated at Harvard in 1853. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 9, 1856. He practiced in Boston until he was appointed major of the Second Massachusetts Regiment May 24, 1861. He was taken prisoner at Winchester May 25, 1862, and on the 13th of June in that year was made lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam and died of his wounds September 19, 1862.

ANDREW DUNBAR was born in Salem, Mass., in 1791 and graduated at Harvard in 1813. He was admitted to the bar in Essex county in 1818, but removed to Boston in 1820, where he became distinguished at the bar. He was many years United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, and died in Salem in 1835.

C. J. EDGEMAN was at the Suffolk bar in 1885.

HENRY F. FALLEN was at the Suffolk bar in 1858.

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER graduated at Harvard in 1873 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1875. He is now at the bar.

CHARLES EDWIN FORBES was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., August 25, 1795, and graduated at Brown University in 1815. He studied law in Enfield and Northampton, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was county attorney in Hampshire county, a member of the Legislature, judge of the Common Pleas Court from 1847 to 1848 and a judge of the Supreme Court in 1848. After one year's service in the latter court he resigned. He died in Northampton February 13, 1881.

HENRY C. GARDNER was at the Suffolk bar in 1857.

FRANK E. H. GARY was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889 and is now at the bar.

ROBERT GORDON graduated at Harvard in 1843 and was at the Suffolk bar in 1857.

BENJAMIN GORHAM was at the Suffolk bar in 1849.

PETER S. GRASSOP was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1873.

MELBOURNE GREEN was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1867.

ELTON HUTCHINSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 19, 1873.

ERFORD C. HUNTER was at the Suffolk bar in 1876.

P. O. LARRIN was at the Suffolk bar in 1874.

GEORGE GARDNER LOWELL was at the Suffolk bar in 1882.

H. M. McNEMARA was at the Suffolk bar in 1872.

GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT was born in Boston December 28, 1758, and graduated at Harvard in 1778. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1781 and attained distinction at the bar. He was clerk of the House of Representatives from 1782 to 1791, and secretary of the convention which adopted the Constitution. He was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk county in 1792 and held the office until his death. In 1800 he was appointed chief justice of the County Court of Common Pleas, and in the same year a judge of the "Municipal Court in the Town of Boston." He died in Boston January 2, 1802.

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR was at the Suffolk bar in 1864.

NATHANIEL A. PARKER was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 16, 1858.

JACOB C. PATTEN was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in October, 1887, and practiced at the Suffolk bar.

CHARLES FREDERICK PAYNE was at the Suffolk bar in 1867.

WILLIAM H. PEIRCE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1862.

IVORY N. RICHARDSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 9, 1864.

FREDERICK ROBINSON was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1836.

OHIN B. ROBERTS was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and is now at the bar.

EDWARD W. SANBORN was at the Suffolk bar in 1887.

LEMUEL SHAW, jr., son of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, was born in Boston in 1829, and graduated at Harvard in 1849. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1852 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 5 in that year. He was associated in business with John Jones Clarke and was largely engaged in the management of trust estates. He was a trustee of the Boston Library, the Boston Athenaeum and the Boston Provident Institution for Savings, and President of the Boot Manufacturing Company and the Rockport Granite Company. He died unmarried in Boston May 6, 1884.

PHILIP J. STEWART was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890.

FREDERICK M. SEDNE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1887 and is now at the bar.

FREDERICK W. STRONG was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 1, 1875.

WILLIAM HAYLOP SUMNER, son of Increase Sumner, was born in Dorchester, Mass., July 4, 1780, and graduated at Harvard in 1799. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1802, and practiced in Boston. He was a representative from 1808 to 1819, and adjutant-general from 1818 to 1834. He died at Jamaica Plain, now a part of Boston, October 24, 1861.

CHARLES TOWNSEND graduated at Harvard in 1810 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 19, 1811. He died in 1816.

FRANCIS TELLS graduated at Harvard in 1819 and at the Harvard Law School in 1851. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 14, 1857.

HENRY C. WALDRON was at the Suffolk bar in 1883.

FRANCIS W. WALDO was at the Suffolk bar in 1814.

JOHN C. B. WARD was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 18, 1848.

JOHN F. WARD was at the Suffolk bar in 1879.

C. L. WATSON was at the Suffolk bar in 1860.

SMITH R. D. WESTON was at the Suffolk bar in 1890 and is now at the bar.

WILLIAM N. WHITE was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1880.

S. M. YARBY was at the Suffolk bar in 1853.

NATHANIEL MORTON DAVIS, son of William and Rebecca (Morton) Davis, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1785 and graduated at Harvard in 1804. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1808, and established himself in his native town. He was repeatedly representative and senator and was a member of the Executive Council while John Davis was governor. In earlier life he was a major in the militia and president of the Court of Sessions. He married in 1817 Harriet Lazell, daughter of Nahum and Nabby (Lazell) Mitchell of East Bridgewater, and died in Boston July 29, 1848.

THOMAS HOBKINSON was born in New Sharon, Maine, August 25, 1804, and graduated at Harvard in 1830. He studied law with Lawrence & Glidden in Lowell, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1833. He was a representative from Lowell in 1838 and 1847, senator in 1845, and in 1848 was appointed a judge on the bench of the Common Pleas Court. In 1849 he resigned and was made president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company. He died in Cambridge November 17, 1856.

HARVEY N. COLLISON was born in Boston March 22, 1860. He received his early education at the public schools and graduated at Harvard in 1881. He graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1884 and was admitted to the bar in that year. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from Ward Six in 1883-84-85, and a representative in 1887-88. In 1887 he was chosen a member of the Boston School Board and he has held and is holding other offices, which manifest the confidence of his fellow citizens in his ability and character.

WILLIAM GRAY, son of William Gray, was born in Boston December 20, 1810. He received his early education at the public schools and at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1829, the third in rank in a class which included such men as Joseph Angier, Elbridge Gerry Austin, George Tyler Bigelow, William Brig



*Edwin Wright*





ham, William Henry, Clarendon, James, Franklin, Clarke, Francis B. Comstock, J. Bennett, R. Curt, George T. Davis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel May, Benjamin Pierce, Charles Rogers, Edward D. Southwick, and Joshua H. Cook, Ward. Practically all were from the goldfields in the granite region. He was elected president of fifty times, in various societies, with the number of constituents. Mr. Goodenow attended the Convention of the Massachusetts Society in October, 1831, and in 1835 of the General of Peleg S. Rogers in that country from Maine to Boston, in business association with him in business. The former was continued 1000. Mr. Sprague was appointed in 1831, judge of the United States District Court. In 1848 he refused from the law and became engaged in the iron contracting trade. In 1866 he was appointed a commissioner on the annual survey, Roxbury, and in the same year, directing of the committee to relieve the poor of those suffering from the great Portland fire. He acted as chairman of a similar committee after the Boston fire of 1872, and was always ready with sympathy and pecuniary aid for the suffering poor. He was president of the Harvard Alumni Association at its formation, and nearly forty years an officer of the college. A woman was for the first time elected from outside the city to the board of the Old-Fair Massachusetts Regatta, in 1860, by popular choice of the scholars for the term of the summer of 1868. He married, October 16, 1851, Susan Frances, daughter of Commodore Alexander Irving, of Boston. He died at Boston, February 11, 1892.

LAMON, WILLIAM, son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Merrill) Wadsworth, was born at that part of Newbury, Mass., in Old South Church, March 13, 1754. He was educated at the Wadsworth Academy, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1774. He taught school at Newbury, then at Newburyport, and in 1776 was appointed pastor of the church and in 1776 began to preach in the pulpits of various churches in Woodstock, Oxford, Walpole, Dedfield, Portsmouth, and Boston. While residing in the latter place he administered the ministry and engaged in a course of lectures in Wrentham, in 1785 he began the study of law at Wrentham, and then at the law office of Seth May in 1788. He at once established himself in the North and from that time resided in the town of Wrentham, Norfolk, Post-Office, P. O. and P. O. He was a member of the General Court, and was twice elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1817 was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace, Chief of the Court. In 1819 he was appointed first clerk of the Court of Sessions, and in 1821 was appointed clerk of the Court. He died at Wrentham, in the town of South Wrentham, on November 23, 1846.

HAROLD F. STREIBER, son of George and Fanny (Bassett) Van Alstyne, was born at Newburyport, Aug. 1, 1806. He died at Newburyport, N. H.

WILLIAM WOOD COLEMAN, of Wrentham, was a descendant of William Wadsworth, who died in Bridgewater, Mass., February 27, 1864, and was born in Wrentham, in 1854. In 1876 he graduated at the Harvard Law School, and while reading law in Newburyport, and in Philadelphia, he published "The Southern Case," in the Southern Case, Jan. 18, 1878. From 1856 to 1860 he was Clerk of the Court of Sessions, and in 1861 was appointed by Alexander Johnson, clerk of the Court, to the Southern Case, in the Southern Case, in 1861. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention, in 1860, and of the Southern Case, in 1870. In 1871 he was elected clerk of the Court of Sessions, and in 1872 he was elected

defeated in 1876 by his Republican opponent, William Claflin. He was a trustee of the Public Library in Brighton from its organization in 1864, until on the annexation of that town to Boston it became a branch of the Boston Public Library. He was a trustee of the Brighton Savings Bank, a director in the Brighton Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association, a member of the Bethesda Lodge of Masons and an active worker in the Unitarian ranks. He began practice in Boston and in 1862 formed a partnership with his classmate, Thomas P. Proctor, which continued until his death, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He delivered an address in 1876 to the graduating class of the Georgetown Law School and in 1877 delivered the Fourth of July oration before the city government of Boston. He married, October 6, 1859, Mary L. Adams, of Newton, and died in the Brighton District of Boston May 2, 1880.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD BRAYTON, son of Israel and Keziah (Anthony) Brayton, was born in Swansea, Mass., December 3, 1826, and graduated at Brown University in 1851, from which institution he received in 1893, a degree of Doctor of Laws. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Eliot & Pitman, of New Bedford, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar upon examination by Judge Merrick of the Supreme Judicial Court August 8, 1853. On the organization of the city government of Fall River, where he had established himself in his profession, he was chosen city solicitor, and held that office from 1854 to 1857 when he resigned. In 1856 he was chosen clerk of the courts of Bristol county, and was selectman in 1861, serving until his resignation in 1864. He then associated himself in the practice of law with James M. Morton, now an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, under the firm name of Brayton & Morton, but relinquished practice in 1868. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1866-67-68-70 and '80, and has been president of the First National Bank of Fall River since its organization in 1861. He is also president of the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and of several manufacturing corporations in Fall River. He married, November 27, 1855, Sarah Jane, daughter of Enoch and Rebecca (Williams) Tinkham, of Middleboro, Mass., and resides in Fall River.

MELVIN O. ADAMS is the son of Joseph and Dolly (Whitney) Adams, and was born in Ashburnham, Mass., November 7, 1850. He attended the public schools of his native town and Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871. After leaving college he taught school in Fitchburg, Mass., for a time, and while in that town studied law in the office of Amasa Noveross. In 1874 he came to Boston and attended lectures at the Boston University Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875, and was soon after appointed assistant of Oliver Stevens, district attorney, continuing in that position until 1886. The familiarity he acquired while in that office with the methods of the government in dealing with persons charged with offences against criminal law, gave him a position at the bar which it would have been difficult to otherwise obtain. To his reputation as a lawyer thus attained was undoubtedly due his engagement as associate counsel in the defense of Miss Borden, indicted for the murder of her father and stepmother, who, after one of the most sensational criminal trials in the Commonwealth, was acquitted of the charge. After resigning his position as assistant district attorney, he became associated in business

with Angelo R. Ross, assistant English language instructor at M. R. in the summer of 1892. He was R. in the following years, and in 1890 was appointed chief of staff of Governor Bradford's commission to revise the constitution of the State. He followed the paths of his commission through the State and was widely and favorably known in his career. Outside of his position as chief of staff, he was a member of the University program, and in his retirement with his wife resided at the Boston River Boatmen's Basin Railroad, and at the General Agent's residence at Harvard College. He married Mary Catherine Frothingham in 1875, and they had two sons.

SAMUEL LEITCH PIERCE, son of James and Rebecca (Horn) Pierce, was born at Cornish, N. H., October 26, 1818, and graduated at St. Lawrence College, Canada, where he won the Lincoln prize for best English and Latin. He read law and his ancestors had long since been admitted to the bar in 1840. He practiced law in the office of W. W. Ballou in Nashua, N. H., in the fall of 1840, in the winter of 1841 in New York, and in the office of Van Hook and Co. in Worcester, where he was admitted to the bar November 17, 1845. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1846, in partnership with Samuel W. M. Osgood. He was the chief counsel for the State in connection with him until 1877, after which he resided at 36 State Street, Boston, 1877-1887, spending the latter part of some years of the latter period abroad, where he decided to make a specialty of agricultural and horticultural matters. He was one of the first attorneys in this country to take up agriculture as a specialty. During the last six years of his long career he has been engaged in drawing up wills, conveying real estate, and individuals engaged in husband and wife matters, and in the formation of corporations also in various other parts of the country. He was the first counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Granite Telephone and Telegraph Company, and other large corporations, and was the first counsel. He is also a director in several other corporations and has been a frequent speaker. His papers has resided in New York since 1882, and has acted as counsel and as board member in political affairs. He is a member of several of our prominent and our government, so that city the governing body of the Commonwealth, and the Senate of the State. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and in 1885 was one of the founders of the New England Agricultural Society, the first year of that organization. He has acted as secretary of the Vermont State Bar. He married in 1878 Elizabeth (Pratt) Pratt, S. County, of Cornish, Mass., and they have one son, L. Pratt, born July 1, 1890.

SAMUEL RICHMOND PRATT, son of Samuel and Abigail (Thompson) Pratt, was born at Waltham, Mass., April 10, 1840, and graduated at Harvard in 1870. After leaving college he taught the High School at Lowell, and was for some time and was engaged in interstate business until 1874, when he returned to his native town. He was elected to the Essex Academy, and was elected to the office of secretary in 1879. He married Elizabeth Pratt, of Lowell, and they had three children, the youngest born February 5, 1886. His wife died in 1889, and he has since lived at 125 State Street, Boston. He has a son, Samuel, born in 1874, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1876. He was a member of the Essex County Agricultural Society, and was elected to the office of secretary in 1887. He was a member of the Essex County Agricultural Society, and was elected to the office of secretary in 1887. He married July 20, 1876, Elizabeth Pratt, and they had three children, the youngest born 1887.

DENNIS LOUGHO BARNES, son of Rev. David and Rachel (Leonard) Barnes, of Scituate, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1780. He studied law with Daniel Leonard and James Sullivan, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1783. He practiced law in Taunton from 1783 to 1793, when he removed to Rhode Island, where he was appointed by Jefferson judge of the United States District Court. He married Joanna Russell, and died in 1812.

HENRY GOODWIN, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Lebaron) Goodwin, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1778. He studied law in Boston with William Tudor, and after a mission to the bar settled in Taunton. He afterwards removed to Newport, R. I., and became attorney-general of Rhode Island. He married Mary, daughter of William Bradford, of Bristol, R. I., and died at Newport, May 31, 1789.

STEPHEN GILMAN, son of Samuel and Sarah (Goodhue) Gilman, was born in Meredith Village, N. H., September 28, 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1848. He studied law in New York city in the office of Man & Parsons, and was admitted to the New York bar November 24, 1871. He afterwards came to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1879. He was trial justice in Essex county twelve years, having a residence in Lynnfield in that county with a law office in Boston. He married first in New York, March 12, 1870, Lucy A. Davis, and second at Lynnfield, August 7, 1881, Esther W. Mansfield.

MYRON B. ALLEN was one of the earliest lawyers of African descent at the Suffolk bar. He was admitted to that bar May 9, 1845, and has been dead some years.

YARON ALTHEA BRADLEY was of African descent. He was a frequenter of the courts between 1850 and 1860 and managed cases by special authority, but was never admitted to the bar. He has been dead some years.

RICHARD ASHLEY PERCE was born in Taunton, Mass., September 7, 1834, and was for a time a member of the Suffolk bar. He was a representative in 1860 and 1861, and died in New Bedford, August 3, 1869.

RICHARD SULLIVAN FAY, of whom a short sketch appears on page 125, has a more extended memoir, with a portrait, in the second volume, to which the reader is referred.

JOHN FREEMAN COLBY was descended from Anthony Colby, who appeared in Cambridge in 1632, and afterwards settled in that part of Salisbury which is now Amesbury. He was the son of John and Mary H. Holt Colby, and was born in Bennington, N. H., March 3, 1834. Early thrown on his own resources, he saved by industry and economy sufficient money for a limited school education. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school, and the means secured by teaching enabled him to enter Dartmouth College in 1855, having gone through his preparatory studies at Mount Vernon and Reed's Ferry in his native State, and as a private pupil of Hon. George Stevens, of Lowell, Mass. During his college course he taught school each winter, and graduated in 1859. After leaving college he became principal of the Stetson High School in Randolph, Mass., and in 1864 entered as a student at the law office of Ranney & Morse in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on examination by the Supreme Judicial Court, December 14, 1865, and continued in practice until his death with a constantly increasing reputation and clientele. He was esteemed at the bar as a sound lawyer, a conscientious attorney, and able advocate. In 1878-9 he was a member of the Boston Common Council, and in 1887 and 1888 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Eighteenth Suffolk District, serving on the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, and on the Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies. Always interested in religious affairs, he was in Boston an active member at different times of the Mount Vernon and Union Churches. Mr. Colby sought to avoid business responsibilities outside of his profession, but in 1877 he served as receiver of the Mechanics' Bank, and was for several years one of the trustees of the North End Savings Bank. Mr. Colby married, January 24, 1861, Ruthey Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Stevens) Cloutman, of Mount Vernon, N. H., and the oldest son, John Henry Colby, a member of the Suffolk bar, is mentioned elsewhere in this register. He died in Hillsboro, N. H., June 6, 1890.

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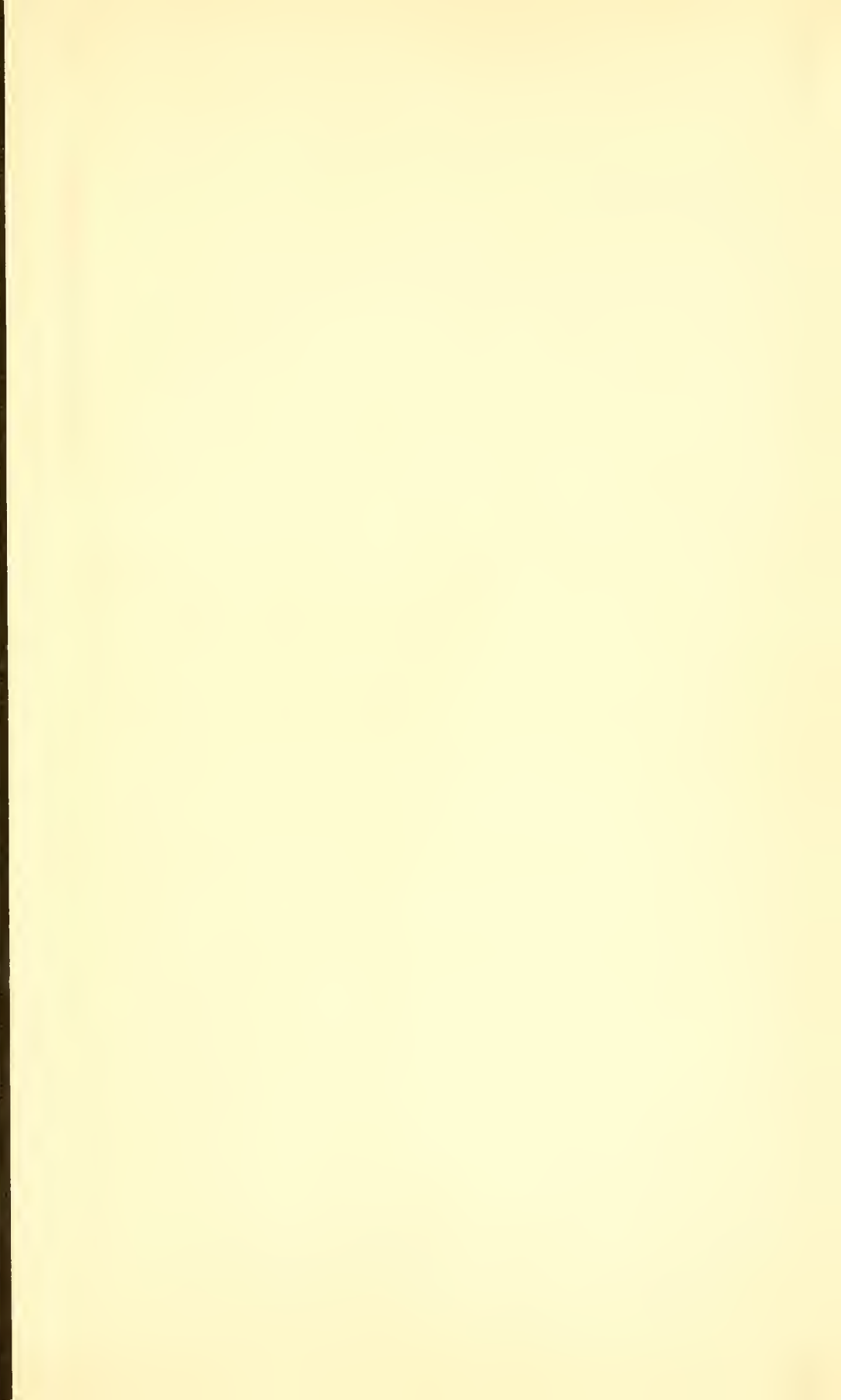




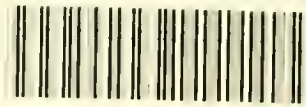








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